

M. J. FOREMAN IS CAUGHT IN BIG HARBOR STEAL

Own Associates in Riparian Rights Grant He Got in the Council Say They Were Figureheads.

WAS BEHIND PLAN TO GOBBLE HARBOR, TOO

Big Business Boss of City Engineered Scheme Whereby He Could Clear Up Many Millions

It looks as though Milton J. Foreman, boss of the city of Chicago and manipulator of the city council, had been caught with the goods on. The Chicago Lighterage deal, by which the riparian rights to the stub ends of ten streets in the city of Chicago were bartered away to Foreman and his office force by the city council, has now been put squarely up to Foreman by his own associates in the deal, who claim that they signed the incorporation papers simply as a matter of form and had no subsequent knowledge as to how the matters of the Lighterage company were handled.

John W. Beckwith, Foreman's partner, and John F. Grossmann, who are the other incorporators of the company—Grossmann at the time of incorporation being little better than an employee in Foreman's office—both declare that they simply signed the papers as a matter of form and that the handling of the deal was up to the alderman himself.

Behind All Franchise Grant

Foreman has been the brains behind all the recent graft in the council. He has organized and carried through every traction steal that has got through the city council and has been the recognized leader of all the opponents of municipal ownership and any other relief measures of any sort or description. He has generally been supposed, however, to be too astute to try to put up anything as raw as the Chicago Lighterage company million dollar steal out of his own office.

The attack on Foreman contained in the revelation of the Lighterage steal is generally conceded to be one of the first moves against the whole crew of grafters in the city hall, and the suddenness with which the army moving on the city hall is almost ready to rush the intruders.

The Municipal Voters' league, which threw Hobart M. Young in a most shameful manner at the last aldermanic election, after having induced him to run against Foreman, is now in a most embarrassing position. The assistant secretary of the league, H. M. Watkins, when interviewed this morning was inclined to view the situation with alarm. Watkins was blue. "Looks bad," was all he would say regarding the operations of the gentleman from the Third ward whom the league has been so assiduously indorsing as "useful" for years.

More Matter of Routine

"I simply signed those papers in a routine way when they were presented to me," said John M. Beckwith, Foreman's partner, when questioned concerning the Lighterage incorporation. "I did not know what was in the papers even, and Mr. Grossmann just affixed his signature, like myself, as a matter of form. I do not know what transactions were entered into with those papers as a basis afterwards."

PATTEN DEALS OUT \$40,000 WHEAT EARNINGS FOR CHARITY

A gift of \$40,000 to the Evanston hospital from James A. Patten, whose recent sensational deals in wheat stirred the world, has been announced. The money will be used for a new nurses' home.

Telegraph Who Aided Lincoln Dies

Reno, Nev., May 21.—William Spinner, veteran telegrapher, died here today. Spinner telegraphed the enabling act and the constitution of Nevada to Washington, his work resulting in ratification being made in time to permit this state to vote for Lincoln for reelection.

Hits a Policeman With a Brick

Policeman Dennis F. Herley, 111 Garfield boulevard, was struck by a brick thrown through a railroad car window last evening and suffered bruises and cuts on his head and face. It is believed the missile was thrown by a boy.

RESCUE ENGINEER FROM THE GRASP OF MEXICAN SLEUTHS

Los Angeles, Cal., May 21.—Henry T. Jesse, an American engineer who was summoned to appear before a Mexican tribunal for trial on the charge of murder because his engine killed a Mexican near the City of Mexico, escaped the rurales, masqueraded as a cook, boarded the Masonic traveling trolley special train, was hidden in a huge basket by friends and yesterday arrived in Los Angeles.

Yesterday he started for Alaska, fearful lest he be extradited. Several persons recognized him when he boarded the train, and L. J. Selby purchased the big bamboo basket in which the engineer was secreted. Disguised as a cook, Jesse did not arouse the suspicions of two Mexican detectives who were on the train when he boarded it. Later, when three more detectives searched the train for him, he was in the basket covered with several smaller baskets.

"I was afraid to face the court," said Jesse yesterday before starting north. "I believed my life was in danger, for it is a capital offense in Mexico to kill a man even by a locomotive."

BIG OVATION IS GIVEN TO NEW SULTAN OF TURKEY

Constantinople, Turkey, May 21.—The members of the chamber of deputies took oath this afternoon in the presence of the sultan to uphold the constitution of Turkey and to protect the sultan and the rights of the nation. The ceremony occurred in the chamber and a great crowd gathered outside the building and gave an ovation to Mehmed V. when he appeared. Accompanied by the grand vizier, his majesty ascended the presidential tribune. He then handed his speech to the grand vizier, who read it.

The address made reference to the good relations existing between Turkey and all foreign powers and the desire

NEW MADDEN GRAFT CITED

Wayman Tells of Two More Strikes Where \$1,500 and \$200 Were Given

MUCH EVIDENCE IS TAKEN

Jewel Tea Company and Another Firm Say Labor Leaders Got Graft

On a ruling by Judge McSurely that State's Attorney Wayman may cite other transactions involving Madden, Boyle and Pouchot to show that Pouchot had guilty knowledge of the alleged conspiracy to extort \$1,000 from

Klicka company's building could have been, and presumably was, innocent. Wayman then moved that he be allowed to show that in other transactions of a similar kind, Pouchot had so acted that it was reasonable to suppose that he did not act innocently in the Klicka matter.

Judge Permits Other Evidence

The argument on this phase of the case was continued till 10:40 this morning, when Wayman gained his point and Judge McSurely said: "The court will admit to a limited extent, of which the court will be the judge, the evidence of other transactions which will tend to show knowledge and intent on the part of the defendants in this case. The objection of the defense is overruled."

Jacob Schermer, the contractor who built the Jewel Tea company building, testified that he had been informed by Fred Pouchot, one of the defendants, that there was some non-union work in the nature of sleeves for concrete work in the building. Schermer swore that he told Pouchot, after a strike had been called, that he would tear out the non-union stuff with an ax and substitute union material. The non-union stuff had been furnished by Jacob Burns and Sons of New York.

Schermer Swore that Pouchot Said:

"When I saw Madden" said Schermer, "I told him the strike was nonsense and I asked him how much he wanted to settle the strike, and he said \$2,500. I told him he must come down and I offered him \$2,000."

What is alleged to have happened later is thus told by Skiff, the present president of the Jewel Tea company, when on the stand:

"I went to the First National Bank and drew out \$1,500 from the account

\$5,000,000 IS ALL THE GANG TOOK IN 1907

WIFE OF MAYOR BUSSE IN HOSPITAL; UNDER THE KNIFE

Mrs. Fred A. Busse is at Mercy Hospital recovering from an operation of a dangerous character, "reformed Tuesday by Dr. John B. Murphy."

The fact that the wife of the mayor was to be operated upon was known only to her closest relatives and every one at the hospital who had anything to do with her case was enjoined to keep silent about it. Dr. Murphy's regular aids, Drs. E. J. Kelly and John F. Golden, were not in the operating room, and neither knew until the next day that the operation had been performed.

Mrs. Busse is said to be suffering from a tumor. At the hospital neither affirmation nor denial of this report could be obtained today. The superintendent said that Mrs. Busse's condition was not serious and that it was the general expectation that she would be able to leave the hospital within two weeks.

BOY'S BAD DREAM IN CHURCH THE CAUSE OF SMALL PANIC

New York, May 21.—A little Italian boy's bad dream caused a small panic last night in the chapel of St. Bridget's Catholic church, where twelve hundred persons were attending a mission service. The lad, who had fallen asleep in one of the rear pews, suddenly awoke and cried: "Fire! Fire!" In a moment the congregation made a rush for the doors. Father Michael Angelo, who was at the altar, cried to them that there was no fire and halted those in the front seats, but those in the rear continued their rush to the street. Fortunately all got out in safety.

Busse's Machine Merely Nibbled at the City's Cash

the First Year It Got Into Public Crib

RESERVED ITS \$23,000,000

STEAL FOR YEAR 1908

Will Have Poor Picking in 1909 Unless the \$16,000,000 Bond Measures

Go Through

HOW THE BUSSE MACHINE'S GRAFT GREW IN ONE YEAR

Busse administration increase over Dunne, 1908 \$2,077,111
Dunne, 1908 \$2,077,111
Busse increase over Dunne, 1907 6,951,955
Yearly jump of Busse expenditures, \$17,096,116

The Busse gang at the city hall seems to have been satisfied with a small nibble, a paltry little \$5,000,000, the first year after it succeeded Dunne, but it would appear that when the gang saw how easy the game was it made no bones about increasing the expense ad libitum and ran the 1908 expenses up to a figure which stretches the imagination of an ordinary citizen and causes him to gasp for breath.

What 1909 will show is another figure entirely, but it is to be hoped that the increase which is going to Busse's gang will not amount to the skies at the same rate that it mounted last year or some persons over at the city hall will be breaking through the sky limit, and perhaps begin coming down.

\$5,991,985 Looked Small

The total expense in all departments in 1907 was \$45,222,288, and in Dunne's last year, 1906, it was but \$39,240,289. The difference in those years was not sufficient to make anyone believe that the "growing needs of a great city" did not demand the \$5,991,985 difference, although there were rude persons who had their doubts about a "business" administration which could make city expenses jump that way without any return to the city in work done.

The excess of revenue over expense under Dunne was \$1,896,282 in 1906, and under the "business" administration which was getting away with the money in 1907 it was only \$1,119,012, an excess in favor of the Dunne administration of \$777,270.

On judgments, bond certificates and deferred debts the Dunne administration of 1906 showed an excess of \$215,493 over the Busse gang of 1907.

This made a total in the receipt columns of \$1,092,783 in favor of the non-business administration as against the "business" administration in these two places alone.

How the Money Was Spent

The other side of the state does not look so good. The operating department in 1907 under Busse ran up to \$25,897,841 as against \$20,891,227, a difference of \$4,796,614 in favor of the "non-business" administration.

Under the head of repairs and renewals the figures are as follows: Busse, 1907, \$2,851,909; Dunne, 1906, \$2,295,732; balance in favor of 1906 in this department alone, \$556,177.

The Busse administration paid \$107,821 more interest in 1907 to the bankers of Chicago who handle the city funds, paying the city 2 per cent and lending the same funds back to the city at the highest possible rate, than did the other administration in 1906.

For construction and betterment, with no one knowing where either the construction or the betterment has gone, since the city is in "worse condition now than in 1906, the Busse administration of 1907 in its first or nibbling year paid out \$20,733 more than Dunne the year before.

Give You a Mass of Figures

They will tell you at the city hall where all the money is gone if they are forced to—not before. When one asks where the money has gone he is greeted with a suave smile and is furnished a mass of figures that would keep an experienced bookkeeper at work for a month, but the main items in these figures are clear enough. The comparisons show in Busse's own reports are evidence enough to convict any administration of reckless dissipation of funds and of reckless mismanagement of the city's affairs, not to use a stronger word in connection with the vast increases of expense at the city hall.

The only big fact that sticks out over the middle of figures is that the Busse administration is cheating the city of Chicago out of millions yearly in the matter of expenditures, unless it is so utterly incompetent that it cannot run a city on anything resembling the same

SOCIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR DISEASE

That the place of the "old school" doctor who at once was physician, adviser, friend, and confessor to his patients has been taken by the trained nurse in the modernized profession of medicine was the contention made by Dr. William A. Evans, health commissioner of Chicago, in an address before the graduating class of nurses in the Sherman hospital at Elgin last night.

"The modern physician is an evolution of the old time doctor," said Dr. Evans. "He has lost a sympathetic element which characterized the old time doctor and the nurse has taken this place."

"Sociological conditions in our municipalities are responsible for disease. With proper sociological conditions disease should be wiped out in our large cities."

CROWDS WELCOME WARSHIP AS IT STEAMS UP THE RIVER

Natchez, Miss., May 21.—When the anchors rattled over the bow before this picturesque city yesterday one-half the journey of the battleship Mississippi had been completed.

The jockies, in snow white uniforms, manned the rails and were gazed at curiously by the immense throngs upon the shore. The boats, steamers, ferries, and factories ashore turned loose their whistles. The warship answered the salute with its siren and dipped its colors.

Immediately after the anchors were let go a reception committee came off and after welcoming the vessel, its officers and men, consulted with Capt. Fremont about the program of the stay.

RICH BRITONS ARE DESPOILED

New Tax Measures Fill the Lives of the Wealthy Class With Woe

London, May 21.—The house of commons passed the new death duties by a vote of 298 to 122, the settlement duties 300 to 122, the legacy succession duties by 300 to 127, the automobile taxes without division and the reduction of the sinking fund by 203 to 50.

Ex-Premier Balfour again strongly denounced the death duties.

