

DERIES ABUSE ALIENS SUFFER

W. F. M. Told of Harm Done by Calling Foreigners Derisive Names

BY GEORGE EISLER

Denver, Colo., July 18.—(By Mail)—Yance Terzich, member of the executive board from the Alaska and Yukon districts, called the attention of the delegates of the seventeenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners to a subject which appears to me, as an immigrant foreigner, to be one of very serious importance. This is a practice which is very common among the English-speaking men in the ranks of organized labor, and also is quite common to many of those patriotic Americans who are not affiliated with organized labor. It is the habit of referring to men of foreign birth with terms of contempt and derision, designating such men as "Round-Heads," "Dagos," "Guineas," "Dog-Eaters," "Sheenies," or by other vile nomenclature.

There is no justifiable excuse for the use of such epithets and the man who resorts to them not only makes a display of his own pitiable ignorance, but at the same time is planting the seeds of hatred and contention and erecting a barrier in the way of successful organization and fraternity that is, in many instances, impossible to overcome.

Arrogant and Inhospitalable

All men who have had experience in the labor movement organizing among the men of foreign birth will bear me out in this assertion. A good portion of the membership of the W. F. of M., of the United Mine Workers of America, and the American Federation of Labor are composed of men who are thus very frequently stigmatized and insulted. Especially is this habit prevalent among a class of men who are pleased to style themselves as "native sons of the golden west," but it is not confined to them; many others are equally as guilty. Right here let me say to all such men that it will be necessary to search long and carefully among all the poor wage slaves of foreign birth who have been enticed into the hell of American industry by the cunning allurements of American exploiters, to discover any race more arrogant or more de-humanized and inhospitalable than the men who thus wantonly revile the unfortunate stranger.

A Pernicious Practice

"I myself," says Terzich, "am an orthodox Irish birth, being born in Austria, in the state of Dalmacia, in Jarognivno. I have suffered from this same cause not infrequently, but I have at all times considered that I am endowed with as full a measure of true manhood as though I had first seen the light under either English or American skies. I have no complaint to make on the treatment I have received from my associates. My only complaint is referring to the evil that I have stated is to the end that it may receive due and thoughtful consideration by each and every member of organized labor and that all men may use their influence in their respective locals toward eradicating such a pernicious practice among the men of organized labor."

PTOMANE KILLS MRS. WANHOPE

Small advices received today from Joshua Wanhope bring the information that the death of Mrs. Wanhope, which was recorded in the Daily Socialist yesterday, was probably caused by ptomaine poisoning. An inquest is to be held.

Mrs. Wanhope died at 5:30 o'clock Sunday morning, after a five hours' illness, in which she suffered terrible pain. A physician who was summoned could do nothing.

"Children in a terrible state of grief and I am too overwhelmed to say more." is what Wanhope writes to the Daily Socialist.

A brief communication from Gaylord Wilshire to the Daily Socialist reads as follows:

KOREAN MEN ON SBOUL ELECTRIC LINE ON STRIKE

Seoul, Korea, July 21.—Korean employees of the electric street railway system in Seoul went on strike today. The property was transferred recently to a Japanese syndicate by the American company, which built the line. The strikers threatened to storm the offices of the syndicate and are held back only by a strong force of gendarmes.

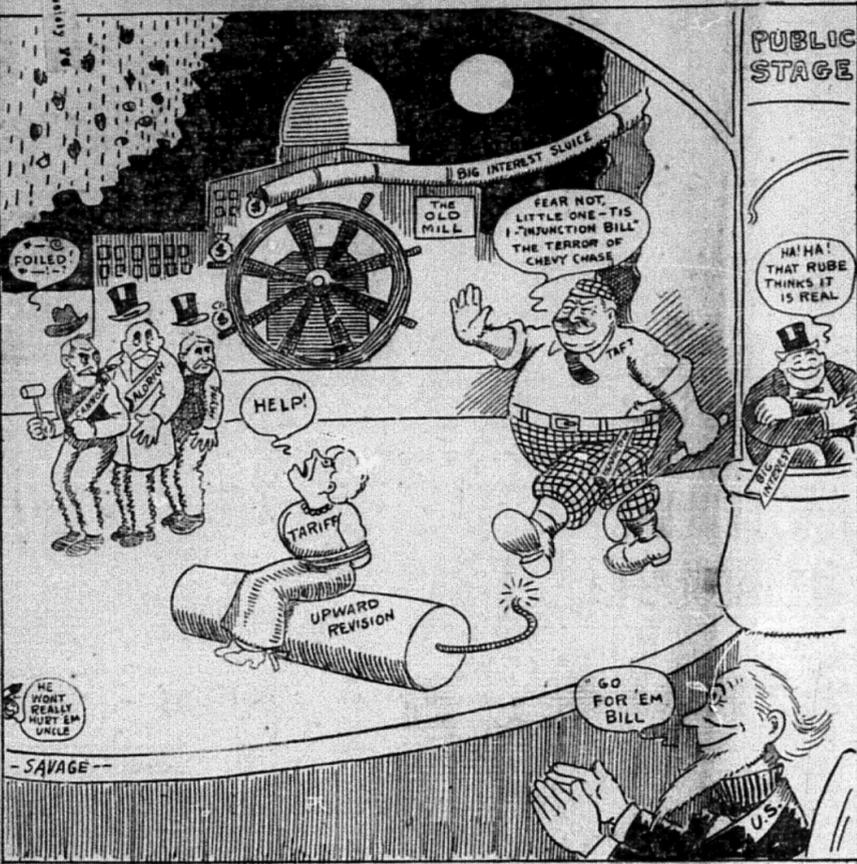
DISASTER IN A PRUSSIAN MINE

Langendreer, Prussia, July 21.—Fire and explosion in a mine at Mansfeld today. Three dead and many unconscious miners have been taken out. It is not known how many still are in the mine.

China Accepts C. B. Crane

Peking, July 21.—The Chinese government has accepted Charles B. Crane, Chicago business agent, as the United States' representative in the Szechwan province, although he is not a diplomat.

DO NOT WORRY! THEY'RE NOT GOING TO HURT EACH OTHER



"IT'S ALL IN THE PLAY"

CAPITAL IN WAR ON UNIVERSITY

Wisconsin Institution Attacked for Aiding Socialist in Investigation

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Milwaukee, Wis., July 21.—War has been opened upon the University of Wisconsin and its management by the special interests of the state, who represent the action of the university in teaching the truth that the public has rights and is maintaining that the natural resources of the country should not be exploited for private gain exclusively.

University Aided Socialist

The university became involved in the matter as a result of the efforts of Senator Winfield B. Gaylord, the Socialist member of the Wisconsin state senate, who enlisted the aid of the university in investigating natural resources. At his request the geology department of the university reported on the extensive water falls in the state. The engineering department, after studying the situation, told of the vast power that could be gained from them. The professors of economics utilized the benefit that this vast power would be to the people, while the law department went into the subject at great length and finally came to the conclusion that the state has the power to regulate or restrict, or even to own, the water powers within its borders.

Brown's Interest in War

Mr. Brown is at the head of the Wausau street railway, which is operated with electricity generated by water power, and is chief mover in the proposed combination of water powers about Wausau. He is also interested in the Grand Rapids street railway company just formed. In the primary election last fall he was nominated by the democrats of Wisconsin for United States senator.

So far as the university is concerned, it involves the question whether the state's chief school shall be great and free or trammelled by reactionism, and whether its teachers shall be permitted to tell the truth as they see it or be compelled to submit to gag. It involves, moreover, the question whether the facilities provided for the education of the people and the advancement of the people and their interests, or shall be used to serve private interests.

Resentment Is Bitter

Another brief prepared by Moses Hooper of Oshkosh, has been issued and also distributed throughout the state on behalf of the water power owners. The bitterness and resentment manifested, especially by Mr. Brown in his brief, shows how keenly the owners of water power in the state resent this new movement, and shows also that they are prepared to go to any length to stop it. It is the most ardent attack upon the University of Wisconsin that has been made in recent years, either within or without the state.

"As a Socialist he is a general success," says Mr. Brown of the law professor. "As a lawyer he must fail. He

must not expect that any weight be given to his utterances." That the attack on the University of Wisconsin by Neal Brown of Wausau is part of a wide-spread plan on the part of corporate powers of the country to control the country's educational interests, is the belief of Attorney Jas. E. Trottmann, regent of the university.

BUILDING CODE WAR WHICH INVOLVES TAMMANY MEN

New York, July 21.—The fight between conflicting interests over the new building code for New York has reached the billboard stage. Men identified with the cement industry, who assert that the new code gives the hollow tile manufacturers a monopoly of the building business, commissioned a bill posting firm to cover every billboard in New York city with a poster depicting Tammany Hall, which is credited with being friendly to the hollow tile makers, as the cat which has just swallowed the canary. The poster announced the mass meeting which is to be held tonight in Cooper Union to protest against the building code.

When the first poster was put up some one with considerable influence interviewed the bill posting firm, which refused to display any more of the cartoons and now the cement people threaten a damage suit. All of the newspapers publish large advertisements announcing the meeting of protest tonight.

MOORS IN FIGHT SHOW COURAGE

Meilla, Morocco, July 21.—The attack by Moorish tribesmen on the Spanish forces here last Saturday afternoon was executed against the Spanish flank under cover of a feint on the front. The first charge was repulsed, but in the evening a more violent assault was made to capture the Spanish battery. The Moors showed great courage and skillful tactics. In small squads they rushed in and many tribesmen succeeded in breaking through the barbed-wire intrenchments, where they fell at the mouths of cannon after hand to hand fighting.

Moors Are 6,000 Strong

It was 3 o'clock Sunday morning when the Moors retired. Their force numbered 6,000, while the French and Spanish force was composed of 2,000 men. Gen. Marina, commander of the Spanish in Morocco, was in the thick of the struggle, encouraging his men, who fought heroically. Capt. Guilloche and Maj. Royo were killed defending a battery. The Moors bore off several bodies with the intention of burning them, but the Spaniards made a sortie and recaptured the bodies.

King Hastens to Capital

Madrid, Spain, July 21.—King Alfonso and Premier Maura are returning to the capital from San Sebastian in connection with the sending of reinforcements to Meilla, where heavy fighting has been going on between the Moors and Spaniards. The Spanish government is exercising the strictest censorship over telegrams from Meilla and over outgoing press dispatches relating to the situation in Morocco.

KING MANUEL IS SOON TO MARRY PRINCESS ALEXANDRA

Lisbon, Portugal, July 21.—King Manuel is to make a trip abroad in the autumn, and it is understood here that the visit is to arrange for his marriage with Princess Alexandra, daughter of the duke of Pife.

Under Cars in River; Lives

New York, July 21.—Joseph Zaccagny, engineer on a bridge, was carried to the bottom of the East river in the night in his car. With six coal cars and the tender piled above him, he was rescued by being hoisted through a window and swim to the surface.

COOKE LIKELY TO BE FREED TODAY

Convicted Grafters' Plea Is Considered by Pardon Board at Joliet

John A. Cooke, the convicted court grafter, for whom Senator Lorimer is strenuously exerting his influence in an attempt to secure a release, appeared before the board of pardons at Joliet today and made a statement in support of his plea for a parole.

"We cannot say whether a decision will be rendered today to bring about Cooke's release," said Charles G. Eckhart, of the board of pardons.

Leave City in Automobile

Friends and political associates of Cooke, from Chicago, including David L. Frank, William J. Moxley and John Righelmer, the last of these being the proprietor of Righelmer's saloon, famous for the numerous politicians who make it their headquarters, left the city this morning for Joliet in an automobile.

A celebration was scheduled at the Righelmer saloon last week in the expectation that Cooke would be released at that time. They were disappointed as a result of the postponement of the case.

