

## TRUST GRABS ALL COPPER IN AMERICA

### Two Billion Dollar Combine Forming to Own All Mines

## GUGGENHEIMS IN THE DEAL

### Standard Oil and Smelter Kings Now Engineer Gigantic Project

New York, Jan. 28.—The copper trust octopus has spread out its tentacles, as announced from the stock exchange today, and the entire copper industry of the country will soon be in its grip. Starting with the Anaconda as a nucleus, it is growing huger and will embody all the mines of the Amalgamated Copper company, all the Cole-Ryan ring and the Guggenheim companies, with capitalization of \$2,000,000,000.

## Standard Oil's Hand Shown

The Amalgamated Copper company will merge its identity with the Anaconda Copper company on April 1. The number of shares it has scattered over the country is 1,550,000, but the value of them is not known to the public. The organization has never made any reports on which its assets could be judged. It has been a blind pool since the day of its inception by the Standard Oil crowd through the great National City bank of New York.

As one of the preparatory steps for the organizing of the final copper octopus, announcement was made at a meeting of the directors of the Anaconda Copper company that a special meeting of stockholders will be held in Anaconda, Mont., on March 23, for the purpose of considering a proposition to increase the present authorized stock of the company from 1,200,000 shares to 5,000,000, to enable the acquisition of property of other companies.

The Amalgamated will go in as part of the great coalition with its shares at 110. The stock closed last night at \$2.88, which is a rise of 54-9 per cent over the close of the market on Tuesday.

## Anaconda's Value \$300,000,000

Anaconda, whose par value is \$25 a share, closed today at \$2.87 1/2. On this basis the new capitalization of Anaconda will have a market value of more than \$300,000,000.

The Guggenheim shares will also be exchanged on propositions attractive to the holders of them. A comprehensive merging of mine interests was made by the Guggenheims yesterday as a step for the union with the Anaconda Copper company.

The Guggenheim companies are the leading low cost copper producing companies of the country. The Utah Copper company yesterday completed its absorption of the Boston Consolidated Copper company and the Nevada Consolidated Copper company. The assets and attorneys of the Boston Consolidated Copper company delivered the entire capital stock of that corporation to the Utah interests and received therefor 310,000 shares of Utah. At the same time shareholders representing nearly 50 per cent of the Nevada company tendered their shares to the Utah company and received in exchange one share of Utah for each two and one-quarter shares of Nevada. The Guggenheim interests turned in all their stock.

## The Leading Companies

The leading companies that will appear in the Cole-Ryan combination will be the Anaconda, Amalgamated, North Butte, Butte Coalition, Boston and Montana, and Butte and Buxton, together with the Amalgamated group of smelting companies.

The plan of consolidating all the Cole-Ryan properties under the charter of the Anaconda company and of consolidating all the Guggenheim properties under the charter of the Utah Copper company was recently decided upon, and the opinion was expressed in legal circles that the two combinations will be immune from attack, as independently they do not control more than 50 per cent of the copper output of the country. It is virtually one organization operating under a plan to obtain prices at the 15 cent level.

The Amalgamated owns among other properties a majority of the stock of the Parrott Silver and Copper company, capital \$2,288,500; Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining company, capital \$3,750,000; and the Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining company, capital \$2,000,000, all in Butte.

## Holds Huge Timber Tracts

Through its ownership of the Black-foot Mining Company, Amalgamated controls more than 1,600,000 acres of timber lands, estimated to contain about 4,000,000,000 feet of standing timber, together with sawmills with an annual output of 25,000,000 feet.

## ELLA GINGLES IS MARRIED AT LARNE, IRELAND

### Girl, Whose Story of White Slavery Torture Aroused Chicago, Is Safe

## HUSBAND HAS WEALTH

### Mrs. Van Dusen Cooke, Ella's Protector, Sends News to City

"Mrs. G. Van Dusen Cooke takes pleasure in announcing that her protegee, Miss Ella Gingles, was married to Mr. William Drummond, both of Larne, Ireland, on January 12, 1910, at her home in Killyvaughter, Larne."

The above announcement was issued by Mrs. G. Van Dusen Cooke, who was given charge of the girl after her acquittal on a charge of lace stealing, after a trial in which gruesome tales of white slavery were revealed. Mrs. Cooke, at the intercession of a number of women's organizations and other agencies, took the girl home, where the marriage took place. Drummond is a land owner of good family, Mrs. Cooke writes. The new Mrs. Drummond has entered a high social plane, which her beauty has won for her.

## An Elaborate Wedding

There were more than 150 guests at the wedding. The ceremonies were elaborate in accordance with the Catholic customs. The bride received a large array of costly presents. She was given a home of considerable luxury, declares Mrs. Cooke.

