

LABOR WINS AT CAPITAL

Section Six of the Measure Concerning Machines Is Stricken Out Entirely

COMPROMISE IS REACHED

Other Objectionable Part, No. Seven, Is Still in the Air; Victory Ahead

Word has been received from Springfield by the Chicago Federation of Labor that the storm of protest raised in Chicago Monday by labor men against the industrial bill for the safety and comfort of employees has succeeded in causing important changes to be made in the bill.

A telegram has been received from Attorney Jacob Le Boskey, who was sent by Chicago labor men to fight sections six and seven in the bill, but the telegram did not go into detail as to what changes were made. A victory, however, is indicated by the wording of the message.

Compromise in Bill Reached

Press dispatches this morning said that after a conference between the industrial commission which drafted the bill and members of the house who were opposed to some of the features in the bill, a compromise was reached and that no further objections will be made.

Attorney Le Boskey has not returned, however, and it is likely that he will stay and see that the bill is put in the proper shape before returning. Section six, it was stated in the press dispatch, was stricken out entirely, killing the provision that employees in workshops should examine their machines before starting work each day and should make reports of the condition.

"In addition," said a press report this morning, "another section is to be inserted, providing that no employee shall tamper with any machine or appliance with which he is not familiar."

Section 7 Up in Air

Section seven of the bill as it stood referred to the handling of machinery by inexperienced employees and was one of the objectionable sections of the measure. Just what changes have been made or are likely to be made is not yet known.

TERRA COTTA MEN PICK TICKET

Put out Official Ballot for Election to Be Held June 22

The official ballot of the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' alliance has just been issued for the election to be held June 22. The organization is growing stronger and stronger all over the country. Its members are under three-year contracts made early in 1907. The ballot runs as follows:

For president, Frank Butterworth, Philadelphia; J. W. Jenkins, Chicago; John R. Spencer, Boston; J. J. Fred Smart, Chicago; Thomas Crichtfield, Cayuga, Ind.; Second vice president, Charles Aronson, Chicago; George W. Talbot, Danville, Ill.; Third vice president, Conrad Schlotter, Belleville, Ill.; Fourth vice president, Martin Havin, Thurston, Wis.; Fifth vice president, E. W. Flint, Chicago Heights, Ill.; Secretary-treasurer, William Van Bodegraven, Delaware; A. F. L. convention, Frank Butterworth, Philadelphia; J. W. Jenkins, Chicago; Alternate delegate A. F. L. convention, Fred Smart, Chicago.

A strong contest is expected as all of the candidates are popular among their craft.

OFFERS A \$15 WAGE SCALE NOW

Western News Proposes \$2 Less to Strikers Than the Old Scale

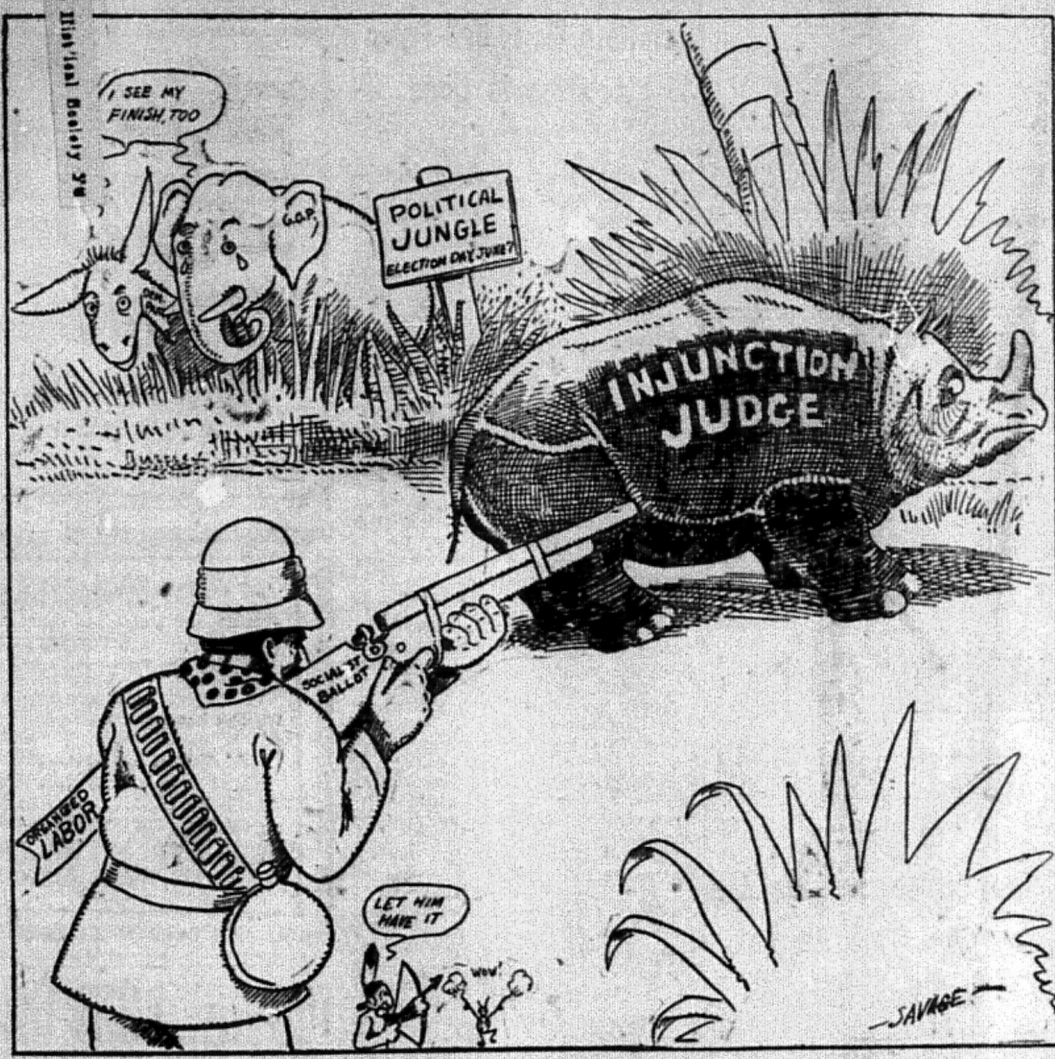
It was stated this morning by representatives of the striking Western News company drivers that all negotiations between the strikers and the company were off. It was said that the conference held in the office of Chief of Police Shippy only succeeded in getting the two sides further apart. The drivers before they struck were receiving \$15 a week and demanded \$17. The manager of the concern, it was said, told the representatives of the strikers during the conference that the strikers could only return to work at \$13 a week, a reduction of \$2. Police are still guarding the wagons in the alley back of 204 Madison street and at the barns.

CAB STRIKE AT A STANDSTILL

Drivers Say They Are Gaining; Employers Say It's All Over

The strike of the carriage and cab drivers is still on in full force. According to statements made today by W. J. Gibbons, business agent of the union, while on the other hand, Richard K. Sloan, president of the Undertakers' association, says the contest is ended so far as the employers are concerned. "The employers are coming in every day," said Gibbons, "and are signing up an agreement for a six-day week at \$12. Five of them came in yesterday, and there are now between 200 and 300 men back at work. Only a few of the leading employers are sticking out."

HE'S AFTER YOU, MR. RHINO



ROOSEVELT A BUTCHER: LONG

Nature Writer Says African Trip Brutalizes Hundreds of American Boys

Stamford, Conn., May 27.—Dr. William J. Long, the former minister and nature writer, some of whose writings were bitterly attacked by Theodore Roosevelt when he was president, talked today about Mr. Roosevelt's African hunting trip. Dr. Long said he had intended waiting until Mr. Roosevelt's return, or until something from his pen actually appeared, before saying a word in criticism, but he had decided that some of the things the former president is said to have done in Africa are such as to call forth protest.

Dr. Long declares that the worst feature of the "whole bloody business" is the brutalizing influence which the reports from Africa have on thousands of American boys.

Scores Record of Killings

"As there are no reporters with Mr. Roosevelt," he said, "those reports of frequent killings must come chiefly from himself and are such as he himself chooses to send out. If they are true they are exactly in line with his previous records. They prove what I said two years ago, quoting from his own books, that he is a game butcher pure and simple and that his interest in animals lies chiefly in the direction of blood, butchery and brutality. You remember that when he made terms with the Smithsonian Institution his published letter said: 'If course I am not a game butcher,' and then he immediately reserved for himself the right to do all the killing on the expedition. This is characteristic of his alleged scientific attitude. Mathew Arnold declared that 'conduct is three-fourths of life,' and Mr. Roosevelt adds that butchery is three-fourths of science."

"In one dispatch I notice that when he could not find buffalo he had to content himself by shooting war hogs and other inoffensive creatures. As the buffaloes are fast disappearing from Africa, and as Mr. Roosevelt had already killed several, why in the name of science should he go out to kill more, and why, falling to find buffaloes, should he content himself by slaughtering other creatures?"

Reviews Previous Deeds

"The whole thing is atrocious. It is exactly like his own record of killing eleven bull elk on one trip and then on his way out killing two more that he found fishing. Their meat was unfit to use and was left to rot in the woods. Then he preached to us on the virtue of game protection, and when he comes back from this trip you will hear his righteous dissertation on the necessity for preserving game in Africa—of course, after he has killed everything he could find."

Asked if anything was to be learned, if science was to be served in any way by such a trip, Dr. Long said: "A lot might be learned, but not by such scientific instruments as high-power rifles. Mr. Roosevelt reminds me of an alleged ornithologist whom I met killing warblers the other day and he thought he was studying birds. The only thing he will get out of the much-heralded trip will be some more hunting yarns, almost as veracious as Mr. Roosevelt's account of his heroic exploit at San Juan Hill, and some more skins and bones, of which we already have too many."

