

DYNAMITE IS TO HIDE TREACHER

U. S. Government, Afraid to Raise Hulk of Maine, May Blow It Up

(NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS BUREAU.) Washington, D. C., March 4.—(By Mail)—In order to prevent the real facts concerning its blowing up from ever becoming known, it is now apparent that the government intends to demolish with dynamite the wreck of the Maine, which is now obstructing traffic in the harbor of Havana.

HINT AT PERJURY IN COOPER TRIAL

Governor and Leading Politicians Involved in the Charges in Case

Nashville, March 6.—More than hinting that Governor Malcolm R. Patterson, Adjutant General Tully Brown, James C. Bradford, the Coopers and several others perjured themselves on the witness stand, the prosecution yesterday all but concluded its final broadside in the Cooper-Sharp-Carmack trial.

Work of Bureau Watched

The work of the National Socialist Press Bureau has attracted the attention of the administration, and its reporters are being shadowed by secret service men, not that the Socialists have done anything "dangerous" as yet, but simply to have them well in hand in case any serious developments arise.

The Mysterious Hobson

What did Hobson mean? That is the question agitating the minds of those who heard Richard Pearson Hobson wave the "yellow peril flag" again the other night at the Vermont Avenue Christian church before a devotional service of the District of Columbia Christian Endeavor union.

Bleached Flour Deleterious

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has filed in the District of Columbia Superior court a restraining order for mandamus recently filed by the Alsop Process company of St. Louis to compel the reversal by the secretary of his ruling that bleached flour is an adulterated product and a violation of the pure food law.

PLAIN 'MISTER' IS ROOSEVELT NOW

Clyde Fay, N. Y., March 6.—Theodore Roosevelt, our only ex-president, has become a private citizen for a few days anyhow. He sails from New York on the liner Hamburg March 24, on that little African matter, and he may have a few things to say about many things before he quits this country for such a long absence, but yesterday, and perhaps for several days to come, he is a private citizen.

SOUTH SHARON DIBBERDAYS OLEBRY AND 'PIRES' OFFICIAL

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) South Sharon, Pa., March 6.—The city council of South Sharon has defied the combined clergy of the city and removed Chief of Police S. S. Burgoon, whose activities in the department of public safety were highly pleasing to the clergymen.

Lumber Company Given Receiver

Pine Bluff, Ark., March 6.—In answer to a petition of a local bank J. O. Nichols has been made receiver of the lumber company. The liabilities are \$60,000 and assets \$40,000.

POINT OF THE SOLE QUITS SHOE-MAKING TO SELL BOOKS

New York, March 6.—John Azzi-monti, poet of the sole, maker of shoes to society and the stage, is soon to speak his vocabulary to the laity. His picturesque shop at 49 Union square was hailed by Mrs. Sarah Bernhardt, as she ordered 244 pairs of boots at once, as "the atelier of the great" and of all his confreres.

Lewis After Conference Refuses to Say Anthracite Walk Out Impossible

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., March 6.—The probabilities of a suspension of mining operations in the anthracite coal field after April 1 were strengthened last night when President T. L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, following a meeting of the three district executive boards in the anthracite region, refused to say that there would not be a strike.

May Strike Next Month

It had been generally understood that a strike was not considered, this opinion having resulted from former interviews given out by President Lewis and from reports of pacific action taken by the miners' national convention. When asked to say whether the convention had taken a stand against a suspension, however, Lewis declared that it had not.

Much of Conference Secret

"The meeting of the district boards was to consider the prospective conference with the anthracite operators. Many matters in this conference, like that which will be given to the public, not because we would not like to take the people fully into our confidence at this time, but for the reason that we believe it would be unwise to divulge negotiations which are pending and which will affect so many people as well as varied interests.

HEIRS OF CHICAGO PIONEER WANT 'LOOP' AND THEN SOME

Beloit, Wis., March 6.—The heirs of Andrew Layton of Chicago before the Blackhawk war, yesterday had a reunion, the first in forty years, and decided to press their claim in the courts for eighty acres of land in the city of Chicago. They say they have a deed from the government and that the land never was sold or duly transferred.

WIFE BID PASTOR JOIN 'AFFINITY'

Caruthersville, Mo., March 6.—Like Peter Abelard, who centuries ago gave up a brilliant career in the church for love of his Heloise, the Rev. Lyman E. Jackson, pastor of the Methodist church here, says he is willing to stake everything on his love for Miss Cora Short, a school teacher and church worker. He has been expelled from his pastorate to after a trial at which Presiding Elder Crowe of Sikeston presided.

GRADUATED INHERITANCE TAX PROVIDED FOR IN N. Y. BILL

Albany, N. Y., March 6.—Assemblyman Oliver of New York yesterday introduced a bill providing for a graduated inheritance tax to range from 1 to 25 per cent on all property inherited by will of more than \$100, although such inheritance is not liable to the tax when it is of a value between \$5,000 and \$10,000 and is transferred to one of the immediate family of the decedent.

AN APPROPRIATE CEREMONY

CLOSED SINCE OCTOBER 1907 IN HONOR OF PROSPERITY. BUSINESS SUSPENDED SINCE OCTOBER 1907 IN REVERENCE TO G.O.P. PROSPERITY. SHUT DOWN SINCE OCTOBER 1907 IN HONOR OF PROSPERITY.

SCHOOL BOARD GETS ARBITRARY

Defies Civil Service Law; Employes May Be Fired Without Trial

BIG COAL STRIKE LIKELY APRIL 1

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WHY WAS ARGO CASE CLOSED?

U. S. Officials, Anxious to Know, Send Investigator Here to Find Out

POLITICS THE CAUSE?

Special Agent's Duty Is to Learn Why No Indictments Were Found

Assistant United States Attorney General George L. Russell at Washington has sent Special Agent William Bailey to Chicago to find out why the officials of the Corn Products Refining company, the Corn Products Manufacturing company and the Lake Construction company were not indicted on the evidence of peonage presented to the federal grand jury last December.

Case Reopened After Conference

Prior to that conference the peonage case was declared by Assistant District Attorney Chester Arthur Legg to have been closed. After that conference it was "reopened" and is still "open," with no indictments in sight. Lorimer has stated that he did not come to see District Attorney Sims on beef. Sims said Lorimer came to see him on promoting the scheme for fully equipped law library for the Chicago offices.

WHAT ARGO BOOK SHOWED

It was shown by these books that the \$25,000 charge to a contract with the Lake Construction company. It was stated by Edward Thomas Bedford, president of the Corn Products Refining, when in Chicago that \$2,000,000 was a loan had passed through the hands of the Lake Construction company and the Pattee-Truitt Commission company. The laborers at this plant, according to the testimony of seventy witnesses examined by the federal grand jury the Corn Products intended to stand by all those who were wrongfully accused and let all others take their medicine.

Men Discharged by Company

The fact remains that the following men were discharged by that company: George E. Chamberlain, acting chief engineer for the Corn Products Refining company; J. J. Bishop, superintendent of construction, who was a head had passed through the hands of the Lake Construction company and the Pattee-Truitt Commission company.

Much Oil Poured On

At any rate the companies at Argo had been forced to make substantial reforms. All men who were guilty of complicity in the restraint of men to work out a debt have since been discharged by the Corn Products Refining company.

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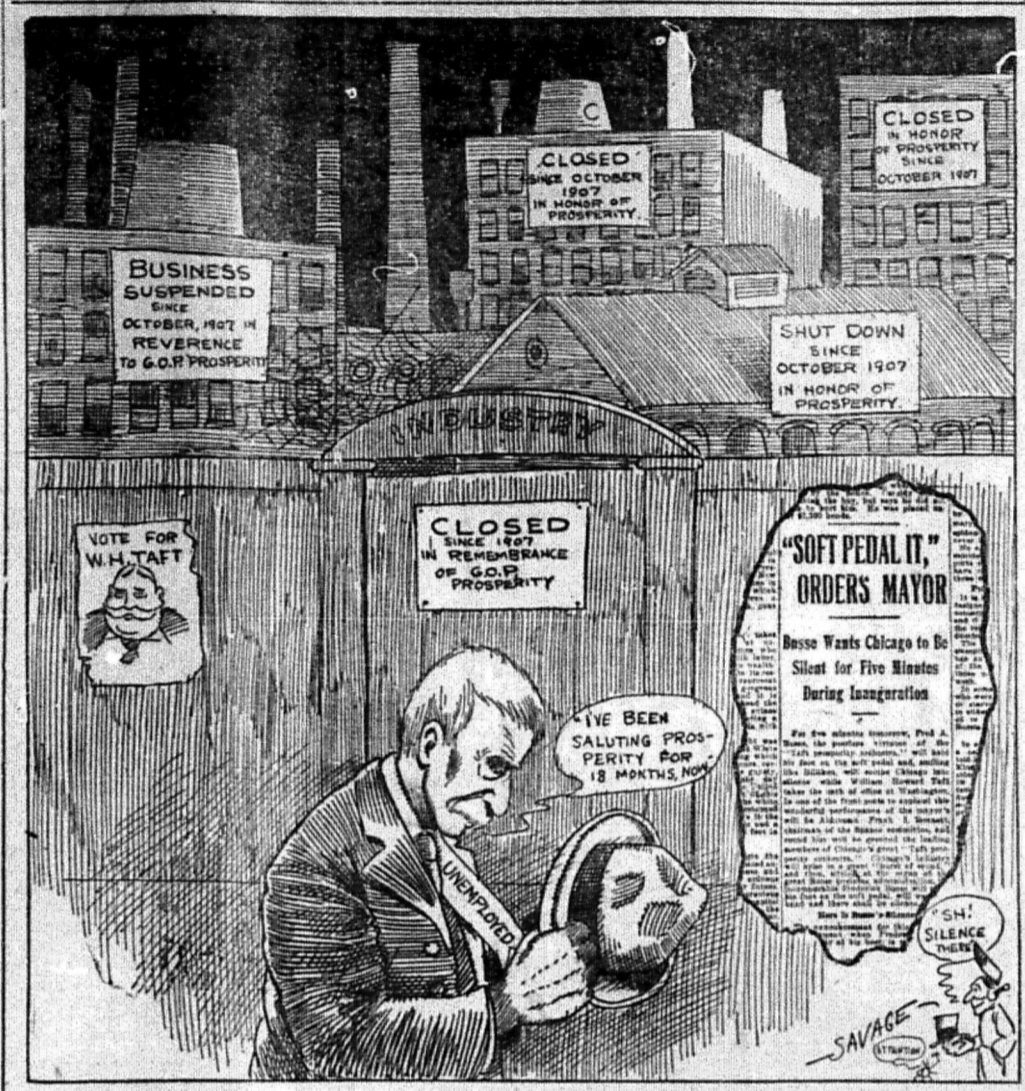
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NEWS ITEM: BUSINESS WAS SUSPENDED FOR FIVE MINUTES YESTERDAY IN HONOR OF "TAFT AND REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY."