## Ella Is Happy Now

"Drummond is one of the finest young men in Ireland. He adores her, and will be one of the most devoted husbands. He has fixed up a most comfortable home for her and is doing everything in his power to make her happy. Possessed of a jolly nature, Miss Gingles found life very pleasant in Larne. She was one of the most popular girls in the community. Many young men had vied for her hand. Drummond, the successful man, has known Ella since childhood. There is no happier couple in Ireland than Mr. and Mrs. Drummond. They will travel the continent for a while before they return to their permanent home."

Ella Gingles will be remembered by Chicagoans as being the center of a dramatic trial in which she was accused by Agnes Barrett, Irish lace maker in the Wellington hotel, of stealing lace. Miss Gingles proved to the satisfaction of a jury that the charge was trumped up against her, because it was brought to get rid of Ella Gingles who was wronged through the agency of Miss Agnes Barrett.

## A Wealthy Politician

Miss Gingles, according to the story revealed in the court, obtained employment in the Wellington Hotel lace shop through an employment agency. After working for Miss Barrett for some time, a proposition was made her to go to French Lick Springs to meet a wealthy Indiana politician. During her connection with the lace trade, Ella secured orders for lace making at her home, privately. Miss Barrett alleged that lace found in the girl's room was the property of the lace store. On Jan. 4, 1909, Ella was lured to the hotel and there brutally assaulted. The man who was guilty of the crime was later identified. Another assault followed later, when Ella Gingles sought to collect a bill.

The Chicago Woman's club, the Englewood Woman's club, the Irish Fellowship league and several other organizations took an interest in the story of the girl, and engaged Attorneys John C. O'Shaughnessy and P. H. O'Donnell to defend Ella, who was acquitted of the theft charge by a jury in Judge Brennan's court.

## CONTRACTORS FOR ILLINOIS TUNNEL FOR STEEL GOES EAST

Chicago contractors probably will build an important section of Greater New York's proposed new water supply system known as the Catskill Aqueduct. Word was received in Chicago during yesterday that George W. Jackson, incorporated, was the lowest bidder for the construction of the Yankee Pressure Tunnel, a bore two miles in length through solid rock and forming one of the most important sections of the water supply improvement. The bid was \$1,500,000, which was several thousand dollars below the other bidders. The estimated cost of the completed improvement is \$15,000,000. George W. Jackson is now in New York and expects the contract for the tunnel will be awarded to his company in a few days.

## BEEF BARONS TREMBLE AS QUIZ OPENS

### Subpoenas Call for Managers and Men Who Know Inner Secrets

## ALL PACKERS INVOLVED

### Intricate Price Fixing Scheme Unraveling Before Grand Jury Today

Developments of the last twenty-four hours in the investigation of the packing trust methods show considerable activity. More than a score of witnesses have been summoned from the packing companies of Chicago, including cattle buyers and traveling salesmen. The appearance of C. C. Snow, secretary and treasurer of the National Packing company, before the grand jury marks the unexpected activity of the government in pursuing the inquiry. Wade H. Ellis, former attorney general of Ohio and at present first assistant of Attorney General Wickersham at Washington, is on his way to Chicago to assist in the investigation. He arrives today.

Books and documents of the allied firms of the National Packing company with which the inquiry will be started according to the original program of the government, are now before the grand jury; they are as follows:

- The Beef Trust Firms
- G. H. Hammond Co. of Michigan.
- Hammond Beef Co.
- Hammond Packing Co. of Colorado.
- Hammond Packing Companies of Illinois, Montana, Philadelphia, Toledo, Mich., and Washington.
- G. H. Hammond & Co.
- Anglo-American Provision Co.
- Anglo-American Refrigerator Car Co.
- Kansas City Refrigerating Car Co.
- Hammond Co. of New York.
- Fowler Packing Association of Kansas.
- Detroit Beef Co. of Michigan.
- Omaha Packing Co.
- Continental Packing Co.
- Provision Dealers' Dispatch.
- National Car Line Co. of New York and New Jersey.
- Hutchinson Packing Co. of Kansas.
- St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company.
- United Dressed Beef Co. of New York.

## The Government Policy

The policy of the government, and which the assistant attorney, Wade Ellis, is coming to carry out, is to indict companies only which it is reasonably sure to convict. By the documentary evidence obtained from the companies the government hopes to trace the conspiracy by which the packers control prices. The fact that Swift, Morris and Armour control the stock of the National Packing company, and that it in turn controls the above named concerns is thought to be ample proof that a conspiracy exists. That the government will strike a political snag in following up the investigation and that the prosecution of individual packers will not be pushed with the vigor that seems to be the purpose at the present time, is the general opinion.