MAN WORTH OVER \$50,000,000 DIES PRACTICALLY UNKNOWN

London, May 27.—Charles Morrison, a comparatively unknown millionaire, whose estate, it is estimated, is worth between \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000, died today near Reading. He was 92 years old. With a maximum death duty of 15 per cent and a succession duty of 5 per cent, as provided by the new budget, the government will receive from the estate more than \$10,000,000. Most of the property consists of estates in Kent and Scotland. Mr. Morrison was a bachelor and a man of the most simple habits.

BUFFALO COUNTY OFFICIAL IS HELD ON CHARGE OF THEFT

Buffalo, N. Y., May 27.—Jared C. Weed, cashier of the county treasurer's office since 1898, was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny of funds of the county. The arrest of Weed was made on charges preferred by County Treasurer Fix. The total of the alleged stealings is said to be \$37,550.

County Treasurer Fix charges that another employe, who is not at present in the city, is implicated. Mr. Fix also asserts that he has a confession from each of the men as to their peculations.

GIVING MONEY AWAY IN IOWA

Des Moines, May 27.—The town of Panora, Ia., is destined to become one of the most popular places in the United States if the epidemic of mysterious letters containing money for residents of the little city continues. Within the last few months three persons in Panora have received anonymous letters containing an aggregate of \$1,000, and in every case the sender of the money is unknown. Neither does any of the three fortunate recipients know to what they are indebted for the windfall.

Dr. Amelia Pigner is the latest beneficiary. Last week a bank draft for \$500 came to her in a plain envelope, postmarked Des Moines. There was no writing to indicate who the sender might be or for what purpose it was sent. Dr. Pigner is as much puzzled over the affair as the other two.

Joseph Roberts, a retired farmer, was the first to benefit from the mysterious distribution of cash. He received a letter from the state of Oregon containing \$50 in greenbacks unaccompanied by a single scrap of writing to identify it. This was about two months ago, but Mr. Roberts knows no more about where the money came from now than he did then.

The second gift was sent from Des Moines. One day Mrs. Viola Lapegitt, a widow, received a letter which she opened and was astounded to find it contained \$25 in bills wrapped in a piece of white paper. On the paper was written the two words, "Your friend." The lucky widow says she has never seen the handwriting before or since, but she is willing to believe the writer a "friend."

Not one of the three persons so strangely enriched has been able to advance a theory for the good fortune. Meanwhile everybody in Panora goes to the postoffice as soon as the mails come in.

ROGERS' SON IS LIKELY TO BE SUCCESSOR OF FATHER

New York, May 27.—There has been considerable discussion in financial circles here concerning the probable successor of Henry H. Rogers to the presidency of the Virginia railway. It is generally understood that Mr. Rogers' frequently expressed wish, that his son, H. H. Rogers Jr., should succeed to the presidency of the road, and that his son-in-law, Urban H. Broughton, who had been of great assistance to him in the completion of the work, should become chairman of the board of directors, will be met.

OLD PARTIES ARE ALIKE: LORIMER

G. O. P. Boss Thanks Democrats for Presenting Him the Senatorship

"Only a fine line separates the two great parties," according to William A. Lorimer, who was elected United States senator yesterday by 103 votes on the most remarkable bi-partisan combination which has been seen in this country.

Besides sending the deadlock over the senatorial fight, which has held since the legislature opened its sessions, the election placed Lorimer in the best possible position to become a multimillionaire, if he so chooses, through fat contracts which may very readily fall to the Federal Improvement company, of which he is president. Lorimer is the "father of the deep waterway" and the Federal Improvement company is the biggest earth jiggling concern in the country.

The most tremendous melon ever cut in the United States in the shape of political favors will be placed on the political table when the time comes to portion out the contracts for the spending of \$20,000,000 from the state and \$150,000,000 from the national treasury for the construction of the deep waterway, of which Lorimer is the father.

From Constable to Senator

Lorimer's rise to power shows that by honesty, frugality, sobriety, etc., any man can rise. Lorimer was a street car conductor, twenty-one years ago when he was elected constable on the west side. Afterward he entered the real estate business. Then he went into the coal business with the O'Gara Coal company, which at one time furnished most of the coal to the county of Cook and which was the subject of investigation and scandal on the charge of having substituted inferior grades of coal at a superior price.

Lorimer then went into the contracting business and later into the house of representatives at Washington. He is now president of the Lorimer and Gallagher Co., contractors; president of the Federal Improvement company, waterway, sewer, and paving contractors, and also president of a brick company. Before he was a street car conductor he was a sign painter's apprentice and then worked in one of the packing houses.

This working in a packing house is not to be overlooked, for at the time that the famous meat inspection bill was in the house of representatives Lorimer, as a friend of the people, fought in the interests of the packers and against the bill. He fought so hard that the Tribune called attention to it, hinting that Lorimer was playing the game a little low. Lorimer has been in the house of representatives satisfying the packers and the common people ever since 1895, with the exception of one term.

Little Difference in Parties

"The most significant utterance of any 'statesman' of recent years was made by Lorimer yesterday when he was thanking the benches of his own faithful following and those of his old partner, Roger Sullivan, for the election to the senate. Lorimer said in part: "I am unable to properly express my thanks. To receive this election from the hands of the members of the two great political parties is certainly something new. This could not have happened twenty years ago. In recent

CRITICAL DAY FOR MADDEN

Defense's Lawyers Now in Closing Arguments; Case to Jury Tomorrow

SENTIMENT PLAYS PART

Wayman to Make "Speech of Life" in Effort to Convict Labor Leaders

The final fight is on between the state and the defense today in the labor conspiracy case. The result will either mean liberty for Madden, Boyle and Pouchot or the penitentiary on the charge of having extorted \$1,000 as a strike settlement. The case will not go to the jury till late tomorrow and this afternoon the defense is fighting for the freedom of the defendants and answering the arguments of the state, brought forward yesterday and this morning.

Short Makes Opening Argument

At the last moment yesterday it was decided that Assistant State's Attorney Short should open the argument for the state. He did so and denounced Madden and his co-defendants as conspirators and thieves. He declared that there was no legitimate reason for the strike and then told how Wayman had started a comprehensive fight against all sorts of graft in the city of Chicago. Short closed his argument shortly before noon today. He was followed by Attorney Everett Jennings for the defense. Brady will follow Jennings. Wayman will come next and then the case will go to the jury.

Short's speech was filled with the bitterest invective. He alleged labor conspiracy cases in which the actions of the defendants had been similar, both as to the calling of the strikes and as to their settlement. He also declared that such defendants had been convicted on the ground of criminal conspiracy to extort money and had been sentenced and the higher courts had upheld the sentences on the appeals when taken.

Short Plays on Sentiments

Short asked the jurors to consider the case in the light of the women and children who had been deprived of the earnings of the breadwinners of their families while Madden and the others were holding men out on strike so that they might extort money. He then asked for the extreme penalty for each, which is a fine of \$2,000 and five years in the penitentiary.

Jennings in opening the argument for the defense stated that the state had played on the sentiments of the jurors and had tried to lead them away from the consideration of the evidence. He further declared that the strike on the Kieka plant had been legitimately called and that it had been settled according to union rules. He said that the jury should consider the evidence and weigh the state's case very carefully before it deprived three men of their liberty. He ridiculed Short's plea that while the men were on strike their wives and children had suffered.

Short Recites Natural History

During a large part of Short's statement, yesterday, Madden leaned back in his chair and fell asleep. Short made a point as follows: "This fight is a fight against the octopus of graft which is percolating through society." This morning he abandoned such original history. He said that the state had produced its evidence to "show that the defendants were engaged in a system of bribery and blackmail."

"Bribery," said Short, "is performed under cover. There are only two persons present, the man who gives the money and the man who receives it. The man receiving the bribe knows that it is a question of his word against the other man's. The whole question in this case is, was the money paid or was it not?"

He then went into a lengthy analysis of the evidence, trying to show that previous actions of the defendants showed them to be guilty. He then outlined a course of action which they would, according to his opinion, have pursued as honest men and he tried to show that the defendants had pursued an entirely opposite course.

Prosecutors Unwilling Witnesses

"Do you mean to tell me," said Short, "that Skiff and Kieka were willing witnesses here. I am not allowed to tell you what trouble we had in getting other witnesses to come. It was like pulling teeth to get some of them." He then said that the defendants had the strike taken up by the Sheet Metal Workers' union to give the whole transaction the color of law. He then arraigned the defendants bitterly and asked for the extreme penalty. The court took a recess then for a few minutes. During that time Wayman was asked when the case would go to the jury.

"Has Speech in System"

He said, "Not till tomorrow, late. I am going to make a speech. I have it in my system and I am bound to get it out if the jury is kept here a week." Madden paid close attention to Short's speech as it drew to a close.

MONEY NOT HERE

The mail this morning has not brought any hope of meeting the emergency described yesterday.

You still have three dollars to act. If there is a dollar left that you can spare or if you can find a friend who will give one for the maintenance of a paper speaking for Labor it must be secured this week.

There is no possibility of delaying action longer and maintaining existence.

We have told you this before. We are still here because previous emergencies have been met. There seems no sign today that this one will be.

Is it because you have given up? Or will you do something NOW? The paper is in your hands.

SENDS MAN TO PRISON; INNOCENT; MARRIES HIM

Jasonville, Ind., May 27.—Miss Mollie Lienkeart of this place is to marry like Fielden. The wedding day is to be June 29, also the twentieth anniversary of Fielden's conviction for the alleged theft of a gold ring from the girl. She was the prosecuting witness.

The man served two years and returned, but he and his former sweetheart remained strangers until last week, when the ring was found under circumstances that proved his innocence. Overcome by remorse, Miss Lienkeart begged Fielden's pardon. Their engagement is the result.