Plea Considered in Secret

At 2:10 a. m. the board concluded the hearing of witnesses. Announcement was made at that time that the board would take up consideration of the case in secret at once. Charles G. Eckhart of the board of pardons, in a statement to a reporter declared that the Cooke case would be considered thoroughly. It is on the plea of Cooke in his own behalf before Mr. Eckhart and E. A. Shively that the decision of the board will largely depend.

SAILER CASE IS READY FOR JURY

Waukegan, Ill., July 21.—State's Attorney Pallisard returned today from Danville and at once prepared to present to a special grand jury the state's case against Dr. William Miller, John and Ira Grunden and Mrs. J. B. Saylor, charged with conspiracy to murder the Crescent City banker, J. B. Saylor.

Mr. Pallisard learned at Danville that John Grunden had lived at the Soldiers' Home for several months and that he left there on July 2 to visit his daughter, Mrs. Saylor, at Crescent City.

Mr. Pallisard did not discover where Grunden bought the revolver that, it is alleged, was found in his pocket when he was arrested after the murder of Saylor.

Hornless Bull Kills a Man

Santa Barbara, Cal., July 21.—W. T. Drummond, ranchman, employed by S. A. Pinkham, was killed by Frisk's bull, the winner of many blue ribbons, and the first Ayrshire bull imported into California from Canada. The animal had no horns. Frisk had killed the bull with two shots, but not till Drummond was dead.

Train Kills Largest Soldier

Newport News, Va., July 21.—Private George A. Hodgkith was killed at Port Monroe by falling beneath a train. Hodgkith weighed 25 pounds and was the largest man in the army.

AND, LO, A SONG AWOKE THE ECHO

Bard Bean of the City Hall Tunes His Lyre in a Rotundelay

"When Alexander the Great stood at the tomb of Achilles he wept and said: 'Oh, happy were you had such a poet as Homer to sing thy praises.'—From Cicero's oration on the citizenship of the poet Archias.

But Mayor Fred A. Busse—Busse, the rotund, the magnificent—will never be in such a plight as was Alexander, for Busse has a poet, a real poet laureate, concealed in the dim recesses of the city hall and the poet puts Homer to shame. The poet's name is Bean—Vernon L. Bean. Therefore Busse and his administration—his spotless, graftless administration—will go down the ages in deathless, beautiful song. Bean will undoubtedly write "The Busseiad," showing how nobility and truth and civic purity came to Chicago tripping gayly hand in hand with one Fred A. Busse, who coyly accepted the magistracy from the common people of Chicago.

The Mayor's Secretaries

Bean is Busse's assistant secretary, the mayor's intellectual laborer being written by Bernard J. Mullany. Besides the mayor, he has had apprenticeship and is convalescing from that ailment and from an excessive reading of the uncensored press.

The Poem—In Part

It reads in part: A lofty pile we raise in pride, And dedicate to faith and light; Stone monitor what'er betide To blazon forth the message wide Chicago stands in hope and might— Her shield is truth—her sword is right!

This was read this morning when the corner stone of the new city hall was laid. Bernard J. Mullany, who writes the mayor's speeches, representing the mayor, because Busse is too bashful, too touchingly eloquent to deliver any public speech—upon a speech written by Bernard J. Mullany. Besides the mayor, he has had apprenticeship and is convalescing from that ailment and from an excessive reading of the uncensored press.

WILSON SCORES PATTEN DEALS

Washington, D. C., July 21.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has not ceased his controversy with James A. Patten, the wheat king of Chicago, over the visible supply of wheat on the farms of the United States. During the height of the recent corn Mr. Patten expressed his disagreement with the official figures prepared by the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture.

Secretary Wilson has had the figures reviewed by experts and declares Mr. Patten's attack "unjustifiable," adding that "its sole object was to enable the speculators who made it to gain personal profits at the expense of the general public." Furthermore, Mr. Wilson asserts that the supply of wheat on farms March 1, 1909, "was more likely to have been underestimated than overestimated by the bureau of statistics."

SEIZE STOLEN DRAY HORSE IN NEW YORK CIRCUS RING

New York, July 21.—The beautiful white horse which has been jumping through hoops in an open air circus at Coney Island has been seized by the police and fully identified as a 17-year-old animal, which, for the fifteen years preceding last spring, plied a heavy ice wagon around Brooklyn.

FORMER HEAD OF CHICAGO PRINTERS DIES IN HOSPITAL

George W. Day, ex-president of Chicago Typographical union, died at the Alexian Brothers' hospital this morning at 9 o'clock. He served as president of No. 16 during the years 1897-98 and always took a deep interest in union affairs. He had been employed in the Daily News proofroom for about 10 years. The cause of death was blood poisoning.

FRENCH AERIAL RECORD BROKEN

Chalons Sur Marne, France, July 21.—Henri Farman made a flight with his aeroplane in the night, remaining in the air one hour and twenty-three minutes. This beats the French duration record.

BIG BUST OF JAMES J. HILL FOR THE SEATTLE EXPOSITION

New York, July 21.—A bronze bust of James J. Hill has been completed in Brooklyn and will be shipped at once to the Seattle exposition, where it will be unveiled on August 3, Minnesota day.

The bust is said to be the largest of its kind in the world and weighs 1,700 pounds. It will rest on a pedestal 15 feet in height and is itself six feet high. There will be four tablets representing a steamship, a railroad train, the coat of arms of the state of Washington and the state of Minnesota. The bust cost \$8,000.

ISHPENDING MAN HANGED IN ENGLAND FOR MURDER

Bodmin, England, July 21.—William Hampton, formerly of Ishpeming, Mich., was hanged at the Bodmin jail this morning for the murder of his sweetheart, Emily Tredres, at St. Erth, on May 2 last. Miss Tredres had refused to have any more to do with Hampton, whereupon he caught her and strangled her and suffocated her. Hampton submitted quietly to being bound and walked firmly to the scaffold. He did not utter a word after leaving his cell. Death was instantaneous.

WHITE POSTAL CLERKS ASK SEGREGATION FROM NEGROES

Lockhart, Tex., July 21.—That the white and negro postal clerks be segregated is asked in a petition being circulated among the white clerks in this district and which will be presented to the postmaster-general. It is urged that the colored clerks be assigned to one section of the country and whites to another, or to separate lines of work.

BOILER ON TOURIST SHIP BLOWS UP; STOKER KILLED

Cologne, July 21.—The boiler of the tourist steamer Guttenberg blew up yesterday near Rolandseck, a resort on the Rhine. One stoker was killed and five members of the crew were severely hurt. Several passengers were injured, but none of them, so far as known, was an American.

UNION PEEVISH AT NEWSPAPERS

Publicity is not courted by Alfred R. Urton, attorney for Armour & Co. and now president of the board of education of the city of Chicago, for, according to Urton's public declaration today, "the board of education has been too much in the newspapers lately." He also thinks that there are certain things which should be done in secret, "for the good of the schools and the children," as he dertly put it.

Is a Secretive Person

His statement was produced by the efforts being made to find out which of the many prospective candidates will win the post left vacant by the resignation of Edwin G. Cooley, as superintendent of schools. Urton handles certain delicate matters for the best trust and so is a secretive person and a bitter foe of the Chicago Teachers' federation.

Urton has been a foe of the Teachers' Federation ever since he was appointed to the board of education. He was one of those who worked to legalize the Tribune lease deal and promoted the plan by which teachers may be discharged and the burden of proof placed on them to show why they should be reinstated.

Are Paid for Lobbying

It developed today that the lobbying expenses of Lewis E. Larson, a civil service employe and secretary of the board, together with the expenses of Frank Hammill, the board's attorney, were paid out of the public funds, in spite of the fact that these persons were lobbying at Springfield against the Teachers' federation salary bill, and their expenses ran up to \$5,000. These items were passed "in the omnibus" at the first official meeting held by the reorganized Busse school board.

DEATH TO GIVE CARLISTS POWER

Madrid, July 21.—Although the Carlist leaders are divided, the majority believe the accession of Don Jaime as head of the party. Don Jaime made repeated visits in disguise to Spain in order to confer with his followers.

Don Jaime Goes to Varese

Paris, July 21.—Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos of Bourbon, the pretender to the Spanish throne, who died at Varese Sunday, left Paris yesterday for Varese. Under the law passed by the French parliament after Don Carlos, in 181, allied himself with Count de Chambord, forever banishing the eldest representative of any family that ever reigned in France, Don Jaime hereafter will not return to Paris, where of recent years he has spent most of his time.

WILD WEST SHOW GIRL IS ENTICED INTO A RESORT

James Grant and Carrie Miller were arrested by the police of the Cottage Grove avenue station early this morning on complaint of Viola Fuller, 26 years old, a rider with a wild west show, who charges that she was enticed into a rooming house in Cottage Grove avenue near Thirty-first street, conducted by Carrie Miller and that she was held there against her wishes. Another roomer gave the name of the place.

GINGLES CASE A WHITEWASH

Defense Makes Statement After Ella Is Freed and the Barrette Woman Is "Cleansed"

One of the most remarkable verdicts ever rendered in America was given yesterday in the Gingles case when the jury kept up the same character clearing business that has characterized the case from the beginning and voted that nobody was guilty of anything.

SAYS THAT INFLUENCE FORCED THE RESULT

Jury Goes Out of Way to Clean Skirts of Accuser

While Ignoring Girl's Unshaken Testimony

Ella Gingles—not guilty of stealing lace. Agnes Barrette—charges disproved in the opinion of the jury. That was about the sum and substance of the verdict given.

Jury Goes Out of Way

The most startling part of the whole affair was the fact that the jury went out of its way to clear the skirts of Agnes Barrette when the sole evidence in the case was the bare word of Agnes Barrette against the testimony offered by Ella Gingles and supported unshaken by her under one of the fiercest cross-examinations that ever was heard in the city of Chicago. Why an unsupported word should be taken against unshaken testimony under the fierce fire which the girl went through is not yet apparent to those who know the jurors.

Ella Gingles went on the witness stand and against the advice of her attorneys, against their plans, in fact, and also in face of the threats of at least one of those attorneys, gave the name of Tom Taggart as connected with her story. She told of her torturing in the Wellington hotel straightforwardly. She was subjected to a savage cross-examination, an examination so savage that it made the blood of the spectators boil, an examination such as no hardened criminal could have withstood, but through it all she stood steadfast.

Stories Declared Falsehoods

Assistant State's Attorney Short tried by every means to shake the girl's stories but failed. Agnes Barrette was put on the stand and glibly declared the stories falsehoods. She was not subjected to any grilling but was allowed to get down from the witness chair on one occasion when she made this statement without a word being said by the attorneys for the defense. In the first instance only a few perfunctory questions were asked for.

On the testimony the jury has declared that Agnes Barrette is innocent and that the tale of Ella Gingles is false. It went out of its way, violated every precedent of law and broke several other precedents to do it. Nobody as yet knows why. The man who seems to have forced this jury to clear the alleged white slavers is E. G. Carberry, 2534 Fifth avenue, a salesman.

Juror Aids Barrette

This man stood out against admitting that Ella Gingles was innocent of the thefts which had been charged against her until the other jurors, worn out with an all afternoon session, finally asked him what he wanted and it is said he declared that he wanted a statement added to the verdict, asserting that the jury did not believe Ella Gingles' story of the Wellington hotel tortures, despite the evidence offered in court.

Carberry's attitude forced the other jurors over. They were content to free Ella Gingles on the other charges and did not seem to care about the white slavery since it was Ella Gingles and not Agnes Barrette that was on trial. Attorney John Patrick O'Shaughnessy for the defense declared that influences aligned against the girl were so strong that the attorneys could not have pursued any other course.

"Purchased Whitewash"

He declared that no matter what evidence had been introduced the result would have been the same, a verdict of "not guilty" on the lace theft and a "purchased whitewash" for Miss Barrette. The purchased whitewashing, of course, would be for the white slavers, although the attorney only implied this. Attorney Patrick H. O'Donnell only seemed glad to get the load off his shoulders. He is going to run for congress soon and he does not care to be battling with influences such as are behind the Barrette woman or any others in this case while his campaign is on.

alignments which were bearing down upon him if he kept up the fight. He fought courageously to the end, he would not be bullied, browbeaten, pulled off or threatened by the crew behind Barrette so long as the case was on trial.