## The First Witnesses

The three first witnesses to appear were C. C. Snow, secretary and treasurer of the National Packing company; Henry F. Moyer, department manager, and Everett Wilson, superintendent for the branches of Armour & Co. Subpoenas were served on the following employees of the Armour and Swift companies:

- Armour & Co.—J. D. Gavin, J. W. Stull, B. Reimer, J. F. Boyle, J. C. Winterlin, E. Rothschild, R. S. Dickinson, J. P. Butler, W. F. Sheehy, G. W. Anderson and T. G. Lee.
- Swift & Co.—Frank S. Hayward, W. B. Traynor, A. F. Rogers, W. G. Hopkins, J. M. Chaplin, T. E. Good, and R. A. Stearns.

Great secrecy is observed in the serving of subpoenas and efforts are being made to keep the identity of witnesses from being known. They will be examined at the rate of ten a day, although more than sixty subpoenas have been served and many more have been decided upon. That the course of the investigation will reach the Armour and the Morris companies through the National Packing company is evident from the order in which witnesses are called.

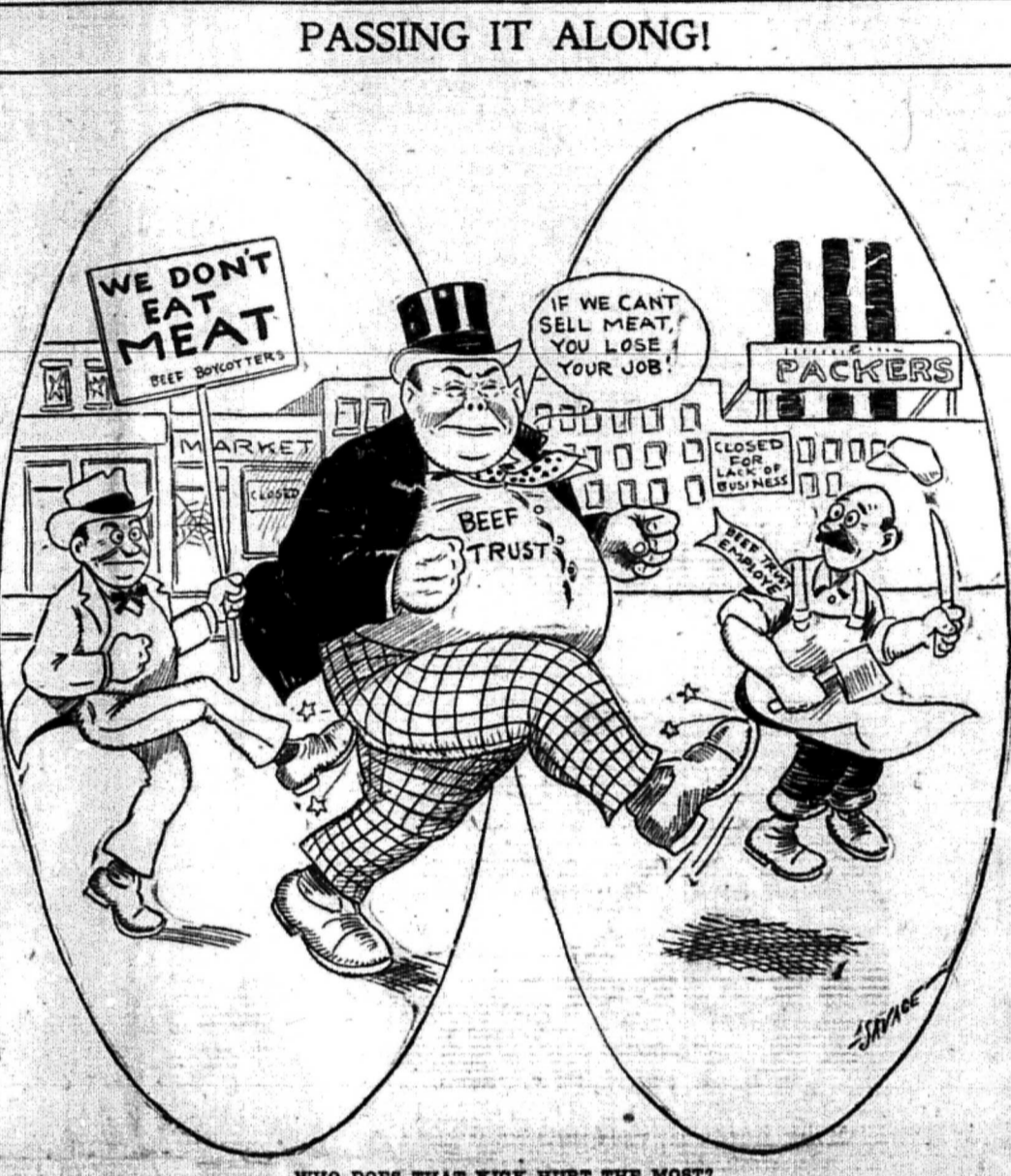
## Peace Between Landis and Tatt

Peace appears to reign between Judge Landis and the government officials at the present time, but it is impossible to be sure of a continuation of harmony as their ideas as to the method of investigation to be pursued are very likely to conflict.