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of which he is still a director. Edward Bedford is also the president of the Bedford Petroleum Company of Paris, France, and the Colonial Oil Company of New Jersey.

Standard Oil's Work
The records of the suit brought by the Chicago Real Estate Loan and Trust company calling for a receiver for the Corn Products Refining company recited a startling history of Standard Oil's control of a huge glucose trust which now dominates the world's markets. They tell of the freeing of minority stockholders by an inside ring of great capitalists, and reports made to stockholders to induce the sale of stock at a low figure; of stock market raids and finally of the stifling of all effective competition and the establishment of a virtually complete monopoly.

Personnel of Inner Ring
The document is contained in number 1491 United States Circuit Court of Appeals.
The inner ring which brought about the consolidation of the New York Glucose company and the Corn Products company, thus clinching the trust and placing it under the domination of Standard Oil, the bill states, is composed of the following:
C. H. Matthiessen, Charles L. Glass, William W. Heaton, E. A. Matthiessen, Norman B. Ream, W. J. Calhoun, Joy Morton, W. D. Gorman, T. B. Waggoner, H. C. Horvath, T. P. Kingsford, and E. T. Bedford.

These men were officers and directors, the bill states, of the Corn Products company, a corporation formed under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of \$100,000,000, and 500,000 shares of common stock at a par value of \$100 each, making a total capitalization of \$50,000,000. This company was a holding corporation formed to take over the following plants:
Rockford Sugar Refining company at Rockford, Ill.
The American Preservers company, Marshalltown, Iowa.
The Chicago Sugar Refining company, Chicago, Ill.
The Illinois Grape Sugar company, Peoria, Ill.
The American Glucose company, Peoria, Ill.

The Corn Products company had a controlling interest in other factories in Illinois and elsewhere. The Chicago Real Estate Loan and Trust sets forth in its bill that it bought 1,000 shares of stock in the Corn Products company in 1902, shortly after its organization.

History of Glucose Company

The history is then given of the New York Glucose company, which was organized, the bill states, about the same time as the Corn Products company, which E. T. Bedford, a member of the executive board of the Standard Oil company, was made president.
This New York Glucose company was held under the following ownership, according to the bill: Forty-nine per cent of its stock was owned by the Corn Products company and 51 per cent was owned by E. T. Bedford and "his said associates who were and are commonly known as Standard Oil men."
The bill then jumps to 1906, when, according to Moody's Manual of Corporations, the Corn Products Refining company was formed under the laws of the state of New Jersey, and proceeded to consolidate the New York Glucose company and the Corn Products company.

Standard Oil People Join

This history of the transaction underlying the consolidation is given in the bill as follows:
"That prior to the first of January, 1907, the exact date being unknown to your orator, one C. H. Matthiessen, Norman B. Ream, William W. Heaton, Joy Morton, J. B. Greenhut, C. L. Glass, A. E. Matthiessen, W. J. Calhoun, W. T. Gorman, T. B. Waggoner, H. C. Horvath, T. P. Kingsford, and E. T. Bedford and others, officers and directors of said Corn Products company and as the owners and holders of the majority of the capital stock of said Corn Products company, combining and confederating together and with Standard Oil people who were officers and directors of said New York Glucose company and the owners and holders of the majority of the capital stock of said New York Glucose company, entered into an unlawful conspiracy to cheat and defraud your orator as the holder of the aforesaid 1,000 shares of stock and other holders and owners of the stock of said Corn Products company, by destroying the market value of the stock of the said Corn Products company and depriving your orator and said other stockholders thereof without any compensation and return therefor, the method of such conspiracy being the formation of another giant corporation known as the Corn Products Refining company, organized and existing under the laws of the state of New Jersey, and owned and controlled by the said C. H. Matthiessen, Norman B. Ream, and others of the aforesaid officers, directors and owners of the said Corn Products company and the said E. T. Bedford, whose names, except said E. T. Bedford, are now unknown to your orator, but when their names shall have been ascertained your orator will ask leave to amend this statement, and to make the said parties defendants thereto."

Control of New Corporations

The bill continues, relating to the control of the new corporation by E. T. Bedford, now president of the Corn Products Refining company and a member of the executive board of Standard Oil. This statement relates to the said E. T. Bedford and his co-conspirators, the said Matthiessen and his co-conspirators, the said E. T. Bedford and his said associates, connected with him as aforesaid, in the consolidation of the Standard Oil company, the control of said Corn Products company as well as being active in the consolidation of the said Corn Products company and the New York Glucose company under the name of the Corn Products Refining company the bill relates as follows:
"That in advance of such transfer, and to enable them to carry through such transaction and transfer, the officers and directors of such Corn Products company encouraged the stockholders of said company to sell their stock, and to make the proceeds of such sale to be used for the purpose of buying up the stock of said company and leaving to the stockholders of the old company \$50,000,000, giving out eight millions in all of such proceeds, and in addition offering for themselves and associates 500,000 shares of the stock of said New York Glucose company which was owned by the said E. T. Bedford and his said associates, and in the said New York Glucose company was merely a sand-bagging corporation formed by the

Benefits Received by Bedford et al.

Of the personal benefits received by the parties to this transaction, the bill says:
"That in reality the contract and transfer was one by which the said Bedford and associates acquired and received the said property of said Corn Products company for part of the stock of said company, and for the purpose of selling the same for their own purpose, taking for themselves 500,000 of the stock and leaving to the stockholders of the old company \$50,000,000, giving out eight millions in all of such proceeds, and in addition offering for themselves and associates 500,000 shares of the stock of said New York Glucose company which was owned by the said E. T. Bedford and his said associates, and in the said New York Glucose company was merely a sand-bagging corporation formed by the

Auto Line Railroad Rival

New York, March 6.—Automobile coach lines will be started between New York and Philadelphia today as an innovation and a reminder of the old days, which it is believed will prove popular. The first automobile coach will leave Philadelphia at 10 a. m. and will have the Waldorf-Astoria as its objective point. The car will leave New York for Philadelphia at 10 a. m. on Saturday.

Capt. George Mullins Dead

Los Angeles, Cal., March 6.—Capt. George G. Mullins, who headed the President Grant National Guard, Gen. Sherman and other national leaders among his personal friends, and who at one time was in charge of the educational work of the United States army, died of rheumatism here.

Standard Oil people to acquire control of the Corn Products company and its assets. Of this the bill says:
"That said Corn Products company has, from the beginning of its existence, been subject to the attack of the Standard Oil company of America, represented by Bedford and his associates, deputed by said company. That one of their modes of attack has been the conspiracy to lower the price and buy up the following assets of the New York Glucose company through which Bedford and his associates sought to break down the Corn Products company."

Conspiracy Effected End Sought?

This attempt failed, and the end sought was effected by the "conspiracy" charges in the bill.

In acquiring the stock of the Corn Products company, the bill charges that a raid was made on the stock market and the price of the stock driven down till the object of the Standard Oil men was reached. The bill gives the method as follows:
"Bedford and his associates depreciated the stock of said company by sales of large quantities of the stock exchange, constantly lowering the price and buying it up so that they were not compelled to deliver that stock, the sales being unreal, never transferred or meant to be, but serving the purpose of cutting down the stock of the Corn Products company so that the \$50,000,000 of common stock was cut down in price by these false sales on the stock exchange to less than \$10 a share, or a tenth of its original issue or supposed value, and the price of the stock was cut down to \$20,000,000, was cut down in price to one-fourth of its par value, which it was fully worth."

Trade Effect of Consolidation

The trade effect of consolidation thus formed the bill recites as follows:
"The formation and operation of said Corn Products Refining company by said conspirators, is simply a mode of union after the manner of the Standard Oil company, constituting a giant monopoly for the purpose of controlling, fixing and regulating, both the supply and price of glucose and its varied by-products, syrups, and sugar throughout the state of Illinois and the United States."

DORA M'DONALD IN BIG VICTORY

Because she was accused as a co-respondent in the divorce suit of Mrs. Benjamin A. Goodrich against her husband, Mrs. Dora M'Donald said, wife of the late "gambling king," Mike McDonald, and central figure in one of the most sensational trials ever held in Chicago, this morning had the decree of divorce granted to Mrs. Goodrich in Judge Frost's court last Monday set aside, because she was not held in contempt of court, and she was further subject to the terms and conditions upon which any district may have been or shall be imposed by the court.
The provisions of any general law of the state that may hereafter be enacted relating to the subject in controversy shall, in the absence of an express declaration of a legislative intent to the contrary, be construed as operating only in Chicago only in the absence of a contrary provision made under the power hereby granted.

Sub-Committee Meets Today

The city council shall have power to enact ordinances relative to the observance of Sunday in the city of Chicago, especially with regard to the closing or keeping open on that day of any place of amusement, recreation or entertainment, which ordinances shall be subject to the approval or disapproval of the city council on the subject of Sunday observance.
The consolidation bill, covering consolidation of all the taxing bodies in the city limits, the women's suffrage bill, and the bill to amend the city charter, will be taken up by the city council on Monday.

First Such Decree Set Aside

This is the first divorce decree ever set aside by an intervening party in the state of Illinois for the last ten years at least, and is alleged by some attorneys to be the first case of the kind in the history of the state.

Wished to Clear Her Name

Angered because of the failure to give her a chance to clear her name, Mrs. McDonald promptly filed suit through her attorneys, Tolson and Purkisher, asking that the decree be set aside because of the failure to call for her testimony. This suit in intervention was decided this morning in favor of Mrs. McDonald, and the decree of divorce declared null and void.
It will now be necessary for Mrs. Goodrich to file an entirely new suit for divorce, either leaving out Mrs. McDonald's name entirely, or giving her an opportunity to testify.