Why O'Donnell Is 'Happy'

No man ever fought a case harder than O'Donnell has fought the main point of the larceny charge. In this case, but he is 'happy' because he will not now be browbeaten and bulldozed.

The following is the verdict verbatim: We, the jury, find the defendant, Ella Gingles, not guilty. We further find the charges made against her false and untrue.

The decision was reached after seven hours of deliberation, during which five ballots were taken. The five ballots were as follows:

First—Eight for acquittal, two for conviction, two "in doubt."
Second—Eight for acquittal, three for conviction, one "in doubt."
Third—Sixteen for acquittal, one for conviction, one "in doubt."
Fourth—Twelve for acquittal, one for conviction, one "in doubt."
Fifth—Twelve for acquittal, with a formal vindication of Miss Gingles.

Personnel of the Jury

The twelve men who returned the obliging verdict are:

E. G. Carberry, 324 Fifth avenue, salesman.
Frank Deane, 124 West Belmont avenue, railroad clerk.
Michael Wolf, Jr., 429 LaSalle street, engineer.
W. G. Spiller, 125 1/2 North street, driver on a cracker wagon.
Charles Mackey, 22 Flourish street, station engineer.
Charles J. McLean, 22 Webster avenue, woodworker.
Rudolph Williams, 15 Yonson street, painter and decorator.
William J. Wehrman, 227 West Clayburn place, assistant auditor of the Southern Illinois Electric Co.
Shattuck, 131 Beverly avenue, driver.
Charles G. Nelson, 215 Levee street.
John J. Dwyer, 222 Lafayette avenue.

The jurors were thanked by Miss Gingles and the clubwoman who befriended her.

Wayman's Illegal Boast

State's Attorney Wayman's statement that he will exclude Ella Gingles from the grand jury room is without warrant in law and absolutely in excess of Wayman's rights as a state's attorney. This is the stand taken by several Chicago lawyers who were assured that they were not expected to criticize Mr. Wayman and that information was simply wanted as to the law on the matter. One man who declined to have his name used, but who is well known to Mr. Wayman through certain public matters, said:

"The state's attorney has no right to exclude anyone from the grand jury room. The state's attorney is the servant of the grand jury and it has the power to summon the president of the United States if it sees fit. It is supreme over any alleged crimes within its territorial jurisdiction."

No Right to Exclude

"Without attempting to say what I think of the attitude in the Gingles case should be," said Henry M. Ashton, "I will tell you that the state's attorney has no right to exclude anyone from the grand jury room. That is a matter which rests with the grand jury. The business of people before them also rests with the grand jury."

Other lawyers pointed out that a state's attorney has not the power which Wayman says he will use.

\$38,784 COST OF GINGLES CASE

Enormous Sum Spent in Case Where Petty Larceny Was the Charge

Inside information as to the complete costs of the trial in time and money since Ella Gingles was first searched on the 4th of January to the present time is presented in itemized form by an expert who has followed the case from its beginning. The entire costs of the case, both to the defense and prosecution, amounted to \$38,784.

Many Donate Their Services

In the case of the defense it has been necessary to estimate the attorney's fees and the club women's investigation fees, because 90 per cent of the services listed under the head of defense of girl were donated by those who were trying to save her. Her attorneys worked for nothing.

Robert F. Ross, the court reporter who reported for the defense, contributed his services, although he could ill afford to do so, and many of the physicians and experts who were called into the case gave their time for nothing in order to assist a helpless girl.

List of Expenditures

The following is the cost as compiled by the expert:

COST OF PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE
Length of trial 20 days
COURT COSTS:
Judge's salary \$100
Salary two assistant state attorneys \$100
Salary ten bailiffs (\$2 a day) \$200
Jury \$100
Court reporter \$100
Book of court \$20
Precinctary printing (reports) \$20
Total court costs \$1,440

COST OF PROSECUTION:
To secure four Canadian witnesses \$1,000
Twenty-eight local witnesses \$200
Four months work city detective bureau \$1,000
Four months work state detective bureau \$1,000
Four months work private detective agency \$1,000
Cost of girl in jail \$100
Time of two prosecutors \$100
Expense of two assistants (twenty days) \$200
Expense of two expert surgeons (four months) \$1,000
Carfare and extra expenses of state investigators and experts \$100
Total cost of prosecution \$11,440

COST OF DEFENSE:
Seventy-five per cent, including attorney's fees \$28,784
Attorney's fees \$1,500
Private detective agency work \$200
Research and search \$200
Investigation by clubwomen \$200
Forty witnesses (twenty days) \$200
Expense of two expert surgeons (four months) \$1,000
Canadian, Michigan and Indiana trips by court reporter \$100
Court reports \$100
Girl's hospital bill and physician \$50
Investigation in Europe \$20
Total \$38,784

Grand total cost of case in time and money \$38,784

Why Expenses Were High
This is the bill which the big interests and white slavers behind the attack on Ella Gingles present to the public. No reasonable person can conceive that such a bill would ever be returned on such expenses incurred in an ordinary petty larceny charge unless that charge was leading into high quarters and threatening big men.

CHILD EATS FIFTY QUININE PILLS AND DIES SOON AFTER

Newton, N. J., July 21.—Fifty quinine pills swallowed yesterday by John, the 4 year old son of Cecil Drake, caused the child's death in a few minutes. The baby found the pills in his father's pocket and ran with them into the yard and ate them before they could be taken away.

Chicagoans Found a Mission

New Haven, Conn., July 21.—William Whiting Hayden, 33 Bellevue place, Chicago, who recently graduated from Yale, leaves in New Haven to become a headmaster for homeless men for whom it finds work.

AUSTRIA MIXES IN U. S. STRIKE

Consul at Pittsburgh Tells Officials at Washington Treatment Is Outrage

Pittsburgh, July 21.—Declaring that the workmen at the Pressed Steel Car company's plant at McKees Rocks have been outrageously treated by the company, Baron Julius Barnatacz, Austrian-Hungarian consul at Pittsburgh, will lay the matter before the federal government at Washington.

Immediately this is done the strike situation becomes an international question. Baron Barnatacz will go to Washington and lay the matter before Secretary of State Knox and ask that the government make an investigation.

The demand for an investigation by congress has already been made from other sources, while it is expected that the request of Baron Barnatacz will have added force.

Cannot Start the Plant

The attempt made yesterday by the car company officials to start its McKees Rocks plant with strike breakers failed absolutely. The company had brought in about 300 strike breakers, but most of these were persuaded to keep away from the plant.

Prospect for resumption of work at the plant are not bright. A number of skilled mechanics who reported for work yesterday found that there was nothing for them to do because of the strike in several departments. They immediately asked for their tools and sought work elsewhere.

"It's nobody's business how I run my affairs," said President Frank N. Hoffstot of the Pressed Steel Car company, when asked how many strikers had gone back to work. "I do not propose to give any figures."

Priest Thwarts Strike Riot

Butler, Pa., July 20.—Following the advice of cooler heads, the striking employees of the Standard Steel Car company have abandoned acts tending toward inciting violence, and during the next 24 hours will endeavor to bring about a termination of the strike by legal and quiet means.

The decision to proceed in the strike by peaceful methods was reached today after the striking men had been refused permission to hold a mass meeting. For a time, after the men had been curtly told by the mounted troopers of the constabulary that no meeting would be tolerated, it looked like serious trouble was imminent.

Attorney Levi M. Wise and Father Bacrowski, a Catholic priest, however, prevented a crisis by calm counsel and advice.

PEOPLE ARE WITH THE STRIKERS

Inhuman Conditions at McKees Rocks Graphically Described
(DAILY SOCIALIST CORRESPONDENCE)
Pittsburgh, July 19.—(By Mail.)—People in all walks of life are demanding a congressional investigation of conditions at the Pressed Steel Car company's plant at McKees Rocks. Among them are business men, professional men and many organizations, all of whom are outspoken in declaring their moral support of the striking steel workers.

Active interest has already been shown by congressmen and senators and preparations begun for a prompt, thorough, searching probe into the system of graft and tyranny at the works of the Pressed Steel Car company.

People in every walk of life have sent telegrams and letters to congressmen and senators demanding immediate investigation into the affair. Responses were prompt.

Protest to Law Makers

Protests have gone to Washington from individuals, from organizations, from labor unions, from business men, from professional men, from preachers, doctors, lawyers, storekeepers, everybody. Facts were given which none could ignore and none tried to evade the situation.

Burning anger at a system of slavery in a great industrial community brought congressmen and senators to their feet and telegrams have been sent to Pittsburgh announcing an intention to take action at once to begin an investigation.

Strikers in Proclamation

The following proclamation, which recites the conditions that have been endured at the steel company's works, has been issued by the strikers at McKees Rocks to all workmen and American citizens.

"We, the undersigned, and workmen, who are the oppressed workers banished by the strike, talk to you!"

"Public opinion is not sufficiently informed of the situation and, according to the statement of the directors of the Pressed Steel Car company, there is no strike existing at McKees Rocks."

"We call this statement an untruth. Yes, there is a strike, and we proclaim it openly before the public that the bad conduct of the directors of the company is the specific cause of it. We complain of numerous times, but our complaints have never been listened to, and after complaining again last Monday we got for our answer: 'Your services are no longer required, and we have been driven out of the works.'"

"Citizens and workmen, would you have acted in any other way than we did? We think we are right."

Sample Wages Given

To give you an idea of the injustice done to us we hereby give you as example the wages that have been paid to some of the workmen:

Check No. Amount
123—Received for 40 hours work \$1.10
124—Received for 40 hours work \$1.10
125—Received for 40 hours work \$1.10
126—Received for 40 hours work \$1.10
127—Received for 40 hours work \$1.10
128—Received for 40 hours work \$1.10
129—Received for 40 hours work \$1.10
130—Received for 40 hours work \$1.10
131—Received for 40 hours work \$1.10
132—Received for 40 hours work \$1.10
133—Received for 40 hours work \$1.10
134—Received for 40 hours work \$1.10
135—Received for 40 hours work \$1.10
136—Received for 40 hours work \$1.10
137—Received for 40 hours work \$1.10
138—Received for 40 hours work \$1.10
139—Received for 40 hours work \$1.10
140—Received for 40 hours work \$1.10

"Is it possible to live on such wages in a decent manner and provide for a family? Under the present conditions this is impossible, and if any person can show us how a man and family can exist on such wages, we are willing to obey all the rules of the company and return to work."

"The methods of paying are scandalous, and everyone who is familiar with the proceedings can only feel contempt

for the men who direct the affairs of the company. We shall fight to a finish, as it is our right. We shall not make concessions and fear no threats of the company. We promise that during this fight between labor and capital we shall conduct ourselves peacefully, and we beg all the workmen at 4 citizens to help us in our fight for victory. Do not listen to false and lying reports. Help the workers in this struggle, for this is not a fight only for ourselves but also to save our wives and children from starvation.

"THE STRIKERS"

*Hundreds of Envelopes

The committee of the strikers, who handed out the proclamation, stated that there were many more such envelopes of the manner in which they are treated by the company and that later they would be able to produce hundreds of envelopes which showed the shockingly low wages to which they were forced to work.

"We show the people in this statement that we have a just right to strike, that we have been forced to work for a starving pittance," said one member of the committee. "These are only a few of the check numbers and the numbers of hours which the men worked, with the pay received. There are hundreds more. We will gather them and show the people that the company is trying to misrepresent the facts."

"If we were paid for the amount of work we do or the time put in, any person with reason will understand that the amounts would not be so ridiculously low. It is pure robbery and we and our starving families could stand it no longer. We want the American people to know all this."