"Let us be careful," he said, "we do not associate democracy with robbery, an association which never has been true in any civilized, modern state, and which I hope never will be true in this country, but it seems nearer after this budget than ever before."

Oh, Pity the Poor Rich Man

Under the new budget, which is the creation of Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, the poor rich man has a hard lot. He must pay over an 8 per cent income tax, \$200 a year for each of his big automobiles, double the former tax on all stock exchange transactions, a new tax on all his land, and 20 per cent of all the increase in land values. When he dies, if he was a millionaire, the state will seize a maximum of 27 per cent of his entire property.

This is divided into three taxes, 13 per cent death duties, a 10 per cent legacy duty on all bequests except to near relatives, and a general tax of 2 per cent on all estates passing to probate. There are numerous instances annually where estates pass to probate twice in the same year, through the death of an heir of the first owner.

Would Confiscate Over Half

The operation of the new law would confiscate to the state as high as 54 per cent of such property. If the total amounted to a million or more the burden upon large estates would be even greater than these figures would indicate, for the government compels immediate cash payment by the great property.

Of course, they do not represent cash, but all manner of investments. Executors are required to make immediate forced sales of sufficient property to satisfy the government demands. This especially is so when the real estate involves heavy sacrifice.

FOREST PARK HAS MANY NEW NOVEL RIDING DEVICES

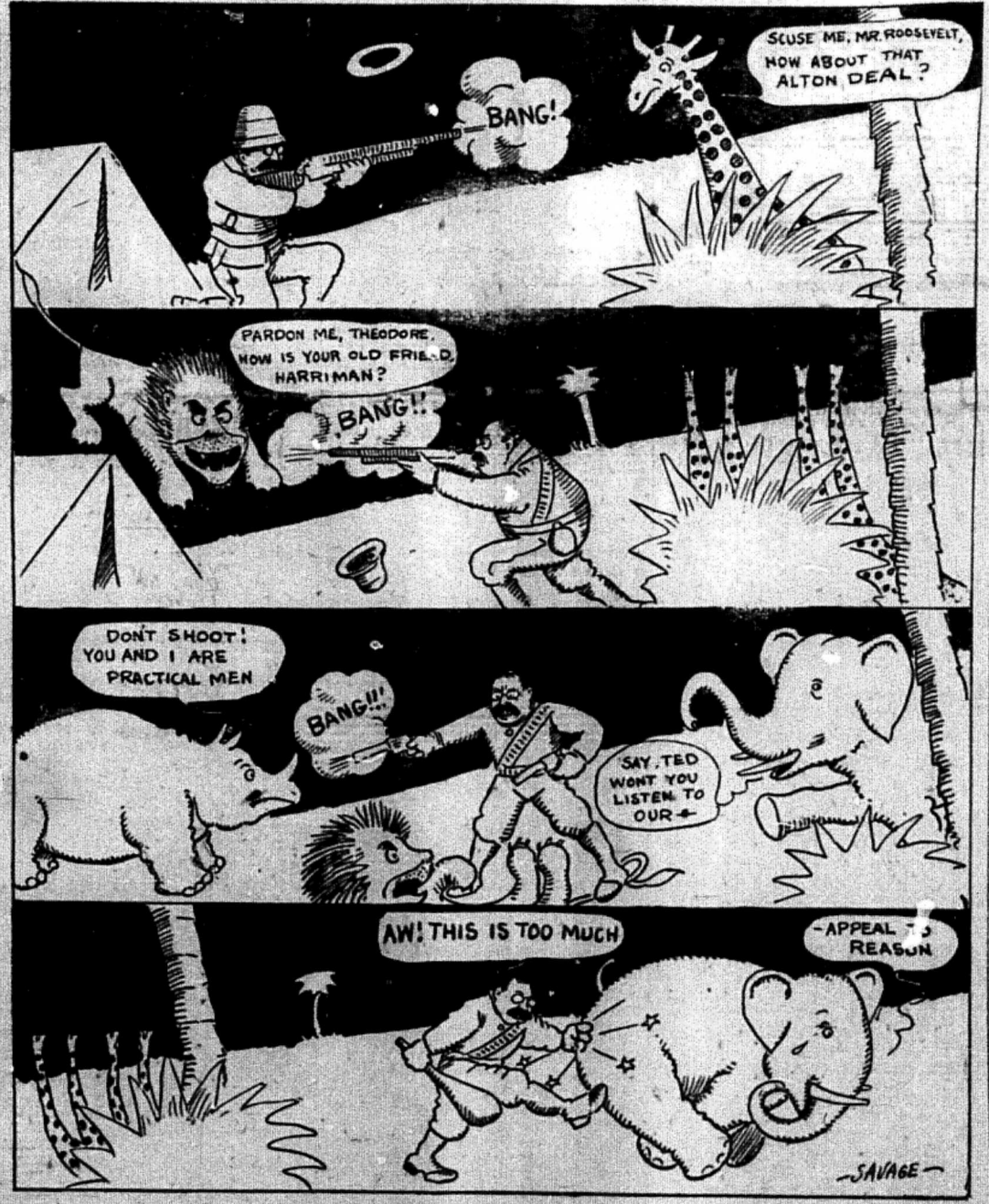
Forest Park, newest of Chicago's big playgrounds, is making a lavish expenditure on new and novel riding devices its principal appeal for public patronage this season. The fashion, if so it may be styled, in outdoor amusement for boys seems to lean to the daring, sensational and spectacular ride.

The more thrilling the experience that can be crowded into three or four minutes, the more the park-goer seems to be pleased.

Paul D. Howe, at the head of the management, himself an inventor and builder of some of the rides entertaining the public in many parts of the country, has equipped Forest Park with an array of riding devices which he avers cannot be duplicated.

The newest thing in this class is the Grand Canyon, a third rail scenic railway employing electric power. Another novelty, so far as Chicago is concerned, is the Steeple Chase. For many years it has been a popular feature at Coney Island.

"THERE'S A REASON"



of Turkey to strengthen these ties. Referring to the disturbances in Asiatic Turkey, the sultan expressed his keen regret and gave assurance that they would not occur again. This passage made a good impression. The reading of the address was punctuated by applause and ejaculations of "Inshallah."

His majesty repeated his oath to uphold the constitution and the grand vizier administered the oath to the various ministers and deputies individually.

PLANS FUNERAL, THEN ENDS LIFE

Seattle, Wash., May 21.—J. B. Smith, commonly known to all seafaring men of the Pacific coast as "Shanghai" Smith, who committed suicide here yesterday following the granting of a divorce to his wife, made all arrangements for his funeral several weeks before he died.

Two months ago Smith entered an undertaking establishment and announced that he was going to end his life soon. He said he wanted the firm to take charge of his funeral and wrote out an order asking the firm to take his body when he died. The undertaker took charge of the body as Smith directed.

the Joseph Klicka company, the state this morning brought out two more alleged cases of graft, one for \$1,500 and the other for \$200, alleged to have been extorted as the price of strike settlements.

One Guilty, All Guilty

Attorney Brady for the defense argued that if the facts in the Klicka case showed a conspiracy, under the law, then the act of one party to the conspiracy is the act of all and that it matters not which one of the defendants received alleged graft money, for as long as one did all are equally guilty under the conspiracy statute.

Judge McSurely Sustained the Contentions

of the state that it was necessary to introduce evidence which would throw a light on Pouchot's connection with the case now on trial. F. A. Skiff, president of the Jewel Tea company, "confidential man" he had put \$1,500 in an envelope and laid it on a desk in a little room at Powers and Gilbert's saloon as a strike settlement. Sam L. Rosenthal swore that he had handed \$200 to Madden as settlement for a strike called on the M. Grossman company.

Past Records Cause Debate

The debate over the admission of the evidence started yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, after Attorney James T. Brady had asked George E. Andrews, star witness for the state, if he was not a friend of Abe Fucuff, the famous boss of San Francisco.

of the company and I went to Powers and Gilbert's saloon and called for Madden. I told him that I had come to settle the strike. We went into a little room. Madden's confidential man was there and Madden stood at the door.

"I said here is your \$1,500. Don't you want to count them. Madden's man said 'No.' I put the money in an envelope and laid it on the desk and walked out of the room and Madden walked away from the room. And I said to Madden: 'It's a fine day,' and I left the saloon. Madden did not leave when I did."

Jewel Tea Company Case

It developed that the contract with Jacob Burns and Sons was for an entire coffee roasting plant, much of which was sheet metal work and that the contract amounted to \$13,000 on the coffee roasting plant alone. The strike was called off after the day of the alleged payment which was in September, 1908. A contract was, however, signed between Madden and the others and the Jewel Tea company, that nothing but union material was to be used in future till the job on the Jewel Tea company plant was complete.

Gaquel L. Lowenthal, a lawyer, testified that he had been called in to settle the trouble between M. Grossman and Pouchot over some non-union sheet metal work. With Grossman, Lowenthal said, he had tried to talk with Pouchot, who refused to talk to two men. Later Lowenthal said he went into Powers and Gilbert's saloon

3 TARS HELD AS PEONS BY TRUST

Seamen Held in Stockade at Steel Plant for Use During Lake Strike

Three men, John Hamilton, Joseph Miller, and Gaca Santha, will present sworn evidence today to District Attorney Edwin Sims charging that they were held in a condition of peonage inside of a stockade at the plant of the Illinois Steel company for use on boats of the Pittsburg Steamship company, during the seamen's strike. What sort of attention the complaint will get is not known.

Held in Peonage, Under Guard

The men swear that they were hired in St. Louis, May 11, and not informed that there was a strike. They were employed by a agent of the Lake Carriers' association and hurried to Chicago under guard. Here they were guarded till they reached the plant of the Illinois steel company, which is enclosed by a fence. They were held by force in a little building which was formerly used as a club house within the plant.

Hamilton and Mueller escaped on freight cars which left the plant and the third man shipped on the Penobscot and he escaped when it grew dark.

Two seamen escaped early yesterday morning from the P. A. B. Widener after an exciting experience in which they were shot at a number of times by officers of the boat in a pursuing skiff. The big ore boat was docked and the crew forbidden shore leave. Under cover of darkness an electric launch with three union pickets on board took the "anchor watch" away.

Fire at Flying Seamen

Their escape was discovered by the ship's officers and a watchman and chase was given, the watchman, Louis Berstrom, repeatedly firing his revolver at the fleeing launch.

The arbitration board of the several lake states in session in Detroit yesterday issued a statement declaring that if the lake carriers would agree to meet the union representatives, the strike could be easily adjusted. The board telegraphed the National Civic Federation in New York for its co-operation in an adjustment of the difficulty.

U. S. PER CAPITA TAX NOW \$11.55

Washington, D. C., May 21.—Twenty-five years ago—in 1884—it cost each man, woman and child of the 44,000,000 inhabitants of the United States \$4.80 to govern the government. Today it is costing each of the 90,000,000 inhabitants \$11.55 annually.

The recapitulation of appropriations made for the fiscal year 1909-1910, prepared by the clerks of the senate finance committee and the house appropriation committee, shows that congress voted \$1,944,401,877 for governmental expenses in the last year. In 1874 congress voted \$290,461,275.60. The biggest increases are the appropriations for war purposes. In 1854 the nation spent \$22,245,707 and the army \$31,796,998. This year \$288,121,082.39 was voted for war—\$101,195,883.34 for the army and \$186,925,199.05 for the navy.

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TWO UNION BILLS PASS ASSEMBLY

One Act Fixes Ten-Hour Day for Women, Other Protects From Machinery

Springfield, Ill., May 21.—Each house passed an important labor bill yesterday. The senate voting through Senator Jones' bill for a ten-hour day for women employees in mechanical establishments, factories and laundries, and the house passing the Lederer bill relating to hazardous machinery.

Manufacturers Discover It

The bill went in first as an eight-hour measure, and was on the senate calendar on order of second reading, before the manufacturers discovered it.

At once the fires of contention were lighted. Public hearings were held, and the fight progressed merrily. Senator Glackin tried to serve as a mediator by proposing a nine-hour bill as a compromise, but this was rejected, and at length it was decided to put the bill through as a copy of the Oregon measure, which has withstood attacks in the courts.

The first attempt to put the bill through in this form failed. Senator Jones then shot in a new bill copied after the Oregon statute and when this came up in judiciary committee a week or two ago, an amendment was passed changing it back to an eight-hour bill.

Much bitterness displayed. Much bitterness was displayed, and charges were made by Senator Jones that the manufacturers, who first fought the eight-hour measure, had sought to get it changed back to eight hours in the hope that the house would deem it too drastic and would promptly affix it on the spike. The bill which passed the senate yesterday is short. It reads:

"Section 1. That no female shall be employed in any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry in this state more than ten hours during any one day. The hours of work may be so arranged as to permit the employment of females at any time so that they shall not work more than ten hours during the twenty-four hours of any day.