The Cudahy Packing company, which has not yet been affected by the present investigation, gives ample proof by its report of profits to the stock exchange that investigation of its methods of doing business should be started.

The report of the Cudahy Packing company for the year 1908 shows a net profit of \$2,504,448. Such earnings on a capital stock of \$12,000,000 makes clear the reason for an additional watering of stock to the extent of \$4,000,000. Packing companies are in no way hampered for showing interest in a business that yields 22.57 per cent on capital and surplus. Other industries with similar profits have shown a like inclination to enlarge a business that proves to be such a veritable bonanza.

# MINERS PREPARE FOR MIGHTY WAGE BATTLE



WHO DOES THAT KICK HURT THE MOST?

## POLES HONOR PATRIOT DEAD

### Meet Friday to Commemorate Bloody Sunday and Birth of Socialism

The Polish workers will celebrate Friday, January 28, at Walsh's hall, Noble and Emma streets, at 7 p. m., a great anniversary of the first martyrs of working class movement in Poland. Twenty-four years ago the four members of the first Socialist organization in Poland—the party "Proletariat"—were sentenced to death and executed by the czarist authorities. Separated from this anniversary only by a few days, the anniversary of the famous slaughter of 2,000 men and women on the streets of St. Petersburg in 1905 will be celebrated jointly with the memory of the "four proletarians."

## Polish Editor to Speak

Among the best Polish speakers whose participation is assured will be W. S. Jesien, editor of Dziennik Ludowy, the Polish Socialist daily in Chicago, who arrived two months ago from Europe. Comrade Jesien is a well appreciated Socialist writer. A speaker in English will take part in the celebration.

## COUNTY EMPLOYEES NEGLECTED IN 1910 BUDGET FILE PROTEST

"Please get a microscope and see if you can find in the above list any increase in the salaries of county employees. If you can, please let us know, and if you are a candidate for reelection, your friends, 'County Treasurer's Employees.'"

The above is a copy of a typewritten letter received by each member of the county board yesterday. President William Busse refused to discuss it, although he made it public.

"I simply want the public to know how the boys feel over the budget just passed," he said.

## SMALLEST MAN IN WORLD IS DYING; A FRIEND OF BARNUM

Putnam, Conn., Jan. 28.—Reuben Steens, whom Barnum called the smallest man in the world, is dying of pneumonia at his home near here. He is now 72 years old. Steens weighs 55 pounds and is forty-seven inches tall. He married Miss Annie Mery, another dwarf, in 1857.

## FLOODS MENACE PARIS ART GEMS

### Poisoned Waters From Sewers Rise Every Hour; People in Panic

Paris, Jan. 28.—The people of Paris, the gayest city in the world, present today a most miserable sight. The floods have extinguished all the Parisian spirit, and have converted the men and women into miserable, suffering and panic-stricken creatures.

## Hunger Gripe Gay City

Hunger presses on every side. Food stuffs are a luxury, within the reach of few. Officials and benevolent associations are waging a fierce war in the ravages following the destruction of property and the means of bringing in food products into the flooded city. The latest danger to the beauties of Paris is the rise of the floods around the sculpture gallery where are kept the statues of the Venus de Milo and other priceless art treasures. The flood, which has thrown the city into the greatest panic in years, has ruined most valuable property in the last twenty-four hours.

## Valuable Property Ruined

The subway station at Bercy collapsed with a terrific roar early today, nearly carrying to ruin a nearby police station in which a number of flood sufferers had sought refuge. Yellow water boiled through, sweeping everything before it.

As the gas mains burst when the station collapsed, darkness added to the terror of the people. Forty houses in that vicinity had to be evacuated, storekeepers therein abandoning everything. At 1 o'clock in the morning the water was rising rapidly and had reached to within a few inches of the parapet of the quay at the Louvre.

## Sewers at Bursting Point

The danger to the Louvre is increased by the presence at that point of a big sewer, which it is feared will burst. A gang of masons was hurriedly assembled and was working under high pressure in the glare of flaring gas lamps, building up a concrete wall to keep out the water.