Limerick on Conditions

Just to show that all sentiment has not died out in the ranks of the wage slaves of McKees Rocks, the following limerick was composed some time ago by a man who worked for the Pressed Steel Car company and still managed to retain his sense of humor. He doesn't work there any more. The effort is entitled "The Last Chance," and is as follows:

"'Tis arise from sweet slumber as early as six;
Board a car that is loaded with Huns,
Poles and Mickes,
'Tis half an hour's run from Pittsburgh to the Rocks;
You inhale fumes of garlic and kermis of smallop.
Your clothes are beemared with lovely red paint,
Enough to bring cuss words from sinner or saint.
From the car to the works you are knee-deep in mud;
There's a breeze from the store room that savors of blood.

"You arrive at the gate when a Hun-Koville cop
Yells: 'You're three minutes late by the whistle and clock;
Give me your name and wait here till eight
And tomorrow be sure that you get on a skate.
Your name's on the blacklist and another offense
Will cause your discharge and you'll die yourself hence.'"

"But that's not the worst, for with ink a bright green
They will enter your name with the gang that has been,
Don't sing me a song about children or wife;
Don't talk of the good things or pleasures of life;
Don't blow about wars or adventures that thrill,
But take a good walk through the yard and the mill.
The watching and dodging would drive you insane;
If you're not smashed with steel you'll be bumped by a crane;
Then on a podcatcher they'll lay your good form,
Give you Jamaica ginger and iodoform.

"They've a book of addresses and I've heard it said
'Tis to know where to haul you when ever your dead.
To fill your position they don't have to wait,
For 600 recruits are lined up at the gate."

"There Is No Strike"

An editorial in The Pittsburgh Leader, which has given fair reports of the strike since it began, is entitled "Foul Play," summing up the situation as follows:

"THERE IS NO STRIKE."
"THIS is the statement credited to 'Baby' Hoffstot, president of the Pressed Steel Car company.

"IT IS A SILLY STATEMENT. IT IS A DELIBERATE LIE."
"The absurdity of this statement now flaunted in the faces of taxpayers of Allegheny county who are forced to pay an enormous sum to quiet the men aroused to anger and wrath by this company, reminds the Leader of this story:

"There was a young man who, before he reached his majority, engaged in business. With nothing to lose and much to gain he contracted a large indebtedness. His foolishness led to failure. He refused to pay his creditors because they had trusted a minor. And when he had reached his majority and came into an inheritance he still refused to pay his honest debts. His only argument to the creditors was made in sneers. Most people will believe that it was absurd for this young man to assume that because he had not reached his majority there were no moral obligations to pay his honest debts.

"When 'Baby' Hoffstot says that there is no strike at the Pressed Steel Car works he is just as absurd as was the young man of the story."

"Names and Identity"

"At other times this same Hoffstot made these same statements: 'We have the names and identity of all these men and the photographs of many of them.'"

"But not one of the first 800 men who walked out will be allowed to work for the company again."

"They're dead to us. We will receive no committee from them. There will be no arbitration."

"WHO IS THIS HOFFSTOT WHO ASSUMES THE POWER OF A CAZAR?"

"DOES HE NOT KNOW THAT HE IS IN AMERICA, AND NOT IN RUSSIA?"

"Are there no relations between employer and employe excepting those which might exist between a machine for grinding out dividends and the man who repairs the rods?"

"Has capital assumed a dictatorship which places its ear beyond the reach of the pleadings of labor?"

"Does the same Hoffstot believe that, surrounded by his wealth he can defy the taxpayers of Allegheny county by refusing to settle this strike by arbitration?"

"If Allegheny county had a sheriff

with any backbone there would be arbitration at the 'slaughter pen' or Hoffstot and his associates would take care of their plant themselves.

Arbitration Not Wanted

"They do not want arbitration, and why?"
"The answer is plain.
"THE PEOPLE WOULD THEN LEARN THE REAL CONDITIONS THAT EXIST AT HIS PLACE.

"Such men as Hoffstot create anarchy. They drive men to desperation, and when desperate and crazed by the sight of starving children and half naked wives they destroy property and wreck governments."

"Does this Hoffstot want anarchy to rule in Scheneyville, his 'Hunkeyville,' the festering spot on the banks of the Ohio river, which once in its virgin nourished the men who fought for liberty, and who, had they lived, would now see other men oppressed and capital attempting to put them, under a yoke?"

"Arbitration is the modern means of settling differences between capital and labor. Hoffstot uses that medium to the men who faithfully labored for him."

"Why are those trust newspapers which urged arbitration when the employees of the street car trust were on strike now silent?"

"Why have they closed their mouths?"
"THE RIGHT AND PRIVILEGE TO ARBITRATE ARE DENIED THESE WORKINGMEN BY HOFFSTOT, WHOSE WEALTH WILL PURCHASE HIM FOOD WHILE THE UNFORTUNATES OF 'HUNKEYVILLE' ARE STARVED INTO SUBJECTION."

NEW FEDERAL SLEUTH SERVICE

Without attracting public notice there has been established in Chicago a new government detective service under the Department of Justice, separate and distinct from the old secret service under Chief Wikkie in the Treasury Department.

A year and a half ago congress, in a sundry civil appropriation law, provided that no money carried in that act should be used in paying for work performed by the secret service of the Treasury Department. Up to that time the old secret service organization had been used for all kinds of detective work by different departments of the government—for running down smugglers, for apprehending offenders against the land laws, for collecting evidence in prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust law, etc.

With the passage of prohibitive legislation the Department of Justice found its work crippled by the lack of competent detectives who could be assigned to pending and prospective anti-trust and other litigation. The department at once commenced the organization of a secret service of its own, and its Chicago headquarters has been quietly but effectively working for months.

While no special appropriation has been obtained from congress to defray the cost of the service the Department of Justice, by dispensing with special counsel in many of its big cases, has managed to save sufficient money to employ the needed detectives.

"BLACK HANDER" TELLS HOW MAN USED BABY AS SHIELD

How Giuseppe Filippelli, who was stabbed to death by "black hand" extortioners on the evening of April 12, protected himself for weeks before the crime by never going outside of the house without carrying his baby with him was told the police late yesterday in the confession of Tony Buffa. Buffa, a 19-year-old lad, in the county jail, charged with complicity in the crime, sent for Detective Longobardi of his own will and told his horrifying details of the way in which "black hand" bands do their work of blackmail, intimidation and murder.

Yet even the hardened members of the Loggisto, or "Society of Justice," to which Buffa belonged, hesitated, it seemed, to slay a man in the presence of his infant child. Filippelli, up to the time of his murder, had literally worn his baby as a shield. He had feared the fate which befell him because he ignored demands for \$3,000.

As a result of Buffa's confession three arrests were made yesterday by detectives. Those now held by the police are having been members of the Loggisto: Tony Buffa, Antonio Nudo, Ernesto Ferrer, and Giuseppe Carr. Two others named by Buffa are being sought. All were laborers.

ARREST CHINESE WHO MAKES COLLECTIONS ON GAMBLING

Evidence tending to show a collection of graft money from Chinese gamblers was unscrupled today by State's Attorney Wayman in the arrest of Li King, a Chinaman. King was arrested early today by a detective of the state's attorney's staff and Assistant State's Attorney Claude Smith. In his possession were found \$200, the sum of his alleged collection, and a sheet containing a list of names of Chinese gamblers which are said to have paid tribute for the privilege of being allowed to operate.

King was taken to the Criminal court building, interrogated and made a partial confession. He said that he was making the collection for another Chinaman. This one is to be arrested within 24 hours. It was given out that further investigation as to who finally received the money paid by the gamblers will, it is predicted, create a sensation when the names of the recipients are learned.

The "elite" sheet found in King's possession showed that the graft was collected on a standard schedule. Privileges for operating poker tables was \$25 at \$2 and \$3 for the operation of fan-tan tables.

HUNGER STRIKE WINS LIBERTY FOR LONDON SUPPRAIGISTS

London, July 21.—The suffragists who recently were sent to prison for taking part in disturbances in Downing street were liberated from Holloway jail yesterday as the result of carrying out a "hunger strike." One of them, Miss Roberts, refused food for 126 hours. She is now under medical care.

Woman Dead; 5 Hurt in Auto

San Diego, Cal., July 20.—Mrs. Emma Johnson, an aged Los Angeles woman, is dead, and five of her six passengers in an automobile were seriously hurt because Howard McCaven, aged 19, who has been driving a car only two weeks, tried to cross ahead of a machine motor factory car.

WAYMAN TAKES A TIP AT LAST

Hears of Extortion on the West Side and Has Deputies Arrested

Detectives from State's Attorney Wayman's office discovered last night that the west side levee is as described in the Daily Socialist, and sixty arrests followed. Wayman, with his usual tact, asserts that he "wanted to shake up the district." This assertion is based on the belief that he thought some one had been "shaking down the resort keepers," which means collecting protection money, and that these extortioners acted in his name.

Graft, and He Doesn't Get It

Wayman says that he has a twofold purpose in making the raid. First, he wants to get the men who are misusing his authority; second, he wants to get the "facts" on the extortion which is undoubtedly carried on in the west side levee.

With his accustomed childlike candor Wayman said:

"I want to find out who has been getting the money and who has been paying it. It's necessary to shake those places up a little once in a while. They get to going too fast. I want to let them know I am over here yet in this office. Everything else is getting quiet and it was a good time to do something along this line."

"Will this campaign be extended to include the north and south sides?"
"I can't say," was the state's attorney's answer.

Men Taken in the Raid

Those arrested in the raid were:
Cohen, Abraham, leasing property at 2215 Sangamon street.
Cohen, Paul, leasing property at 2215 Sangamon street.
Crutch, Isaac, saloonkeeper, 217 West Madison street, three charges, maintaining a disorderly house.
Frank, Julian, nine charges, leasing property on immoral purposes.
Frank, Louis, owner of a saloon at West Madison and Halsted streets, nine charges.
Friend, Max, saloonkeeper, three charges, maintaining a disorderly house.
Lydie, Jennie, owner of an alleged disorderly house, 42 Peoria street, three charges.
Lydie, Isaac, leasing property at 132-136 West Madison street.
Maras, Louis, owner of a saloon at W. 21 Madison and Peoria streets, nine charges, leasing property.
Mink, Charles, jeweler, three charges, maintaining a disorderly house.
Hells, Michael ("Mike the Pike"), 31 Peoria street.

Women Also Sought

A large number of warrants were issued for women whose names are unknown, the warrants being issued under the name of "Mary Doe" in each case. They are sought as inmates of the resorts.

Most of these places were visited by reporters for the Daily Socialist and the list published.

TO CHANGE HEADQUARTERS OF NORTHWESTERN LIFE

Milwaukee, Wis., July 21.—The general agents of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, who will hold their annual convention here today, are largely in favor of the plan to change the company's headquarters to a city of some other state, preferably Chicago, if Wisconsin continues its war upon insurance companies.

It was reported during the session of the last legislature that the Milwaukee company would practically build the new \$6,000,000 state capitol, and the fact that the company is now paying a tax aggregating \$1,000 a day, leads the agents to favor a change of headquarters.

Falls Three Stories in Sleep

While asleep Ernest Schaffel, 30 years old, walked through an open third-story window in his home, 12 La Salle avenue, today and fell into the alley. His right arm, leg and foot were broken. Alexander Brown, 13 La Salle avenue, found Schaffel unconscious and notified the police, who took him to the hospital.

Roller Skates Free

In our new children's department with every child's suit at \$2.90 or over. Exceptional Values. Cor Milwaukee & Ashland Aves.

Rieck & Plixley's BOSTON BAKED BEANS AND BROWN BREAD

Now served in over 127 Lunch Rooms in Chicago. More than 10,000 people eat them every day. No preservatives used.

DELIVERED FROM FROM OVERS. 540-548 Fulton St., Chicago.