Bill Protects Women Workers "Sec. 2. Any employer who shall require any female to work in any of the places mentioned in section 1 of this act more than the number of hours provided for in this act, during any day of twenty-four hours, or who shall fail to exercise due diligence to remove the work of females in his employ that they shall not work more than the number of hours provided for in this act during any one day, or who shall permit or suffer any overseer, superintendent or other agent of any such employer to violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense in a sum not less than \$25 or more than \$100.

Mix-Up on Machinery The Lederer bill, which passed the house by a vote of 84 to 48, has brought the assembly into a mix-up on hazardous machinery legislation. The senate has already passed a bill which was framed by the special commission that investigated the subject last year, the material point of difference between the two measures lying in the fact that the Lederer bill does not require employees in factories and work shops to examine their machines each day before they go to work and to report whether they are in safe and proper condition. Lederer maintains that this feature of the commission's bill is a "joker" which was inserted in the interests of the manufacturers. In speaking of his bill yesterday he reiterated the contention that the "joker" in the senate bill would put the burden of showing that the machinery is not safe upon the employer instead of on the employee and would remove the liability of the employer. The question now is whether the house will pass the senate bill or whether the senate will pass the house bill, or whether in the mix-up both may not be lost.

Starts School to Teach Street Railway Business New York, May 21.—A practical street railway training school, the only one of its kind in the country, is planned by Oren Root, Jr., general manager of the Metropolitan Street railway company.

The expenses of the school, which will be open to college and scientific school graduates, will be borne by the railway company. The pupils will be paid living wages while taking the two-year course.

The difficulty of obtaining high class men willing to begin at the bottom and learn the street railway business was what led Mr. Root to try the experiment. The prospectus of the school and application blanks were mailed tonight to the presidents of nineteen colleges and scientific schools.

Book Bargains We have a large quantity of "Caesar's Column" by Ignatius Donnelly on hand. This is a fifty-cent paper bound edition. Send us fifteen cents and the book is yours.

"Socialism and Religion," a ten-cent pamphlet by Omar Neri, very good for propaganda. Only five cents. Get your orders in early before the edition is exhausted.

Before you can become an effective agitator you must have a knowledge of the different views on politics. The Chicago Federation of Labor has compiled a pamphlet entitled "Industrial Panics," with the ideas of Debs, Heron, Sanial, Keir Hardie, Gompers and many other labor leaders. This book was put out originally to sell at a quarter. You can get it now while they last from the Daily for 10 cents post-paid.

Send all orders for the above to the Chicago Daily Socialist, 120 Washington street, Chicago.

On sale at Times Building, corner Second and Union, and at entrance to Post-office, corner Third and Union streets. Acme News Co., Seattle, Wash.

INVENTION MAY REVOLUTIONIZE THE CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES

New York, May 21.—According to civil engineers, the vertical compression test machine of 100,000 pounds capacity which is being built for the structural materials laboratories of the United States Geological survey will revolutionize the building of bridges in this country, making such an occurrence as the collapse of the Quebec bridge with its attendant loss of life impossible.

This machine, with a gross weight of more than 200 tons and extreme height above foundations of about eighty feet, is by far the largest testing appliance ever constructed. Engineers say the reason there always is so much uncertainty about the strength of a great bridge like the Queensborough or the Manhattan, the sustaining capacity of both of which has been questioned, is because no machines ever have been constructed of sufficient power to test the great columns of steel used in them.

The machine in its simplest form is nothing more than a huge hydraulic press with one adjustable head and a weighing system for recording the pressure developed in it by means of a triple plunger pump. Between the base of the machine and the adjustable head when removed to the farthest point is a distance of sixty-five feet, consequently the machine is capable of testing the supporting strength of a column more than sixty feet in length.

Springfield, Ill., May 21.—The anti-cigarette bill, providing penalties for the sale or manufacture of cigarettes or paper wrappers and prohibiting minors under 18 years of age from smoking the seductive coffin nail, was passed by the house late last night by a vote of 89 to 2, much to the joy of Miss Lucy Page Gaston, its chief advocate.

A similar bill was passed two years ago, but after it got upon the statute books it was found to contain a "joker" that led the courts to knock it out, and the measure that went through last night rectifies this flaw.

The contents of the bill are fully described by its title, which is: "To prohibit the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale or giving away of cigarettes, cigarette papers or wrappers, or other substitutes therefor; also to prohibit the using, smoking, keeping or being in possession of cigarettes, cigarette papers or wrappers or other substitutes by any minor under 18 years of age."

The bill penalizes the handling of cigarettes by a fine of \$50 to \$100, and imprisonment from one to thirty days for the first offense, for subsequent offenses a fine of \$10 to \$50 and ten days to six months' imprisonment is provided.

"The passage of the bill means much to the youth of Illinois," said Miss Gaston after the bill had passed, "his eyes sparkling with delight. This is a great victory. It means much to our boys."

Strike Called for Blackmail Two workmen from the Klieksa job were reeled on by State's Attorney Wayman to prove that the men on the job had no presence, apart from the strike, was called purely for blackmail.

Lorimer Seeks Deneen Trade Springfield, Ill., May 21.—Election of William Lorimer to the United States senate is the price Gov. Deneen must pay for deep waterway legislation, according to latest reports in the senatorial battle. The Lorimer boomers are moving heaven and earth to put him over today if possible, as they have been working here for the last two days.

Lorimer lieutenants have swarmed to Springfield in the last twenty-four hours and they talk as if the senatorial stock of the "flaxen haired one" is in the ascendancy. Men like David L. Frank, Adam Oldenberg, John C. Righelmer, William Gregori and John C. Richardson from Chicago and Cicero J. Lindley from down state are among the Lorimer aids who are here shouting senor for their man. The opinion is prevalent that unless the deadlock is broken today the battle will go over with the death of this general assembly.

Gov. Deneen's friends are discouraging the idea of entering into any combination that proposes a Democratic-Republican combination. They have let the Lorimerites understand that they will not be a party to such a coalition. State administration aids are pointing out that so far men who are rated as close to Lorimer have gone out of their way to put rocks in the way of administration legislation.

Couldn't Strike; Had Family Jacob Dablenski, a cement workers' helper, was next put on the stand. Wayman: "Who told you to strike?" Dablenski: "The foreman."

Wayman: "What did you tell him? That you would not quit?" Dablenski: "I told him I would not quit, that I had a wife and children and must work for them."

Wayman: "Were you working there when some one came to the building and told you to strike?" Vielski: "Yes. He came to my foreman and my foreman said it was the delegate from the steamfitters and that it was best to strike."

Wayman: "How long have you been in this country?" Vielski: "Fourteen years."

Wayman: "What wages did you get in the old country?" Vielski: "I object."

Judge McSurely: "Sustained."

INCOME TAX IS CHLOROFORMED

Measure Will Not Be Voted This Year; Senators Fear for Own Riches

Washington, D. C., May 21.—There will be no income tax voted by congress this year for, beside the bugbear of the Supreme court decision when by a vote of 5 to 4 the principles of the income tax were declared unconstitutional, there are many senators who belong in the swollen fortune class and fear to have any such system of taxation enacted.

No Fear of Huge Deficit Even the haunting fear of a huge national deficit, which the tariff will fail to remove or even to forestall, will not drive the senators into line for an income tax. The rich also would be able to dodge the income tax very easily while the wage earner and the salaried worker would be unable to hide the amount of his yearly income.

So great is the friction caused by the mere mention of an income tax that the clause providing for one will be stricken from the tariff bill. On the motion of Senator Aldrich, the senate judiciary committee has been instructed to investigate the income tax proposition and report next winter any recommendations it may have by which a constitutional bill may be drawn. This is a midway of putting the whole matter on the shelf.

Hitch Rests With Tariff The income tax, even on the Aldrich recommendation on the income tax bill are to be followed if the tariff fails to provide sufficient revenue and the deficit is too threatening.

Effort to Fine Madden \$600 Andrew: "I went to Gallagher and Speik, contractors who had the contract which Ott was forced to give up. There was a meeting of the Master Steamfitters' association called."

Wayman: "Who was the next person you saw?" Andrew: "I saw Madden at Powers and Gilbert's again. Madden said that I had called a meeting of the Master Steamfitters' association and had tried to have him fined \$600. I said that I had had nothing to do with calling the meeting. Benoit (one of the state's witnesses against his co-defendants) was in the saloon, but was not in the same group as myself and Madden. Madden said, 'I have charge of this and when you want to do business you'll do it with Skinny Madden.' I said: 'I know that, and I am here for that purpose. I am going to do it. Will \$500 settle the strike?' Madden said: 'No. I said: 'What is the price then, \$750?' Madden insisted: 'I said: 'Will \$1,000 settle it?' G—d—n it, the question is here. Madden said: 'Bring on the dough.' I then went to Klieksa and got the check."

1,000 Check Is Produced At this point Wayman presented a check for identification. Andrew: "That's the check. I deposited it at the Bankers' National Bank to my own account."

Wayman: "When did you next see Madden?" Andrew: "At 8 o'clock the next night, at the saloon. I said: 'Madden, if this money is paid to you, how will I know that the strike will be called off and kept off?' He said that it would be all right. I said to him: 'Can't you cut your price?' Madden said: 'You people have caused us a lot of trouble. I said: 'Here is \$1,000 in a package of ten \$100 bills.' Madden said: 'I never took any money from you. Throw it on the floor.' I laid it on the desk and Madden put a blotter over the money and we went to the bar and had a drink and then I left Madden."

Strike Off Next Day Wayman: "When was the strike called off?" Andrew: "The next day."

Wayman: "Did you get a receipt for this money you claim to have paid?" Andrew: "No."

Wayman: "Why did you not ask for a receipt?" Andrew: "I did not think I would be able to get one."

Wayman: "When the February grand jury met you got a subpoena and, prior to your appearance before that body, did you have a talk with Madden?" Andrew: "Yes. Madden called me up on the telephone and said: 'I understand that you are called before this grand jury.' I said: 'Yes.' And Madden said: 'You don't know anything, see, not anything.'"

The direct examination of Andrew ended there and the cross-examination on the part of the defense began. The ground covered was identical with that in the direct examination till the following point was reached:

Bought to Unionize Plant Brady: "Together with Pouchot you were at the shop of the Cyclone Blow Pipe company where you tried to get Miller to unionize his shop, were you not?" Andrew: "Yes, I suggested—I said to Miller: 'Why don't you unionize your shop and he said he and Pouchot had had the matter up for months.'"

Then, after some details as to the exact status of the Cyclone Blow Pipe company, the questioning took this turn: Brady: "Pouchot was to go to the executive board of the sheet metal workers and report on the Cyclone Blow Pipe company."

Andrew: "There was a meeting of the executive board of the sheet metal workers that night and Miller and I went there. We were outside and Pouchot was inside with the committee."

Brady: "Do you know that it was said that matters had been arranged and that work could go on?" Andrew: "Yes."

Brady: "Is it not true that that committee said the matter must go to the union and that you and Miller went away with the matter still unsettled?" Andrew: "Yes."

Wayman: "Your connection was prior to the strike then?" Andrew: "Yes."

Pouchot Acts as Emissary Wayman: "When did you first hear of the strike?" Andrew: "Talking with Mr. Klieksa."

Wayman: "You know Frazier?" Andrew: "Yes."

Wayman: "And talked with him about the strike?" Andrew: "Yes."

Wayman: "After you talked with Frazier did you see any of these defendants?" Andrew: "Yes, Pouchot."

Wayman: "What did he say?" Andrew: "He said that there were some non-union contractors doing work on the Klieksa job. I told him that there were and that their contracts had been cancelled and let to union firms. He asked me who they were and I told him that one was the Cyclone Blow Pipe company. I saw Madden later at the Powers and Gilbert saloon and told him that the job was all union and that there was no reason for holding up the job any longer. Madden said he would look into it."

Wayman: "When did you next see any of the defendants?" Andrew: "I went to Gallagher and Speik, contractors who had the contract which Ott was forced to give up. There was a meeting of the Master Steamfitters' association called."

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Brady: "Do you know that it was said that matters had been arranged and that work could go on?" Andrew: "Yes."

Brady: "Is it not true that that committee said the matter must go to the union and that you and Miller went away with the matter still unsettled?" Andrew: "Yes."

Brady: "The understanding in the beginning was that the Klieksa job should be union?" Andrew: "Yes."

Brady: "And you sneaked in some non-union work after the strike was settled through Ott?" Andrew: "Objection."

Judge McSurely: "Sustained."

Brady: "Didn't you say to Pouchot that he could make a lot of money if he worked the same right?" Andrew: "I don't remember."

Brady: "Did you tell him that if you had his job you could make more than you did in your present business which you said was worth \$1,000 a month to you?" Andrew: "I have no recollection of that."