Late dispatches from the provinces indicate that the floods have at length reached their crest. Reports of villages submerged and people without food reach Paris constantly.

## WOMEN SHOT IN HAMMOND STRIKE

### Sheriffs, Ordered Out "to Protect Property," Fire at Helpless Strikers

The strike riots at Hammond, Ind., at the plant of the Standard Steel Car company, have resulted in such serious consequences that women have fallen victims to the bullets of deputy sheriffs. The steel company secured the deputies from Sheriff Grant for the avowed purpose of saving lives and securing protection of property.

Mrs. Annie Hondak was the woman striker sympathizer to fall victim to a bullet from a squad of police that was accompanying Superintendent H. B. Douglas to the gates of the plant. Women were active participants in the disturbance.

## Men Refuse to Coerce Strikers

Sheriff Grant, to whom was assigned the difficult task of swearing in deputies for the use of the steel company in forcing strikers to do their will, was unable to find any but strike sympathizers in Hammond, and went to Hobart, Ind., where he succeeded in deputizing sixty men. When they discovered for what purpose they had been secured, however, fifty of them refused to go.

Four others were injured in the riot which occurred today, of which three were policemen and one a cripple in the crowd. The women seem to have been the most aggressive.

## McArdle to Organize Workers

F. J. McArdle, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, is in Chicago, arranging for carrying on a fight against the United States Steel corporation and to organize its unskilled workmen. The intention is to hold organization meetings in South Chicago to unite the 7,000 workmen employed by the Illinois Steel company. From there he will go to Joliet and Milwaukee for a similar purpose.

The fight against the steel trust is being backed by the American Federation of Labor. Every union in North America has been asked to donate 10 cents per capita to a fund to aid the steel workers. The latter assert that the steel trust is trying to break up their organization and point to the fight against the tin workers as evidence.

## Paul O. Stensland Worm

Paul O. Stensland, paroled wrecker of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank, passed another sleepless night at St. Elizabeth's hospital. His condition today was regarded as more alarming. Dr. Maria Olson visited him early and spoke hopefully for the patient.

### Special Department of A. F. of L. Urged; Appeal to Rail Men

## PLAN UNION OF MINERS

### Western Federation and United Mine Workers Are Ready to Merge

BY J. L. ENGBAHL (Staff Correspondent.)

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 28.—Every coal miner in the nation, union and non-union, are to be lined up to do battle against the operators of the land if the demands made by the United Mine Workers of America, on behalf of the bituminous miners, are not met by the mine owners. If the operators are making preparations for a struggle, the miners are by no means inactive in preparing to fight in which they think victory ought to be theirs.

The attitude of the miners in the conflict that now seems to be imminent was stated to the convention by President Thomas L. Lewis, in supplementing his recommendation of a few days ago, and President Duncan McDonald, of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, who is secretary of the scale committee.

"So far as I am concerned the wage agreement will not be signed until every other contract in the country is negotiated," said Lewis, in answer to a question.

## Concentrate on One District

"There are numerous operators who would like to sign up with one district and concentrate in their fight on another district. My district is usually the last one to sign up. But it is not through selfishness that I take this attitude. My district will be fully able to take care of itself. But there are other conditions that must be removed. Be prepared to fight together if we have to fight. We do not want one district fighting and another district working," he continued, and the delegates burst forth in enthusiastic applause. "If we are unable to secure contracts between now and April 1 for all the districts, I would be unwilling that we should lay down our tools, unless the operators make an attempt to reduce our wages or make our conditions worse than they are at the present time."

"I will state my reason for taking this view of the situation. If we lay down our tools on April 1 we suspend operations in all the mines that treat with our union and seem willing to make contracts, thus turning over to the non-union districts all business that rightfully belongs to the union districts."

"There is another feature in connection with this that should receive some attention. By remaining at work until all the contracts are signed the operators in the non-union districts will discover that they are not to be made the beneficiaries of our failure to secure contracts within the desired time."

## Stand Together; Fight Together

"If we must fight for improved conditions; if we must fight for an increase in wages, which I believe is due us at this time, I hope that the order can be issued to every bituminous coal miner in the country to stand together and fight together. We will then be the better able to carry the war into the non-union districts, where I am already assured that many of the unorganized workers will rally to our banners in the struggle for better conditions."

"I want to repeat it, so far as I am concerned, and I believe that every delegate from Illinois will stand by me when I say that we are all in favor of the universal contract," said President McDonald of the Illinois mine workers. "I want to repeat also that it is absolutely necessary for the miners to have an increase in wages."

"I want to see a fight made in the non-union districts to bring them up to union standards at this time. The only advances that we have been able to make in non-union districts have been during times of a general strike in the union districts."