SELLS BIRD TO PAY HIS RENT

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) St. Anthony Park, Minn., May 27.—A poor teamster in this town has been compelled to sell the canary bird which was the pet of his children and which the little ones played with and fed because he could not raise the pitiful sum of \$1.50 to complete his rent and thus keep the landlord from putting him out on the street.

The canary bird had been the children's sole delight. The teamster had been too poor to buy dolls and playthings for the children, so the canary bird, to them, took the place of the normal playthings for children. It was prettier than the poor rag dolls they could drag along the floor.

Then came the landlord demanding rent and other things. If the rent was not paid at once the family would be on the street. The teamster had no recourse and no resources. The only thing to do was to sell the pet of the babies. That would help some. The canary bird was sacrificed on the altar of Mammon and the teamster's children now have no little songster to cheer them. Their one toy is gone. But the landlord has his rent. That is the main point under the capitalist system.

SHIPPY ORDERS A SANE FOURTH

Early steps have been taken by Chief Shippy to insure a sane celebration of the Fourth of July.

In response to inquiries from several large department stores which are averse to the sale of dangerous explosives, the police chief has sent letters to dealers warning them against violating the ordinances. He also instructed his commanding officers to use special vigilance in limiting the sale of pyrotechnics for the national holiday.

The order reads as follows: "I desire to respectfully inform you that on Nov. 28, 1908, the city council passed an ordinance concerning the use and sale of explosives. Section C of the ordinance concerning the sale of explosives in terms prohibits the selling, offering for sale, loaning, or giving away to any retail dealer, consumer, or user within the city limits any toy pistol, toy gun, toy cannon, blank cartridge, firecracker exceeding two inches in length and one-fourth of an inch in diameter, any substance consisting of chlorate of potash and sulphur or device discharging or exploding such substances by concussion.

"You will please at once direct your subordinates to notify all dealers in fireworks, hardware stores, department stores, and other places where such articles are sold that the above ordinance must be complied with. See that the same is rigidly enforced."

PUZZLE: FIND THIS EXPERT

Official, Drawing \$5,000 a Year From Mayor's Office, Can't Be Found

SAID TO WORK 'SOMETIMES'

Salary Is Part of \$23,000,000 Graft of "Big Business" Administration

A beginning of the attempt to find where the money at the city hall was going and just how many of the jobs are mere sinecures was started today. The investigation revealed that the real estate expert, who is on the payroll of the mayor's office at the rate of \$5,000 a year, does not work in the city hall, but only works over at the county building "looking over figures sometimes." This man is K. M. Valentine. Finding where he is or what he really does is as hard as arithmetical progression or integral calculus.

Valentine is a mysterious character. He was added to the payroll of the city hall at the same time that his assistant and former employe, Otto Reklaz, got the job of chief clerk in John R. Thompson's office, the county treasury.

Is an Elusive "Official"

It is difficult to find out what Valentine does to earn the \$5,000 per year which is paid out of the "mayor's office fund." Three calls at the mayor's office have failed to find him. The last call elicited the information from Vernon C. Bean that he was working out of the office of Commissioner of Public Works John J. Hanberg.

Inquiry at the office of John J. Hanberg revealed the fact that Valentine was working in the office of John R. Thompson at the county building, though why he should be working at the county building while employed as a real estate expert was not revealed.

Inquiry at the county treasurer's office revealed the fact that Valentine was only an intermittent visitor. Reklaz, his former employe, who is now chief clerk, said that he sometimes came over there and that he "looked over figures sometimes."

Part of the \$23,000,000

The plain truth of the matter is that the work performed by Valentine is drawing a \$5,000 a year salary. The office itself is a farce and the money is part of the \$23,000,000 which is being wasted by Huxse.

"Where is Mr. Valentine?" Vernon C. Bean, another of the extras in the mayor's office, was asked this morning. "What do you want to know for?" said Bean, and he said it begrudgingly. "I want to know where he is and what he does to earn his salary?" was the reply.

"Well, he is working out of the office of Mr. Hanberg, and he gets his pay up here from the mayor's office," said Bean. "Why does he get his pay from the mayor's office and work out of the department of public works?" Bean was asked.

"He doesn't want to say. Now look here, you. I told you he was working out of Mr. Hanberg's office. I am giving you the facts. You quit trying to find out anything more from me. I don't want to say anything about this. You can't tell me anything about this office. You go down to Hanberg's office if you want to know about real estate."

The mystery did not end at Hanberg's office. A gentlemanly clerk, who was quite a setoff when compared with Bean, said softly that he was quite sure that the missing real estate expert was over at the county treasurer's office, working. He said "working."

"He works over there," said the gentlemanly clerk. He did not wink or betray signs of humor when he said "works." He stated it rather as a matter of fact. "You can't see him in here until the afternoon. He may come in here about 11 o'clock. I don't know."

Neither did anybody know over at the county treasurer's office. Chief Clerk Reklaz, who used to work for Valentine, was not reluctant about saying that he had not seen Valentine for three days.

Says His Works—Sometimes "I don't know where he is," said Reklaz. "I don't know what he does. He has a desk over here where he works sometimes."

Reklaz was almost angry when he was questioned about the activities of his former chief. He would say nothing, however, except to reiterate his phrase, that he had not seen Valentine for several days.

The hunt for the missing real estate expert was compelled to end here, owing to lack of time to push it further. Nobody knew where he was and nobody knew what he was doing to earn that salary of \$5,000 a year.

Going back over the tracks, John J. Hanberg was called up. He did not

CAPITAL MAKES LAW AT CAPITOL

Bills Written Elsewhere and Orders Are Merely Carried Out at Springfield

There are a number of other employees at the city hall holding just such sinecures as Valentine's and doubling up on the process. They will be subjects for discussion later.

For several months the legislature has been wasting the people's money by working only three days in a week and doing practically nothing. Now that the last week of the session has arrived, the two houses are working overtime and everything is in an uproar.

There may be some bills that are considered at the state house strictly on their merits, but if so the public is not acquainted with them. No bill can be so bad or so good that it is not being read but what a delegation of respectable citizens can be produced in its favor to crowd the lobbies of the houses and act as wallflowers in the committee rooms while the committees move as the strings are pulled.

One day in the house a member was seen to beckon to one of the legislators to go out with him, and it was afterwards told that the member had delicately hinted at money as a consideration for his support of the bill that the legislator was interested in.

Four years ago there were two Socialist members in the house of representatives—men elected by the working class; men who did not need to be persuaded, jollied, bribed or threatened in order to secure their support of a measure in the interest of labor; men who refused to vote for any bill that was antagonistic to labor; men who set an example in refusing to place themselves under obligations to the railroad companies through accepting passes or other favors from them.

PUZZLE; FIND THIS EXPERT

Know about the general activities of the real estate expert who drew his pay out of the mayor's office and worked for him.

Only the old guardian of the public at the county treasurer's office would talk. "Why, yes," said the old man, "he works right over there, sometimes." He said "sometimes."

Valentine was added to the payroll of the mayor's office at the handsome sum of \$5,000 a year to be real estate expert. What a real estate expert could do for the mayor was not made public at the time, and the subsequent switching back and forth between the mayor's office, the commissioner of public works and the county treasurer has been the logical sequence of the addition of that little sum to the city graft.

Both Reklax and others at the county treasurer's office declined to say whether Valentine was on the payroll over there as well as at the city hall, so the assumption will have to rest where it pleases.

There had never been any need of mysterious real estate experts in the city hall until Busee got going. Busee did not have one himself in his first year, but when he saw the crib he saw also where one faithful and loyal follower could be rewarded. Hence the addition of Valentine to the payroll with his mysterious duties which lead one all over town when they try to find him.

boss, apparently does not have to work.

156,000,000 STEAL IS UP TODAY

Senate Due to Pass Referendum Measure on to the House

Springfield, Ill., May 27.—Senator Jones' referendum bond bill, upon which hangs the fate of the Busee \$14,000,000 bond steal, was due to be passed in the senate today, and it is expected that it will be passed to the house, where its fate is to be decided.

The idea of getting any legislation relative to harbor and subway propositions has been abandoned by the city hall side here. The house committee on municipal corporations talked about the proposed amendments to the cities and villages act late yesterday. The state solons did not get beyond the talk stage. With the legislature ready to quit business Sunday, this delay is regarded as serious, and it is likely no further effort will be made to revive the charter ideas and incorporate them in the cities and villages act.

The Publishers' association of the city of Chicago will be compelled to pay out more than \$50,000 in back wages to the stereotypers as a result of the decision of an arbitration committee which has been delving into the demands of the men since January, 1907. This sum will go to about 100 men.

The Tribune, the Record-Herald, the Evening Post, the Inter Ocean and other papers represented in the Publishers' association will each be compelled to contribute to the fund.

Last week the publishers agreed to abide by the decision of the arbitrators of the differences. This decision was approved by the stereotypers last night at their meeting. The dispute is all about the paper and the clean the machines, the "platers," as they are called, are supposed under the publishers' agreement to receive \$2.20 per dem for an eight hour day. The Daily News has been paying these men only \$2.26 per day and nothing for overtime, and a second dispute is now in the air which bodes ill for the Lawson interests.

INCENDIARIES BLAMED FOR FIRE IN A SOCIALIST CONCERN

Albion, Mich., May 27.—Apparently there has been an attempt to burn up the records of the Universal Machine company, a corporation organized under the laws of Michigan and almost entirely composed of Socialists.

The Universal Machine company was organized about two years ago to manufacture a typesetting machine invented by A. G. Baker, a Socialist of this city. It comes in competition with other typesetting machines now on the market, and if reports are true, it will displace many of the other makes of typesetting machines. For the reason that the new invention will interfere with profits of the older companies it is inferred that they are opposed to its further development.