SUGAR TRUST CONVICTED IN SUIT ON FALSE WEIGHING

New York, March 6.—The jury in the American Sugar Refining company for false weighing of imports of sugar brought in a verdict yesterday against the defendant. The case went to the jury at noon. The verdict carries with it the imposition of the full amount of the penalties asked for by the government, \$134,000. John J. Stanchfield, for the sugar trust, and one of the defendants for a new trial, which Judge Holt denied. An appeal will be taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, but the case probably will not be reached by the higher court before next October.
District Attorney Sims was especially pleased with the outcome of the case, as he regarded it as more or less a precedent, which would have an important influence on the suit pending in the United States court arising out of the same offense of false weighing, on which he seeks to recover approximately \$1,500,000 in back duties.

MRS. CORINNE BROWN, ILL. FROM OVERWORK GOES SOUTH

Mrs. Corinne S. Brown, well known to local socialist circles, has completely broken down on account of her strenuous party work during the past winter and has been obliged to go south. She will be gone about two months.
The sudden announcement of her illness will be a surprise to her many friends as she had prepared to increase her work in the coming winter. She will be replaced by an active part in the management of the paper or other Socialist work until she has fully recovered.

FARMERS' SOCIETY OF IOWA MEETS TODAY; SHOWS PROFIT

Mason City, Ia., March 6.—The Farmers' Incorporated society of Rockwell today held its twentieth annual meeting to the old having expired a new year charter will be issued. This is the largest co-operative society in the kind in the United States. This year it has done a business of \$399,423.23 at a cost of \$5,992.86, a little over 1 per cent. It has handled 251,936 bushels of oats and 127,806 bushels of corn, and has sold \$1,384,39 in clothing.

War Against Noise Spreads

New York, March 6.—The anti-din crusade is spreading. At the meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noises, Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, the president, said: "Our splendid campaign against noise has spread over this entire country and over many parts of Europe also. It is an immense revolution of the many against the brutal indifference or unthinking carelessness of the few."

Jury Fined Defendant Gilty

San Francisco, Cal., March 6.—Hanging his application on a badly spelled verdict, E. L. McCapes of Madera has appealed to the Supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus. The verdict, returned in the justice court, is based on a charge of burning grass under the city limits of Madera. It reads: "We the jury find the defendant guilty as charged." McCapes was fined \$5.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN REFERENDUM

Question Is Separated From Charter Bills; To Be Submitted to a Vote

The vexed question of allowing the saloons of Chicago to remain open on Sunday will be left to the decision of a referendum vote when the proposition is submitted at some election in the near future. The separation of the Sunday closing bill from the rest of the new Chicago charter completed the breaking up of that document into 11 distinct bills, which will now be reported to the full session of the charter convention next Friday. During the following week the bills will be sent to Springfield for the consideration of the legislature.

Propositions in Detail

The action on the Sunday closing bill was taken on the motion of Raymond Robins and was acted on without debate. The propositions, which are expected to meet with opposition at Springfield, are as follows:
The home rule bill, carrying a complete measure of legislation on the subject of the municipality from the legislature to the city council a home rule measure, pure and simple.
The consolidation bill, covering consolidation of all the taxing bodies in the city limits.
The women's suffrage bill, extending the right to women upon the same terms as to men, as far as city offices are concerned.
The municipal courts bill, providing for the election of municipal court judges in June and August.
The corrupt practices bill, for the prevention of fraud at primaries and elections and for the prevention of bribery and for prohibiting corporations from subscribing to any bill or ordinance.
The Sunday closing bill, delegating to the city council complete control over the open Sunday question.

Sunday Closing Provision

The Sunday closing provision reads:
The city council shall have power to enact ordinances relative to the observance of Sunday in the city of Chicago, especially with regard to the closing or keeping open on that day of any place of amusement, recreation or entertainment, which ordinances shall be subject to the approval or disapproval of the city council on the subject of Sunday observance.
The consolidation bill, covering consolidation of all the taxing bodies in the city limits, the women's suffrage bill, and the bill to amend the city charter, will be taken up by the city council on Monday.

Sub-Committee Meets Today

The sub-committee will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the office of Ald. Milton to consider the remaining three measures.

AUCTIONEERS HIT BY BILL AIDING SMALL MERCHANTS

Springfield, Ill., March 6.—Auctioneers are affected by a bill introduced in the legislature by Senator Bailey to regulate itinerant merchant, state and a state license fee of \$100 for all such vendors, a bond of \$2,000 approved by the secretary of state and an additional license in each municipality visited are the thorns sticking in the way of the itinerant merchant under the bill. The local license fee is made equal to consist in a percentage on one-fifth the value of the vendor's stock equal to the rate per cent of the last preceding year for all purposes except state and county purposes, in the municipality in which the vendor proposes to do business.
The bill, which was introduced at the request of a number of associations of merchants in the state, has to do only with vendors who do business under a roof. The man who peddles wares on foot or from vehicles is exempted, and only the dealer whose business is big enough to warrant his renting a room is aimed at. The growth of this class, advocates of the bill assert, has become so large as to be inimical to the prosperity of local merchants.

RECEIVER TAKES CHARGE OF CHRISTIE GRAIN COMPANY

Kansas City, Mo., March 6.—The Christie Grain and Commission company of Kansas City, Kan., went into the hands of a receiver last night. The manager, Bruce Dietrich, has a concern lost \$150,000 in corn and provisions in the last two weeks and that there was no hope of its resuming business. The company has 900 correspondents in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Kansas.
The Christie company originally had offices in Kansas City, Mo., but was forced to move to Kansas as a result of the Missouri law prohibiting bucket shops.
For years it has fought the Kansas City board of trade in an endeavor to be permitted to get its market report. Failing in this it became a prime mover in the organization of another grain exchange, which existed mainly to furnish quotations.

MUTUAL LIFE SETTLES SUITS AGGREGATING \$6,000,000

New York, March 6.—The Mutual Life insurance company has settled suits aggregating \$6,000,000 brought in 1906 against its former president, Richard A. McCurdy, and others. The company has received from the defendants, it is said, a total of \$315,000. The suits were brought for the recovery of money alleged to have been obtained by the defendant officers and agents of the company or improperly expended by them.

DEATH TO 18 WORKERS IS RESULT OF DOCK BUILDING

Liverpool, March 6.—Sixteen men were drowned this morning in the construction of a new dock at Birkenhead. Three men, rescued from the wreckage, were badly injured.

War Against Noise Spreads

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San Francisco, Cal., March 6.—Hanging his application on a badly spelled verdict, E. L. McCapes of Madera has appealed to the Supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus. The verdict, returned in the justice court, is based on a charge of burning grass under the city limits of Madera. It reads: "We the jury find the defendant guilty as charged." McCapes was fined \$5.

NEW ENVOY OF DIAZ



Senator Francisco Leon de la Barra, the new ambassador from Mexico, had the distinction of being the last diplomat to present his credentials to President Roosevelt.

Senator Francisco Leon de la Barra, the new ambassador from Mexico, had the distinction of being the last diplomat to present his credentials to President Roosevelt. He received his assignment to Washington as a result of the diplomatic ladder. For nine years he held the post of minister to Belgium.

WOMEN BANDIT PAIR ARE TAKEN

Five minutes after they had robbed Lemuel Foulkes owner, clerk of the Circuit court at Racine, Wis., and Richard S. Jones, a Chicago attorney, two "strong arm" colored women were arrested about 1 a. m. today near the Dearborn street entrance of the First National Bank building. Dearborn and Monroe streets. The arrests were made by detectives of Inspector Lavin's office, who have been searching for the thieves for weeks.
The two women have gone about heavily veiled and until the arrests last night they were believed to be white women. Numerous complaints have come to the police within the last three weeks and each victim has told the police his assailants were white women.
Last night Detectives Sheehan, Curlin, Murphy and Egan of Inspector Lavin's office saw two women appearing the description of the thieves they were looking for.

KENTUCKIAN STILL HOLDING DEPUTY SHERIFF AT BAY

Shelbyville, Ky., March 6.—John V. Thomas Jr., who, it is alleged, threatened his brother-in-law's family with death, is still barricaded at his country home, and declares he will not be taken alive. Thomas has held the fort for 45 hours, although his house is surrounded by deputy sheriffs, who are afraid to get within range.
Thomas has two rifles, several revolvers, and 1,800 rounds of ammunition, with which, he says, he will deal with any of the officers that approach.
The Shelby county authorities asked the governor for troops to take Thomas yesterday, but the executive refused to send them.

OUR MANY CURED PATIENTS RECOMMEND OUR METHODS

For Curing BLOOD POISON, SKIN DISEASES, SORES, KNOTTED VEINS, LOST VITALITY, NERVOUSNESS, WEAKNESS, PILES, FISTULA, KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO MEN
Dr. L. W. Hodges
We guarantee nothing to prove our Method Will Cure You.
Our methods are recommended by our many patients and demonstrate their speedy and effective results in cases given up as incurable by other specialists, and their proven value is best known to the great number of afflicted who are cured by us after many months' suffering treated by others.

WE GUARANTEE TO REFUND MONEY.

We don't want any man to pay us unless we cure him so he will stay cured. We cure our patients so they are satisfied and always glad they came to us.
Free Consultation and Examination.
Address or call on Chicago Men-Specialist Co., Dr. L. W. Hodges, Physician-Chief, 74-78 E. Adams St., Opposite The Fair, Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL SALE Hats, Caps, Gloves.

\$3.00 Hats \$2.45; \$2.00 Winter Caps 45c
\$2.00 Hats \$1.55; 75c Winter Caps 25c
\$1.00 Gloves \$1.15
\$1.50 Gloves 95c
Curney Hat Co.,
97 E. Madison St.,
N. W. Corner Dearborn St.

CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE

Boy's 2-piece suit \$2.95
In latest wardrobe—light pattern, sizes 7 to 17.
Suits made to order. Special to school boys.
Corner Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues.

WANTED

Organizer of every Traveling Mission or Lecturer of the Socialist Party. Being regular contributor to Socialist or some other progressive paper. Will be given \$100.00 per month on a charge of burning grass under the city limits of Madera. It reads: "We the jury find the defendant guilty as charged." McCapes was fined \$5.
Don't forget that the Daily Socialist Book Department is open for business on Sundays from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

WOMEN DEMAND GINGLES ACTION

Urges the Girl's Attorneys to Lose No Time in Taking Out Warrants

Pressure had to be brought to bear by the lawyers in the case of Ella Gingles, who was tortured in the Wellington hotel, to keep the club women of Chicago from awaiting out special warrants for the arrest of the persons suspected in the case at a meeting of the committee from the women's clubs last night.
The return of the investigators from Canada and the reports they made so incensed the women that they demanded that immediate action be brought by the attorneys in the case, and the women and men charged with the crime be arrested immediately. The attorneys after a hard battle succeeded in calming the women, declaring that they had surer plans than an immediate attack upon the persons concerned, and that justice would only be secured to be made stronger.