## To Enlist Railway Aid

"This convention should appoint a committee now to confer with railroad brotherhoods, in an effort to get them into line in an effort to bring about an industrial strike to improve our conditions."

"How do we find a strike conducted now? When the coal miners have a strike the railroad brotherhoods help ship coals, and when the railroad men have a strike we furnish the coal for the scabs who take their places. It's about time we changed this method of doing business."

## "We'll Paralyze the Interests"

"We'll paralyze the interests of this country if they don't give us what we want." George W. Lackey, representing the bituminous coal miners of Indiana, was in favor of going on strike immediately upon the expiration of the present contract even if a new contract had not been signed by that time.

"When our present contract expires after we have given over two months



to the consideration of a new one, it is time to quit work in order to enforce our demands," he said. "It is much better time to go on strike in March than in June or July. I don't want to see the men get tired and disgusted with lengthy negotiations."

"I believe that on April 1 we will have a condition presented to us that we have not confronted in the history of the local organization," declared Delegate Francis Feehan, from Western Pennsylvania. "I believe that the time is ripe to strike for our rights. If my views were carried out 100 international organizers would be sent into the unorganized fields of Central Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia, to line up your forces in anticipation of a general suspension of work on April 1."

**Operators Reject Conference**  
The enthusiastic discussion of strike probabilities and what must be done to prepare for a struggle came up when President Lewis read letters from various operators in which they declined to come to Indianapolis for the joint conference to begin next Tuesday, preferring to meet in Toledo, O. They said that their railroad transportation had already been secured and hotel accommodations arranged for so that they could not change their plans. Delegate William Green of Ohio, made a motion that when the convention adjourns here that it reconvenes in Toledo. President Lewis declared the motion out of order at the present time.

The convention concurred in the recommendations of its committee that \$1,000 be donated to the striking Garment Workers of St. Louis, Mo., in whose behalf Katherine Hurley, one of the strikers, appeared before the delegates. The convention also contributed \$1,000 to the strikers of Sweden, \$2,500 to the striking iron and tin workers, and \$1,000 to the striking switchboard operators. The committee expressed its regret at not being able to recommend that larger sums be donated, claiming that the United Mine Workers may soon need all of the money in their treasury.

**Mother Jones Spoke**  
Mother Jones spoke to the convention during the day claiming that she would rather die a thousand times in jail than to eat at the banquet table of the National Civic Federation. She claimed that the shirtwaist makers of New York had received no aid at the hands of the Civic Federation, contradicting the statement made before the convention by John Mitchell on Monday. She said that a sixteen-year-old striker had torn the contract to shreds that had been presented to them to sign. She said she was going to Milwaukee, Wis., to aid in organizing the girls in the breweries of that city. Later she intended going to St. Louis, Mo., to carry on the same work. Then she said she was going to the anthracite fields to "start another war if the miners didn't hurry up and accomplish something."

**Report Not Strong Enough**  
"It isn't strong enough," was the only objection that the delegates to the United Mine Workers' convention found to the report of the joint committee of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers, appointed to provide for a closer affiliation of the two miners' organizations.  
For this reason several of the delegates voted against the proposition submitted by the committee, and stated their objections, but President Thomas L. Lewis declared the proposition had been accepted unanimously. It is as follows:  
"First. We recommend that at some time in the future there shall be a complete solidification of the organized forces now enlisted under the names of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America."

**Continues Transfer of Cards**  
"Second. That we declare in favor of continuing the present agreement of a mutual exchange of transfer cards."  
"Third. We favor co-operation of the organizers of the two unions in organizing the non-union coal miners and metal miners in every section of the American continent."  
"Fourth. We recommend to the Western Federation of Miners that they make application for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, on condition that the present jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners and United Mine Workers will be recognized by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor."  
"Fifth. We declare in favor of forming a mining department under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor, to control the mining industry of the American continent, along similar lines of those departments which are now organized under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor."  
"Sixth. In the event that this general outline is ratified by representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners, either in convention or by a referendum vote, all details to bring about a better working alliance to be referred to the international executive boards of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America."  
"Seventh. That whatever agreement this joint committee may reach is tentative and not binding on either organization, either of whom has the right to accept, reject or modify this proposition, and nothing shall be binding on either organization, unless ratified by both."

The report of the committee was signed on behalf of the United Mine Workers of America by T. L. Lewis, E. S. McCullough, John R. Lawson, Charles F. Gildea, Jacob Ritter, Patrick Gildea and J. H. Walker; for the Western Federation of Miners by Chas. H. Meyer, C. E. Mahoney, William Davidson, Joseph D. Cannon, M. J. O'Connor, Dan Holland and James Devlin.