Brady: "Didn't Pouchot tell you that if he did he would be in jail and didn't you say that the boys knew how to do it in Frisco? Didn't you tell Pouchot that in Frisco the man who gave the money stood in a light room and the man who received the money in a dark room and the man who gave the money never knew to whom he gave it and there was no chance of being caught and they never would have caught anyone unless someone on the inside had squealed?" Andrew: "I don't remember any such conversation."

Brady: "When you were in San Francisco were you a friend of Abe Rueff's?" Andrew: "I object."

Judge McSurely: "Sustained."

Wayman: "So far as you know these conversations, just referred to, exist only in the mind of the counsel?" Andrew: "So far as I know."

Sought to Cite Evidence Court then took a recess for ten minutes. At that time Wayman tried to get the permission of the court to cite to the jury a case in which it is alleged that Pouchot asked for money for a strike settlement. The citation of authorities and arguments continued till the court adjourned at 4:30.

COUNTERFEITED LABEL, FINED Foreman of Printing Shop Made to Pay \$100 for Forging Ticket on Job Thomas Payne, a former member of Typographical union No. 16, and now the foreman of the printing shop of the Meyer-Both company, engravers, was fined \$100 and costs, late yesterday, for counterfeiting the label of the Allied Printing Trades' council. L. P. Straubs, business manager of the council, appeared against Payne in Judge Hume's court.

Payne said that he had bought the label in a job lot of type. The printing on which the spurious label was found was being done for Peiser and King company, practical horse shoers, 2345 Cottage Grove avenue. The Meyer-Both company is located at 2314 Indiana avenue, where they have an extensive plant.

The discovery was made by Straubs through some quiet and effective sleuthing. He collected evidence and had no difficulty in gaining the conviction of Payne.

GEORGE J. KNOTT HEADS TYPOS Is Elected Head of Union No. 16; Barrett, Vice President At the election of officers of Chicago Typographical union No. 16, George J. Knott was chosen president. Other officers elected were: Walter W. Barrett, vice-president; William R. Miller, secretary-treasurer; John C. Harding, recording secretary and organizer; F. M. Cruikshank, sergeant-at-arms; Gus Bliker, C. F. Sheldon, D. T. Wilson, board of trustees; Richard F. Doyle, E. L. C. Brown, Omar E. Carter, Joseph B. Simonds, delegates to International Typographical union; Wayne M. Goodwin, Ben F. Harris, Paul J. Berry, Sam L. Olsen, John F. Hayes, executive committee; Harry G. Fleming, A. J. Carville and Charles E. Curtis, auditing committee.

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100,000 OWN NEW YORK CITY

\$7,000,000,000 in Property Controlled by That Many, Says Commissioner

New York, May 20.—Lawson Purdy, president of the New York board of taxes and assessments, in a speech at the city planning municipal art exhibition in the 23d regiment armory, asserted that 100,000 persons own every foot of New York city land.

The value of the taxable property is now estimated to be about \$6,500,000,000. Two-thirds, or 67 per cent, of this property is land.

Land Tax Would Cut Rental

Mr. Purdy, answering a question as to the possible effects of "single tax," said: "If all the taxes were put upon land alone it would reduce rent."

Mr. Purdy said he was not there to advocate any particular plan of taxation differing from what existed in New York. "I think," he said, "we must hold fast to that old-fashioned doctrine that price depends on supply and demand. In England taxes are levied on property in proportion to the amount of rent received. I saw a house in London that was not taxed because it was not rented. I discovered that the owner, being a rich man, kept his rent so high that no one would take the property. Because of this his land and house were not taxed at all."

"Taxation has little to do with rent. If all the taxes in New York were put upon land alone it would reduce rent."

Speaks on Sweated Industries

Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' league, spoke on the "sweated industries" and rent. She asked why people turned their rooms and kitchens into workshops.

"It is because they wish to be near the establishments that take their work. In this way the manufacturer makes his employees pay a part of his rent. He requires small quarters for the people making garments, do their work at home in the overcrowded tenements."

"The time is coming when people will stop helping the manufacturer pay his rent. There will be no improvement until a law is passed branding all sweatshops as such and labeling the output. Whether such a law could be enforced is another matter."

Dr. Henry Moskowitz of the Down Town Ethical society said that in the crowded tenements from 25 to 50 per cent of a man's earnings was paid for rent. Land speculation is at the bottom of the evil, he said.

Conference on City Planning

The city planning exhibit is to go to Washington. On May 21 a national conference on city planning will be held there, and President Taft will speak. Delegates from all over the country will be present, also mayors, city engineers, city planners and city engineers.

CAUGHT FOR A "SLEEPER" IN PROMOTING "SNORE SILENCE"

New York, May 21.—Davis B. Date, 62 years old, an inventor, who lives at 15 Fort Green place, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Henry Pfedekamp, a barber of 406 Jay street, who charges that Date defrauded him to the extent of \$500.

Pfedekamp says that Date invented a device to attach to the noses of persons addicted to snoring and which he guaranteed would completely cure them of the habit within a few nights.

Pfedekamp says he invested \$500 and was to receive half the profits of the snore silencer. He says Date converted the \$500 to his own use.

Date told the detective when he was arrested that he had not defrauded Pfedekamp, but the trouble was that Pfedekamp hadn't advanced enough money to put the device on the market properly, and that \$500 was a mere bagatelle anyhow.

RAILROADS AND SOCIALISTS WAR

Party Members in Texas Fight Literature Attacks of the Carriers

Galveston, Tex., May 21.—That Socialism stood in the way of the railroads after the panic of 1907, when undoubtedly the managers had in mind a war on the railroad unions, is evident from the attack the railroads are now making upon the Socialist movement.

The Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio division of the Southern Pacific system recently sent out to a large number of employees, working on that division, copies of the Outlook magazine, containing Roosevelt's attack upon Socialism, and has followed it up by sending out to the agents for posting in waiting rooms two cartoons taken from "Judge," portraying the "anti-railroad agitator," as the one who stops prosperity.

Roosevelt as Press Agent This move would suggest that the railroad managers had some influence with Roosevelt when he wrote the article.

The Socialists, however, are wide-awake and active as usual and for every copy of the Outlook that has been sent out by the railroad they have sent out a copy of the Appeal to Reason, containing Debs' reply to Roosevelt, as well as the Chicago Daily Socialist, containing editorial comment upon Roosevelt's article. They are preparing to further increase their campaign.

One of the cartoons from "Judge" shows a corpulent person standing behind the rails of a railroad track delivering a speech, while in front of him, chained securely to the rails, is a haggard "agitator" against railroads.

Where, Oh, Where Is It?

Stopped by this agitator and his roll is a passenger train called "prosperity." The engineer and fireman are standing at the head of their engine with a look upon their faces which would suggest that they were waiting for the agitator to remove his obstruction to the train. "prosperity" could proceed. At either side of the track is also shown all kinds of factories and works with idle men of every craft sitting about.

Another cartoon which is to be posted for the education of the public shows the "Temple of Industry" with its pillars tottering, walls crumbling and workers being crushed in a mad scramble to escape. The cause of it all is a demon of great strength, tagged "railroad agitator," displacing the main supports of the "temple."

URGES GOSPEL AS SOCIALIST CHECK

Terre Haute, Ind., May 21.—The Sunday school as a check on the growth of Socialism was suggested yesterday in an address by the Rev. Dr. George Eckman of New York, who spoke on "The Sunday School and the Community" at the first anniversary celebration of the Sunday school board of the Methodist Episcopal church.

"Socialists has its Sunday schools, its catechisms and lesson leaves," said Dr. Eckman. "In England its advocates have a hymn book for the so-called labor church, and they sing the hymns lustily, too."

"The Sunday school is the strategic point at which this problem is to be met. To know the habits of the people of Europe and America is more important than to know the customs of the Hindus and Persians."

DEMOCRACY IS A THING OF PAST

New York, May 21.—Former Congressman LeRoux Cockran, before sailing on La Saville yesterday said that speaking in a national sense, he did not know what the word democracy meant in this country now. The remark was made when he was asked who he thought would be the next Democratic Presidential nominee.

"Do you mean that there is no Democratic party?" he was asked. "Not that I am able to discover," Cockran answered. "How about Tammany?" "That's different. The Democratic party seems to be a thing of the past. There are too many personal affairs to be looked out for these days to have any in the party."

WEEK'S WAGE 50 CENTS; SUICIDE

Widow in English Governmental Sweatshop Tries to End Her Life

London, May 20.—Remarkable facts concerning the rates at which women are paid for making government clothing were revealed at the Westminster police court here when Mrs. Elizabeth O'Brien, aged 56, was accused of attempting to commit suicide. Mrs. O'Brien lives with an invalid sister in a back room at Southwark, for which she pays a rent of 75 cents per week. Her husband died nine months ago and for the past six months she has been working as a tailress at Vauxhall.

Poorly Paid; Tries to Die

She threw herself into the river from Lambeth bridge a week ago. When she was rescued she stated that she was unable to live on the money she earned. Mr. Barnett, the court missionary, informed the magistrate that he had investigated the case and had found Mrs. O'Brien to be a most respectable woman.

"Her hours of employment," he stated, "were ten and a half a day, from 8 a. m. until 8 p. m. with intervals for meals. Yet all this poor woman could earn by continuous work was something less than 25 cents per day. Her foreman admitted that as a rather slow worker Mrs. O'Brien earned only 30 cents, 75 cents or a dollar a week, \$1.50 at most, if she made full time."

"Half a cent a pair is paid for putting footprints on cavalry overalls. The women who do this hard work have to use an awl and it takes at least half an hour to finish a pair.

Is Paid 2 Cents an Hour

"The rate of pay for basting and finishing police trousers is 8 cents. That represents nearly four hours' work."

Sixteen cents is paid for making territorial riding breeches. A woman could not possibly make two pairs a day.

"It is obvious that it means starvation unless she is helped," Mr. Horace Smith, the magistrate, remarked.

"She receives 50 cents a week from a son who is in the dragoon guards," Mr. Barnett replied.

"Keep up a good heart," the magistrate told the woman, sympathetically, in settling her free. "We will see what we can do for you."

TO COMPROMISE TEACHERS' BILL

Springfield, Ill., May 21.—There is a compromise on foot between the Chicago Teachers' Federation and the board of education and the city hall interests over the Cruikshank "seven-tighths" bill, which probably will result in the passage of the bill next week.

The bill is to be amended so as to eliminate the provision that seven-eighths of the receipts of the board of education shall be reserved for the payment of salaries of teachers and employees, but inserting the clause that all repairs must be paid out of the building fund.

This sort of an arrangement of the present financial basis of the Chicago school system is figured as adding about \$600,000 annually to the salary fund. It is the report in Springfield that this will satisfy the federation leaders and that upon such a basis the warfare between the contending interests will cease and the amended bill be pushed to speedy enactment.

MISS ALICE HENRY GIVES A GOOD TALK BEFORE COOKS

The members of the Chicago Cooks' union and their friends enjoyed themselves at the Coliseum Annex on the occasion of their first annual ball. The ball was fairly well attended and the music, entertainment and speaking were first class.

The headquarters of the Cooks' and Waiters' union is at 188 Clark street, and consists of reading room, assembly, mail, business office, and a first class billiard and pool room, making it the most perfect club home of any union in the city.

One of the innovations and special features of the cook's ball was the address on woman suffrage delivered about 11 o'clock by Miss Alice Henry, the veteran worker for woman suffrage in Australia, England and America.

Miss Henry held the closest attention of her audience, although most of them were young women who had come to dance, while she briefly reviewed the history of the movement for equal suffrage for women. This history was enlivened and vitalized by the fact that much of it was illustrated by Miss Henry's personal experiences. She said: "Often when we speak of votes for women we hear people say 'that wouldn't be nice for women.' Now, I come from a country where women vote, Australia. And I can assure you it has no way detracted from the charms of their feminine nature and I can hardly express to you what it has meant to the improvement in the laws surrounding the home and the protection of children."

"I have seen women go into the voting booth with their babies in their arms and cast their ballots with eyes single to the future welfare of those babies. As a result of women voting Australia was the first country to establish juvenile courts for the protection of delinquent children which are now being established all over the world."

The home was the last point dealt with by Miss Henry in her address. She traced it from the rooms at the number of our house to our larger home in the city, the country, the state and the nation and finally the world. "The labor parties and Socialist parties of the different countries," said the speaker, "are going to make of the world one great country, one great home for the human family, fit to live in, and the women are going to help in this great work more than most people realize."

J. O. Bentall, state secretary of the Socialist party of Illinois, will speak at the next meeting of the Cooks' union Friday, May 24.