Will Let Girl Go to Trial

The attorneys declared that it might, under the circumstances, be better to let the girl go to trial for theft, put her accusers on the stand, cross-examine them, and get at the bottom of the whole case as a matter of court record in order to have these records on hand to use in the prosecutions of the parties charged with the torturing.
Mrs. Corinne Brown was made chairman of the women's committee representing the women in the case. An application from the Lutheran women's reform club was made for membership in the central committee which was handling the case and the delegates duly seated. Several applications from other smaller women's clubs were also made and accepted.

Developments Come Rapidly

Developments came so rapidly in the case this morning, however, that Attorney Patrick H. O'Donnell declared that it might be possible that the women were in the right after all and that warrants for arrests in the case would be taken out before the trial of the girl for theft. The attorney said that he feared that several of the persons connected with the case might endeavor to leave town and that if he had any information that they contemplated such action before the trial of the girl for trial he would see that warrants were taken out at once.
The health of the girl is steadily improving and it was stated by the hospital authorities this morning that she would be strong enough to face her accusers and those whom she accuses within three or four days.

SAM SMITH

The Oriental Restaurant,
512 S. HALSTED STREET.
Gives first-class meals at very moderate prices.
Business lunch 25c
Chicken, any style 50c
BANQUETS FURNISHED AT 50 CENTS PER PLACE.
Twenty-five cents given the party on \$2.50 meal ticket. Fifty cents given on \$5.00 ticket.
FINE MUSIC FROM 6 TO 8 P. M.
Tables for Ladies.

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED

Male
MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS—YOU CAN make money selling a good family medical work. Large profits. See the book: "A Physician in Literature and Art." Dr. J. H. Greer, 22 Dearborn st., Chicago.
PRINTER WANTED ON SOCIALIST WEEKLY. Emmet Co. Appeal, Harbor Spgs, Mich.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
COME AND GET THIS.
Six-room house in good condition, with ten lots, city water, 2 blocks from depot, 3 blocks from school, 1000 sq. ft. lot, 1000 sq. ft. lot, 1000 sq. ft. lot.
CRIFE BROS., 426 Milwaukee av.
FOR SALE—MICHIGAN FARM AND TIMBER land, 40 to 100 acres, \$1000 to \$1500 per acre. Schmitt & Witt, 30 N. Halsted st.
SEE US BEFORE BUYING ANY UNBARGAINED land. Frank E. Wire & Co., 121 LaSalle st.
SNAP—187 N. SEELYE AV., SIX ROOM frame; bath, etc.; \$220. Antoin, 247 Roosevelt bd.

FOR RENT

Flats
MODERN THIRD FLAT, SEVEN LIGHT rooms, in the condition, near "77" station; reasonable rent to good parties. 58 Congress street.
Rooms
NICELY FURNISHED ROOM—CHEAP TO A workingman, 209 22d st.
Lodge Halls
LODGE HALL FOR RENT. J. J. SWENIE, Room 17 Resper Block.
BUSINESS PERSONALS
RUPTURE CURED IN THIRTY MINUTES pay when cured. Dr. W. F. Bristy, 112 E. Clark st., room 204.
DISSOLUTION NOTICE
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 24th, 1908.
You are hereby notified that the partnership heretofore existing between Henry Keller and Emil Nord, under the name and style of the Hold-Past Novelty Mfg. Co., is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. Mr. Emil Nord, withdrawing all debts, and claims in said above named firm, and all settlements made by him, and all other business of said firm, to be made by Henry Keller, and
Witnesses: John Lewis, J. H. Keller, Emil Nord, Henry Keller, Jr.

BUSINESS CHANGES

FOR SALE—WELL-ESTABLISHED UP-KEEPING business of account of distressed party. The best of the business of the city. A small investment will yield good wages all the year. For particulars apply to C. G. Estlin, 144 Clay st., Dubuque, Iowa.
FOR SALE
Squares oak extension table, twelve feet long when extended; also steel frame sanitary table, 10 feet long, 10 feet wide, 10 feet high, with 10 drawers in 427 Madison av., third fl.
PIANOS
TEN NEW PIANOS, REGULAR \$50 VALUE, offered special at \$35; also vacuum cleaners. SAMUEL BLOCK, 123 Wabash av.
SEWING MACHINES
ALAN & JACKSON BLDG. WITH POLY & Williams, 123 Polk St. and second-hand machines, 10 and up, repairing by experts; also make large quantities for all machines. Tel. Harrison 123.
MISCELLANEOUS
SOCIALISM AND ANTI-SLAVERY—BY August Bebel. In large-bound pamphlet 4 cents postage. Order from Chicago, 123 Wabash av., Chicago.
Advertisers get results in The Daily Socialist.

Financing The Daily

In every country, and at all times throughout the history of the Socialist movement, its press has been the first essential. No sacrifice has been considered too great to create and maintain a working-class press.
The story of the Socialist press has been a story of sacrifice, of imprisonment, and not infrequently of bloodshed, that the message of freedom might be carried to labor.
We in the United States have just reached the stage where a daily press is a condition of further progress. In the Daily Socialist we have the beginning of such a press. If we establish this paper firmly it will prove the foundation upon which many more papers can be built with far less of sacrifice, because of the work we are doing now.

What Must Be Done Today

The immediate pressing need which must be met if the Daily Socialist is to be placed upon a firm foundation is additional funds, such as have been provided for by the new bond issue. The placing of these bonds is absolutely essential to the immediate future. If they can be sold, and sold quickly, the paper can be placed on a permanently paying basis.
Because the enterprise is now an established business with valuable assets, money invested in these bonds is not donated. As soon as the outstanding indebtedness is taken up they will become a first mortgage bond, secured by all the assets of the paper. Backed by the enthusiastic support of thousands of Socialists, and building upon the results already achieved, this investment is certainly far safer than in any ordinary capitalist business.
The bonds are in denominations of \$100, \$50, \$25 and \$10. They bear 4 per cent interest. There are sufficient readers of this who could afford to purchase one or more bonds to place the entire issue tomorrow.

Take This Matter Up with Yourself

First consider if you have not some money that you can afford to invest for yourself, your family and your class. If you have no money yourself that you can invest, visit some personal friend and see what he can do. Solicitation in Chicago among workingmen sold more than a thousand dollars' worth in a single week.

Take the Matter Up in Your Union

The Daily Socialist is fighting the battles of organized labor. It has many times earned its entire cost by the work it has done for the cause of unionism. The unionization of the Corn Products Company of Chicago was alone worth more than all the money that has been invested in the paper.

Read This Notice at the Next Meeting

of the local of the Socialist party to which you belong. Show them the necessity of building up a daily press. Until such a press is established we cannot compete with the capitalist parties in the political field. Tell them of the work done by the Daily in the Rudowitz case, in the fight for Haywood and Moyer, and in the hundred other places where it has furnished a service that no other paper could have furnished.

Select the Amount You Wish to Invest

and, if you cannot pay in full, send in what you can, and the bond will be sent you as soon as you have finished paying for it.
It is important that action should be taken, and taken quick. Money will do no good after the paper has won the fight. Look this over. Think it over, and then see what you can do.

THE WORKERS' PUBLISHING SOCIETY,
180 Washington Street.

"Hot Off the Press."

"Socialism in Theory and Practice"

By Morris Hillquit.

A new book by the author of "History of Socialism in the United States."

An outline of the contents will suffice to prove that this is a book which fills a big gap in the literature of Socialism.

PART I. Socialism and Reform
Chapter I. Introduction—Socialists and Social Reforms.
Chapter II. The Industrial Reform Movements.
Chapter III. Socialism and Ethics.
Chapter IV. Socialism and Law.
Chapter V. Socialism and the State.
Chapter VI. Socialism and Politics.

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Chapter III. Socialism and Insurance.
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Chapter V. Administrative Reforms.
Chapter VI. Social Reforms.

APPENDIX—Historical Sketch of the Socialist Movement (of the World).
INDEX—A Book of 361 Pages.

INVALUABLE

50,000,000 IN CONGRESS OF 18

Secret Meeting of Russ Social-Democratic Party; Six Delegates Shot

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
 Berlin, March 6.—Complete reports from secret channels of the recent meeting of the Social Democratic party congress of Russia have reached here. The conference was attended by two delegates from St. Petersburg, two from Moscow and the Central Industrial unions, one from the Ural region, one from the South Russian circle, three from the Caucasus, one from the Northwestern circle, three from the Jewish Labor section, five from Poland and Lithuania.

Six Shot by Government

Three delegates from the Central Labor unions and one from the Volga, as well as the two Lettish delegates, were intercepted by the Russian government and shot before they could reach the place of meeting.

The last meeting of the congress was attended by more than three hundred delegates from all parts of Russia. This was at Kiev in 1904 after the declaration of a general amnesty and the proclamation guaranteeing freedom of speech. The contrast between the attendance and the fact that it was necessary to hold the present congress in secret shows the strength of the counter-revolution engineered by the grand ducal ring aided by the bourgeoisie. It also shows the black pall of terror that hangs over Russia.

18 Represented 50,000,000

The eighteen men who made up this congress were delegates by the secret votes of more than fifty million people. But they did not dare meet in the open.

The congress declared for a continuance of the battle against the czar in the duma, for the propaganda among the peasants, who had four delegates present; for the election of a standing committee to be maintained abroad, and for open defiance and continual uprising wherever local conditions would justify rebellion.

The general strike was approved and a committee of two hundred in represented branches named to organize for a new general strike to be held next year, or as soon as a new organization of workmen can be completed.

ACCUSING BOY OF STEALING FOOT BOA CONSTRUCTOR

Los Angeles, Cal., March 6.—Sylvester White, a young man, has been brought from Yuma and locked up, charged with stealing a foot boar, four and one half feet long, the property of William Leroy, a collector of reptiles. Leroy's home in Wall street was robbed a week ago and several things were taken, including his most valued snake. The police say that White confessed to them that he had sold some of the stolen property, including the boar constructor.

It is believed the snake was carried from Leroy's house in a suitcase.