**Some Objection Expected**  
"I expected that some objection would be raised against the action of the committee in not going far enough."

**AMUSEMENTS**  
**McVICKER'S** The Saddest Theater in the World. 10 EXITS. 1111 N. Dearborn St.  
**WILTON LACKAYE** In Cleveland Moffatt's Great Play.  
**"THE BATTLE"** EVERY NIGHT. MATS. WED. AND SAT.  
**GARRICK THEATER** MATS. WED. AND SAT.  
**JAN. T. POWERS** - FINAL WEEK -  
Companion JAN. 11.  
**WILLIAM FAVERSHAM** "HEROD"  
at Booth's Theatre.

said Vice President McCullough, of the United Mine Workers. In explaining the report of the committee, "Every phase possible presented by the question was discussed by the committee. The members of the committee all reached the final conclusion that the best thing that could be done had been accomplished."

"There is no one who believes in industrial unionism more than I. But we must make haste slowly. We are recognizing the fact that we, as working class organizations, have been at each others' throats too long. We believe in the solidification of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America. We believe that all obstacles to a complete amalgamation will be wiped away in one or two years. All antagonism will be cleared away and a complete solidification will be brought about."

"It is expected that we will now secure a mining department through which we can secure legislation for all miners. At the present time complete solidification would be detrimental to the objects we have in view. We hope to see the railroads of this country working in co-operation with these two great industrial organizations, and struggling with them on the economic field. When we join them all together then it will be time to go forth into the political arena to fight the capitalist of this country."

"We must first become organized in the economic field. I hope one day to see all the wage workers of the nation organized in one big industrial organization on the economic field."  
**President Meyer Spoke**  
President Charles H. Meyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, who presented the proposition of amalgamating the two organizations, as a result of action taken at the seventeenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, also spoke on the subject. He said in part:  
"I am one miner who believes that there should be one miners' organization composed of all the miners on the American continent. I don't believe there is any necessity for two organizations. I believe, however, with the president of your organization, that the time is not opportune for a complete amalgamation. I am not sure that such a move would be endorsed by the membership of the Western Federation of Miners. I believe it is necessary to move cautiously in this matter."

**Craft Union Out of Date**  
"I believe the craft union is out of date. I have been opposed to some of the ideas that have dominated the American Federation of Labor. During the past year, however, I have seen a change in the attitude of the thinking men of that organization. I, as one, am willing to become a part of that organization. We need the support of the American labor movement regardless of whether its different elements are made up of industrial or craft unions."  
"The proposition is not as strong as could be expected," said Delegate Green of Ohio. "We all fully appreciate, however, that the object we have in view is the complete amalgamation of the two organizations, and that this will ultimately be brought about."  
"I am in favor of amalgamating with the Western Federation of Miners," declared Delegate Hart, of District 21. "My only reason for being opposed to this measure is that it is not strong enough for me."

A large number of the delegates cheered their approval of the objection while President Lewis declared that "This is one of the greatest steps the United Mine Workers of America have taken in behalf of the labor movement of the nation."  
**Germer Makes Proposition**  
Delegate Adolph F. Germer presented a motion to the convention providing for two fraternal delegates to be sent to the next convention of the Western Federation of Miners from the United Mine Workers. The delegates will be appointed by President Lewis some time before the convention adjourns.  
The introduction to the report submitted to the convention by the joint committee reads as follows:  
"The mining industry of America is the second most important in supplying those things necessary for the needs of the nations of the earth."  
"It is recognized by all who understand the mining industry that coal is the most important factor in the development of the industrial progress of the world. It is the most important commodity that is used for the comfort and happiness of the civilized nations. The copper, the iron and other ores are produced by the labor of the miner. While this is true, it is also recognized that gold and silver, the precious metals, are the product of the mine and are becoming the medium of exchange in carrying on the commercial business of the world."  
**Hazards Are Extreme**  
"The mining industry has more elements of danger than any other industry known to man. The hazardous nature of the occupation of the men who work in the bowels of the earth to bring forth the commodity that is so essential and useful to the people of the globe, is known to every class of men who have given the subject any study."  
"In this age of concerted effort, on every hand and in every state and in every country on the American continent, corporations are being organized and being merged for the purpose of controlling absolutely the product of the mine."  
"The need of a closer alliance between the coal mine workers and the metalliferous miners is apparent to every intelligent, progressive, thinking member of the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners."  
"We hope to protect ourselves from the selfishness of humanity as intensified under the name of corporation; if we desire to raise the standard of wages of the men of the mines in keeping with the extraordinary increase in the cost of living, if we intend to improve the working conditions of the men who produce the product of the mine and maintain our standard of citizenship and our right to defend our interests at any and all times, we, the members of the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners, must form a closer alliance."