PLUMBER LOSES LIFE OWING TO CARELESSNESS OF CITY

The coroner's jury under Deputy Coroner Adolph Herman, investigating the death of Frank E. Johnson, 33 North 48th court, a plumber, who was killed in the old Inter Ocean building by falling from the sixth to the second floor, found that an opening made to install a stairway had been left unprotected and that Johnson, while trying to remove some pipe, lost his balance and fell.

The jury recommended that the building department, when issuing permits, demand that all such openings be properly protected in the future. Johnson was a member of the Plumbers' union, was married and had two children. He died in St. Luke's hospital May 12, the day following the accident. Deputy Coroner Herman brought out the fact that he was not subject to epileptic fits or any other such ailment, which might account for his falling.

KANSAS PARTY WOMEN TO MEET

Big Convention Is Planned to Be Held at Girard June 4th and 5th

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Girard, Kans., May 21.—The movement to spread Socialist propaganda among women in Kansas is showing great activity and has progressed so far that it has been decided to hold a convention at Girard June 4 and 5 to shape and simplify the work that has been undertaken. This convention will consist of Socialist women's committees of the state.

The women's committees of Kansas were organized by Caroline A. Lowe of Kansas City, who entered the state soon after the national convention of the Socialist party held in Chicago in May, 1928.

These committees have been organized under the following rules: "First, the members must be red card dues paying members of the Socialist party; second, they are to work with the local and with the state members, and aside from the local meetings they have a time set for a meeting of their own devoted to study; third, they will admit sympathizers and Socialist women who do not belong to the party as honorary members only, not allowing them a voice or vote in the affairs of the committee."

In Kansas, the Socialists feel that the work of Miss Lowe cannot be over-estimated, and it is believed what has been done here can be done in other states to the mutual benefit of the Socialist women and the party organization. The experience of the Kansas-locals in which she has organized women's committees has been that local enthusiasm springs up, interest awakens and the local is enabled to hold interesting and instructive meetings. Before the committee organization many a woman, already a Socialist, kept out of the local because she was the only woman to attend. Especially was this true in small towns.

Woman Makes Good in Kansas

While especially interested in the organization of the women, living them up with the party organization, Miss Lowe has not neglected the regular work of an agitator, and her work has been entirely satisfactory from the standpoint of the Socialist party of Kansas. Wherever she has been she has left a good impression and those who know of her work are willing to arrange a meeting for her any time.

SENATE KILLS EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Springfield, Ill., May 21.—Votes for women in Illinois, for the present at least, met disaster in the senate yesterday morning, although the bill escaped passage by just one vote. If Senator Rainey's horse had not had an accident and thereby delayed the arrival of the senator the house would be wrestling with the problem.

Senator Billings called up the bill in the morning session and it went to a roll call so soon as a brief colloquy between Senators Billings and Jandry could be completed. The vote was 25 to 11, one short of the constitutional majority necessary.

Mr. Catharine Waugh McCulloch of Evanston was the only suffragist leader who was in the senate chamber when the vote was taken. She ascribes to Lieut. Gov. Oglesby the final fate of the Billings bill. She learned Senator Rainey had been among the missing and that had he been on the job the twenty-sixth vote would have been recorded for the bill. He came in a bit later, and thereupon Justice McCulloch sought to secure a reconsideration of the vote.

Washing and Wringing by Electricity.



THE 100 ELECTRIC WASHER AND WRINGER When you buy an Electric Washer, then buy the best. The 100 Electric Washer is the most perfect of its kind. It has many other features that make it the best. It is the only one that has a built-in wringer. It is the only one that has a built-in suds tray. It is the only one that has a built-in soap tray. It is the only one that has a built-in water tray. It is the only one that has a built-in drain tray. It is the only one that has a built-in overflow tray. It is the only one that has a built-in safety tray. It is the only one that has a built-in lock tray. It is the only one that has a built-in key tray. It is the only one that has a built-in handle tray. It is the only one that has a built-in foot tray. It is the only one that has a built-in toe tray. It is the only one that has a built-in heel tray. It is the only one that has a built-in arch tray. It is the only one that has a built-in ball tray. It is the only one that has a built-in heel tray. It is the only one that has a built-in arch tray. It is the only one that has a built-in ball tray.

The Largest Clothing and Shoe Store on the West Side.

Open Saturday Night Till 10 o'Clock.

THE CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE

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Saturday Bargains at the Continental

Now is the time for genuine bargains in clothing—stupendous—broken lot sale—resulting from a large spring business. Our best lines are represented—best styles and fabrics at a big cut. Every garment a decided bargain at our old price—a still greater value now at this final reduction. Call tomorrow and stock up in men's, boys' and children's good garments.

<h3>Boys' Serge Suits</h3> <p>An elegant offering of boys' all-wool blue serge suits. Long trousers—coats single and double breasted. These are regular \$10 values and genuine bargains at that—for this sale only offered at a big cut—</p> <p>Regular \$10 Value Now \$7.95</p>	<h3>Men's Suits</h3> <p>Regular \$12 and \$13.50 Lines Now \$10.00</p> <p>You'll be surprised at what a good suit \$10 will buy at the Continental. It's a value no one can duplicate at this figure. Many desirable patterns, fabrics and styles are here represented. Great range of sizes. Don't fail to examine this wonderful bargain.</p>	<h3>Children's Suits</h3> <p>Great value in children's 2-piece suits, with knickerbocker pants. Many choice patterns to select from—and a decided bargain—</p> <p>Worth \$3.50 Now \$2.50</p>
<h3>Boys' Suits</h3> <p>Boys' long pants suits in many elegant patterns—made up in the latest and most approved styles. Coats single breasted—very neat and dresy. An elegant value at the former price—</p> <p>\$12 & \$13.50 Values Now \$10.00</p>	<h3>Men's Suits</h3> <p>Regular \$15 and \$16.50 Lines Now \$12.50</p> <p>You should certainly see this line at \$12.50. Remember, this is not a regular \$12.50 value—but suits worth much more. All the spring and summer weight fabrics in popular shades and class styles are shown. The sack suit cut on exclusive lines prevails. See this example of clothing value—unprecedented.</p>	<h3>Children's Wash Suits</h3> <p>Just the thing for summer—cool, dresy and durable. Have Russian or sailor blouse. In all colors—</p> <p>Worth \$2.00 Now \$1.39</p>
<h3>Men's Pants</h3> <p>A great bargain offered in men's pants—regular and outing styles. Big choice of worsteds and cassimeres, with or without cuffs—</p> <p>Now \$1.95</p>	<h3>Men's Suits</h3> <p>Regular \$18 and \$20 Lines Now \$15.00</p> <p>See these—the nicest suits ever offered at this grand bargain price. Elegantly tailored models in choice fabrics. Coats all modeled with full shoulders—and snug fitting collars. The most approved patterns are included. Actually the biggest \$15 worth ever offered.</p>	<h3>Children's Specials</h3> <p>Including children's all wool knee pants—wash waists and blouses—a fine selection of bargains for the little fellows—</p> <p>Worth 50 and 75c Now 37c</p>

The Continental is Headquarters for the Celebrated L System Clothes for Young Men—\$20.00 to \$30.00

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Men whose feet feel comfortable do the best work. Be Good to Your Feet. They're Your Best Friends. Ruppert's Men's Footwear.

These shoes give good foot room, have a comfortable last base with inlaid instep support that keeps the feet from getting tired—the sole is strong and heavy with a heavy Shank that runs up into the heel. These RUPPERT IDEAS of shoe building permit the foot muscles to work properly and give a maximum amount of comfort, and RUPPERT QUALITY assures a minimum of cost. Made in Box and Gunmetal Calf for heavy wear with Patent Colt for Dress.

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5	Made to Measure	Free.
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The Daily Socialist gives news which is usually suppressed by the capitalist press.

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6. Single Tax vs. Socialism. Simons.
7. Wage Labor and Capital. Karl Marx.
8. The Man Under the Machine. Simons.
9. The Mission of the Working Class. Wall.
10. Morals and Socialism. Kerr.
11. Socialist Songs, Morris and others.
12. After Capitalism. What? Brown.
13. Ration of Prohibitions. Walter L. Young.
14. Socialism and Farmers. A. M. Simons.
15. How I Acquired My Millions. Coerr.
16. Socialists in French Municipalities.
17. Socialism and Trade Unions. Hayes.
18. Finance and Nationalism. Wanda J. Simons.
19. The Real Religion of Today. Brown.
20. Why I am a Socialist. Hetroa.
21. The Trust Question. Vail.
22. Science and Socialism. La Motte.
23. The Age at the Root. Brown.
24. What the Socialists Would Do If They Were in This Country. Kerr. (City, Wm.)
25. The Fall of Being "Good." Kerr. (City, Wm.)
26. Intemperance and Poverty. Twining.
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We also have the finest emblem Watch Chain that has yet been produced.

Gold Plate 25c	Fine Solid Gold Watch Charm \$2.00
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Gold Plate Pin (for ladies) 25c	100 Celluloid \$2.50

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Advertise in the Daily Socialist

MEXICAN REBELS FOUND GUILTY Magon, Villarreal and Rivera Sentenced to 18 Months in Territorial Jail

London, May 20.—It is asserted on Villarreal and Rivera, the three men who aimed at the freedom of Mexico from the tyrannical rule of Porfirio Diaz, have been found guilty of a violation of the United States neutrality laws and sentenced to eighteen months in the territorial prison.

Arizona Ranger Star Witness A. A. Hopkins, a member of the Arizona Rangers at the time of the raid on the headquarters of the Mexican junta, was the star witness for the prosecution.

Antonio Vasquez, a member of the Mexican junta when it was raised at Douglas, Arizona, turned state's evidence and furnished the sensation of the trial. Vasquez also played the part of a spy, telling what he and Espinoza had talked about relative to further work of the Mexican junta.

Charles Connell, immigration inspector, was also put on the stand on the final day of the taking of the evidence and he identified the telegrams referred to by Shear. The telegrams had been taken from Espinoza and Rubio when they were captured at Douglas.

Vasquez' work, as part of the state's case, was invaluable to the government inasmuch as he had the key to the cypher used in the dispatches which passed between the revolutionaries.

FOUND DEAD WITH WIFE'S PHOTOGRAPH IN HIS HAND

With a photograph of his dead wife clasped in his hands, Louis Helester, 8911 Ontario avenue, a machinist employed in the Illinois Steel company's plant, was found dead today sitting in a Morris chair in a gas-filled room at his home.

Helester's wife, Anna, died suddenly three months ago of what a coroner's jury decided was heart disease, and he is said to have been grief-stricken since that time.

Socialists of the Twenty-second ward are showing considerable activity and enthusiasm in arranging for an entertainment and dance to be held Saturday, May 22, at Schiller hall, 601 Wells street, near North avenue.

Basin, Wyo., May 21.—The murder of Joe Engle and Joe Allenard, sheepmen, and James Lagler, a herder, in Big Horn county April 2 by a band of masked raiders, will be investigated by both the French and United States governments.

TO SEND VAN VLISSINGEN BACK TO JOLLET IN HURRY Peter Van Vliissingen's "outing" from Jollet is to end officially a week from today. That was the time that put on his Chicago stay by Referee Frank L. Wean, before whom Van Vliissingen testified late yesterday in the efforts that are being made to discover the bankrupt's assets for the benefit of creditors.

London, May 21.—The closing down of 400 bakeries on the east side, coincident with the strike of the bakers' employes, has caused the price of bread to increase to 15 cents a loaf.

John Collins has just returned from Nebraska after several months' organizing work. He called at the office of the Daily and donated a short time loan \$20 note he held against the paper.

Mike Cassin, Chicago, writes: "Dear Comrade Mance: Enclosed find a bit of the filthy lucca enlanced by established usage. Use the same to hit the system which robs us of the result of our labor."

Edna Dupre, Foster, Cal., sends in 25 cents and says: "I must do something, and that red winter wheat (the soft wheat) will sell as high in America as it is selling today."

James A. Patten's private views on the wheat situation the world over, expressed at a closed-door meeting of four men at a dinner last night, had more to do with a fresh bull campaign than all the other wheat news of the morning.

Neither side is disposed to discuss the tragedy, but there have been rumors coupling the young woman's name with Dr. King. Dr. King's wife and two children are now visiting Mrs. King's parents in North Carolina.

Attorneys for John R. Walsh, under sentence of imprisonment in the Fort Leavenworth penitentiary for abducting of the funds of the Chicago National bank, began a battle today in the United States circuit court of appeals for the liberty of their client.

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THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN BY A. W. MANCE. BIG BENEFIT PICNIC On June 27th there will be a grand benefit picnic in Riverview Park for the Chicago Daily Socialist and Nenes Leben, the Chicago German Socialist paper.