SEVEN NEGROES HUNG IN SOUTH

Baton Rouge, La., March 6.—Seven negroes were executed in this state today following the conviction of six of them for murder and one for an attack upon a member of his own race. A petition for a reprieve for Willie Williams, convicted of the murder of another negro in Jefferson parish, was presented to Acting Governor Lambrecht at the eleventh hour and denied, but his request that he might have a bottle of wine with his last meal on earth was granted.

GRAB SUBJECT TO RECEIVE A THRASHING AT COMUS THEATER

The Comus theater Sunday morning lectures, which have been held for some time under the auspices of the Seventh ward branch of the Socialist party, are becoming more popular each week, especially among the south side, as the theater is located on Sixty-third street, near State.

On Sunday morning, March 7, the attraction committee of the south side will make a special attempt to break the record for attendance at the theater. The usual meeting will be held, but a big musical program will precede the speeches on "Traffic Inauguration and the Municipal Campaign." Seymour Steiman, Thomas J. Morgan, J. J. Bentall and Barney Berlin will each talk on the subject.

The doors of the theater are open early in the morning and the program begins promptly at 10:30. Everybody is welcome and admission is free.

Tom and Tom

Tom will sell Saturday a fine lot of SPRING TOP COATS and SUITS at 10.00. A lot of PRIESTLEY CRAVENETTED Raincoats at 10.00. Just the correct weight for this time of year. If you need clothing you had better see this lot of new stuff.

Saturday I will sell 700 early Spring Style Stiff Hats at 1.50. A lot of new plaited bosom 1.50 Fancy Shirts at 95c, and that Trouser sale at 2.00 will be on Saturday.

Tom and Tom

OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10

Murray JACKSON, Cor. Clark

WOMEN GIVEN HIGHER HONORS



MRS. JAMES S. SHERMAN
 COPYRIGHT BY P. H. RAY
 MRS. WILLIAM W. WALKER

Both Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Sherman were honored at the inauguration as no women ever were before at a like event.

The inauguration ceremony was attended by more than three hundred delegates from all parts of Russia. This was at Kiev in 1904 after the declaration of a general amnesty and the proclamation guaranteeing freedom of speech. The contrast between the attendance and the fact that it was necessary to hold the present congress in secret shows the strength of the counter-revolution engineered by the grand ducal ring aided by the bourgeoisie. It also shows the black pall of terror that hangs over Russia.

DROWN MINERS TO SAVE MINE

German Colliery, in Flames, Flooded While Several Men Await Rescue

(DAILY SOCIALIST CORRESPONDENCE.)
 Radbod, Germany, Feb. 25.—(By Mail)—A new horror has been added to the dreadful history of the Radbod mine disaster, in which three hundred and fifty men were killed.

After the explosion in the mine, despite the protests of the wives and children of the workmen, some of whom might possibly have survived in side galleries, the mine owners decided to flood the mine in order to save their machinery from the flames.

Men Drowned to Save Property

It has now been definitely proved that a miner named Mass and eight of his companions were alive in the mine in a side gallery at the time it was flooded, and that they were deliberately drowned by the employers in order to save the property.

How many more men were sacrificed to the greed of the owners has not as yet been determined, but it is alleged that others beside Mass and his companions were alive at the time the flooding was done.

Mass and the other miners had been subsisting on the flesh of one of the ponies killed by the first explosion in the mine, and were in a very comfortable situation, the supply being good for a week or two for their rescue. They had been hoping all along for the sound of the pick or shovel of the rescuer when the water began rising.

Gallery Flooded to Roof

Their gallery was flooded to the roof and they were all drowned.

There is the greatest indignation here over the occurrence and threats are openly made that some of the mine owners will be made to pay with their lives for the outrage.

The proofs of the drowning were found in a note on the wall of Mass when the bodies were recovered.

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—Fresh. Sales, 25,000 bu. No. 1 red, car lots, fresh receipts, \$1.21-1.22; No. 2 hard, \$1.19-1.20; No. 1 red, \$1.19-1.20; No. 2 hard, \$1.17-1.18.

SPRING WHEAT—Lower. No. 1 northern, \$1.18-1.19; No. 2 northern, \$1.16-1.17; No. 1 southern, \$1.15-1.16; No. 2 southern, \$1.13-1.14.

CORN—Steady to higher. Sales, 100,000 bu. No. 2 yellow, \$1.00-1.01; No. 3 yellow, \$0.98-0.99; No. 4 yellow, \$0.96-0.97; No. 1 white, \$1.02-1.03; No. 2 white, \$1.00-1.01; No. 3 white, \$0.98-0.99; No. 4 white, \$0.96-0.97.

COAL—Steady. Standard in stock closed at 54c. Sales on truck and free on board, \$1.00-1.01; No. 2 yellow, \$0.98-0.99; No. 3 yellow, \$0.96-0.97; No. 4 yellow, \$0.94-0.95; No. 1 white, \$1.02-1.03; No. 2 white, \$1.00-1.01; No. 3 white, \$0.98-0.99; No. 4 white, \$0.96-0.97.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle. Standard in stock closed at 54c. Sales on truck and free on board, \$1.00-1.01; No. 2 yellow, \$0.98-0.99; No. 3 yellow, \$0.96-0.97; No. 4 yellow, \$0.94-0.95; No. 1 white, \$1.02-1.03; No. 2 white, \$1.00-1.01; No. 3 white, \$0.98-0.99; No. 4 white, \$0.96-0.97.

KILLS MOTHER THROUGH FEAR

Holland, Mich., March 6.—Elton Baldwin confessed today to the prosecuting attorney that he killed his mother, who was found dead yesterday in her farm house two miles from Saugatuck. He said that he was afraid she would charge him with having burned their barn and killed her with a hatchet while she was asleep.

SHOOTS HOMEBREAKER WHEN HE FINDS HIM WITH WIFE

Gillette, Wis., March 6.—William Belky, finding George Schultz with his wife in the early morning hours when he returned from work unexpectedly, after a short battle with the intruder seized a shotgun and instantly killed Schultz. He then went to the village to give himself up, making no effort to attack his wife, who hid behind her children for protection.

The men had been enemies for some time, owing to Belky's suspicion that Schultz was more popular with Belky's wife than the husband.

Belky did not reach home ordinarily until 7 o'clock in the morning. At about 2 o'clock he found Schultz and Mrs. Belky together.

"What do you want here?" was Belky's greeting to Schultz. Schultz seized a chair and attacked Belky, but the husband retreated across the room to the corner where the shotgun was standing and poured both barrels into Schultz's neck, killing him instantly. Terror-stricken, Mrs. Belky ran to another room and shielded herself behind her children, but her husband made no effort to follow her. Schultz also had a family.

COOLEY OFF FOR BOSTON TO TAKE CHARGE OF BOOK FIRM

Edwin G. Cooley, former superintendent of Chicago schools, departed last night for Boston, where he will take up the duties as president of the publishing firm of E. C. Heath & Co. He passed the day at his home in La Grange. His family will remain there until the end of the school year, and then will go to Boston. Mr. Cooley said he expected to return to Chicago on business within a few weeks.

NOW READY FOR ROOSEVELT HINT

Final Preparations Are Being Made for 'Scientific' Trip to Africa

Washington, D. C., March 6.—Final preparations are now being made at the Smithsonian institution for the scientific expedition to Africa to be headed by Theodore Roosevelt. The work of preparing and packing the collecting apparatus is now well advanced, having been carefully supervised by Maj. Edgar A. Mearns, the man who is to manage the expedition for the Smithsonian institution. J. Alden Loring and Edmund Heller, the two other naturalists of the expedition, have been in Washington several weeks assisting Maj. Mearns with the final preparations.

To Reach Mombassa April 21

Mr. Roosevelt will go over the plans thoroughly at his home in Oyster Bay and will confer there with the three naturalists who are being sent by the Smithsonian institution. On the voyage to Africa the details of the different phases of the expedition will be worked out by Mr. Roosevelt and the other members of the expedition, so that on April 21 when they land from the steamer Admiral at Mombassa they will be ready to strike out for the work they have in hand with a clear idea of what will be done.

Roosevelt Welcomed Home

Oyster Bay, N. Y., March 6.—Theodore Roosevelt as a private citizen arrived at his home here early today. At the end of the ten-hour journey, after a day of momentous events, the former president seemed somewhat weary, but was in the best of spirits. The long trip from Washington was delayed by a number of hours by the city and Philadelphia by the results of the storm.

Mr. Roosevelt's special train left Long Island City at 12:28 this morning and arrived at his home at Oyster Bay behind the schedule time he did not expect that his neighbors in Oyster Bay would remain up to greet him at the homecoming, as they had expected to do. He was agreeably disappointed, therefore, when his train reached Oyster Bay to find the station brilliantly illuminated with electric bulbs and Japanese lanterns, while a big illuminated banner bade him "Welcome Home."

Met by Hundreds of Neighbors

Better than all, there was a crowd of from 200 to 300 of his neighbors on hand, whom neither the lateness of the hour, the bitter wind nor the snow-covered roads could deter from waiting to greet their famous townsman. The city band was on hand to enliven the proceedings.

The greetings over, Mr. Roosevelt tucked his family into the waiting carriage and drove away for his home on Sagamore Hill.

CHINESE AND RUSS TROOPS SAID TO HAVE FOUGHT BATTLE

St. Petersburg, Russia, March 6.—It was rumored in St. Petersburg yesterday that there has been a conflict between Russian and Chinese troops near Harbin, but no confirmation is possible. The reports are true, the trouble probably arose out of the situation following the efforts of the railroad authorities at Harbin to control the local administration.

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NEW SOCIALIST ILLINOIS RULE

For some time past there has been a persistent demand in Illinois that delegates to the Socialist national convention be elected in such a manner that the membership in the down state would be represented. The demand has grown so persistent that the state executive committee decided to act.

A recent meeting of the committee decided to amend the constitution of the Socialist party shall be elected from delegate districts by the membership thereof.

"The number of districts shall be determined by the number of delegates to which the state is entitled."

"The area and composition of such districts shall conform to the distribution of the party membership and shall be formed by grouping adjoining congressional districts in such manner and number as to include as near as practicable the number of party members entitled to one delegate; provided however, that if in any congressional district the number of the party members exceed the number which would entitle them to one delegate, they shall be allowed additional delegates in proportion to their membership."

"Not later than January 10th of each year in which a national convention or congress is to be held, the state secretary shall divide the average number of party members for the preceding six months by the number of delegates, including the delegate at large, to which the state is entitled and use the quotient as a basis in dividing the state into delegate districts, and he shall, without delay, furnish all congressional committees, and in districts having no organized committee to some active party member, all necessary information relating to their respective delegate districts."