If the records of the company had been destroyed it would have been a serious loss, as many of the documents could not have been duplicated.

Secretary Spence says that there are about 300 stockholders, widely scattered and largely Socialists. The officers are also all Socialists.

USE CONVICTS TO BREAK UNION

Firm Offers Prison Made Brooms to Disrupt Labor Organization

The Enterprise Broom works is trying to sell prison-made brooms thus breaking its contract with the union broom-makers. These goods should not be bought.

The Enterprise Broom company, 74-76 Superior street, which for four years was a union shop, has now combined with the Illinois Broom company, a firm which has the contract for the prison made brooms in the state of Michigan. Now the Enterprise Broom company is attempting to flood Chicago with prison made brooms for the purpose of breaking the broom makers' union in Chicago.

The Illinois Broom company, however, has a contract which runs for six months and it is temporarily overstocked with brooms, having on hand about 800,000 dozen. The Enterprise Broom works has now on hand 20,000 brooms made at the Michigan penitentiary at Jackson.

Almost weekly meetings have been held between President Daniel Harris of the Enterprise Broom works, and the head of the Illinois Broom company. The object which these men have obtained is the importation of the brooms, their relatives and the sale of them as honestly made goods. The Enterprise Broom works should be boycotted. Another concern which is doing the best it can to injure the cause of the union broom makers in Chicago is the Chicago Broom company, the president of which is Mike Cahill, the firm which has broom contracts with the railroad.

8 LOSE LIVES IN BIG STORM

Louisville, Ky., May 27.—Reports received early today indicate that storms abroad in the south have cost eight lives and much damage to property. In Alabama on the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City railroad washouts forced the company to annul all trains between Newton and Meridian. In Tennessee high winds struck Liberty and surrounding towns. Vicksburg reports a capsized boat on Yazoo river with seven passengers, six of whom were drowned. The boat was returning to this city from one of the saloons on the island. The waves are about four feet high on the lake and it will be impossible to recover any of the bodies until late in the day.

The Arkansas river, swelled by Oklahoma floods, is due at flood stage at Fort Smith tomorrow.

Mississippi reported the death of Judge J. P. Fairly at Saucier, due to terror during a storm, and ten all Mississippi wire points were cut off.

KING'S CRITTER WINS THE DERBY

Epsom, May 27.—The victory of his majesty's horse, Minoru, in the Derby was exceedingly popular and was greeted by a great burst of enthusiasm.

W. Raphael's Louviers was second and William the Fourth third. Fifteen horses ran.

Minoru is a bay colt by Cyllene-Mother Siegel and is consequently a high-class animal in the thoroughbred list. Cyllene is sire of Cicero, who won the 1905 Derby for Lord Rosebery.

BASEBALL GAMES TODAY

Table with columns for American League and National League games, including teams like New York, Cleveland, Boston, etc.

Table with columns for Yesterday's Results, listing scores for American League and National League games.

WEEK END '400' PARTIES

New York, May 27.—Society women of this vicinity will be asked not to give week end house parties or other social entertainments which might operate to deprive servants from their day of rest and Sunday observance.

SOCIALISTS IN JAIL AS A TEST

Refuse to Obey Law Making Poor Men Work Out Tax in Biloxi, Miss.

Biloxi, Miss., May 27.—Mississippi has a wonderful law, allowing municipalities to order out men to work the streets six days, or in lieu thereof pay \$3. This law the city council of Biloxi is now trying to enforce, and the common people are enraged and many are refusing to work.

A hundred or two of the well to do have paid the tax, but there are hundreds of men and their families who are now out of work and suffering for want of food. Under this law, which forces a poor man, who has not the \$3, to work for 50 cents per day, there is no provision for feeding, and each man must feed himself.

One of the provisions of the law is that in event of refusal to pay or work out the tax the man who refuses must go to jail and stay there till all fines, court costs, etc., are paid.

Now the enforcement is being tried. Three Socialists—J. J. Montoli, J. A. Dowling and myself—were the first to refuse to work the streets. All refused. We were arraigned in the city court and appealed our cases to a higher court. Today we are to be warned out again, the city claiming it can warn out continuously, making case after case for us to defend. We will go to jail this time and immediately bring damage suits.

Also lately we have learned that if this tax can be made to stick that next year and thereafter the property tax in Biloxi is to be reduced two mills more, which means that this is a mere scheme to load more of the taxes of the well to do and rich onto the shoulders of the poor.

Under the Mississippi law, it is claimed, any man who comes into the state and stays ten days or more, is subject to this tax, so that all summer or winter visitors, or those who come looking for homes, are liable to be assessed the \$3, or to do six days of street work. Visitors who learn these things, and men looking for homes, or chances to labor, are beginning to give Mississippi a wide berth, and there are many empty houses in Biloxi. People who can get away are going, and the result will probably be that those who are so greedy to saddle the burden of taxation upon the shoulders of the poor—even if they succeed—will lose by it in the shrinkage of the value of their property.

Our Commercial club is spending money to advertise the good qualities of Biloxi abroad, while our city council is endeavoring the work of the Commercial club valiantly by enacting obnoxious laws. These obnoxious acts of our "powers that be" are causing many people to study Socialism, and the city council is doing more for Socialism than our little local organization here can possibly do. It is causing hitherto dull heads to think.

HAS 'DEPORTER' BEEN DEPORTED?

Author Who Asked That Socialists Be Exiled From America Is Gone

Where is Morris Blair Coan, who asked that leading Socialists be deported? Has he been deported? Has he been called to a Pinkerton office? Is he away on a pleasure trip? These are questions which are being asked relative to the author, or alleged author, of a sensational tirade against Socialism called, "Socialism Exposed."

Incidentally the Quaker Book company, which was given in advertisements as the publishers of Coan's book, cannot be found, either. Letters addressed to the Quaker Book company, Mint Arcade Building, Philadelphia, have been returned by the score by the postal authorities who state that there is no such firm to be found in the city.

All Book Orders Returned

Over the signature of Richard L. Ashhurst, postmaster of the city, the letters addressed to the Quaker Book company are returned. A. M. Simons, who Coan wished to have deported, wrote for a copy of the alleged book, Simons' letter was returned. S. M. Holman of Minneapolis wrote to Philadelphia, ordering a book, and his letter was returned and so were dozens of others.

Whether Coan was merely a confidence man who played on the credulity of the community is not known. Just what his utility was is also unknown, except that he was convenient as a tool to be used by some one in attacking Socialism.

WILL CONTEST SPRECKELS WILL

OLD PARTIES ARE ALIKE; LORIMER

San Francisco, Cal., May 27.—The contest involving the estate of the late Claus Spreckels, the sugar magnate, who left a vast fortune divided between his widow and three of his children, to the exclusion of his other two sons, will be begun July 19, according to a decision of Probate Judge Coffey.

By "things to be done" Lorimer probably means the common people. Senator Albert J. Hopkins, who received a majority of the votes at the recent primary election, wherein a preferential vote was taken for United States senator, was game in the face of his defeat. Hopkins is an electric traction man, who lives in Aurora and is intimately connected with the Aurora, Elgin and Chicago Electric railway, and other interurban lines. The fight between him and Lorimer was waged with the deep waterway as a plum, and henchmen of both men were promised sinecures as "inspectors" and other things along the line of the waterway should their patron win.

New York, May 27.—The Bowery was busy all last night preparing for the send-off to be given "Big Tim" Sullivan when he sails for Europe today on the steamship Mauretania. "Little Tim" Sullivan will be the grand marshal of a delegation of possibly 5,000 loyal Tammany men, who will march to the pier, escorting the politician and wishing him a pleasant voyage.

THE NEW ETHICS

J. HOWARD MOORE'S LATEST BOOK. In this work the author of the "Universal Kinship" and "Better World Philosophy" has surpassed himself. You will not only enjoy reading it yourself many times but will "pass it on" to others.

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories. DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Nonunion. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp. BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION, 246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SOCIALIST BUTTONS, PINS & CHARMS. We have the best and most complete line of gold Pins and Charms, gold plated and celluloid Socialist Buttons. Each button bears the Union label. They have the patent screw back, enameled in colors, finely finished throughout.

100 ARE LOST ON SPANISH COAST

Bilbao, Spain, May 27.—A violent tempest has been raging on the Bilbao coast. Over sixty vessels of the fishing fleet have foundered and it is estimated that not less than 100 fishermen have been drowned.

EGZEMA CURED IN SIMPLE WAY

No More Dosing the Stomach—Cure the Skin Through the Skin. When you have a scratch on your hand you wash it out and cleanse it and then the skin cures itself.

San Francisco, Cal., May 27.—The contest involving the estate of the late Claus Spreckels, the sugar magnate, who left a vast fortune divided between his widow and three of his children, to the exclusion of his other two sons, will be begun July 19, according to a decision of Probate Judge Coffey.

KIRK LAKE COMPANY of Cobalt, Ont., Canada

Fred J. Mowry & Co., 78-80 Broad Street, NEW YORK CITY.

Rieck & Pixley's BOSTON BAKED BEANS AND BROWN BREAD. Now served in over 157 Lunch Rooms in Chicago. More than 10,000 people eat them every day.

L. HOERDT Picnic Grove To Rent. Buffet and Restaurant NORTH EAST COR. BELMONT & WESTERN AVS., CHICAGO

Central DRUG CO. 374 1/2 WASHINGTON ST. CHICAGO

ROLLER SKATES FREE. In our new children's department with every child's suit of \$2.00 or over.

WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY. Clearing House for All Socialist Literature. 300 William St. New York, N. Y.

NEW SOCIALIST GAME. "The Class Struggle" is a new and interesting game. The whole family can play it.