LAND RUSH IN WASHINGTON SHOWS NO SIGN OF ABATING

Spokane, Wash., July 21.—The registration for government lands in the Spokane Indian reservation, which was brisk this morning, was due to the large number of farmers who journeyed to Spokane yesterday and registered at an early hour. More than half of the applicants were from nearby towns in Washington and Idaho. After the early registration here the homeseekers went to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; and later to Missoula, Mont., and a few to Kalspel, Mont.

The traffic to Coeur d'Alene was as heavy as last week, excepting the opening day, and indications point to a rush during the remainder of the week. West bound traffic on the transcontinental lines continues as heavy as on the opening days. Every train is run in two and often three sections.

The arrival of delegates to the national irrigation congress will add to the crush at every hotel and boarding house in the city.

GRAND JURY TO TAKE UP BOMBS

The Cook county grand jury today takes up an investigation into the throwing of \$1 bombs, the majority of which are clearly traceable to the gamblers' feud. Coincident with this investigation, the indictment of Vincent Altman and his brother Joseph is expected today both for the exploding of "bomb \$1" and for the fire at the Standard Sash and Door company. The officials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, whose secret agents are shadowing both gamblers and police, promise that immediately following the indictment they will make a statement which will astonish the public.

It is to forestall such revelations, it is freely said, that Wayman is taking the whole bomb matter before the grand jury today. It is said that scores of witnesses will be heard.

AMUSEMENTS

Riverview Expo. GATES OPEN 10 A.M. ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

Sunday, July 25th, Bellman's Day WITH THE SVITHED & Nordstrom Singing Clubs. Celebrating the Anniversary in the Great Picnic Grounds.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED: "DOOMSDAY" A new show direct from Corsica Island to a greater success than New York gave it! Remember, We Part With Dear "Faisley" Conway's Band on Saturday, July 24. Come Out and Celebrate Cornell Day With Him!

ATTENTION

"The Letters of a Broken-hearted Girl," published on a post card, as advised before, are now contained in a little book and sold at 15c. If you are father, mother, and a true Socialist you need to read it. For one dollar, 100 copies.

F. FERRARI, 204 6th St., Room 20, PITTSBURG, PA.

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS. READ SOCIALIST BOOKS.

Nearly 1,000 described in our new catalogue, "The Question of the Hour." All pamphlets and 1/2 cent at low prices.

STARTS ON TRIP; DOESN'T GO FAR

Maurice Eldridge Leaves Seattle and Gets in Jail at Bellingham, Wash.

City Jail, Bellingham, Wash., July 14.—Editor Chicago Daily Socialist: A little more history in the making! The state organizer has undertaken to route me on a speaking tour through the state, but I have fallen down at the first stop. The city of Bellingham has an ordinance which people can interpret as a law against street meetings. They do not use the ordinance when the Salvation army holds meetings, but they have used it against me twice.

Gets Out at First

I was arrested Monday evening after speaking about two hours in a fair sized crowd, which did not block either the sidewalk or the street. The police refused to accept bail, but one of the party members reached the judge by telephone and he ordered my release, setting 2 o'clock the next day for my trial. I immediately wrote to Seattle to get more speakers to help me smash the unconstitutional ordinance. I reported for trial at 2 o'clock, but fearing that the boys from Seattle would not be here on time to hold another meeting in the evening, and being certain that I would be returned to jail anyway, I asked the judge to continue my case till Wednesday, so that I might have time to have the constitutionality of the ordinance investigated. The delay was granted and I was released, without bond, and ordered to appear on Wednesday for trial.

In the evening about 8 o'clock I started a meeting and that time I had a big crowd. The police appeared and I asked to be released, but my bail was set at \$100 cash. H. G. Couples, a civil engineer, was arrested for taking up a collection to defray the expenses of my trial. He was released on a small bond, but I spent the night in jail.

His First Experience

This is the first time I have been arrested in my life, but I can not say that I dislike it altogether. Although I slept on a stone floor with tramps and drunks. We are going to fight the ordinance.

MAURICE E. ELDRIDGE.

TO BUILD NEW WOOLEN MILLS WHICH WILL COST \$10,250,000

Boston, July 21.—Evidence of activity in the woolen and cotton manufacturing industry was given yesterday with the announcement of mill construction which will cost for an expenditure of \$10,250,000. Four huge mills are building or will build at once. The so-called Foss Cotton Mills at East Boston are expected to cost \$5,000,000. Two mills at New Bedford will cost \$4,000,000, and a worsted mill to be added to the Arlington Mills plant at Lawrence will cost \$1,250,000, a total of \$10,250,000.

The two mills at New Bedford and the one at Lawrence are already in process of completion, while the projected mill in East Boston will soon be begun; the contract will be awarded this week. The new Nashawena Mill at New Bedford will be the largest single mill in this country, as the floor space of the spinning department alone will occupy twelve and one-half acres of ground. The mills in East Boston, when completed, are expected to give employment to nearly 3,000 persons. The number to be employed in the two new mills at New Bedford and the other at Lawrence has not been figured out, but it will be large.

HAD NO RIGHT TO WANT TO MARRY

Clerk on \$55 a Month Salary Steals \$10,000 in Order to Build a Home

Clayton T. Zimmerman, \$55 a month clerk for the Adams Express company, had no business to want a wife and a home till such time as through honesty, frugality, etc., he had become president of the company at the age of 50. But Zimmerman was impatient, and he stole \$10,000, and was arrested and now will go to jail. If he had only waited he might have owned three or four congressmen and a senator and held an "equity" in several more, and have had money invested in several state legislatures, and then he would have been in a position to marry and live happily till divorced. He was arrested yesterday.

How Money Was Stolen

The \$10,000 that Zimmerman took was far less than the legislative expenses of most corporations are for a year. It was in a package sent by the National Bank of the Republic to a bank at Monmouth, Ill. The package was left at the Adams Express company office, 108 Michigan street, a week ago yesterday. When arrested last night Zimmerman confessed as follows: "About 10 o'clock I was left alone in the 'pen'. The other three clerks went home. I secreted the package under a piece of paper in the corner of the 'pen'. I knew it wouldn't be disturbed. A few minutes before I left for home I broke open the package. It was wrapped in white wrapping paper and sealed with red wax.

Stuffed Bills in Pockets

"I took all the bills out and distributed the money in my pockets. It just about filled every pocket I had. I also took the wrappings, which included the white paper, the wax and the string. I put these in an inside coat pocket. I went to a vacant lot near home, rolled the wrappings up into a wad and threw them into the lot. "Well, I'll tell you what I was going to do with the \$10,000. I was going to keep it for six or seven years and then plant it. I thought I would buy a little house or invest it in real estate. Then I thought I would get married. "I will never believe that 'Clare' took money from any one," said Miss Zukelka, Lempert Zimmerman's sweetheart, who is 19 years old. "There must be something wrong. Why, he told me there was trouble at the office, but we were at Forest Park last night. I asked him what the trouble was, and he said that some valuable had been stolen and the men in the office had been cautioned not to say anything about it.

Expected to Be Married

"We are not exactly engaged, but we have been going together for two years and, well, yes—we expect to marry some day. He's the most honorable boy I ever knew."

Grant D. Curtis, general manager of the Adams Express company, stated in the evening that the company would prosecute Zimmerman to the full extent of the law. "Evidence we have and his confession, which is locked up in our safe, are sufficient to convict the man," he said. "We will insist on the extreme penalty."

WIFE OF A PEDDLER IS SLAIN ON LONELY ROAD

Pittsburg, Pa., July 21.—The mutilated body of Mrs. Mary Saloman, aged 40 years, was found beside a lonely road, near Clarion, Pa., last evening with the head beaten as though by a rock. Gorry Saloman, her husband, is being held pending the coroner's investigation and a 12-year-old son is in custody as a witness.

CUT MAN'S LEG OFF; GHAFT SKIN ON ANOTHER MAN

Portland, Ore., July 21.—A peculiar case of skin-grafting at a Portland hospital has just become public. George A. Stockden, suffering from terrible burns about the head, had been in a critical condition for several weeks, when a patient was brought to the hospital suffering from an accident of such a nature that amputation of one of his legs was necessary. After the amputation the surgeons transferred some of the skin of the amputated limb to Stockden's face. Stockden is on the road to recovery.

The July Pledges to the Sustainers' Fund are now due.

If you have not yet sent the amount you pledged please do so as soon as possible.

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN BY A. W. MANCE.

A PAPER FOR PROGRESSIVE AND THINKING PEOPLE

Please Send THE DAILY SOCIALIST

One Year, \$3.00 Six Months, \$1.50 Four Months, \$1.00 Three Months, 75 cents Two Months, 50 Cents In Chicago, by carrier, same rates. Carrier will collect.

Name..... Address..... City..... State..... Flat..... If you live in Chicago, mention which flat.

Bear in mind that this is the only daily paper in Chicago which gives news and editorial comment from the viewpoint of the worker. The other papers are printed in the interest of the employers and capitalists. Once you get to know the Chicago Daily Socialist you will depend upon it for all news of interest to the wealth producers.

LABOR DAY SPECIAL

The labor unions all over the country are preparing to honor labor day with celebrations, parades, picnics, etc.

The Chicago Daily Socialist will as usual issue a special labor day edition this year. In that edition there will be articles from leading writers in the labor world of many countries. There will also be a general review of the progress and battles of labor of the past year. No effort will be spared to make this edition one of the best pieces of Socialist propaganda and educational literature that can be placed in the hands of American working men and women.

The price will be \$7 per thousand or 75 cents per hundred. We would like to have every Socialist local and progressive labor union order a bundle in time for distribution on labor day. Get your orders in early.

MONTHLY PLEDGE

I hereby pledge to pay \$..... per month to the Chicago Daily Socialist Sustainers' Fund.

Name..... Address.....

LEWIS LECTURE IN OPEN AIR

The "Open Air University" met with great success at its opening session on Chicago avenue and North Clark street Saturday night. The collection was \$12 and literature sales \$24.50, total receipts \$36.50. A gasoline globe lamp operated by an air pressure tank made the scene of the meeting as light as day and put the phrenology and medicine fakirs out of business. Gertrude Breslau Hunt, who has just returned from touring Pennsylvania for the state committee, opened the meeting and attracted an immense crowd.

BRONZE PAINT AND GIRDLE AMPLE COSTUME, SAYS JURY

Bronze paint and a girdle are sufficient clothing for an actress appearing on the stage in Chicago.

This was the decision of a jury in the Municipal court yesterday in the case of Bertha Faulk, the "bare bronze beauty," who was arrested at White City by Sergeant Charles O'Donnell of the police censorship squad last week. The defense admitted that the only clothing the girl wore on the stage was a coating of bronze paint and two girdles.

The jury decided that the act of posing in such costume was not an indecent or immoral performance, as described in the city ordinances. They returned with a verdict after considering the evidence about ten minutes.

The only witness for the prosecution was Sergt. O'Donnell, who described the act and costume and the announcement made of the act on the outside by William Jacobs, who was the "barker" for his own show.

"When the police allowed Isadora Duncan to appear at Orchestra hall with no more dress than a handkerchief and Gertrude Hoffman at the Auditorium in two coconut shells and a string of beads and Lotta Faust to appear in a low cut gown, they have no reason to complain of the costume worn by this defendant," said Sol Lowenthal, presenting the defense to the jury.

CELEBRATES 62D BIRTHDAY BY GIVING 10,000 AN OUTING

Atchison, Kan., July 21.—Baile P. Waggener celebrated his sixty-second birthday yesterday by entertaining 10,000 children of this city and Atchison county at Forest park. It was his tenth annual free picnic for the youngsters, and cost him about \$3,000. The streets were decorated with flags and bunting, and, counting the grownups, there were 15,000 visitors in the city.