"Not later than February 15th the party members of each delegate district shall in convention or otherwise select their delegate or delegates, and in the case of delegates to the national nominating convention so selected present their names to the congressional district convention—and in delegate districts comprising two or more congressional districts to each congressional district convention—for ratification or election as required by sec. 10 (a) and (c) of the primary election law in force July 1, 1908."

In Cook County the majority of the party members express a desire that the entire county be constituted one delegate district or that the county be divided along ward and township lines, the state secretary shall follow their instruction in the matter upon receipt of satisfactory proof of vote thereon.

The amendment, if carried, will give the state a proportional representation and local autonomy, and will do away with the old grievance of the down-state residents that the city of Chicago sends out practically all the delegates.

The Daily Socialist gives news which is usually suppressed by the capitalist press.

Start a Class for the Study of Socialism

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TAFT GOES TO WORK AT 9:30

Washington, D. C., March 5.—William H. Taft took his place at his desk in the executive office building as president of the United States at precisely 9:30 o'clock this morning. Just as he entered the office from the residence portion of the White house, Philander C. Knox came in from his home.

The nomination of Mr. Knox as secretary of state, of the entire cabinet of President Taft, of Frederick W. Catherer to be secretary to the president, of William J. Loeb to be collector of the port of New York, were transmitted to the senate today by the president.

The White house grounds were besieged by out-of-town callers early today.

ANOTHER VICTIM CAUGHT IN DEADLY "TROLLEY TRAP"

Another death is expected to be charged up to the "trolley trap" as the result of an accident at Wabash avenue and Harrison street at 8 a. m. today. Peter Van Housen tried to cross in front of a car northbound and was caught between it and one moving in the opposite direction. He was tragically crushed and is now in a serious condition at St. Luke's hospital.

Van Housen is a laborer and lives at 111 Hastings street. As he passed in front of a northbound car he noticed a car coming in the opposite direction but a few feet away. Apparently convinced he could not pass the southbound car, Van Housen stood still, hoping to allow both to pass him. Instead he was whirled and crushed between them.

When caught Van Housen screamed in pain and agony, but when the motorman had brought their cars to a stop and worked their way to him he was limp and unconscious.

Following so closely upon the two tragedies of Tuesday evening, due to similar cause, the injuries to Van Housen caused much agitation. In the previous accident two girls suffered fatal injuries at Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

Books of Real Value

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It would be impossible for a great many to get this list complete. We are therefore putting before you a short though concise list of books fundamental for purposes of study and investigation. You cannot afford to be without these:

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"We have followed labor and capital through their long journey from primitive times to the present day. We have seen that human labor-power was the starting point, the mother and nurse, of capital, that capital grew and assumed many different forms, by which, in its turn, it determined the conditions under which human labor-power should be applied. We have seen that the existence perpetuation and maintenance of capital have always rested, and still rest, upon the unpaid products of labor and the increasing productivity of labor."—Page 250.

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DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

UNTO WHAT LENGTHS?

BY MAURICE LAZAR.

(Continued from Yesterday.) Through long hours he wrote, his hand the servant to his thoughts. And upon the senseless yellow sheets there grew a tale that brought to his brow the flush of mental exertion, and thrilled his heart with joy. For the story that he wrote was good; he knew it was good, better than anything he had ever written before. Time passed, and still he wrote. The story concerned itself with a woman who displayed her physical beauty in public, that she might earn enough shekels each week to keep alive a little babe, and herself, its mother. And the dawn of a new day found a weary man, sleeping the sleep of the resting toiler, upon a little table that was battered, cut, and ink-stained. About the man, scattered on the floor, were numerous sheets of a large yellow paper, covered with writing. The day wore on. At the farther corner of the boarding house, in a little room, sat a woman on a bed, crooning softly over an infant that kicked its fat little legs with glee, and gurgled a tongue which none but the woman knew; and she was its mother. The day wore on. The babe rolled over on the floor. The mother sat at the window, gazing out with a look that bespoke broken sleep, and then she heard at the door. The infant sat up and stared with wide eyes as its mother rose and opened the lock. The babe saw, and comprehended naught. Its mother stood with her hand clutching the door, and her voice sounding harshly and sharp. She was speaking to a man who seemed ill at ease. He was decently clad, and held his hat in his hand; his voice sounded deeply and richly. And then the man entered the room with the mother, and the door was closed and they spoke again, the woman talking in softer tones. "Then the infant saw his mother cry, and saw the man embrace her, and kiss her, and turned to the little fellow, exclaiming as she picked him up: 'Baby, kiss your daddy!'" But the babe grew afraid at the man's moustache, and bawled lustily, whereat its mother, accompanied by him, and the man took both to his bosom. Meanwhile, Mr. Lehmann was reading the story he had written in the night, and the further he read the more delighted he became. He determined to show it to Tessie before mailing it to an editor, and he laid it aside for further attention and prepared himself for breakfast; a luxury he indulged in at noon. Towards night-fall, Mr. Lehmann heard the old signal at the door, and welcomed her. Tess came in, but did not seat herself on the table. She stood with her back against the door, and spoke with a voice he had never heard her use. After a time, he said: "Tessie, I wrote a story last night; after you had left me. It is the best thing I ever wrote." He was disappointed at the little enthusiasm she displayed. Nevertheless, he gave her the manuscript, and she seated herself upon a chair and began to read. Mr. Lehmann stood near the bed, gazing out of the window, and he turned sharply around when she exclaimed in choking wonder: "Oh!—it's me, and Robbie." She looked at him, and said reproachfully: "I didn't think you'd use me for copy. Especially 'little Bob'." "You won't send this away, will you?" she spoke on. "Why, why not?" he queried, looking at her surprise. "Oh! I forgot. I wanted to tell you. My husband came back, and we made up." She turned away to avoid his gaze, and thrilled somewhat when he cried heartily: "I'm glad, Tess! but I mustn't call you Tess any longer." "Why not?" she demanded fiercely. "We're going to be friends yet, aren't we?" "Surely," he replied. "Again a silence fell, seemingly between them. Finally, she turned in confusion, to leave the room, and he seated himself. He thought she had gone, and was surprised when he heard her voice in his ear, saying softly: "You won't use the story, will you?" He smiled. "It's a good copy," he muttered. And she left. Save for the monotonous regularity of the noisy little watch on the table, there reigned silence in the little room. Mr. Lehmann rose and cast the watch upon the bed, and then snatched it and savagely with a pillow. He resumed his chair, and continued to think. Finally his thoughts took shape in words, and he spoke, unconsciously: "She doesn't want me to sell it. It's a good copy, though. And what difference will it make. She has nothing in common with me now." It grew late. Mr. Lehmann picked up the large yellow sheets, folded them, added a short letter and addressed an envelope. He drew on his coat and hat and taking the sealed envelope, left the house, and walked down the street to the corner, where a post held a box for the mail. He opened the flap, put his letter half in, withdrew it, and swore. Up the avenue he walked, and entered the park. He seated himself near a little pond, surrounded with park benches. Young people lovers, old men and women came and rested awhile, and went away again. The park policemen, making his rounds, saw the deserted benches, walked on and paused before a solitary person sitting near the water, his legs extended, his coat collar turned up. "Cold night, officer," he said. "The other ignored this; stared awhile, and finally said, 'Good for bed!' Then he strode on, while the citizen cursed him roundly, and beneath his breath. Half an hour later the policeman returned. The man had gone. Yet the officer wondered as he gazed across the water to see many pieces of paper riding on the rivulets.

HOW THEY LOOKED AND DRESSED AT THE INAUGURAL BALL



MISS FLORA WILSON, MISS KATHERINE ELKINS, MRS. W. B. LAMAR, COUNTESS VON BERNSTORFF

THE DIVINE RIGHT

BY THERESA MALKIEL.

In protesting against woman suffrage Secretary Root among other things said: "I for one will never part with my divine right, which is the birthright of every man, to watch and guard the women folk, and will not place the stern warfare of government into the weak, nervous hands of women." The words of Mr. Root are the words of the majority who have never looked upon woman as an independent personality. In their mind it is a settled fact that woman belongs to man, and it is his divine right to watch and judge over her. Why man is not likewise to belong to woman does not occur to them. Until the first part of the last century this subjugation was complete; woman was born and brought up for the man; from early childhood she was constantly reminded that her only business was to get married, this idea was fostered into her with her mother's talk. Being brought up to live for the man, she had to wait until taken by him from whom she received her permanent name, and to whom she had to look for support. Man realized his supremacy and put woman under obligations to himself; he made her his ward, punished her, used her the way it pleased him, and forsook her whenever it pleased him. He was monarch of the world and therefore attributed right to his sex only. It was the male sex who discerned between right and wrong, made the morals, laws and duties of both sexes, taking good care to exclude woman from everything where human right was concerned. So completely was woman in man's power that the one who failed to be taken by man was looked upon as a half-monster and became a subject of scorn. Thus it went on until the numerous industrial developments and inventions of machinery have turned the wheel of life, uprooting all the old traditions. Home industries were destroyed, men and women alike were obliged to go to the factories. The call of the wild west has found a ready response from the male population. During this change man found it inconvenient and woman difficult to get married, and the number of husbands women became so large that the name 'old maid' has lost its old terror. The economic development has taught woman how to support herself, to support life under her own name and protection; she is often obliged to support some of the younger or older members of her own family. But, in spite of all these economic changes, politically she is still a subject under the man-made laws, a ward of the man, as in the days of yore. Man willingly let her support herself, unprotestingly shook off his obligations to her, but is very loath to part with his rights over her. At the first sight of her rebellion against this injustice, the venerable sages of the man-made government rise with a cry of protest. How can we allow gentle woman to mingle in the struggle, strife, bitterness and contention of political life? As a finale they resort to their divine right to protect her. Where is their protecting wing when she is sent into the damp, insanitary rooms of the New England mills, the tuberculosis breathing cigar factories or packing houses, and last but not least into the street? It is possible that Mr. Root is right in his contention that woman's desire for franchise is only a whim, a mere longing for something which she does not possess. Is there not a far deeper root to this movement? And yet men have always claimed that logic is theirs. If it were true they would easily comprehend that every duty implies a right or vice versa. If it has become woman's duty to form a part of the economic world, it is certainly her right to have a share in the world's politics. Though long divorced from her old sphere woman is still remaining in the strong grip of men. But the wheels of evolution move on, woman is gradually awakening to a full realization of her position, and it would not be long before she will become possessed of those divine rights which today Mr. Root claims to be the privilege of his sex only.