"Monkeys and Monkeyettes"

A Reply to EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT By W. F. Ries, AUTHOR OF "MEN AND MULES"

Those who have read and distributed Comrade Ries' former book will appreciate the appearance of another which is in the nature of a "follow-up" of "Men and Mules."

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington Street, Chicago.

OF AMERICA TRADE MARK REGISTERED

VISIT "LITTLE HUNGARY" Cafe and Restaurant. HUNGARIAN RESTAURANT

Special Offer on SHEET MUSIC. Libels (Marching March Under the Red Flag, etc.)

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS. READ SOCIALIST BOOKS. Nearly 1,000 described in our new catalogue, "The Question of the Hour."

WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY. Clearing House for All Socialist Literature. 300 William St. New York, N. Y.

NEW SOCIALIST GAME. "The Class Struggle" is a new and interesting game. The whole family can play it.

HELP WANTED. MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS—YOU CAN make money selling a good family medical medicine.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. DON'T MISS THEM! 1-room house in good condition, city water, gas, etc.

PIANOS. THE DAILY SOCIALIST is delivered by carrier in Chicago for 6 cents per week.

PROSPERITY IS SLOW OF PACE

Daily Socialist Correspondents Report Times Are Slightly Improved

While reports received by the Daily Socialist as to industrial and business conditions throughout the country are not sufficient to warrant the drawing of any definite conclusions, it is not evident, from these reports, that there has been any great revival, nor is it evident that the near future will see any. Even where work is more plentiful, hours have been increased and wages lowered.

These reports come direct from the workers and are not colored for any purpose whatever. The coal miners seem to be the worst sufferers. The coal mining industry, it seems, is becoming gradually worse, with little prospect of an improvement.

South Suffers the Most The south, it seems, is in the worst condition at present and from information coming from that section the poor people have little hope of ever seeing prosperity again. A Texas locality reports that the troubles in that vicinity are due largely just now to a drought.

Among the places that see things picking up is Callaway, Neb., where, the correspondent says, there is a building revival on and a chance for eight cents an hour, and for carpenters, four or five brick and stone masons and six or eight painters and plasterers to get a summer's work.

A Battle Creek, Mich., correspondent sees hopes of a revival, but believes the better outlook is due to the fact that manufacturers look on Battle Creek as a place where good cheap labor is available.

From Iola, Kans., comes the report that there has been a decided improvement over last year. This place has iron works, zinc smelters and cement works. In addition to the present cement plant another is being built.

Oklahoma City, Okla., reports that beyond a little improvement at the banks when the financial crisis came on there has been nothing of the industrial crisis that was known in the east. It is said that building conditions are especially good and work plentiful. The correspondent at that place believes, however, that the farmers have not fared so well as the people in the city.

The stagnation prevailing in the Rocky mountain states is probably seen in the freight receipts of a large railroad in one of the principal cities of Colorado. Last year the books showed \$30,294 for the month of April, while this year the same receipts were but \$28,435, showing a falling off of about \$2,000 in freight receipts.

Hard Times in Alabama A worker at Starnett, Ala., says: "The lines are drawn tighter in this locality even than last year. Quite a number of foreclosures early in the spring put a few men on the market to compete with an already overstocked one. There is nothing in cotton at the equivalent of 4 1/2 cents. The sawmills are running three and four days a week. The furnaces and mining camps work on such short a time that the laborers can buy only just what is necessary."

A contractor at Sheffield, Ala., writes: "A year ago the bricklayers' union had a membership of 30, and all were at work. Now there are but 18 in the union, and not half of them are able to work half time. The building trades have practically nothing to do. The painters' union is about dead."

"The railroad shops are doing better than a year ago. The blast furnaces have made no cuts in wages, but have changed the discount on their script from 1 1/2 to 15 per cent. The cost of living has steadily advanced. More houses are vacant and more town lots are under cultivation. I think it is safe to estimate that we are 10 per cent worse off than last year."

Unemployed Walk Streets The following was received from Knoxville, Tenn.: "Unemployed men walk the streets in hundreds; the poverty in the slums beggars description; whites are working in the railroad shops for eight and one-half cents an hour, and for accommodating banks many leading stores would tomorrow close their doors just as many smaller ones have done. There is no truth in the advertisements boasting Knoxville."

A San Antonio, Tex., report says: "Harriman's pet, the Southern Pacific, had working on the Houston division May 15, 1909, 23 freight crews, and 25 men on the date last year, and when the panic struck in 1907, all other departments of railroad service are reduced in proportion, the number of freight crews working being a fair barometer of the volume of traffic."

Grandview, Tex., reports a drought and crops bad, making conditions 50 per cent worse than last year. Great numbers of men are said to be going through the county looking for work.

Conditions at Wheeling, W. Va. "The National Tube company, Riverside works, has closed for two years, throwing 5,000 men out of work. All other mills and factories, regularly employing about 15,000 men, are now working half time and only half the men working."

Arden, W. Va.: "Industrial conditions in this vicinity are at least 25 per cent worse in every way than they were in 1908. The chief, and, in fact, almost the only industry in this neighborhood, is coal mining and the manufacture of coke, there being a half dozen mines and coke plants in this immediate vicinity. Wages are lower, and living is higher. Work is extremely hard to get."

Baton, Ark.: "Times were never worse here. Out of about 8,000 miners in district 21 about 2,000 are employed, and they work about one-third of the time. Timber men are all idle, all lumber works being closed. The farmers are nearly all in debt and are barely existing. Railroads have increased the hours of the trackmen from nine to eleven at the same rate of pay per day."

Work Still Hard to Get Arkadelphia, Ark.: "Although there seems to be some increase in business, work is still extremely hard to get."

Washington, D. C.: "As the great bulk of workers in this city are employed by the government, either directly or indirectly under departmental

and the work of these departments, because of its character, is necessarily fairly regular and consistent, there is not much variation from the normal. "The only two instances that I can give you are in the navy yard and the government printing office. One hundred and forty men were summarily discharged at the navy yard at the end of the first quarter, April 1, after a shabby trick had been played upon them by Secretary Myer, as you published in the Daily Socialist of April 6. "A few days ago one hundred and thirty-five compositors were dropped from the roll of the government printing office by Public Printer Donnelly. Of these twelve were summarily discharged without a minute's notice, the remainder being furloughed but told that there would probably be no work for them again before congress assemblies in December."

Wages on the Toboggan Penn., Ind.: "The following comparison of wages should show that conditions are worse here than last year: Painters, 1908, 43; '09, \$2.35. Auto painters, 1908, \$2.25; 1909, \$1.75. In 14 factories wages are from 18 to 25 per cent off, according to reports from different unions."

Herrin, Ill.: "This is a mining district, and the work here is about one-half as good as it was a year ago. If the mines continue to decrease work in the next three weeks as they have done in the past three weeks, they will not run one-third time."

Monmouth, Ill.: "The Monmouth Mining and Manufacturing company has within the last 30 days cut the force down in all departments. In 1908 about 185 men were employed. At the present time between 150 and 160 are doing the same work. In two weeks the Pattee Plow company and the Monmouth Plow company will have their annual shut-down, which will affect about 225 men. Teamsters and cigarmakers report times are dull as compared with last year. Small business men say trade is better, but bills are hard to collect. The Boss Mills company made a five per cent cut last winter. This concern is now putting in more machines and employing more girls."

Carpenter's Hard Experience Marlette, Mich.: "I am a rough carpenter. Last year I went to work on March 1st, and worked until late in the fall doing the rough work on barns and houses. This year I have to beg for work and get only from one to three days at a time. Farmers around here have all the help they want at wages from \$12 to \$20 a month."

Muscatine, Iowa: "The 'boasters' here are trying to get workers to come to Muscatine, but if they don't want to work for nothing they had better stay away. Outside of skilled labor, \$1.50 is the most that is paid. An inexperienced worker starting in a button factory will not make more than from \$3 to \$6 a week. Carpenters in sash and door factories make \$11 and \$12 a week."

"No Business; Nothing Doing" From Minneapolis, Minn., a butcher writes: "I am a butcher and meat cutter, as good as can be had, and have been job-hunting for many weeks. I have visited all of the branch wholesale houses of the packers and have made inquiries from scores of retailers for a position, and have met with the same answer, 'No business, nothing doing. Am thinking of closing up and quitting business.'"

"I inform them that they are mistaken as I see accounts in the papers to the contrary. It is amazing to see them look at me for a few moments, then turn loose on the papers. It would not look well in print what most of them say."

Much Depends on Crops A dealer in monuments and stone work at South Haven, Mich., writes: "My sales this year are about \$1,000 less than this time last year. It was impossible to get started this year on a ring from account of dull times. The traveling salesman for our wholesale firm reports that business is normal throughout the state. Some localities are said to be good, others fair and a few poor, which they say, makes the general conditions average normal. The fall business looks good, the salesman say, if the crops are good."

Fernando Jones 89 Years Young

Fernando Jones is 89 years "young" today. While friends of Chicago's pioneer and example of longevity are congratulating him on his eighty-nine years, Mr. Jones is inclined to enter a mild protest. Born in Buffalo May 26, 1820, he declares "that as there are six hours more than 365 days in every year, and counting all the leap years of his existence, he ought to be entitled to add another year to his age. His son, Graham Jones, evidently thought the same thing, for he sent him a ring from Bombay, India, bearing the inscription '89 years.'"

"Young" Mr. Jones, in spite of his eighty-nine years, was up bright and early today, ready and prepared to receive the congratulations of his friends at his home, 1324 Prairie avenue. Then he planned to attend the reunion of Chicago pioneers in Memorial hall, public library, where W. O. Clark 92 years old and one of the city's oldest settlers, will talk of early reminiscences.