HUSTLERS' BULLETIN BOARD Monthly Pledges to Sustainers' Fund. Previously reported \$259.25 \$177.00. Wm. Cherney 1.00 1.00. Vack Vesley .50 .50.

What the Ward Branches Are Doing The 25th ward branch has just turned in \$20 to the Daily's share of the proceeds of an entertainment given for the benefit of the branch and the Daily a short time ago.

Six members of the 12th ward pledged between them \$5 per month to the sustainers' fund as reported in the monthly pledge list at their meeting Tuesday night.

Members of the Seventh ward made individual monthly pledges to the amount of \$8.25 to the sustainers' fund. Push the sale of the Riverview park Daily Socialist benefit tickets.

Never fall to get a subscriber wherever possible. That alone spells final success. Come, and that red winter wheat (the soft wheat) will sell as high in America as it is selling today.

London, May 21.—It is asserted on the highest financial authority that the political disturbances in France and the uncertainties of the budget exactions in England large purchases of American securities are being made for high class investment account.

These purchases are not being made through the London stock exchange houses, but through the large New York financial institutions, hence they do not figure on what is termed the daily balance.

CHURCH OFFERS STARVATION PAY Methodists Publishing House Tenders Girl \$2 Per Week for Long Hours

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Nashville, Tenn., May 21.—Two dollars a week to work from early in the morning until late at night with no time for study or recreation is how the Methodist church would encourage employes of its publishing houses to be led "not into temptation."

This sum was offered a young woman of this place recently to become an employe of the Methodist Publishing House located here. Recommendations as to character were also demanded.

Church Encourages Lower Wages This publishing concern is in open competition with public printers and is encouraging other publishers to lower wages to the starvation point.

Could She Live on \$2? In the Labor Advocate published here, over the signature of "Justice For All," the cost of living in Nashville is stated as follows:

"It is uniformly supposed that a woman needs food and clothing, the same as anyone else, and it is conceded that it costs more to pay for these necessary articles. It is also generally believed that shelter must be provided, and those who foot the bills necessarily know that \$3.15 would be a small estimate of the cost of food, or 15 cents each meal.

"Suppose a girl rooms with another girl and the two get a room for \$6 per month, even then it would cost 75 cents each week for room rent. Then washing costs something, say from 50 cents to \$1 per week, leaving 10 cents for paper, stamps, etc., and her board would increase the amount to not less than \$5 per week, with absolutely not a copper left for saving.

"What, then, will be your surprise to hear that the Methodist Publishing House, that is in competition with public printers, this morning offered a young woman the minimum sum of \$2 per week to work from morning until night, at the same time requiring recommendations as to character?"

FISHERMEN FIND BODY OF UNIDENTIFIED MAN IN LAKE The body of an unidentified man about 40 years old and well dressed was found floating in the lake at Eldredge place by two fishermen early today.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY South Side.

- LAWYERS. STEDMAN & SOELKE, COUNSELLORS AT LAW. 94 La Salle st., Chicago. CARL STROVER, GENERAL LAW PRACTICE-PATENTS. 128 Washington st., Tel. 2992 Main.

- MEATS AND GROCERIES. Quam Bros. Grocery and Market. Always complete; quality best; prices right; courteous treatment. 718 W. North av. MILK, MEATS AND GROCERIES. 629 W. North av.

- LAUNDRY. PRIZE HAND LAUNDRY, 1077 Sheffield Avenue. Wagon will call. Tel. Graeland 1441. FURE FOODS. HENOLD'S PURE OIL STORE, 61 E. NORTH AVENUE.

GOTHAM BREAD 15 CENTS LOAF

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PATTEN TALKS; WHEAT JUMPS

Big Grain Operator Convinces Millers That Actual Famine Exists James A. Patten's private views on the wheat situation the world over, expressed at a closed-door meeting of four men at a dinner last night, had more to do with a fresh bull campaign than all the other wheat news of the morning.

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Where To Go The Twenty-fifth ward branch of the Socialist party will hold a meeting at the Regent hotel, 215 W. Madison street, Saturday, May 22, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Bart's CORRECT CLOTHES READY TO WEAR FOR MEN WHO CARE 2 SHOPS 117 MADISON 209 WABASH AT CLARK. AT ADAMS

FOR THE FINEST MEAL IN ALL CHICAGO VISIT "LITTLE HUNGARY" Cafe and Restaurant. FORT DEARBORN BUILDING, 6 W. Cor. Monroe and Clark Sts.

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DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

THE ACTOR SNOB

BY VERNE E. SHERIDAN.

Not long ago a very clever woman writer in a Sunday paper deplored the vulgarity of the new-rich. What she said was undoubtedly very true, and now I am going to "spout" what's been rankling in me for a few years about the unpardonable snobishness of the men in my business.

I say "the men" because they are worse than the women, for even if a woman is not cultured she will at least pretend, and seven cases out of ten her "bluff" makes good.

But the men, as a rule, cannot stand prosperity; just as soon as they get a job, have more than one week's salary in their pockets (at one time) and two suits of clothes, they become imbued with the idea that their ability, attractiveness, etc., outshine every other human being's in sight.

They read somewhere about the "insolent manner" and "charming insolent manner" of some fellow popular in the newspapers of the day, and undoubtedly affect that bored, blasé air, which they think will distinguish them from others. And it does, but not quite as they would have it do.

They really might be looked upon as a joke, a harmless sort of lunatic, were it not for the tragic smallness of character their actions and manner reveal. Especially in a hotel dining-room is the gentleman to be distinguished from the snob.

The former comes in, has his meal, and goes out, quietly, with a friendly nod here and there, perhaps a joke or two with someone he knows at his table and that is all.

Not so with my lord—the actor. He comes in with a studied expression of weariness on his face, walks down the length of the room with a swagger, glancing the while about as if to say: "Dear me, all this is such a bore, you know, but I've really got to do this, so you may all know I am here."

He sits down with a flourish of coat-tails and at once puts an elbow on the table, rests his head on his hand and lets his legs stick out under the table in a delightfully sprawling manner.

Really, if someone had picked him up and flung him there he could not have been spread out more effectively. Then he toys with a fork or a spoon, looks wearily at the menu, and orders, with a lot of "ahs," "ehs," and "hms," thrown in and around his sentences and so that everyone in the room may hear him. He never forgets on these occasions to roll his "rs" in a particularly painstaking way, oh, my upstart leaves nothing to the imagination, nothing undone to attract attention. Suddenly he sees someone at the table he knows—a female member of the company perhaps—and at once he is the patronizing one with such a gracious nod and smile no one can equal him then in saying: "Why, how do you do, Miss X?"

Then he thinks he has been dignified long enough and throws a joke or two at the waitress. He sees that Miss X is amused, perhaps disgusted with his manner, and he graciously explains: "My dear Miss X (just like a letter) I perceive I have shocked you by my familiarity with the waitress, but she looked so tired; I like to cheer them a bit, poor girls; they lead a hard life." (Ain't he jest grand?)

Miss X wants to throw the butter at him or do some other vicious thing, but this is the only hotel in town—and she's hungry, she must have her dinner—so she makes the best of the situation. I, e., humors the poor fool.

She smiles, he takes courage, and turns his jokes toward her. While laughing at his own wit he proceeds to slam his food around in a perfunctory manner, leaving a bit of corn on the tablecloth, a drop of sauce on his shirt front, and drops half of every forkful back on the plate.

All the while, however, he is criticising some poor devil at another table who hasn't the "art of eating in a public place" down to such a science as he thinks he has.

The poor devil in question may be a particularly bashful chap, and, noticing the "swell" looking at him a lot, becomes nervous, perhaps drops his napkin or maybe a spoon on the floor, and my snob, the actor, laughs heartily at him, and tells Miss X in a stage-whisper of the incident, forgetting that just the minute before he raised a spoonful of coffee to his mouth filled with potatoes, meat, bread, etc., and when the very hot coffee came in contact with his lips, he threw the spoon back into the cup with a clatter, and a splash of coffee over the linen.

Now, if anyone were to tell him how really bad his manners are he would either fly in a temper or be very much wounded, and after a long harangue would end up with "Oh, everyone can see I'm a gentleman, I need not be so particular about the trifles."

Sometimes when he is in a "very funny" mood, he will give an imitation of a man he saw somewhere, how

the fellow would eat peas with his knife (that joke, so absurd, it's frazzled), etc., and will illustrate with a few embellishments of his own, and when folks smile he thinks he's a wonderfully entertaining person. Not thinking that the real good manners of those present prevent them from giving vent to their opinion of him.

Think, oh you fair male reader of this, that I've got a "grouch on" or that I met just one such man and became disgusted. Oh, no, if one, I've met a hundred or more, and feel like the girl with the secret—"I must tell it or bust."

After he has made himself a general nuisance and object of pity at the table, he throws his napkin—crumpled into a ball—into the middle of his plate, kicks the chair from under him, digs into his pockets for a toothpick, failing to find which he chews on a match and struts out, entirely pleased with himself and the world at large.

I take his table manners for my "text" because nowhere are bad manners so shocking and so utterly distressing as at the dinner table. And what makes the matter so serious, he can't be talked to, he won't even take a hint, and if one entirely ignores him and his "comedy" one is branded by him as "affecting airs," "think they're somebody, but they're only dampfools."

When I see these things—and I see them often—I want to horse whip the snob in question, to "pound" into him the sense and culture he lacks.

Not for anything in the world would my man sit at the same table with the property man of the company, goodness no! He forgets that good "property men" are at a premium while actors such as he are more than common.

At the same time the property man may have a roll of bills in his pocket big enough to kill the actor on sight, and his manner may be that of a gentleman, but my word! he is only "props" while my man is an actor—honest to goodness he is, and what would you have him demean himself by mingling with common folk?

The next summer on Broadway, when both are looking for the next season's work, my man does not object to demeaning himself by "touching" props for some cash.

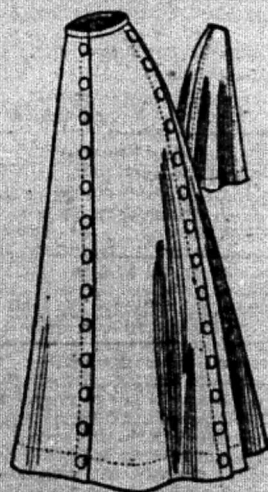
I thoroughly, heartily despise this sort of person, and I wish something could be done to remedy his manners, but I fear they are born snobs and circumstances only help to develop those tendencies.

But the fact remains the same, that there are but should not be such people and if anyone knows a good method of exterminating this species of public nuisance, let them step forward. I'll help swell the fund to erect them a monument, and their name shall go down to posterity as a public benefactor.

I believe that every individual is a genius of some kind. Every individual possesses extraordinary talents for some special thing. My remarkable talent demonstrates itself in my wonderful ability to make new discoveries, and, although my discoveries are seldom of any material or other benefit to me, nevertheless, it remains a fact that I possess a remarkable ability for new discoveries. One of my discoveries was a suit club.

It was in the early part of last spring, when the soft breeze was busily chasing pieces of cloud, clearing the sky, as if preparing a clear spot for the reception for the bearers of a happy message. The warm rays of sunshine told of the birth of early spring. Old Mother Earth, glad in her youthful dress of green woven and streaked with wild flowers, daisies, pansies and lilacs, welcomed the soft kisses of the sunbeams with a happy smile. Even the slumbering forest seemed to waken as from a dream, and in a thousand voices

FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS



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Barbary Yoska—The Man Who Had Read the Newspapers

BY ERNEST POOLE.

Barbary Yoska, the fiery little Hungarian doctor who had come to New York for a great career, was sitting one April night by his wide open window, a tenement window on the ground floor, looking out into the lights and shadows of the jostling crowds of the narrow, tumultuous streets.

He was young—on an almost absurd degree. But he already had a dashing black beard. And though a certain lean, hungry pallor about the jaws and cheeks and brow might have moved any sensitive woman to pity, the twinkling, roguish, adventurous eyes would have shown her beyond any shade of a doubt that Yoska knew why he had been born. The present lay in a tenement room; the future—in his eyes.

The present lingered long. Five months had passed since his arrival. From his window, a sign in great gilded letters, "Doctor Barbary Yoska," had beamed out upon the Hungarians who lived in this strange part of the town, beamed boldly, kindly, reassuringly. But in the small, bare room behind, the patient's chair had not been filled.

He had sat in it himself one day, had offered himself to himself as a patient, and after a series of stern, keen questions and jovial answers, the physician had told the patient that he needed a change of scene.

So he had moved his chair to the window. He had determined to set himself to the task of forgetting himself, of "bathing his soul," as he phrased it, "in the immense, the superb, the dazzling soul of the city." And in this romantic task he had achieved an astonishing success. He had read the newspapers. As by slow degrees he mastered the new language, to his surprise, and kept delight he had found that in this miraculous town were scores of men, newspaper reporters by trade, who were upon the most cordial terms with all the people of fabulous wealth.