LABOR TOO HIGH, SO LYNN MAY LOSE SHOE FACTORIES

LYNN, Mass., July 21.—A thinly veiled threat to deprive the city of Lynn of its chief industry—that of shoe manufacturing—is made in a statement issued yesterday from the office of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' association, which includes practically all the manufacturers in the city.

The statement characterizes the alleged domination of the shoe industry by the labor organizations as "undue interference," and says the Lynn shoe manufacturer has ceased to be master of his establishment.

After declaring that labor conditions are so increasing the cost of production and outside competition is so keen that Lynn is losing much of its former shoe trade and that the Lynn manufacturers can make little profit, the statement continues:

"It is hardly to be expected that Lynn shoe manufacturers will stay in Lynn and invest their money in shoe manufacturing when they cannot see anything but failure before them."

AT THE PLAYHOUSES

Alhambra—Bessie Payton. Columbia—The Tenderfoot. Garrick—The Blue Mouse. Grand—Gentleman from Mississippi. Illinois—The Travelling Salesman. Majestic—Vaucluse. Rialto—The Candy Shop.

BOOK BARGAINS

We have a large quantity of "Caesar's Column" by Iginus 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 Neredi, 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 panics. The Chicago Federation of Labor has compiled a pamphlet entitled "Industrial Panics," with the ideas of Debs, Heron, Sanial, Keir Hardy, 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 ten cents, post paid.

We have the greatest bargain of Socialist pamphlets you ever saw. Five dollars worth for only two dollars and twenty-five cents, expressage prepaid.

Send all orders for the above to the Chicago Daily Socialist, 135 Washington street, Chicago.

COUNTY POOR IN SCOURGE'S GRIP

Five die at Dunnington Eating Moldy Food; Ravaged by Pellagra

Five deaths from poisoning caused by the eating of moldy flour and cornmeal have caused the county board to investigate evidence of the gross mismanagement at the county poor farm at Dunnington. Since last September the disease, known as pellagra and supposed to be confined to the semi-tropics, has ravaged the poor farm. Instead of investigating the condition of the food supplies, a federal expert was sent for, and after months of careful work he discovered that bad food is responsible.

Destroys Brain Tissue

Dr. C. A. Lavender of the United States Marine hospital, made the discovery. The disease is one which is incurable and which destroys the brain tissue.

Dr. Lavender said

"Pellagra eats out the body and mind, but is a chronic disease, not acute, and usually when insanity is caused by the patient than violent. These patients at Dunnington probably have had the disease for many months and perhaps years. The disease displays itself in yearly periods and is usually more in evidence in the spring than at any other time.

"The disease is not considered communicable, and no effort is made anywhere, either in Europe or in the United States, to quarantine the cases.

Disease of the South

"In our study of the disease we have written to practically every insane asylum in the country and have had replies from 185 of them, but up to this time not a single case has been reported except in the south."

Dr. Lavender will probably leave for Columbia, S. C., today. He came to Chicago from Memphis, where he was investigating pellagra cases reported in that city.

William Busse, president of the board of county commissioners, has ordered a thorough investigation of conditions under Dr. Wilbitt, superintendent at Dunnington.

Socialist News

National Committee Meets

The national executive committee will hold its next meeting at the annual headquarters at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, July 21.

Fight Senator Aldrich

At a mass convention of the Rhode Island Socialists held at Providence, July 11, Fred Hurns, 129 Westminster street, Providence, was elected secretary. The convention was held at 54 Arwells avenue, Providence, was elected national committee member. Another mass convention will be held August 8 when a state ticket will be nominated and platform adopted.

Warns Against U. S. Aid

L. Gutierrez de Lar, a Mexican Socialist, was contacted by the interests of the Mexican revolutionists, showed in his lecture given in Monterey, Cal., June 20, the danger of interference by the United States government in sending troops to Mexico in the event of an uprising of the Mexican workers for political freedom. An example of such action was seen when American soldiers were used to break a strike in Cananea in 1906.

May Day Report

H. F. Sahlander, treasurer of the International May Day Labor federation of San Francisco, has issued a financial report showing that \$80 was used in the May Day celebration in the defense of Preston, Mass., and \$100 in the defense of the strike of the Western Federation of Miners. The report also shows that the organization has been successful in raising \$100,000 for the defense of the strike in every city in the country.

National Organizers' Dates

John W. Brown—July 25 to 27, Maine, under direction of the state committee. James Connolly—July 25 to 27, Monaca, Ind.; 28, 29, Kokomo, 31, Huntington. John Collins—July 25 to 27, special trades union program in the Illinois under direction of the national office. George H. Goetz—July 25, Lowell, Mass.; 26, Worcester, 27, Worcester. W. B. Kilgus—July 25 to 27, special organizing work in New Hampshire under direction of the state committee. A. Litman (Jewish)—July 25 to 26, St. Louis, Mo.; 27, Springfield. Morris Lewis—July 25 to 27, Texas, under direction of the state committee. Ann A. Maly—twenty national organizing work in the defense of Preston, Mass.; 28, 29, 30, 31, Worcester; 30, 31, Quincy. H. M. Mumford—July 25, 26, Connecticut, under direction of the state committee. Clyde J. Wright—July 25 to 28, Loup county, Neb.; 29, Omaha; 31, Lincoln.

SUMMER RASHES WASHED AWAY

You can positively wash away all those itching skin diseases which come up in summer time. You can wash them away with a soothing lotion of Oil of Wintergreen, properly compounded.

The instant this mild, soothing lotion is applied that awful itch is gone. Eczema sufferers all over the world, who have used the Oil of Wintergreen Compound, have testified to the merits of this Oil as compounded in D. D. D. Prescription.

If you are suffering from summer rashes, poison ivy, poison oak, strawberry rash, or the more severe forms of prickly heat, you will find this D. D. D. Compound a sure relief from the itch. All druggists. For free sample bottle which will instantly relieve the itch write to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. 41X, 112 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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.

John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Sales, Sec.-Treas.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Rates under this heading: Three lines daily for one year only \$3.00 per month. Each additional line \$1.00. Tell your merchant about it. Tell him about the Daily Socialist Purchasers' league. Invites him to advertise. If you are an advertiser yourself telephone us your ad without delay. Phone number, Main 4468.

South Side

- LAWYERS: STEDMAN & SCOLKE, COUNSELLORS AT LAW. CARL STROVER, GENERAL LAW PRACTICE-PAIENERS. DAVID J. BENTALL, Attorney at Law. PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS: DR. PERCY L. CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH ROOMS. MILK AND CREAM: Union Dairy, Wm. Henning, Prop. BANKS: LOANS MADE ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE. RUBBER STAMPS AND STENCILS: RUBBER and steel stamps, badges, stencils. UNDERTAKING: UNION CO-OPERATIVE AND PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. TAILORS: AUGUST RAMBLER, MERCHANT TAILOR. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE: F. K. NOVAK & SON. MEDICAL: GIVE NATURE A CHANCE. MEATS AND GROCERIES: FRANK HANKEMEYER, GROCERY-MARKET. DRUGGISTS: GEO. SCHREINER, DRUGGIST. HATS: OUR HATS ARE RETAILED AT WHOLESALE. MEATS AND GROCERIES: QUAM BROS. GROCERY AND MARKET. L. S. FLAATEN, 229 W. Erie St. CAMILLO BRUN, Imported and Home-Made Delicacies. PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING: P. C. PAGELS, PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING. DRUGGISTS: W. H. MESIROW, PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY. CARPENTER REPAIR WORK: IF YOU HAVE OLD HARDWOOD FLOORS. LAUNDRY: AMERICO HAND LAUNDRY. MISCELLANEOUS: DR. GLEITSMANN, SPECIALIST IN NATURAL HEALING.

West Side

- FINE COFFEES: Ask for Richheimer's Coffees. DENTISTS: CONRADE DR. H. M. SILVERBERG. HALSTED DENTAL PARLORS. UNDERTAKING: STAR TAILORS, CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE: F. K. NOVAK & SON. MEDICAL: GIVE NATURE A CHANCE. MEATS AND GROCERIES: FRANK HANKEMEYER, GROCERY-MARKET. DRUGGISTS: GEO. SCHREINER, DRUGGIST. HATS: OUR HATS ARE RETAILED AT WHOLESALE. MEATS AND GROCERIES: QUAM BROS. GROCERY AND MARKET. L. S. FLAATEN, 229 W. Erie St. CAMILLO BRUN, Imported and Home-Made Delicacies. PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING: P. C. PAGELS, PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING. DRUGGISTS: W. H. MESIROW, PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY. CARPENTER REPAIR WORK: IF YOU HAVE OLD HARDWOOD FLOORS. LAUNDRY: AMERICO HAND LAUNDRY. MISCELLANEOUS: DR. GLEITSMANN, SPECIALIST IN NATURAL HEALING.

Northwest Side

- MEATS AND GROCERIES: QUAM BROS. GROCERY AND MARKET. L. S. FLAATEN, 229 W. Erie St. CAMILLO BRUN, Imported and Home-Made Delicacies. PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING: P. C. PAGELS, PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING. DRUGGISTS: W. H. MESIROW, PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY. CARPENTER REPAIR WORK: IF YOU HAVE OLD HARDWOOD FLOORS. LAUNDRY: AMERICO HAND LAUNDRY. MISCELLANEOUS: DR. GLEITSMANN, SPECIALIST IN NATURAL HEALING.

North Side

- CARPENTER REPAIR WORK: IF YOU HAVE OLD HARDWOOD FLOORS. LAUNDRY: AMERICO HAND LAUNDRY. MISCELLANEOUS: DR. GLEITSMANN, SPECIALIST IN NATURAL HEALING.

Out of Town

- PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS: AFFIDAVIT AND CANCER CURED WITHOUT USE OF KNIFE. DR. J. B. BROWN, Specialist, Chicago, Ill.

Patronize Our Advertisers

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 21, 1904, at P. O., Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

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Two Kinds of Violence

Some of the laborers at McKees Rocks are accused of using rather violent methods toward the scabs who were being put into the mills.

The laborers had built up those mills. They have toiled inhuman hours in those mills. They have been brought here from foreign countries and promised a chance to turn their muscle into bread by toil within those grim walls.

When they saw other men come to take their places they were somewhat indignant. They did not quietly lie down and starve. All those organisms that would endure starvation without resistance perished many millions of generations ago.

Of course it was wrong. Of course these laborers should have stood one side and watched by their starving wives and children until their loved ones had slipped into the grave.

But they did not. They were boisterous in their efforts to defend the jobs which meant life to them. There is no record that they really injured anyone, but they gathered near the mills and protested loudly.

So the employers called out the Pennsylvania constabulary, the nearest imitation of a Russian Cossack to be found outside the domain of the czar, and this constabulary, like their Russian models, rode their horses over men, women and children, and "shot to kill" until "law and order were restored."

Meantime the employers were also troubled with scabs, or at least with one scab. He was not depriving them of a chance to live. He did not threaten to send them out to starve. He had never even been a member of their union.

But he had belonged to their class. He was a merchant, and he dared simply to express an opinion to the effect that the men who were locked out had been justified in asking for better conditions.

In so doing he was betraying his class. He was attacking the sacredness of profits and implying that persons might be of more importance than dividends. In other words, HE WAS SCABBING.

The employers did not do any such discourteous and vulgar thing as to hit him with a brick. Why should they? Do they not control the constabulary, and while they do control it what is the use of joining a mob?

So the officers of "law and order" were sent around to see him. We are quoting from a capitalist paper when we say that "he was arrested on a trumped up charge" and was informed that he must cease his sympathies with the workers. It is also recorded that he ceased to sympathize.

Kirby should have this account of the violence of his class framed and presented as a premium to each subscriber to the "Open Shop."

Finding Dynamite

Every person who remembers the time of the anarchist prosecutions in 1887 will recall that one of the most striking features was the regularity with which "bombs" were "found" whenever they were needed to help the case of the prosecution.