EMBASSY IS POSITIVE THAT "ABODUKE" IS PRETENDER

Washington, D. C., May 27.—Confident that the machinist of Pa-neville, O., Johann Salvator, is not the archduke of Austria, who renounced his rights and disappeared nearly a quarter of a century ago, Baron von Moltke, charge d'affaires of the Austro-Hungarian embassy here, will require direct evidence of the claimant's identity before bringing the affair to the attention of the Vienna officials.

The baron is not satisfied with a comparison of the photograph of the machinist with that of the present emperor, as establishing the claimant's identity, because the archduke was only a second-cousin of the present ruler. So far the Washington embassy has been brought the affair to the attention of the home government.

Quandies Vote on Saloons Indianapolis, Ind., May 27.—Madison, Owen and Crawford counties are holding a local option election today. The contest has been bitterly fought and the result is admitted to be doubtful. There are 127 saloons in Madison county.

Blow at Suffragettes The custom of the suffragettes of using an American flag with only four stars, representing the four states in which the women have full suffrage, is evidently aimed at in the later bills, as the measure provides that in representation "upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars, and the stripes, in any number of either thereof," shall be a violation of the law.

The first bill did not provide simply possession of the prohibited flags as a crime. The later bills are very clear on this point and say: "The possession, after this act takes effect by any person other than a public officer, of such, of any such flag, standard, color, or ensign on which shall be anything made unlawful at any time by this section, or of any article or substance or thing on which shall be anything made unlawful at any time by this section, shall be presumptive evidence that the same is in violation of this section, and was made, done, or created after this act takes effect, and that such flag, standard, color, ensign, or article, substance, or thing, did not exist when this act takes effect."

Poor Powder Is Tested The United States geological survey has just issued officially a list of "permissible explosives" for the use of miners and operators. This list will be supplemented as rapidly as the explosives are tested at the experiment-station at Pittsburgh. It is pointed out that at the present time many mine explosions occur because of the cheap grade of powder which is used. This is due to the fact that cheap powder gives a longer flash and flame. The list contained seventeen explosives which are regarded as safe, manufac-

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN BY A. W. MANCE

MUST REACH YOU

If you are one of the pledgers to the monthly Sustainers' fund and have not yet made the first payment, you will help relieve a very unpleasant situation by sending it in at once.

We here in the office are doing everything in our power to keep the wheels moving. We have neglected nothing which gave promise of legitimate revenue, but we have reached the point once more where we must have the immediate cooperation of a large number of you converted into cash to save the day. I am sure if I could show you one by one the real situation the money would be here in no time. Hardly a comrade which I have visited has failed to do something, but the number of persons which I can see in person are necessarily very limited and I must reach the balance of you through this column or not at all.

HAVE I REACHED YOU? We are going to hold a monster benefit picnic in Riverview Park June 27, which should net us at least \$1,500 or \$2,000. The labor unions are being visited and are responding. The Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 is considering a proposition to vote \$500 to the paper at its next monthly meeting. Money cannot be voted from the funds of the union to a greater amount than \$50 without one month's previous notice. The union voted the \$50 and the notice to vote \$500 was duly given at the last meeting.

We are looking well into the future and making every effort to keep the snaws of war coming in. NOW IT IS UP TO YOU, SOCIALISTS AND HUSTLERS, WHO ARE PERFECTLY FAMILIAR WITH THE SITUATION, TO PROVIDE THE PRESENT IMPERATIVE NEEDS OF YOUR PAPER. I know the metal of every one of you who you have placed here to see that this paper is gotten out as cheaply and as good as possible, and can promise you we will not desert the ship until you tell us to stop.

What is your answer? BIG BENEFIT PICNIC

On June 27th there will be a grand benefit picnic in Riverview Park for the Chicago Daily Socialist and News Letter, the Chicago German Socialist paper. The management of these papers has secured most generous terms from the Riverview Park proprietors. The papers get 50 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of the first 2,000 tickets and 90 per cent of all over that amount.

The tickets are printed and ready to be put into the hands of any individual who will volunteer to sell them. If you will help in this work or write for them at the office of the Chicago Daily Socialist, 180 East Washington street.

If the sale of these tickets is pushed with vigor between now and June 27 there is no reason why several thousand dollars may not be cleared for the papers. Push the sale of these tickets and report promptly, as all tickets have to be accounted for.

One Chicago comrade has already turned in \$7 for tickets he got at the mass meeting Sunday and got another supply.

STRINGENT FLAG LAW PROPOSED

House Measure Would Punish Contempt, "Either by Words or Act"

(NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS BUREAU.) Washington, D. C., May 25.—(By Mail.)—On April 23 Representative Goulden of New York City had introduced a bill into the house purporting to regulate the use of the American flag and providing penalties for its "desecration" or "mutilation." Since that time he has on two different occasions introduced two other bills of a similar character. The explanation of the later bills as to what constitutes desecration is more definite and stringent than the first bill, in that it provides that any one who "casts contempt, either by words or act, upon such flag," shall be deemed guilty.

State Flags Included The last two bills provided for punishment for mutilation and desecration of state flags as well as the national flag. The penalty in the first bill is six months or one hundred dollars fine, or both. In the last two bills the penalty is thirty days or a fine of one hundred dollars, or both, and it is also provided that civil action shall be instituted against the person for the amount of fifty dollars for each offense and that two or more penalties may be added for and recovered in the same action or suit.

In the last two bills private citizens are given the right to institute proceedings which the first bill does not provide and, in describing what desecration of the flag may be, the last bills state that any desecration of what purports to be national or state flag or "which the person seeing the same without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, colors, standard, or ensign of the United States of America."

In other words private citizens may institute a suit against another citizen under the supposition that the flag has been desecrated even though the plaintiff may have assumed, "without deliberation," that desecration is intended.

Blow at Suffragettes The Seventh Day Adventists who are holding their world conference in this city were regaled yesterday by a sermon delivered by Elder W. W. Prescott in which he denounced Darwin as an agent of the devil. He said: "Darwin was an enemy of the truth, and it was his purpose to defeat the second advent of Christ. The denial of the first chapter of Genesis involves the casting aside of the whole Biblical truth, for the original creation involves a new creation, and the Scripture warns man to look for a new heaven and a new earth."

"Professed Protestants discarded the Bible, and are substituting false science and speculation. They are even teaching that there can be no such a thing as the second advent of Christ."

Where To Go G. T. Franckel, Cook county secretary of the National Socialist Party, will give a lecture on "The Evolution of the Human Race" at the headquarters of the party, 118 West Madison street, on Friday, May 28, at 8 p. m. Tickets \$1; children 50 cents. Refreshments. Tickets \$1; children 50 cents. The Aetion Mandolin and Guitlar club will play.

The Young People's League will give an evening concert, at the headquarters of the party, 118 West Madison street, on Friday, May 28, at 8 p. m. Tickets \$1; children 50 cents. Refreshments. Tickets \$1; children 50 cents. The Aetion Mandolin and Guitlar club will play.

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CHICAGO ROCKED BY EARTHQUAKE

Trembling Distinctly Felt Here at 8:40 A. M.; Slight Damage Is Done

CITIES THAT REPORTED EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS TODAY

Table with columns: Place, Time, Duration. Lists cities like Chicago, Aurora, Joliet, etc., with their respective earthquake times and durations.

(From Yesterday's Last Edition.) An earthquake visited Chicago and a wide section of the country surrounding the city at 8:40 a. m. today. A distinct shock accompanied by a trembling of the earth was felt. Chimneys were shaken down and fires started. The earliest reports contained no news of serious injury either to property or to individuals, but fresh details came into the office every minute.

Early reports of damage came from Aurora, Batavia, Elgin, Geneva and other points similarly situated. The shock seemed to have been heaviest in Kane and Will counties and the west and northwest parts of Cook.

House Shaken to Foundations The shock was distinctly felt in Edgewater, a number of persons attributing it to an explosion. The house of Dr. J. M. Nicholson, 2511 Lakewood avenue, a substantial brick structure, was shaken to its foundations, pictures on the wall swayed back and forth and dishes on the shelf rattled about.

At the home of P. J. Madden, adjoining the Nicholson residence, a maid who was serving breakfast was thrown to the floor with a tray of dishes. She was uninjured, but the shock to her nerves was severe, and she was thrown into hysterics. It was necessary to call a physician to quiet her.

In Aurora the trembling was felt by every one both on the streets and inside buildings. On every hand was heard the comment that it felt as if some heavy object had fallen to the earth. The tumbling of chimneys and other similar details of building structure was general in that town.

Aurora Suburb Is Affected The part of Aurora most seriously affected was that known as Oak Park, a suburban settlement. Every chimney in this locality was reported leveled and two fire alarms were sounded immediately following the shock. Every one rushed into the street and there was an exodus of persons to the most affected portion of the city to see the amount of the damage there. Early reports on the fire and other damage were difficult to obtain.

The shock in Irving Park was a severe one, although of short duration. In the home of the Rev. W. D. Bancroft, pastor of the Irving Park Baptist church, 2631 Lowell avenue, dishes were thrown from the shelves of the sideboard by the tremor. Mrs. Bancroft, who was in the dining room at the time, was much startled by the wave, which she said lasted about a second.

Tremor Felt at Rockford A special dispatch from Rockford, Ill., said: "Distinct earthquake felt here at 8:43 a. m.; rattled goods in stores, but no damage done. All villages in county report shock lasted several seconds."

Prof. Henry J. Cox of the United States weather bureau was informed of the shaking of the earth by men in his department. In an interview with a reporter Prof. Cox said: "There was a perceptible shaking of the earth for four or five seconds at 8:40 o'clock. What it was caused by or how it can be explained, we do not know. My chief clerk, J. H. Arlington, and other employees in my office reported the matter to me."