Boon companions, lifelong friends. For how else, he thought, could the papers set forth before one's eyes such vivid detailed pictures, scenes right out of the most dramatic and intimate moments in the lives of all the great people of fashion? There seemed to be an abundance of moments. And Barbary Yoska devoured the mail. Day by day he absorbed the huge headlines—accounts of magnificent banquets and balls, of weddings, elopements and thrilling intrigues.

In all this had he "bathed his soul." And walking firmly up the avenue, swinging his audacious cane, or in front of the great opera house at the sparkling midnight hour—he had excitedly watched the faces of those whose lives he knew so well. He had applied what he had read. Barbary Yoska dreamed.

Tonight he was at it hard. Directly across the street, its flashing windows doubly bright by contrast to the tall, dark tenements rising around, was a famous little cafe, a "Bohemian" place, once genuinely foreign, but now refurbished and re-glided, overlaid with "atmosphere," and thronged by rich Americans come down for a lark.

Every few moments a huge motor car arrived. Visions of feminine loveliness appeared for an instant before his eyes. Heavily veiled—but Yoska knew! He could feel the romance in the air! He had read it in the papers!

An hour passed. And now the little man was smiling and chuckling to himself in the most remarkable manner. He had risen, was striding up and down his room. From time to time he sternly frowned.

At last he stopped, both hands plunged in his trousers pockets.

"No," he said firmly. "It is too good to keep. He shall have the news tonight!" He sat down, seized paper and pen, and began the following letter home. He wrote in his old mother tongue, in swift and weeping hand:

Honored Father: How long have I dreamed of this letter to you! First,

to endeavor to make you feel my undying love and gratitude for all that you have done, the privations you have endured for me, the help, the unflagging zeal with which you have cheered me on. Second, to announce the success that has at last crowned your efforts and mine. Success! In how many ways have I dreamed that I would announce it! Now in some comfortable, modest fashion—a few good patients come at last. Again—but I will spare you the others. For the success that has not arrived has been more amazingly sudden, dramatic and blinding than all the wildest imaginings. In a word, in one night I have won for a patient a creature lovely among the fairest, rich beyond all bounds. Her ailment I have completely cured, her favor I have won. And the mountain path to fame and wealth now opens wide above me!

Three nights ago I sat at my window, watching the cafe across the street which in my letters to you I have so many times described. The midnight hour came and went, and still the revelry kept on.

Out came a group of four, two gentlemen, two ladies—all superbly clad. As they hurried across the street to their great red car, directly beneath my window—my sign, my weary old sign, at last caught somebody's eye. One of the gentlemen glanced up at me.

"Are you a physician?" he asked.

"I am," I replied.

"Then come with us," he cried, "at once!" I choked with emotion.

"Shall I—I stammered—"bring my chest, my medical chest?"

"Good!" he shouted. "The very thing!"

And before I could gather my whirling thoughts, I had come out, chest under one arm. I was pushed into the wide, luxurious seat behind, between the ladies. The gentleman gave his chauffeur a quick order—a puff and a crash—and off we sped.

Both ladies were young, but one was plainly the younger. I will give you her name at once—Louise. She was pale and flushed by turns, an adorable creature with soft, black hair, but under some intense agitation.

The two men in front were conversing with lightning rapidity. In that crisp, nervous way these Americans have, I collected my thoughts, I became uneasy, our pace was impressively wild. I reached forward and caught the first gentleman's arm. His name I learned later. It was Adolphus.

"Excuse me," I said. "I must know. To what are you taking me? Where is my patient?" He leaned back, grasped my arm and drew me close. His eyes were menacing, hard as steel.

"The lady to your left!" He pointed to Mademoiselle Louise. "A life and death case!" he said. I shivered. "Understand?" he repeated. "A life and death case! Remember that—if anyone stops us—that and only that!" He gave a sharp look as though reading my soul. "Sir," he concluded, "I see that I speak to a gentleman! Your hand!"

While I still stared, utterly staggered, I heard a loud oath from ahead. These gendarmes in New York are of Irish blood, and their oaths reverberate far and wide.

The car abruptly stopped, and the gendarme's face appeared. It was a rich, a fiery red; the veins stood out in crooked lines. The lady gasped, the prison yawned. But up I rose.

"Out of my way!" I cried, in my best English. "I am a physician! It is a life and death case!"

The gendarme sneered—a savage sneer.

"That," he said, "I have heard before!" At his words, my lady swooned. And furious now, I jerked into view my medical chest, which I had already opened. The beast looked at it closely, looked long and hard at me. He shook his head, he sneered again.

(To be continued.)



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THE CHILD ON THE STAGE



GRETCHEN HARTMAN.

Not an employe but an employer. Such was the defense recently made in a Chicago court when an attempt was made to convict under the child labor law, Walter Floyd, treasurer of the "Mary Jane's Pa" Dramatic company.

This most surprising defense resulted in the acquittal of Floyd and made it possible for little Gretchen Hartman

to return to her work on the stage. From her appearance the little girl may be eleven or she may be thirteen. She is accompanied by her mother, and according to the statement in court receives \$50 a week, not as wages, say the managers of the company, but only on the contract that will at the end of the season give her 10 per cent of the net profits.

To make it more plain, I will emphasize the fact that I am a grocery clerk by trade, and now to my subject.

I said that it was twenty-five weeks since our suit club was organized. I have seen twenty-five members of our club get new suits of clothes, and now we were five. We paid in a dollar a piece. Crew lots and—I won.

I will not stop here to describe my rapturous joy, the joy that a poor man feels when he finds what he had once lost. But I will proceed with my story.

I ran directly to the tailoring establishment to order my suit. In the entrance of the establishment I was stopped by a man who did not have the appearance of a tailor. He asked me what I wanted, and I told him that I wished to see the tailor. So he wanted to know my business with the tailor.

"Are you the tailor?" asked I.

"No," said he, "I am the sheriff, and uncovered his badge.

"But I want to see the tailor," I demanded. "I want to order a suit of clothes."

"My friend," the sheriff spoke good naturedly, "you cannot see the tailor; he skipped."

"He what?" I gasped in astonishment.

"He failed," explained the sheriff.

I don't remember just what I said.



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The Rise of Foreman

Think of it. During the whole time that Milton J. Foreman was receiving the indorsement of the Municipal Voters' league, when he was leading the embattled hosts of reform in the city council, he was acting as attorney for a company that is grabbing the almost priceless harbor privileges.

Foreman went into the council as the champion of clean government. He took the place made vacant by "Johnny" Powers—and how like a petty "piker" must "Johnny" now feel as he looks upon the work of his successor.

Foreman was to introduce business methods—and he did—for what is more businesslike than to grab everything profitable?

Foreman was to represent honesty, integrity and good government, in opposition to the "gray wolves." Well, he is certainly no wolf. No wolf could make away with the plunder that has been captured by the pack that hunts with Foreman. A new word descriptive of some predatory beast of geologic times must be coined to symbolize the controlling element in the present Chicago city government.

As was predicted by the Daily Socialist during the last municipal campaign, the great "melon" to be cut is the harbor privileges. But even the Daily Socialist scarcely thought that Alderman Foreman would have already begun the cutting at a time when everyone but the Socialists was trying to deny or ignore the existence of any such scheme.

The whole affair is the logical climax of efforts to reform the evils of capitalism while retaining all the causes of the evils.

When the Daily Socialist stated that a man like Foreman was far more dangerous than Johnny Powers, whom he displaced at the head of the council, there were many protests. Yet events have proven that even from the standpoint of the dearly beloved "taxpayer" Foreman and Busse are far worse than the old gang of gray wolves.

Never were such tremendous sums diverted into the pockets of a political gang by the old, crude methods of bribery and theft as are sent into the same locality today by a simple, and probably wholly legal, method of manipulating appropriations. Never were such gigantic powers of exploitation placed in private hands through political agency as are being placed there at the present moment by the reformers who control the council.

All of which shows that since the private possession of the powers of exploitation mean that they will be used for exploiting purposes there is no solution even of the graft problem save by electing those who will abolish that private possession.

There is another moral to this story that is particularly appropriate at this moment.

It is as useless to vote for those who believe in a system based upon profit in the hope of stopping public graft as it is to vote for judges who believe in the same system with the hope that they will stop government by injunction.

If you wish to stop private graft vote for those who are interested in stopping it. If you wish to stop government by injunction vote for those who are interested in stopping it.

Graft and injunctions are both but a part of the system of private profit, and to expect to abolish them by voting for their cause is indeed voting for evil in the hope that good will come out of it.

Do You Need This Kind of a Paper?

The Chicago city treasury is being practically looted, and the funds that might bring increased comfort to every resident of this city are being wasted upon a gang of political freebooters. THE ONLY PAPER THAT SAYS A WORD ABOUT THIS IS THE ONE YOU HOLD IN YOUR HAND.

The school fund is being robbed for the benefit of wealthy newspapers, while children go hungry to their studies. Only the Daily Socialist dares say a word about this situation.

The same silence on the part of all other papers and the same outspoken publicity by this paper marked in a greater or less degree the Corn Products case, the Rudowitz matter, the whole fight of the Chicago teachers and a host of other things.

This is the only daily paper in Chicago that dares to tell the plain, simple truth. It is the only paper without a muzzle. It is the only paper not owned directly or indirectly by a few great advertisers. It is the only paper that dares to stand for union labor. It is the only paper that fights for the working class at every point.

Do you not think that you are interested in maintaining such a paper? Do you not think it will mean something to you and your family if it should cease to appear? Do you not think you can afford to invest something in establishing such a paper? Do you not think you ought to invest a few dollars for the good of yourself, your family and your class right at this time when the paper is in desperate need?

The hardest of the work has been done. Shall we grow weary when victory is in sight? Shall we give up when the burden is not one-half as heavy as when we started? Shall we admit failure when we have invested but a little over \$60,000 in nearly three years—more than half of this in the first nine months?

Do you not think that during the next week you can make a little extra effort? Perhaps you can buy a ten, or even a twenty-five or fifty-dollar bond. If not, you can send in at least a dollar and perhaps five for subscription cards.

DO ONE OF THESE THINGS THIS WEEK. DO NOT FALTER, NOW THAT THE END IS IN SIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR

Pleased With Thompson's Peace Speech I have just been reading Carl Thompson's great speech at the peace conference. I wish to pronounce it simply

matchless, regarding the subject in hand. Thompson endeared himself to the hearts of the Chautauque people in these parts last season, and I could use a lot of these great speeches to great advantage. What will a thousand of them cost me? The conviction of Fred Warren has fired the blood of all Socialists here. Fred is surely a martyr to the cause. Guilford, Kansas. A. Z. Brown.

AN ANTIDOTE

BY R. J. CALHOUN.

The next morning after the meeting of silent protest on the lake front during the Peace Congress one of the great daily mis-educators told how baseball had acted as an "antidote for Socialism" because a number of the Socialists had watched a game that was in progress near by.

A tone of chuckling glee was apparent which was intended to be communicated to the ignorant reader to help strengthen his prejudice.

The old trick of an exploiting class diverting its violence will never wear out until the victims are taught by Socialism to see through it.

We are reminded of the days of Rome when the starving people were diverted by free exhibitions in the circus and the free distribution of grain. Instead of demanding an opportunity to work and live as men they learned to clamor for more and more vociferously for free shows and free bread.

We see the same ignorance and the same spirit today manifest in the work of the scab and strike-breaker their conception of a hero.

In backward and caste-ridden India the young college men are feeling the virulent persecution of the capitalist ruling class because they will not be satisfied with these ideals of the American college, perhaps because "amusements" have not been properly and wisely encouraged. How often is the heart of the Socialist pained to hear working men talk baseball!

They find it hard to make both ends meet when they have a job; they don't know how soon they will be out of work and "on their uppers"; they feel the constantly increasing pressure of

economic conditions, the steady increase of living expenses; the accumulation and oppression of growing wealth in fewer hands; they see the clouds gathering thicker and blacker over their heads, but they can only blink their eyes, like chickens in a barnyard which look up and blink at the gathering storm and the angry rumble of the thunder.

But they do know all about baseball, the standing of the different clubs, the record of each game as played, and the leading players are like old familiar friends to judge from their talk.

They do not, however, know the name of a single Socialist who has made his life a sacrifice to teach them the way to better conditions, the way to make the most of life, unless they have learned it in ridicule from the same fountains of "learning" which teach them baseball as an antidote.

Socialists are seriously considering the problem of increasing the vote, but Socialist teaching has always been an appeal to the higher manhood; an effort to awaken a desire for a fuller life and the enjoyment of the things which will make it a beautiful and noble privilege and worth the living, but the slow response to this appeal and the ready enthusiasm for baseball lead us to wonder if we are not trying to hurry these mental weaklings beyond their capacity.