So far were these tactics pursued that even the friends of the prosecution became disgusted, and the announcement of a new "find" came to be greeted with jeers.

Twenty years have passed since then, but the Tribune has learned nothing new. So it has begun to "find" things again. Its latest discovery was of a mass of dynamite out in the bushes near Elmhurst. On the basis of this "find" it built up a most elaborate scare.

But while the Tribune has not changed in twenty years some other things have. A new daily paper has come into the field that cannot be bought and is not controlled by the forces that are seeking to arouse a mob against labor. Consequently the Tribune's find was quickly exposed, and instead of starting a panic the Tribune only started a laugh against itself.

The Gingles Verdict

The verdict in the case of Ella Gingles is the most remarkable ever rendered in Cook county. It is not the first, or perhaps the last, remarkable thing about this case.

The jury went out of its way to declare its disbelief in a story which was not before it for its judgment at all. In this way it opened the road to the declaration of State's Attorney Wayman that he never wanted to see Ella Gingles around the criminal court building again and that he would never permit her to tell her story to the grand jury.

In this way all effort to bring the real question of white slavery into the courts is blocked, and it is hoped that the whole matter will be closed up without uncovering the real forces that have appeared behind the prosecution at every critical point.

Perhaps those who are interested in closing the case will be successful. There is no way to tell what powers they control. This case has lifted but one little corner of the veil that covers the rottenness of capitalism.

Some day that veil will be torn away, and this in spite of those who are now fighting to continue the concealment.

THE ENCAMPMENT

BY R. J. CALHOUN.

The probation officer of Kane county, Mrs. Bennett, has drawn attention to one of the evils of militarism, the great bulwark of capitalism, in connection with the soldiers' encampment at Elgin.

For ages the ambitious and the exploiters have taught the masses that the highest manifestation of patriotism was to take up arms to fight the battles of master or ruler. Bishop Muldoon, preaching to the men in court, said, "You never come here to be schooled as practical patriots, and in order to popularize warfare, the soldier must be made a hero in the popular mind, and the general a sort of God from whom it is as great an honor for a good woman to receive a kiss as it was in an earlier day to be chosen to share temporarily the royal or noble favor."

Girls can hardly be blamed if the reverence which safeguards them at all other times is weakened in the presence of uniformed men. As usual, it is the deluded working class who fall victims to this evil of capitalism, and our ruling class will be slow to impose any restrictions upon the soldiers whose business it is to maintain them in their privileged position as an owning class.

Mrs. Bennett does well to realize the danger to Elgin girls, and sound an alarm, even though she fails to get at the real cause or root of the evil. Of course, she will be frowned upon, ridiculed or even availed by the retainers of the privileged class. If she was going to the root of the evil she might expect it, the same as a Socialist, but as it is she probably expected these people to respond to her appeal, and even yet she may be wondering why they did not.

Militarism is the same demoralizing force the world over, and the daughters of the working class are a legitimate addition to the soldiers' meager pay—an addition which does not need to be reckoned with in the government expense account.

History tells us of rulers who have tried the plan of furnishing a corps of "professional" women to accompany the army, but this would be a little too "raw" for this age, which believes it wise to keep the evils of capitalism hidden from view, but it is only by dragging the loathsome spectres into the light that the people can be made to see what they are supporting, and the exploited victims be made to realize their loss and needless suffering.

We recall a conversation a few years ago with a young German acquaintance of fine intelligence and good education. He knew whereof he spoke, and any German having knowledge of the incident would not doubt do a good service.

Just now to furnish the Daily Socialist with the data. This young man told how certain well-disposed and earnest people followed up the scenes of German army encampments and investigated the subject cases of illegitimacy, and were shocked at the very large percentage which could be traced directly to the presence of the soldiers, whom the Germans are taught to idolize even more foolishly than the people here.

These good people thought that only a knowledge of the evil would be enough to lead to proper restrictive measures for the protection of ignorant and foolish girls, the victims of poverty and misadventure. They accordingly undertook to prevail upon those in authority to take such simple measures as were necessary, but they found that their request did not meet with any favor and that the class who needed the soldiers to maintain their privileged position were not at all disposed to keep those soldiers in check, who only the life and honor of working-class girls were at stake.

The worthy effort failed and nothing was done. Mrs. Bennett and those who sympathize with her will meet with the same experience if they attempt anything as ambitious as a reform along this line. This privilege is a part of the soldier's pay, which the ruling class has always been willing to concede.

During the world's fair in St. Louis a company, recruited mostly from the west, side in Chicago, was encamped in that city. One of those forming the company can be seen any day in the business center of the city and is willing to tell these pretty retainers, or any others, some things they ought to know before they give such unqualified endorsement to the system of militarism as they have lately been doing.

One incident he tells is almost an exact repetition of the awful story that came from Wyoming a few months ago when a dozen or more soldiers worked their will upon a defenseless girl who fell into their power. Her expected death caused the wide publication of this incident, but the story of the waitress in St. Louis was unknown outside of the company.

The demoralization of army life, while not entirely unknown, is kept as far as possible from the common knowledge. With practically no association with old soldiers, we have not failed to hear something along this line, as of course multitudes of others must have heard, concerning the evil war.

We can never forget one incident told by an old soldier, a gentleman of such blameless life and irreproachable character that his word could not be doubted. It goes beyond the pale of newspaper mention, but shows the demoral-

izing influence of war and army life to which good mothers prayerfully but ignorantly commit their sons to serve the interests of the money-making class. So far as we are aware, no systematic effort has been made to collect evidence along this line.

It would no doubt serve a good purpose, though it might give too great a jolt to the sensitive feelings of the respectable ruling class. The Spanish-American war is more fresh in our minds, and who does not remember the pictures that were sent broadcast, setting forth the "charms" of Filipino girls, apparently for the purpose of arousing "practical patriotism" in our young men?

Most people will remember the picture entitled "A Trying Moment," showing one of our patriotic young men compelled to do sentry duty even though a short distance away an attractive-looking girl was passing, clad in the scanty raiment of the tropics. As to the effect of these pictures, as well designed to arouse the patriotism of our citizens, one instance will suffice. The writer was at the time acquainted with one of the leading citizens in a little country town. He was a county commissioner and the man of greatest influence in political and civic affairs in his community.

He was no longer young. His children were grown up, and his life had been eminently respectable. With a few cronies, he was talking about the war which was in progress, and as the Filipino women were referred to, it was evident the pictures "did" done their work. Said the sedate village father: "I only wish I was younger. I'd bid goodby to the woman (his wife) for a few years and go over there." And the little group laughed their approval. When even the old are not immune, how about the effect upon the young?

Working class parents do not know what they are doing when they encourage their sons to join the militia, and encourage their daughters to think the soldier a hero. When the late Colonel Olcott, the theologian, had occasion to refer to a little known phase of "spirit obsession," he dismissed the subject with a sad and revolting theme.

Gladly would we avoid the subject we have been considering as of the same nature, but the evils of war and militarism are so great that everyone should "cry aloud and spare not," until enlightenment shall finally free the mind from this evil obsession, even as it has from the other, which the colonel said could now be studied only in the dusty archives of European courts. Hasten the day when war can be studied only in the records of the past!

And that is but one of the many good things Socialism will bring to the working class.

THE UNEMPLOYED

I am the shifting sand beneath the walls ye build and call the State. I am the Fear that haunts you in your boasting and your dreams; Your dead youth's lost occasions! Yes, I am The curse beneath the fabric of your Dream!

I am the shifting sand beneath the State. Your laws, your customs, creeds, I undermine. I laugh at your conventions, meant to bind Your Creeds! To me they purvey only lies. So as ye build, I bury that ye build; The walls ye rear upon me do decay.

I am the dream of Evil ye have dreamed; The uncouth Hun, the Vandel, and the Goth; The savage come again to leer, and laugh Into forgetfulness the domes ye build.

Your learning, culture, visions, these shall fade, And I shall pour your wisdom into pools To sink, and fail, and so be lost to man. I am the youngest anarchy of the world; I neither love nor hate, I only fear. A gibbering ghost of manhood, o'er your dreams.

I am your Brother, driven forth to die! These are your cities, empires, and demesnes— And these your doles—to toil—and still to toil! To render unto Caesar, not the tithe. But all, that Caesar of his will bestow That in his wisdom "recompense" is writ— The helot I, your brother equal born!

These are your cities; I will make them dust! These are your empires; they shall disappear! These your demesnes—Forgetfulness shall be Of all ye said, or did, or hoped, or sung!

Ye did inherit much, but did take all; So I shall ravish in its bloom your hope. Shall make your boast of culture all a lie, Shall make you know the emptiness of dreams!

Hear once again the word of him ye scorn! I am that Ishmael ye have doomed to die; I am the fair Occasions ye have flung Aside as void of value and of life.

I am the Fear that haunts you in your halls. And smashes, and the temples of your God. And as your systems crumble and decay, Heed well that I did tell you and now tell I am the shifting sand beneath the State!

—Hugh J. Hughes.

UNIVERSITY IN DANGER

For several years past certain political and commercial interests of the state have lost no opportunity to criticize the university of Wisconsin. The university has been altogether too liberal to suit them; its professors too pronounced in their views, and not submissive enough to "conservatism" when legislative and other general affairs of the state were under consideration. They would direct its activities into other channels; in effect, force members of the faculty to keep silent on public questions which affect money interests; to compel professors and instructors to stick to the collegiate Ra, and not say or do anything outside of the so-called scholastic branch. In short, they would rob the university of that which has led to its greatness. Elliot of Harvard and other leading educators to call it the foremost state university—its direct and vital connection with the people and the welfare of Wisconsin.

The Journal does not pretend to say how far this movement has gone, or how near ready the enemies of university liberalism are for their final attack. But that the movement exists, any one who has carefully noted events of the last few years knows. The proceedings of the recent legislature emphasized the fact, and now we see an open attack upon the university and upon Charles R. Van Hise, its president, as a leader in the movement to conserve the water power resources of the state.

The university of Wisconsin belongs to the people of Wisconsin. They control its destiny. It is for them to say whether the institution shall retain its healthy interest in the affairs of the state or shall lapse into mere bookishness. If the majority of them decide that it shall do the latter, well and good; their decision is final. But if they prefer that it continue an active agent

for the social and moral progress of Wisconsin, they will should here be final, too. They must, however, enforce it. They must get together in defense of their university, engage the forces which are fighting it, and decide the question once for all. The opposition is organized. It is daily growing stronger. The decisive moment is not far off, and, unless the friends of the university are prepared, they may find too late that money and a few politicians control the situation.

Freedom of thought and of speech is the keystone of progress. That is an axiom which no one can dispute. Just so far as people allow one man or a few men to dictate what the rest shall say and do, they are slaves; their nation is a serfdom; their progress retrogression. If then, we allow a stone wall to be built about our university to keep it from entering our world and permit the members of its faculty to be gagged and bound, we take a step backward toward slavery. We may not agree with the teachings of a professor any more than we agree with the teachings of many of our public men. But because we do not agree with them is no reason why we should prohibit them from disagreeing with us. As well might they prohibit us from disagreeing with them. We may be right, or they may be right, but the rightness of either does not count half so much as the fact that we differ. For in the study of differences lies the attainment of the truth, which no one man possesses completely in himself. And truth is the ultimate aim of all progress.—Milwaukee Journal.

New Separable Shipping Barrel An economical retainer in which to ship products such as cement, lime and plaster is described in Popular Mechanics. Its halves are separable, and

CURIOS THINGS PUT IN STORAGE

The growth and development of facilities for storage of all kinds in the United States, and in New York especially, during the last twenty-five years, has been marvelous, says a writer in Van Norden's Magazine. Few persons outside the business realize its immensity. Whether it be the cold storage of perishable goods, the storage of general merchandise and household goods, or safe deposits, it has all evolved from the same idea, and it has certainly grown to proportions that are wondrous.