Chief Clerk J. H. Arlington of the United States weather bureau said: "We are located on the fourteenth floor of the new Federal building and we noticed the shaking distinctly. The electric door lights swayed, the work on our tables was given a jar and the tables and floors were clearly moved as the result of the shock. We have no instruments in our office to measure how extensive or strong it was. The shaking occurred at 8:40 o'clock, and continued for four or five seconds."

Inmates of a number of the skyscrapers felt the shock distinctly. Rumors reached private wire houses in LaSalle street that Duquesne and Davenport, Iowa, were badly shaken by the earthquake shock and that damage resulted.

MAN HURLS SELF FROM VIADUCT; GIRL FROM BRIDGE

New York, May 27.—At the same moment that a young man hurled himself from the Riverside drive viaduct over the intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and Manhattan streets before daylight today a young woman attempted to leap from the recreation pier, a block away from the viaduct, into the North river. The man, whose identity has not been established, was instantly killed by the plunge of more than 100 feet to the street pavement. The young woman, who was caught before she could leap and who described herself as Grace Anthony, 22 years old of Brooklyn, insisted that she did not know the suicide and that his act had no connection with hers.

In a pocket of the suicide's clothes was found a note addressed to "Dearest Lily," declaring his love for her, that he could not live without her, and expressing his intention of killing himself.

"In the great hereafter social position will not keep us apart," he wrote; "we will then all be equal." The note was signed "John."

Grace Anthony said she had sought death because she was alone in the world and without money. The fact that she was well dressed leads the police to believe there is some mystery attached to her identity.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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Labor and the Judges

Which one of the judges upon the Republican or the Democratic ticket ever said a word for any legislation desired by labor?

Have any of those who will ask your franchise ever used their influence to abolish the "fellow servant" doctrine, drawn from a society that disappeared two centuries ago, but which still enslaves labor in the state of Illinois?

More than nine-tenths of the law that is enforced today is made by judges. Which of these judges has even proffered an empty election promise that he would use that legislative power in the interest of labor?

Neither the Democratic nor the Republican party thought it worth while to waste time in drawing up a platform promising anything to labor.

Labor is suffering beneath the scourge of the injunction. The granting of injunctions depends upon the judge. Not a single judge nominated on a Republican or Democratic ticket has dared even to express an opinion against the use of the injunction in disputes between employers and employees.

The Socialist party alone has definitely pledged its nominees against such a use of injunctions.

It is replied the judges have no discretion in this matter.

A Socialist judge would refuse to grant an injunction against labor. If a decision were issued ordering him to issue it he would still refuse. He would compel the exploiting class to remove him from office before he would prostitute that office to the purposes of profit.

While he was being removed he would see to it that the reasons for his action were made plain to the working-class voters.

By the time he was removed and the injunction secured the injunction would have lost its power to break the strike and the voters would be educated to a point where the next election would see an end of injunctions.

That is a plain, simple method of procedure.

Lorimer as Demo-Rep Senator

Once more the mask has been torn from before the Punch and Judy fight of the two arms of capitalism.

It was exposed when Cannon was elected speaker by Democratic votes.

Its farcical character should have been evident to anyone not a fool when Busse was placed in the Chicago mayoralty chair by the power of Sullivan, the Democratic boss.

Now that Lorimer has been sent to the senate by the same combination, who but a driveling idiot will still look upon the Democratic party as anything but a convenient tool in the hands of the powers that also manage the Republican party?

During the next few years there will be great things done in deep-waterway construction. The man who has just been elected has declared that his principal reason for desiring the senatorial toga was that he might further such legislation.

HE DID NOT SAY THAT HE WAS THE HEAD OF THE LARGEST CONTRACTING FIRM FOR DIGGING SUCH WATERWAYS.

In fact, no other paper, no matter how much it may have pretended antagonism to Lorimer, has dared to mention this notorious fact.

Behind Lorimer, behind Busse, behind Sullivan and Deneen and Cannon and the whole machinery of government—legislative, executive and judicial—stands the grinning giant of capitalism, pulling the strings that direct their motions, while he laughs with Homeric shouts of glee at the poor, deluded dupes who applaud the show and quarrel about the relative strength of his puppets.

Shall We Fail Because of You?

There is not one of the multitude of Socialists who will read this who would not feel sorry if the effort to give labor a voice in the English language failed because of him.

IT DOES DEPEND UPON YOU.

You cannot shirk the responsibility by hiding behind numbers. You will know it yourself. You will never be as effective a worker for Socialism if you flinch when the fight is on.

We are now in a hard, fierce fight for very existence. It is one of the great battles of the war for human freedom. It is not spectacular. There is no rattle of musketry, no barricades to defend, no flags to follow.

But the moment is really no less dramatic. Defeat is no less deadly.

There are those who would give their lives for Socialism if they could give them suddenly, dramatically. It means more to give from your resources in continuous determination than to throw your life away in the glow of the limelight.

This week we are in a desperate battle. We must win it. We will win it, or we will never dare to call ourselves Socialists again.

NOT BY THE ACRE... LIFT WATER INTO THE MEDITERRANEAN... Encouraging... "Tell me frankly, sir, what do you think of my daughter's voice?"

CATTLE OR HUMANS?

BY GEORGE RANKIN ALLEN.

Fair minded people, think this over. Suppose you put a herd of cattle out to pasture on land rich enough to maintain the whole herd in ease indefinitely. After a few months you make a tour of inspection and find that all but a few of the cattle apparently refuse to feed on the richer portions of the pasture.

Let us suppose that you do not go back to this pasture for several years. On your second visit you find that the great majority of the cattle has taken to still poorer portions of the pasture, while the number of cattle feeding on the fertile places has grown perceptibly smaller.

At this point you would surely have a low opinion of the intelligence of this particular herd. Very likely you would think them insane, and would do a good deal of grumbling at "fool cattle" who did not know enough to eat after being turned loose in a rich pasture.

You continue your study and eventually discover the reason. This is due to the fatal adherence among the cattle to a peculiar superstition called by veterinarians "Private Ownership of the Means of Life."

On the afternoon of Sunday, the 21st of May, 8,000 Parisians were gathered in the gardens of the Tuilleries at a concert arranged by the Commune for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Federals.

When the concert was over the master of ceremonies mounted on the platform and spoke these words: "Citizen M. Thiers had promised to enter Paris yesterday. M. Thiers has not entered, he will not enter. I invite you for next Sunday, the 28th, here in the same place for our second concert for the benefit of our widows and orphans."

At the very moment when this optimistic speech was made the army of Thiers had entered Paris. The Commune had failed. It was essentially an organization of peace. The best men of the movement were wrung up in social reforms, they had no aptitude for war.

In some places where the fighting was hottest the same companies had been at the front for twenty days without relief. At other places the ramparts were unguarded. There was no organized system of sentries.

THE PARIS COMMUNE

CHAPTER IX.—BLOODY WEEK

BY ARTHUR BULLARD

After many consultations with the most learned veterinarian in the world, you learn that the disease is generally considered hopeless; you are told that, although there is a cure, it is impossible to induce the cattle to take it, as it is necessary first to prohibit their game.

Now listen! Socialists demand that we restore once more this fertile pasture to the whole herd, and permit them to feed in common. Is this really an awful thing to ask?

During the night the regular army had occupied about one-third of the city. The aristocratic section on the west. In the morning their batteries opened fire on the barricades before the Palace of the Tuilleries—one of the principal strongholds of the Federals.

The defense put up by the people was so heroic that even their enemies applauded. Hardly one of their positions was carried from the front, almost always the regular troops advanced by flanking movements.

And on Monday the army of Thiers began its massacres. Twenty Federals cornered in the barracks of the Rue Babylone were executed in cold blood. This was only the beginning. Later in the afternoon the regular army got behind the barricade on the Rue Royale in front of the church of the Madeleine.

Some of the facts connected with its performance, are simply incredible when considered in total. A blacksmith strikes several hundred blows on his anvil in a day, and is right glad when Sunday comes around; but the roller jewel of a watch makes every day, and day after day, 423,000 impacts against the fork, or 157,680,000 blows in a year without stop or rest, or 1,153,600,000 in the short space of 29 years, says a watchmaker in the Chicago News.

These figures are beyond the grasp of our feeble intellects, but the marvel does not stop here. If you would preserve the time-keeping qualities of your watch you should take it to a competent watchmaker once every 18 months.

The Thrush

By George E. Bowen

O brown and beautiful and buoyant bird of song, What blessed days you bring, That weariness and care may rise renewed and strong To hear your gladness sing.

I know a vine that gravely twines with green delight, Where all your hopes repose, What sweet security must fold your homeward flight When love's quick conscience knows, I think no harm as by your dear estate I walk, But, with a kindlier grace, To the calm spirit brooding watchfully I talk Thro' the enchanted space.

O blithe and bonny voice of morning's untouched joy, How hearts are put in tune, For song or service strife is helpless to destroy When you are glad with June, I have not worshiped at another shrine before, Such heresy is mine, But have you come with some fine faith I never wore, In harmonies divine?

Watch Contains Many Marvels

BY GEORGE E. BOWEN

A watch is the smallest, most delicate machine that was ever constructed of the same number of parts. About 175 pieces of material enter into its construction, and upward of 2,400 separate operations are comprised in its manufacture.

Some of the facts connected with its performance, are simply incredible when considered in total. A blacksmith strikes several hundred blows on his anvil in a day, and is right glad when Sunday comes around; but the roller jewel of a watch makes every day, and day after day, 423,000 impacts against the fork, or 157,680,000 blows in a year without stop or rest, or 1,153,600,000 in the short space of 29 years, says a watchmaker in the Chicago News.