If the much discussed Socialist "program" of society was made to embrace baseball as a leading feature the vote might show as rapid an increase among the "intelligent" American working class as it now does in Europe where a higher ideal can be appreciated.

GO GENTLY, MY LORDS!

BY ROBERT HUNTER

I almost chuckled. I read in the newspapers that the naughty Sugar Trust had been forced to pay back to the government the two millions they had stolen.

"At last," said I, "these pirates and malefactors have been caught red-handed. At last they have been forced to obey the law."

But a dire thought struck me. I reminded myself that a few years ago the State of Missouri forced the Meat Trust to pay a fine of some hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The fine was paid one morning at 10 o'clock. At 10:05 the price of beef was raised. At 10:10 the Beef Trust had back in its purse again the amount of money it had been forced to pay in fines.

Ever since I have wondered who paid that fine.

Recalling to mind this bit of tragic history, I had thought to write Mr. Taft a note, begging him to be lenient with the Sugar Trust.

Suppose, I pondered, the Sugar Trust should have its feelings hurt by this action of the government. Suppose it should raise the price of sugar to punish us and force us to pay this fine.

Suppose it should not only take from us the two millions it had paid the government, but ten times two millions in order to be revenged.

Wouldn't that be dreadful? You and I, dear friend, are innocent, yet we will certainly have to pay those back duties.

And so I thought to advise Mr. Taft to go softly with these thieves.

It is perfectly safe to punish little thieves—those who steal a ham sandwich, and especially those wicked men who use the veil of night for rifling our hen roosts.

But the big thieves—that's another question. I know it is said sometimes that they have stolen everything in sight. They have taken the land, the forests, the coal mines, the railroads, the factories, and other profitable things.

They have taken the government, the judiciary, the legislatures, and other useful things.

But, dear friends, remember that if we offend these gentlemen they may not stop with what they already have. They may take everything.

It would seem, therefore, the part of wisdom to deal gently with these gentlemen.

Perhaps it might do to ask the clergy to see them privately and beg them to mend their evil ways. But let us not offend them!

Is it not better that we should be robbed a little than that we should be destroyed? Is it not better that they should break a few laws, and escape a few fines, than that they should take from us even the little we still possess?

They are not lacking those who say that we do not fully appreciate the great genius of our modern capitalists.

Very likely it is true; perhaps in the past we have been too hard upon these well-meaning gentlemen.

Consider how really moderate they are. They might take everything, yet they satisfy themselves with a paltry three-fourths or so.

In any case, let us be practical. Tell Mr. Taft that while we are willing to pay these old sugar duties, a little more of that kind of reform will be our ruin.

I PROTEST!

BY EMANUEL JULIUS.

As a free, independent, loyal American citizen I take my pen in hand to protest against the new-fangled idea about sending messages to Mars, and as for my objections to it they are of a scientific grounds, but purely patriotic.

Here we are, ninety million uncrowned sovereigns, and we have finally after considerable difficulty, convinced ourselves that we are the greatest people that ever lived—that we have everything a civilized man could expect—that America is the richest land in creation—that we have the wealthiest men, the brightest women and the smartest children—that we have more churches—that we have greater crops than any other land—and a whole lot of other things.

And just as we have got ourselves convinced, along come these crazy anarchists with their scheme for signaling Mars, and if you want my reasons for protesting I would say that:

First, it's unpractical; second, it's un-American, as it will give us away—it will put us in a bad light, for if they begin getting messages up there they might find out that we have five million women and two million children at work in "our" mines, mills and factories, that we have two million unemployed who are willing to work and are deprived of the opportunity to do so, that we have more suicides and murders than any other land, that we drink a million dollars' worth of booze a year, that we produce enough to feed the world and then lie down to quietly starve to death, that we weave the broadcloth and then wear shoddy, that we build palaces and live in huts and gladly pay for the privilege of rotting in them, that we build the railroads and then pay Mr. Harriman for the privilege of riding, that we take crooks out of jail and ship them to congress, that we put a big stick into Teddy's hands and told him to club us into insubordination and then, while in that condition, we voted for four more years of the same medicine.

Those Martians would have a mighty poor opinion of us if they should hear all that and a good deal more, so I raise my patriotic voice and strenuously shout: Down with the undesirable citizens who would show us up! Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.

THE ROAD TO POWER

BY KARL KAUSKY CHAP. IV.—ECONOMIC EVOLUTION AND THE WILL

(Continued from yesterday.)

Finally, when we come to man, intelligence has grown so great that he is able to construct artificial organs—weapons and tools—with which the better to adjust himself to conditions of life. But at the same time he creates for himself new conditions to which, in turn, he must adapt himself. So it is that technical development, a result of higher intelligence, becomes in turn an impulse to further development of intelligence.

Technical development is also a result of the will to live, but it carries with it important modifications of that will. The animal wishes to live just because it is alive. It demands nothing more. The discovery of new weapons or new tools brings with it the power of living better than before. It brings the possibility of more abundant nourishment, greater leisure, better security, and finally the satisfaction of new necessities than has hitherto been possible. The higher technical evolution, the more the WILL to LIVE becomes the will to live BETTER.

This will is the distinguishing mark of civilized man. Technical evolution does not only change the relation of man to nature, but also that between man and man.

Man belongs to the social animals. The conditions for his life cannot be met in isolation, but demand the formation of societies. The will to live takes on the form of the will to live with and for the members of a society. Technical development changes, among other conditions of life, the forms of social life and co-operation. It does this primarily by bestowing organs upon man that are separated from his body. The natural tools and weapons, nails, teeth, horns and the like, are the property of all individuals of the same nature, and of the same age and sex. The artificial tools and weapons, on the other hand, may all be possessed by a single individual, who may withhold them from all others. Those who have the control of such tools and weapons live under different conditions of life from those who are deprived of them. So different classes are created, in each of which the same will to live takes a different form.

A capitalist, for example, according to the conditions under which he lives, cannot exist without profit. His will to live drives him to acquire profits, and his will to live better forces him to seek increased profits. This, again, compels him to increase his capital; in the same manner and to an even higher degree, the competitive struggle threatens him with destruction, if he is not able to continuously increase his capital. The concentration of capital is not an automatic process, that proceeds without the will and the consciousness of the participants. It would not be possible without the energetic will of the capitalists to become rich and to drive their weaker competitors out of the field. What does lie outside their will and their consciousness is the simple fact that the result of their willing and striving is to create the necessary conditions for Socialist production. That the capitalists certainly do not wish. But this does not say that in the economic process, the will of man, and the "gigantic role of creative personality" is excluded.

The same will to live that animates the capitalists, exists also among the workers. But it takes on different forms to correspond with the different conditions of life. It is not expressed in a struggle for profits, but for sale of labor power, for higher prices for labor power, and lower prices for the means of life; out of this springs the creation of unions and co-operatives, the seeking after legislation for the protection of labor, and finally out of this springs a second tendency, accompanying the concentration of capital, that may be designated as a growing into Socialism. Even here there is no such unintentional, unconscious process, as is customarily understood by the words "growing into."

(To Be Continued.)

Educational Contest

The Materialistic Conception of History

To the intelligent person who has assimilated the fruits of contemporary thought, it should be as superfluous to defend this theory as it would for a scientist to take up the defense of Evolution because some mental stragglers are still found groping in the dark.

The materialistic conception of history means simply that all class divisions which determine the social, political and religious character of our institutions, are themselves determined by the manner in which the wealth of society is produced and exchanged; that all changes in the class alignments and institutions of any society are explained by the changes in its economic structure.

There are three points which must be borne in mind in order to clearly explain historical fact.

- 1st. The Economic Structure of Society. 2nd. The Class Divisions. 3rd. The revolution or readjustment of things consequent upon a mis-adaptation of an early social arrangement to an economic change.

Of course, it is impossible to bear this theory out in a paper of this length, but I shall try to indicate its bearings by the following captions and a few words of comment:

- Feudal Era— Absolutism in government. Sway of Catholicism. Metaphysical Philosophy. Crusades and Geographical Discovery. Bourgeois Revolution. Capitalist Era— Representative Government. Separation of Church and State. Victory of Science. The Civilizing Process. Proletarian Revolution.

The chief economic feature of feudalism which distinguishes it from other epochs is the almost exclusive use of land as a means of production. Hence, an owning or ruling class, the landed nobility with its host of graded retainers, and a subject class, the serfs. The state, no matter what its attitude to the people in general, is always the expression of the dominant economic interest in it, but its aggressiveness in the middle ages is due to the particular method of the ruling class in extracting surplus value which was such a palpable piece of robbery and so far behind the subtle method of wage slavery. Hence, absolutism in government.

The new social division of labor, the handicrafts movement of the towns, which in turn had created a third social division, the exchange of commodities, thereby opening up new and greater fields of endeavor. Is not the faith whose organization is itself built on rank and subordination, whose heads have usurped the imperial robes of the Caesars, best fitted to maintain a servility which will not remain submissive? And how? All things are in a state of flux. Nothing moves. Everything is as it ever has been and will continue to be so. The rewards of heaven are for those who take things for granted and the rebels will be damned.

Heretofore, production was carried on mainly for home consumption, but with the improvement in methods and the enlargement of the surplus, exchange becomes more and more the objective in production, and this fact is the key to the progress of civilization. The bourgeoisie, the class who discharges this function must continue ever widening their field of operations. Hence, the Crusades, the first attempt at opening a new trade route which ended in failure, its consummation in the geographical discoveries of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the growing supremacy of the bourgeoisie and the breaking up of

The Materialistic Interpretation of History

There always have been men and women broad enough and great enough to rise above the narrowness of personal interest and be persecuted or crucified if need be for the principles they held and cherished. But these people have been rare exceptions, not the rule of human character. They stand out as giants or gods above the masses of men. But it is rules, not exceptions, that I shall here deal with.

A man's ideas of right and wrong, of justice and morality, are usually in line with his personal interests. Self interest is the mainspring of human action.

If the "protective tariff" is against a man's material interests he is very apt to believe that the tariff is "robbery!" But if a man profits by the tariff he will believe in "protection for American labor!" In barring the products of the foreign "pauper laborer," but the "pauper laborer" himself must be on the free list, thus maintaining "protective" prices and "free trade" wages for the "protection of American labor."

No monarch ever believed in democracy. Laws beneficial to the masses have always been demanded by the masses, never handed down to them. Liberty is always a conquest, never a bequest. Even in "free America," every law enacted benefiting the public is first demanded by public sentiment. But laws like the "Dick military bill" or increasing salaries of politicians, creating new offices or expenditures for war equipments, etc., have been passed to the limits that public opinion would tolerate.

Democracy is the life of liberty! Slavery would not have been abolished by the south nor by the north if it had been profitable there. Slavery was not abolished as much because it was morally wrong as through the conflict of material and economic interests. If a man profits by the liquor traffic he does not believe in prohibition, and vice versa.

These are the laws that have characterized and governed every great historical movement in the past, and are ruling the world today.

People do not think with their minds, but with their pocketbooks and stomachs—their instincts. No great moral or scientific movement can thrive that is inconsistent with materialism. If that had been Utopian Socialism would have prevailed long ago.

Socialism will never be because it is desirable, but because it is necessary and inevitable. Socialism is in line with the economic evolution and development. The hope of the scientific Socialist is not in the intelligence or reasoning powers of men, but he sees that the institution of private property under capitalism is already dead or rapidly dying; that the properties and businesses of all must drift into the hands of the few.

The only political question, then, to be decided is whether the trusts should own the nation or whether the nation should own the trusts. Then in accordance with their material interests the people will demand that the nation own the trusts. All the powers of plutocracy cannot prevail against it!

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THAT WONDERFUL BABY The fond mother had brought in her first baby for Mr. Softleigh's inspection. "You know," she exclaimed, "every mother thinks her baby is the best in the world, but mine just proves it."



THE POETS BY WILFRED FUNK. Hushed in the softened evening light they stand Along the shelves—my books—their gracious forms Scarce visible in the after-glow that warms

THE DEW By George E. Bowen I like my diamonds scattered so, o'er every growing thing. To multiply with aondrous joy the sun's red triumphing. The stars of night have not a light to lend my smallest gem, As in the way of beauteous day I gladly scatter them.

A CITY CLERK'S GARDEN A city clerk never missed the chance of expatiating on his garden to his colleagues, who, however, were never taken home to see it, but were under the impression that it was of enormous size. Five of them resolved to have a look at it, discovered his address, and called one Saturday afternoon to see the hundreds of roses all a-growing on a blow-lug. On being reluctantly taken through to the rear of the house, judge of their surprise on seeing a backyard about twelve feet by ten feet. One bold spirit ventured to remark that it was not very big.