THE SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL IN GLOBE, ARIZONA

BY GENEVA M. FRYER.

Our Sunday school was organized through the efforts of the members of Local Globe, on July 23, 1908, with twelve pupils enrolled, and William Moore Clayton was unanimously elected superintendent and music teacher. Two classes were formed, with two women comrades for teachers, the primary class using the Socialist primer as a text book, and the advanced class having lessons adapted to their needs from several sources, such as the Socialist Catechism, Wayland's Question Box and articles from the different Socialist papers. None of these proving entirely satisfactory as time passed, we prepared the lessons by using Miller's "Struggle for Existence" as a textbook, and as the young people displayed a lively interest in the early history of the race we are now using this book exclusively, taking a short lesson in advance every Sunday and a written review lesson at the end of each period. A large part of our sessions is devoted to singing Socialist songs. Our superintendent is a competent teacher of singing, having had many years' experience. A large blackboard will soon be placed in the hall as a means of teaching the pupils to read the music, where else in this city free of charge, and as the pupils are not taxed the working class this instruction will be of inestimable value. From the first our finances have been supplied by Local Globe, no collection ever being taken in the classes, and in this manner the children are not taxed for their nickels, as is the case in other Sunday schools. For several months the meetings were held at home, where the small rooms were soon crowded to their utmost capacity; but on the completion of the new Miners' Union hall our local rented it for Sunday afternoon for our school, so it was possible to organize a third class which had long been a necessity, providing as it does for the children from eight to eleven years of age. The teacher of this class selects some song the school is learning, requires the pupils to learn the meaning of all the hard words, when the song itself is thereby made plain to them. This, supplemented with an occasional interesting story explaining some point of the Socialist doctrine in simple language, forms the text of the lessons for the intermediate class. The entire school joins in reciting the Socialist ten commandments, also in marching to the inspiring music of some of the marching songs. One of our comrades has offered a prize of ten dollars to the pupil who brings the most new scholars during this year, and a spirited though friendly contest is now in progress, which is materially beneficial to the school. We now have thirty-six pupils enrolled, with a good average attendance every Sunday, and the interest and enthusiasm never seem to abate. Sometimes we have recitations by some of the children, which are greatly enjoyed by all present, every Sunday we are visited by several of the comrades, and often by people who are not Socialists and come solely from motives of curiosity to see what a Socialist Sunday school really is. Needless to say, visitors are always welcomed and urged to repeat their visit. The school often visits the local and national meetings by singing and recitations, and at every public propaganda meeting they have a prominent place on the program. Local Globe is perfectly proud of its children, and it is our hope that other localities will take up this most important work. Educate the children, for in their hands rests the future welfare of our country, and the impressions made on the plastic mind of childhood will never be eradicated by future teaching. A knowledge of the fundamental principles of Socialism obtained early in life will lead to a class conscious revolutionary organization in a few years that will greatly hasten the establishment of the cooperative commonwealth. This work is one which should appeal especially to the women members of the Socialist party, and while the scarcity of suitable text works is somewhat of a drawback, still it is not an unsurmountable obstacle, as our experience has shown. I am glad to see that Wilshire's Magazine is now devoting considerable space to outlining lessons for Sunday school teachers. The dots are worked in ecruet silk and the blossoms in solid embroidery, with mercerized cotton or silk floss in white or colors. The edge of the brim is far softer looking if edged with a ruffle of lace or embroidery, without any false hair.

FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS

ALL PATTERNS ALLOWED.



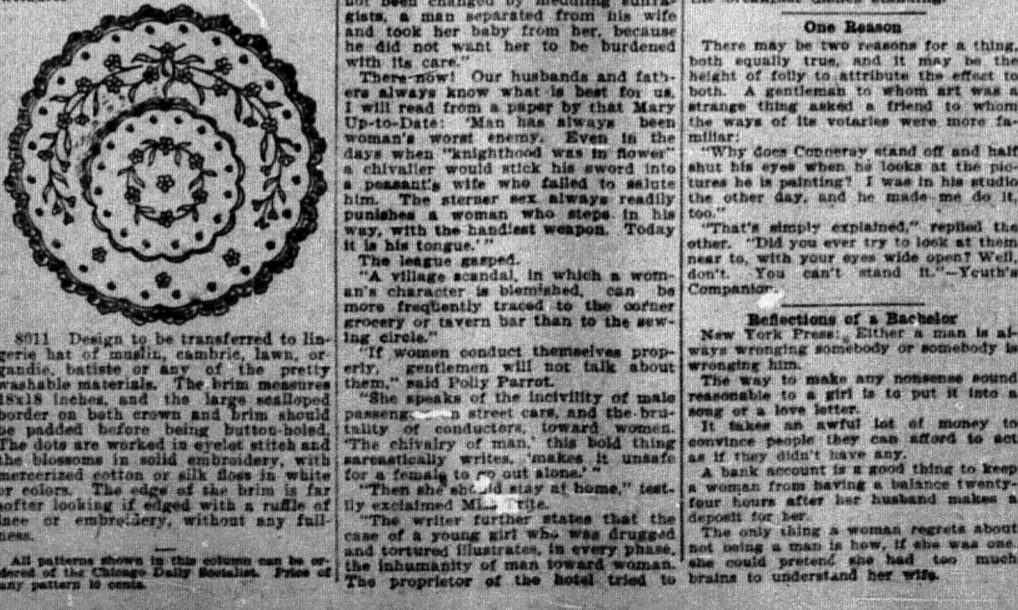
Girls Dress, Paris Pattern No. 2791

This simple little frock is especially adaptable to the wash dresses of chambray, linen, duck, pique or Victoria lawn, though wool batista, challis and cotton voile are equally adaptable. The fullness of the waist portion is distributed in backward-turning tucks in the front and forward-turning tucks in the back, stitched from top to bottom. These in the center forming a box-pleat effect that is very attractive. The box-pleated skirt is finished with a wide hem and joined to the waist under a shaped belt of the material. The three-quarter sleeves are gathered into bands of the material, trimmed with a row of embroidery or lace insertion, the band which finishes the Dutch neck being strapped with similar insertion, held in place by small pearl buttons. The dress fastens at the center-back, under the box-pleat. The pattern is in 5 sizes—6 to 14 years. For a girl's dress in 12 years the dress requires 4 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, or 3 1/2 yards 42 inches wide; 1 1/2 yards of insertion. Price of Pattern, 10 cents. All orders for patterns shown in this column should be sent to the Chicago Daily Socialist. Remember these patterns are strictly the product of union labor. Chicago showing how the new dress is made.

THE ANTI-SUFFRAGE MEETING

BY EVA OSLER NICHOLS.

"Madame Chairman, let us adopt the resolution that the chivalry of man is a greater boon to women than votes." "Yes, that will quench a statement of Mary Up-to-date." "Who is she?" "An Also-Ran for university trustee. I am glad she was defeated." "I would like to see me vote for her," observed Mrs. Mummy. "Sister Mummy! Do you mean to say that you would—Oh, of course not. Well to begin with this Miss Up-to-date makes the insane statement that chivalry is almost a myth!" "The idea," chorused the league. In the ensuing babel these exclamations might have been distinguished: "A gentleman once helped me—" "Didn't Mr. Smith save my sister from drowning?" "Oh, of course, the lords of creation made them, but perhaps that was before they had learned to be heroically gallant." "Madam Chairman," spoke up Mrs. Mummy in triumphant tones. "The ancient laws were chivalrous, after all. In one of those states where the wise old code regulating family affairs has been changed by meddling suffragists, a man separated from his wife and took her baby from her, because he did not want her to be burdened with his care." "There—now! Our husbands and fathers always know what is best for us. I will read from a paper by that Mary Up-to-date: 'Man has always been woman's worst enemy. Even in the days when "knighthood was in flower" a chivalrous knight would strike his sword into the back of a woman who failed to salute him. The stern sex always readily punishes a woman who steps in his way, with the handiest weapon. Today it is his tongue.' "The league roared. "A village scandal, in which a woman's character is blasphemed, can be more frequently traced to the corner grocery or tavern bar than to the sewing circle." "If women conduct themselves properly, gentlemen will not talk about them," said Polly Parrot. "She speaks of the incivility of male passengers—on street cars, and the brutality of conductors, toward women. 'The chivalry of man,' this bold thing sarcastically writes, 'makes it unsafe for a female to go out alone.' "Then she should stay at home," testily exclaimed Mrs. Tite. "The writer further states that the case of a young girl who was drugged and tortured illustrates, in every phase, the inhumanity of man toward woman. The proprietor of the hotel tried to



8011. Design to be transferred to leather hat of muslin, cambric, lawn, or gaudy batiste or any of the pretty washable materials. The brim measures 18x18 inches, and the large scalloped border on both crown and brim should be padded before being button-holed. The dots are worked in ecruet silk and the blossoms in solid embroidery, with mercerized cotton or silk floss in white or colors. The edge of the brim is far softer looking if edged with a ruffle of lace or embroidery, without any false hair. All patterns shown in this column can be ordered of the Chicago Daily Socialist. Price of any pattern 10 cents.

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THE LITTLE GOLD BEATER

BY GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND

You can see the gold-beaters' shop from the sidewalk of the crowded street. It's in a basement, the windows of which rise flush with the pavement.

and spiritual facilities must have been blossoming out, there in the gold-beaters' shop! Why, bless you, I could fairly see that boy grow in strength, wisdom, manhood, citizenship!

LETTER TO ROOSEVELT

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor

The American Federation of Labor in its convention at Denver, in November, 1908, referred to the executive council with instructions to place it before the proper authorities at such time when the instructions in connection with the Jan. Four case are carried out.

Helping Diaz in His Work of Murder

Mexico has been transformed into a feudal possession of the financial rulers of the United States. It occupies the same relation to the great trust barons of Wall street that the Congo does to King Leopold.

The semi-tropical and tropical conditions of Mexico make possible a low standard of living, insignificant wages and high profits. This is the capitalist's idea of paradise, and he has sought to realize it on earth in Mexico.

To secure the subserviency of the laboring population the most fiendish brutality has been necessary. The mere fact that Mexico is nominally a republic was not allowed to stand in the way.