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Some New Books

Lesson Outlines in the Economic Interpretation of History, by Lida Parson, the Humanist Publishing Company, Girard, Kansas, 62 pp., Paper, price 75 cents. The twelve lessons included in this book are an outline for studies in history from the economic standpoint. The various steps in the industrial development of society are taken up with concrete illustrations. The effects of the discovery of fire, the making of tools, stone, bronze and iron, are carefully outlined, together with the discussion of tribal relations and the institution of the family.

GOOD TO SMOKE WITH

Wet did you do wet did breakfast food de lady up at dat house gave you? 'It's in me pipe. I'm smokin' it!'—New York World.

Not Within His Jurisdiction

A well known New York Judge invited a friend of his, a lawyer from Boston, to go for a short trip on his yacht. A storm came up, and the boat began to roll and toss in a manner which the Boston lawyer did not relish. The judge laid a hand on his friend's shoulder and said: "My dear fellow, is there anything I can do to make you comfortable?" "Yes," was the grim reply, "overrule this motion."—Brooklyn Life.

A Recipe

"Whenever I try to make a speech, everybody laughs." "I know how to fix that." "How?" "Try to say something funny."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Principal One

Stella—Have you saved your gas receipts? Bella—Yes, I have an engagement ring.—Harper's Bazaar.

"Not Any Today"

Last Monday was the young wife's first wash day, and the comical way in which she went about pinning the clothes on the line convinced the watchful neighbors that housework experience had never before been hers. "Ash-es! Ash-es!" boomed a mighty voice far down the alley. It came nearer and nearer until a grimy face lifted itself over the top of her fence and a great bellow started her into dropping one of hubby's socks. "Ash-es! Ash-es!" The bride uttered a little scream. "No," she said timidly, "I'm afraid we don't want any today."—Philadelphia Times.

A Suggestion

Mr. Simple—I see that this here piano-playin' Paderewski has got the rheumatism in his hand so he can't play. Mrs. Simple—Then why don't he use one of 'em mechanical pianos?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

IN GOOD SPIRITS

"That cousin of yours is in a sad predicament." "Still in good spirits, however."

THE ROAD TO POWER

BY KARL KAUTSKY

Chap. V.—Neither Revolution Nor "Legality at Any Price"

(Continued from yesterday.)

Freedom of organization and of the press and universal suffrage (under certain circumstances universal military duty) not only place weapons in the hands of the proletariat of modern nations which give them an advantage over the classes which fought the revolutionary battles of the bourgeoisie; these institutions shed a light upon the relative strength of the various parties and classes and upon the spirit that animates them, and this light was wholly lacking under absolutism.

At that time the ruling classes as well as the revolutionary ones were groping about in the dark. Since every expression of opposition was rendered impossible neither the government nor the revolutionists could gain any idea of their strength. Each party was in danger of overestimating its strength so long as it had not measured it against an opponent. It was, on the other hand, inclined to underestimate it as soon as it suffered the slightest defeat.

This is one of the principle reasons why, during the bourgeois revolutions, so many uprisings were suppressed with a single blow, and why so many governments were overthrown at a single stroke, and why revolution was so generally followed by a counter revolution.

It is wholly different today in those countries having any democratic institutions. Such institutions have been called social safety valves. If this expression is intended to mean that in a democracy the proletariat ceases to be revolutionary, and that it is satisfied with a public expression of its anger and its sufferings, and that it renounces the political and social revolution, then the expression is false. Democracy cannot do away with the class antagonisms of capitalist society. Neither can it avoid the final outcome of these antagonisms—the overthrow of present society. One thing it can do. It cannot abolish the revolution, but it can avert many premature, hopeless revolutionary attempts, and render superfluous many revolutionary uprisings. It creates clearness regarding the relative strength of the different parties and classes. It does not abolish their antagonisms, nor postpone their ultimate object, but it does operate to hinder the rising class from sometimes attempting the accomplishment of tasks of which it is not yet capable, and to keep the governing class from refusing concessions that it no longer possesses the strength to maintain. The direction of development is not thereby changed, but its course becomes steadier and more peaceful.

The advance of the proletariat in those nations with some democratic institutions is not marked by such striking victories as those of the bourgeoisie during its time of revolution; but it also lacks the great defeats. Since the appearance of the modern Socialist labor movement in the '60s, the European proletariat has met with but one great defeat—that of the Commune of 1871. At that time France was suffering from the victories of the German empire, that had withheld democratic institutions from its people, while the French proletariat had attained to but the dawn of class consciousness and was forced into the uprising.

The democratic-proletarian method of battle may appear more monotonous than the revolutionary period of the bourgeoisie; it is certainly less dramatic and striking, but it calls for far fewer sacrifices. This may be somewhat disappointing to those smart literary persons who come to Socialism as an interesting sport, looking for interesting stuff, but not to those who actually have to do the fighting.

These so-called peaceful methods of conducting the class struggle, which are confined to non-military measures (parliamentarism, strikes, demonstrations, the press and similar methods of bringing pressure to bear) stand a chance of being maintained in any country the more democratic the institutions, and the greater the political and economic insight of the population.

(To Be Continued.)

THE PRAYER OF THE TENEMENT

BY ROBERT HUNTER

"Breath—breath—give me breath." A Yiddish whisper, on a night in April, 1903, from the heart of the New York Ghetto. At 18 Clinton street, back in the rear tenement, a young Roumanian Jew lay dying of consumption. I had come in with a Jewish doctor. With every breath I felt the heavy, foul odor from poverty, ignorance, silt, disease. In this room ten feet square six people lay on the floor packed close, rubbing the heavy sleep from tired eyes, and staring at us dumbly. Two small windows gave them air, from a noxious court—a pit twenty feet across and five floors deep. The other room was only a closet six feet by seven, with a grated window high up opening on an air-shaft eighteen inches wide. And in that closet more were sleeping—three on a bed, one in a cradle.

"Breath—breath—give me breath." The man's disease was infectious, and yet for two long weeks he had lain there dying. From his soiled bed he could touch the one table where the two families ate; the cooking stove was but six feet from him; the cupboard, over his pillow; he could even reach one of the cradles, where his baby girl lay staring at his strange position. For his wasted body was too feeble to rise; too choked, too tortured, to lie down. His young wife held him up while the sleepers stared silently on, and that Yiddish whisper came over and over again, but now with a new and more frightful meaning. "Breath—breath—breath. Or kill me; oh, kill me!"

Two years ago this man had come to America—one of the four hundred and eighty-eight thousand in 1901. He came young and well and hopeful, with his wife and their baby son. Two more had been born since then. It was to be a new country, a new home, a fresh start, a land to breathe in. "Breath—breath—give me breath." He had breathed no air here but the close, heavy air of the sweatshop from six in the morning until ten at night. Sometimes—he whispered—he worked on until eleven. He was not alone. In New York today and tonight are over fifty thousand like him working. And late in the night when he left the feverish labor, at the hour when other homes are sleeping, he had come in through the foul court and had sunk into restless sleep in the dark closet six feet by seven. There are three hundred and sixty-one thousand such closets in the city. And this was his home. "Luft—giebt mir luft." He spoke only Yiddish. The new country had given the Plague before the language. For the sweatshop and the closet had made him weak; his weakened body could make no fight; the Plague came in and fed avidly. Still on through the winter he had worked over the machines in the sweatshop, infecting the garments he sewed—feverish, tired, fearful—to buy food and coal, to keep his "house" alive. And now, on this last day of life, ten times he had whispered to his brother, begging him to care for the wife and the three little children. The struggle now is ended. The home is scattered. The smothered whisper is forever hushed. "Breath—breath—give me breath!" It speaks the appeal of thousands.

TO THE EDITOR

Thinks Daily Threw Mud Please allow me space in the S. E. corner in regard to an article and your comment published May 14, under the heading "Sound Doom of Trained Brains." At the present time in particular when Roosevelt is slinging his mud, Warren getting his wad from the courts, M. B. Coan going to have us all done up, I am not surprised to see the Daily which is calling for support from the Socialists to abuse those Socialists who dare use their brains even suppose their viewpoint and environment are not the same as the intellectuals.

Leaving out your comment "which comes as near hitting the article as a Roosevelt" I am so in touch with those Pittsburg parties that they appear to me to be the men behind the gun that if the Socialist gun ever accomplishes anything such men will be on the rocks and the able counter crowd who truly are not getting much now but hope to get there ere long.

It is simply rotten to see such comment on our fellow Socialists by those now in office and can only be explained on the basis of environment, which of itself proves up the Pittsburg viewpoint as being far nearer the point of true Socialism. Let us have the ideas of all Socialists who wish to express themselves, but quit your mud slinging if your environment will possibly allow it. J. H. MOORE, Nettleton, Ark.

Favors Lower Dues for Women As a member of the local which originated the proposal to amend the National Constitution of the Socialist Party so as to allow woman members of the party "who are not engaged in gainful occupations and who are not in receipt of an independent income from any other source" to pay "at their option, as dues, one-third of the regular amount charged for that purpose," I desire to reply to the resolution in opposition to this plan, which has been issued by the Woman's National Committee of the Socialist party and which is now appearing in the party journal.

The resolution asserts that the proposed amendment "provides for a special privilege with its implied inferiority and subservience, and smacks of... With all due respect, therefore, for the opinion of the members of the Woman's National Committee, the comrades throughout the country, both men and women, are requested to work and vote for the proposed referendum; and it is hoped that a sufficient number of locals will second the motion for the proposed amendment as it appeared in the Official Bulletin for April, as will bring the proposition at an early date before the general vote of the party membership. Other Socialist papers are respectfully requested to copy. Favor for the revolution that will free both man and woman. RAPHAEL BUCK, 1144 N. Ninth street, E. St. Louis, Ill.