Everything that has a name almost finds its way into the storage warehouses of New York. One superintendent of a big storage house in the city came with an educated pig. He had nowhere to lodge the animal. If he put it in a stable, it would be teased. So he wanted to keep it in storage. The superintendent took the animal and kept it for three days, at the end of which time the owner returned for it. It was one more experience to be added to the pig's education.

VERGING ON SOCIALISM

Carr Whitaker, an 18-year-old boy, stole one orange from G. A. Gardner's store in Suffolk, Va., the other day and was caught at it. Heled into court he put up the usual plea that he had had nothing to eat for two days, and was hungry. But the just judge decided that it was his duty to make an example of the boy and sent him to the state prison for two years.

For a long period of time the American Sugar Refining company consistently cheated the government by the simple and rather vulgar method of using false scales. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were stolen in this manner and a legal technicality stands in the way of the prosecution of the men responsible for the fraud.

But to contrast the cases of the poor boy and the great corporation and to attempt therefrom to point a moral would be regarded in conservative quarters as dangerously Socialistic.—Ohio State Journal.

can be nested in a compact form for the return journey. The cost of the barrel is about \$1, which is more than twice that of a wooden barrel, but they are claimed to be good for at least 15 round trips, and the room they occupy when empty cuts down the shipping bill one half.

Threads Drawn by Little Device A new device, doing double duty as a safety ripper and a thread drawer, has been patented by a Philadelphia woman as a useful little implement for every woman's workbasket. Elizabeth E. Sulzer is the inventor, says the Philadelphia North American.

The instrument is a pointed piece of round metal with its other end turned over upon itself to form a handle, but having a slot down near the point. Into this slot the short end of sewing silk or thread is deftly drawn, after the point of the instrument has picked it out and ripped loose from the seam to be opened.

When the loosened end of silk is drawn through this slot and the instrument turned, a fair proportion of the machine-stitched seam will rip apart. The seam is turned and the process repeated. The device is useful in dressmaking establishments, where scissors or a knife may cut the delicate fabric entrusted to be ripped.

Oat Stalks Seven Feet High Grown Oats rising seven and a half feet from the ground and carrying a heavy head is a reality, says the Los Angeles Times. It was grown by Henry Stearnson at Sawtelle. This immense stalk is the result of considerable study and experimentation on the part of Stearnson. He has produced about half an acre of the high oats this season, and intends to sow more next year. The commercial value of the enlarged variety lies in the great amount of hay which will result from the increased size of the stalks.

PRODUCTION FOR USE

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

Perhaps the greatest idea in Socialist thinking is production for use. It is hard to get it into people's heads. We have so long been without production for use that men today can hardly conceive it.

All things are produced for profit; all work done for profit. No man moves except for profit. We refuse to believe that industry may be conducted on any other basis except for profit.

Trade unionists are convinced that the forcing of higher wages is all that is necessary. The capitalist cannot conceive of working a moment unless incited by hope of profit.

Montaigne said long ago: "The merchant only thrives by the debauchery of youth; the husbandman by the dearthness of grain; the architect by the ruin of buildings; lawyers and officers of justice by the suits and contentions of men; nay, even the honor and office of divines are derived from our death and vice."

"A physician takes no pleasure in the health even of his friends," says the ancient Greek comic writer, nor a soldier in the peace of his country, and so of the rest.

"And which is yet worse, let every one but dive into his own bosom, and he will find his private wishes spring and his secret hopes grow up at another's expense."

In Montaigne's time there was much production for use. Men and women in their little home-workshops made their own clothes, brewed their own beer, baked their own bread. They often robbed their own sheep and on their own land raised such animals, plants and grain as supplied them with food.

That was production for use. There was trade in that day, but compared with production for use trade was perhaps of smaller volume. In the modern industrial world we hardly know production for use. Shoes are made for sale, clothing, food and all other necessities of life are bought and sold. Even the shoe maker buys his shoes and the baker his bread.

We have therefore not only producers of wealth but men who make immense profits in cornering the wheat, the farmers grow; in marketing the shoes which workers produce, in monopoliz-

ing the oil and coal which the earth yields forth. No man grows rich in fashionable shoes, in milking cich, in building houses or in doing any other kind of actual productive work.

The Russian peasant starves because he must sell his grain instead of producing it for his own use.

A vast machinery has grown up in trade and commerce, in middlemen, in bankers, stock exchange gamblers, wheat corners, coupon clippers, which sucks the life blood of the people.

And yet despite the fact that production for profit robs every man, woman and child who labors, it is hard to get them to conceive of production for use. To produce for profit means that the producers shall bear the burden of paying the profits.

It means that, unless there are profits the wheels of industry stop and men are unemployed. It means that the workers are constantly burdened with supporting a vast machinery of parasites and of starving themselves to do it.

If today we produced for use, prosperity would be unbounded. We should work that all the necessities of life should be plentiful as possible. So long as "have" was use for grain we should produce grain, so long as human creatures were without food, clothing and shelter, we should produce these necessities in abundance, until every last man, woman and child were fed, clothed and comfortably housed.

We should work to keep the machines and mines going, the oil wells flowing. Can you see the vast difference? Instead of profits, we should have stored up vast, almost inexhaustible wealth. Instead of riches for profit seekers, we should have an abundance of the necessities of life for all wealth producers.

We should cease production only when all needs were supplied and we should regulate production by decreasing the hours of labor.

If it took us ten hours a day to fill all the hungry mouths, to clothe all the naked backs and to house all the homeless, we should work ten hours. If we could accomplish all this by working two hours a day, we should only work two hours a day.

Think of this, consider production for use, turn it over in your minds and it will open up to you the possibilities of human endeavor as well as all the vast and intricate injustice of the present regime.

DECISION IN EDUCATIONAL CONTEST

The essays contributed to the Class Struggle contest are much inferior to those on the Materialistic Conception of History. Only one or two of them recognize the importance of the class struggles between the different parasitic classes, and yet this was the real nature of two of the greatest revolutions in history; the French Revolution of 1789 and the American Revolution of 1776. Only by recognizing class struggles of this description are we able to explain such important events as the German Lutheran Reformation.

The contributors have this justification, that class struggles of this order are only hinted at in the Communist Manifesto. They are dealt with at considerable length, however, in the other writings of both Marx and Engels, and also of other Socialist writers.

I would very strongly recommend to all the contestants and other interested in the question, at least one careful reading of Loria's "Economic Foundations of Society," especially the chapter on the "bi-partition of revenue." Not only have nearly all the competitors ignored this phase of the question completely, but a great majority have apparently no conception of the part played by class struggles in the history of society prior to the capitalist era.

In the first series of essays, the difficulty was to limit the number of meritorious contributions to the five prizes offered. In this series, there are not five that begin to compare for merit, with a dozen which failed to secure prizes in the previous contest. In that contest, it will be remembered, there was a neck and neck race for first place in which W. L. Reynolds of Kingsber, Oklahoma, was given second prize by a very narrow margin. In this series, however, Reynolds is easily first, and it would scarcely be unjust, if the rules of the contest permitted, to give Reynolds both the first and second prizes for his excellent essay on the question. Among several passages which make Reynolds' contribution superior to the rest, the following may be quoted:

"A great many of the class struggles of the past have been between the different divisions of the exploiters whose economic interests were based on different forms of revenue extracted from the wealth produced by the useful workers."

The nearest in merit to Reynolds' essay, in my judgment, is the one contributed to O. T. Dewey of Toledo, Ohio. Dewey displays a grasp of the class struggle as a historical principle that is exceedingly scarce in these thirty essays.

Thos. F. Kennedy of McKees Rocks, Pa., wins the third prize by a really fine opening, though his essay is marred by a fantastic and jumbled paragraph at the close.

Jessie and Rolla Meyer both have good essays in this contest as in the last. The fourth prize will go to Jessie because of a clever treatment of the relationship of the class struggle to economic determinism.

It is rather difficult to decide among four or five essays as to which should be given the fifth prize. If J. F. Mable of Fridley, Montana, had used his five hundred words instead of stopping short at three hundred, it would have gone to him. His essay is first-rate as it goes. John W. Barnett of Sedalia, Mo., might have won had his historical treatment been a little better. It might have gone to Rolla Meyer had he not taken the unfair advantage of writing about eight hundred words when the rules only allowed five hundred. Ira Culp of Maryland has a good essay, but it is lacking in historical treatment. Sophia Oldham of Trinidad, Colorado, one of the four women contributors runs a very close second, and might have succeeded had she taken the five hundred words to which she was entitled, instead of stopping short at about four hundred.

The fifth prize, however, will go to Thos. N. Freeman of Leesburg, Alabama. Although historical treatment is lacking here, there is a good description of the effect of class struggle on an educational process. Ethel Shields of Laconia, Iowa, and H. P. Bevington of Hicksville, Ohio, ruined their chances in both contests by writing only about one hundred and fifty words.

Many good passages could be quoted from the essays of Wm. Kopke of Dayton, Ohio; of Chas. Sch. Philadelphia, Pa.; S. Salkover, Cincinnati, Ohio; Sumner W. Rose of Biloxi, Miss.; Mary Nulton James, San Diego, Cal.; W. H. Crawford of Pleasantville, Ohio, and Fred W. Keith of Chicago.

Milton Baker of Muskogee, Oklahoma, contributed an excellent essay if the subject had been "How I Became a Socialist." B. R. Sharp of Idaho introduces the word "exploitation" in the first sentence of eight words and then writes, "especially an exploitation without the slightest reference to the class struggle." F. M. Badgley of New Albany, Kansas, and John F. Dwight, address not given, used too much space in preaching to the unconverted.

E. J. Higgins of Philadelphia evidently knows enough about the question to write a winning essay if he knew how to express himself better. In educational contests, any kind of blunder is a handicap, especially when some of the others do quite as well without the blunder. For example, Higgins speaks of "the contemporary literature of our time," which is like saying "today's literature of today." One of the paragraphs which puts Higgins out of the running is the following:

"This mental blindness of conservatism, which is found in most cases, is found to be nothing more than an almighty kind of hypocrisy, sometimes turns out to be a characteristic of a species of the intellectual hobnob—that means a geysier who would rather talk than read." In certain quarters, this would be considered powerful language. In an educational contest it would go by a slightly different name.

J. Van Dyke of Long Prairie, Minnesota, is worthy to be a B. C. class as a student of Socialism, especially as regards its philosophical positions. He seems to think that Socialism stands for free competition of the free moral agency of man.

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Hugo Ruemmele of Cincinnati, Ohio, makes some rather bad mistakes. He says that "society passed from slavery to serfdom, and then to feudalism."

As I have already stated, these essays are not equal to the ones on the Materialistic Conception of History, and would seem to indicate that among Socialists generally the doctrine of the class struggle, especially as a principle of historical interpretation, is more difficult to grasp than the theory of economic determinism of which it is one of the logical deductions.

ARTHUR M. LEWIS.

MAKES REPORT ON SOURCE OF NIGER RIVER

M. Auguste Chevalier, the well known explorer, and who is now engaged on an official mission in French West Africa, has recently sent an interesting report on the country round the sources of the Niger river. M. Chevalier fixes the source of the river at the point in French territory just over the borders of the British protectorate of Sierra Leone.

As a result of repeated observations he determined the altitude of the source to be 2,445 feet above sea level, a comparatively low level, seeing that the river has a length of over 2,500 miles.

The frontier in this neighborhood is designed to follow the water parting between the Niger basin and the river flowing directly to the Atlantic, but according to M. Chevalier the boundary as at present laid down leaves part of the Niger basin within the British sphere.

The frontier in this neighborhood is agriculture, and the chief product rice, but cotton is also grown, and both offer considerable possibilities of development. M. Chevalier, who speaks on all such questions as an expert, expresses himself as convinced that the cultivation of cotton will gradually expand in the Upper Niger basin, and the railway which is being constructed from the coast to French Guinea reaches the river at Kouroussa.