THESE EXECUTIONS HAVE BEEN PRINCIPALLY IN THE INTEREST OF AMERICAN CAPITALISTS.

Unless wages can be kept down, unless peonage can be maintained, profits will decrease. It will then be difficult to dispose of shares in Mexican rubber and sugar plantations.

Even those American capitalists who have no direct interests in Mexico are indirectly interested in maintaining the bloody rule of Diaz. The lower the wages maintained to the south of the Rio Grande the harder it will be to raise them to the north of that stream.

This process of using Mexico as a dependency of American "trustocracy" has recently proceeded a step further. For years a large portion of the American press has been regularly subsidized by the Mexican government in order to secure the suppression of all news concerning the horrible condition prevailing in the land of Diaz.

Within the boundaries of Mexico all manifestations of protest have been choked in blood. But some of the fugitives from Diaz's murderous hand have escaped to the United States. But they did not escape the power that is behind Diaz.

Of late the United States government has taken still another step in this same bloody alliance. It is using the American judicial and penal machinery to punish those who have aroused the displeasure of the Mexican government.

These men are being punished in order to terrorize Mexican workingmen. They are in jail because the great capitalists who control the Mexican and the American governments wish to prevent any protest by their Mexican slaves against the conditions that prevail there.

The American Federation of Labor has raised its voice against this action of the American government. The Socialist party has actively taken up the fight for these victims of international capitalism. A powerful Refugee Defense League is moving in their defense.

Yet we have no fear of the result. These men will be freed as Rudowitz was freed, as Moyer and Haywood were freed. They will be freed because the capitalist will realize that it is too expensive to keep them in jail. Just as soon as it becomes evident to the powers that control both at Washington and the City of Mexico that these men in prison are but forming a rallying point around which the aroused class-consciousness of the working class is centering, they will be released.

It is the same old story. The workers can do whatever they wish if they but present a united front.

WHO IS THIS MAN?

BY JOHN MURRAY.

Who is this man that the agents of President Porfirio Diaz have been pursuing all over the United States for the past four years, charging him with libel (charges dismissed), charging him with robbery (charges dismissed), charging him with murder (charges dismissed), and who finally—after keeping him in the Los Angeles county jail for fourteen months without a trial, without bail, without the right of communicating with his friends (held "incommunicado")—charge the prisoner with breaking the neutrality laws of the United States?

Here is his history: Ricardo Flores Magon, who is to be tried in Tombstone, Ariz., during the January term of court, along with Librado Rivera, Antonio E. Villarreal and Manuel Sarabia, was born in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, in 1874, and like the great Benito Juarez, is of Zapotec and Spanish blood.

In 1898 Magon was admitted to the bar and at the same time continued his work in the law school, but was finally expelled for political activity. After doing editorial work on several papers he started a publication called "Regeneration," and assisted in organizing the Liberty party which met in convention in San Luis Potosi during January, 1901.

This convention was historic, being the only one of its kind that Mexicans have dared to hold since Diaz obtained power. It proposed to organize political clubs along constitutional lines all over the country, but as soon as these clubs were formed the Mexican soldiers broke them up and arrested the members far and wide. In May of this year Ricardo Flores Magon and his two brothers, Jesus and Enrique, were arrested upon a charge of "insulting the President of Mexico" and forced to serve twelve months in the prison at Belen.

Upon his release, Magon and Juan Sarabia, in company with the noted Mexican poet, Santiago de la Hoz, published "El Hijo del Ahuizote," but soon he was again arrested, this time upon the charge of "insulting the army," and sentenced to three months in the military prison. No sooner was he free than he was re-arrested upon a charge of "insulting the judiciary," for which he served six months in Belen. While in Belen the Court of Correction outlawed the writings of these three men (for even the prison walls failed to stop their pens), and on Magon's final release he fled to the United States.

Furlong detective agency, employed by President Porfirio Diaz, took up the pursuit of Magon and his fellow patriots as soon as they had crossed the border line, and there followed arrests, fines, charges of libel, robbery and murder until at last the American public was awakened to the extraordinary methods pursued by these hired bandits of the detective agencies, and the hand of Diaz was stayed and forced to proceed along plain legal lines of attack, resulting in the filing of the present charges of "breaking the neutrality laws."

LECTURETTES

BY JOHN A. VAN HORN

We serve ourselves best when we best serve others. Whoever has political indifference has a very bad habit. It is not always the largest desire that is answered quickest.

No man who is trying to serve mankind doubts that there are ingrates. The political lecture fails that does not outline the brotherhood of man. A desire may be large, yet the desirer may be doing very little to accomplish it.

The man who has the political "big head" most always has the brotherhood "small heart." No one practices and votes for foolish economics always, but almost every one sometimes. Doubt is the vestibule which all must pass before they can enter the temple of collective ownership.

Whenever a good plan is set in motion deylls begin marching up and down in the neighborhood. Yes, we Socialists are trying to stir up discontent. We want the workers to abolish the profit system. Workers have brains as well as hands. Let us introduce them to each other and we will all get along better.

A very small fault in a rising political party or an industrial plan attracts more attention than all its virtues. Remember, it's looking down that makes one dizzy; horizontally, that you cannot tell what's steady and on sure footing. Look up and the brain clears, the heart grows calm, your strength comes to you for every task and emergency. Socialism is looking up.

The Lewis-Barnard Debate. The second debate between A. M. Lewis and William F. Barnard was very interesting and instructive. I admire Mr. Barnard because he is a fighter and not afraid to "cross swords" with the intellectual gladiator Mr. Barnard defined a utopia as "a man who started with an abstraction and formulated a theory of government in accordance with it," or words to that effect. Mr. Barnard, no doubt, intended this definition to apply to Socialism as defined by Mr. Lewis. In particular, but Mr. Barnard unconsciously defined his own position accidentally. Mr. Barnard starts out with the abstraction "liberty," and accordingly formulates and advocates "a social theory which regards the absence of government as essential to social order," or in other words, anarchism may be defined as "individualism gone mad."

ASKED AND ANSWERED

The Whiskered One—Am I all right for the see? The Boy—Can't say, gov'nor. I ain't a naturalist. Worst Crime of All—"Call the jury for the next case," said the judge. "May it please the court," said the prosecuting attorney, "the prisoner at bar is not entitled to a jury. He—" "Why, even the oneriest chicken thief is entitled to a trial by jury," exclaimed the judge. "It is the inalienable right of every man charged with—" "But this is a union man charged with having violated your order not to approach a strike breaker with intent to influence him."

SUPPOSED TO BE FUNNY

Wigg—Biggins' wife insists upon buying his cigars for him. Wagg—Horrible! Wigg—Yes. She buys them to match his stockings and neckties.—Philadelphia Record. "You say he always wins at poker?" "Always." "Haven't you ever played with him?" "No; I don't play poker." "Then how do you know?" "He is always trying to get up a game."—Houston Post. "I suppose your wife was tickled to death at your raise in salary?" "She will be." "Haven't you told her yet?" "No; I thought I would enjoy myself for a couple of weeks first."—Nashville American. "No," snapped the sharp-faced woman at the door, "I ain't got no food for you and I ain't got no old ole's. Now git!" "Lady," replied Harvard Hasben, "I could repay you well. Give me a square meal and I'll give you a few lessons in grammar."—Catholic Standard and Times. "That mind reader is no good. He couldn't read a thing from mine." "That doesn't prove him no good."—Kansas City Times. Washington was crossing the river on the ice. "I do hope that history won't confuse me with Eliza!" he cried. Hereafter he had the painting executed to nail it.—Pittsburg Post. Mr. Redd—There go Mr. and Mrs. Greene in their new car. Mrs. Redd—What make is it, dear? Mr. Redd—Same as ours. It doesn't matter, does it?—Yonkers Statesman. She (indignantly)—You had no business to kiss me! He—But it wasn't business; it was pleasure.—Detroit News-Tribune. Teacher—Johnny, where is the North Pole? Johnny—Dunno. Teacher—You don't know, after all my teaching men into Mexico for the purpose of inflicting on them the death penalty, not for inciting revolution, but because those men have endeavored to better the condition of the working class in Mexico; therefore, be it

ENGLISH MADE EASY

A crow bar.—Kansas City Times. A Trap Gent—Then I am to understand that you are prepared to enter my service as footman; um-um-by-the-by, do you happen to have a corkscrew on you? Servant-man (prompt)—Certainly; here it is. Gent—Much obliged; here, take your testimonials; you won't do for me. A New Word Flemish has enriched its vocabulary by a new word for automobiles. It comes from "snell," rapid; "paardeoos," horseless; "zoenderspoorweg," without rails; "trekrijtuig," driver by petroleum. "snellpaardeooszoenderspoorwegrijtuig." Plenty of Him "What sort of a man is Jinks?" "The impression you get of Jinks depends on the circumstances under which you meet him. If you're there to collect money you won't like him. But if you're there to pay money he seems a lovely character." Mrs. Quiverful—Run for the doctor, quick. Baby's jumped his little head over the fence. Mr. Quiverful—Nonsense! It was the left pedal which he struck. Send for the piano repairer.

CRIMES OF THE WORKERS

BY OTTO M'FEELEY

The working class is to blame for the following crimes, because it could have prevented them if its members had thought of their own interests: The crib disaster, in which sixty men were killed and many women and small children left without means of life. For the untold suffering caused by the panic. For the poverty of the masses. For starving school children. For maimed workers. For the miserable habitations of workers in Chicago and every other large city. For Harry Thaw's plight. For the red light district. For ruining the character of the Newport society set by giving wealth

TO THE EDITOR

Let me demonstrate its ability to govern in the history of the world that therefore the proletarian never will solve the social problem and liberate the race from social bondage. Such logic! Just as well content that the history of the world shows no record of wireless telegraphy, wireless telephony, airships, etc., etc., and that therefore these things are impossible. Extreme individualism is utopian and rests upon abstractions and speculations. G. EDWARD LIND. Cassatt Now Dead From the article on Taft's cabinet in the Daily issue of Friday last it would appear that A. J. Cassatt is still alive and doing business at the old stand. This must be a slip of the pen. Cassatt very reluctantly departed this life some time ago, leaving to James Cassatt the burden of running the P. R. and, consequently, our commonwealth. The part, you see, which was to be selected by Cassatt in his (Cassatt's) private office at the Dept. there being present as witnesses to the transfer of services the Right Honorable Fick and Pearce, and none other. Philadelphia, Pa. J. B. COOPER.

Various small notices and advertisements at the bottom of the page.