**DREAM OF FREE INDIA IS RUDELY SHATTERED BY BRITISH**  
Lahore, India, Jan. 28.—It developed at the trial of an alleged Indian conspirator that the plans of the conspiracy included the establishment of an independent kingdom, including an imperial council of five a house of princes and a house of commons, the latter having a membership of thirty. The seat of government was to be at Delhi.

**GRAFT WITNESS SOBS LOUDLY IN JURY ROOM**  
**Harsh Voices and Wailing Sound From Grand Jury Chamber; True Bills Due Today?**  
Snags encountered by the state in the grand jury room and in the cross examination at the state's attorney's office of prospective witnesses who failed to support certain claims of the prosecution are yielding exciting scenes at the Criminal Court building in connection with the grand jury investigation of charges of corruption in connection with contracts, purchases and deals involving the city. It was announced before the grand jury reconvened today that drafts of indictments have been practically finished by Assistant State's Attorney Thomas Marshall and that a formal request for the vetting of true bills to involve a certain contractor, his construction superintendent and possibly some smaller city hall employees and former employees has been formally made upon the inquisitorial body in connection with the Lawrence avenue sewer inquiry.  
**True Bills Today?**  
It was also stated authoritatively that indictments are likely to be returned into open court before the end of the day.  
A mysterious, sobbing witness, subjected to a grilling examination by Assistant State's Attorney Marshall in the presence of the latter's private stenographer late last night and the nervous appearance of the witness when he emerged from the Criminal Court building under the guard of Detective Oakley, caused much speculation. The witness at one time during the examination was on the verge of nervous collapse and was so visibly affected by the questioning that tears streamed down his cheeks.  
**Voucher Clerk Called**  
E. J. Miller, the voucher clerk in the city comptroller's office, and John A. Klein, chief accountant for the commissioner of public works, were among the last witnesses called to complete the testimony in the Lawrence avenue sewer inquiry. Both of these witnesses identified the original contracts and vouchers in connection with that work.

**KAISER 'ME UND GOTT' WILLIAM PLAYS GOOD SAMARITAN TO MAN**  
Berlin, Jan. 28.—The emperor, whose birthday is today, acted in the role of a good Samaritan during the course of his walk late yesterday afternoon. While returning to the castle through the Tiergarten adjut, accompanied by an adjutant, his majesty found an unconscious man lying in a lonely spot. He immediately knelt and tried to revive the man, at the same time sending his adjutant for a cab. When the vehicle arrived the emperor and adjutant lifted the still senseless man into it, ordering that he be driven to a hospital. The emperor continued his walk and later telephoned to the hospital and learned that the man had recovered. He was one of the unemployed and had fainted from fatigue and hunger. His majesty ordered that the man be kept at the hospital and promised that he would aid him in finding work.

**GIRL WHO GAUDED ROW IN NAVY SEEMS PUNISHED; TAKES TRIP**  
Miss Dorothy Heiler and her mother, Mrs. Fred Heiler, have been absent from their home in Evanston since Tuesday morning and are not to be located by their closest friends. It is believed they have retired to some quiet retreat because of the publicity attending the row in the Boston navy yard about the photograph of Miss Heiler which was taken by Dr. Cowles of Boston, whose refusal to return it to its owner caused an attack on Cowles by Assistant Surgeon A. E. Robnett. It is said the latter and Miss Heiler are engaged. Robnett and Paymaster G. P. Ault, who assisted the surgeon to punish the doctor, are to be court-martialed January 31 on several charges growing out of the affair.  
It was reported in Boston last night that Miss Heiler had arrived there and would try to appear as a witness at the court-martial. She had not been definitely located, however.

**INSPECTOR HUNT IS RUSTICATED**  
**Police Official, Once Discharged for Good of Service, Now Transferred**  
Inspector Nicholas Hunt, the packers' pet and the gamblers' friend, who for nearly forty years has been in control of the police of Hyde Park, and who heretofore has successfully resisted most efforts to remove him from his berth there by means of the influence he has built up, has been transferred to the west side by Chief Steward in the most sensational shakeup the present chief has yet made. It is now Hunt's duty to forsake the territory in which he built himself a fortune that has listed him among the well-to-do men of the south side and "clean up" the division headquarters of which are located at the Desplaines street station.  
This is the division that saw the downfall of former Inspector McCann, who was convicted of accepting bribes while in command there.

**Three Others Shifted**  
Three other inspectors were shifted: Stephen K. Healy from Desplaines street to West Chicago avenue; John L. Revere from West Chicago avenue to the station known as East Chicago avenue, and P. D. O'Brien from the latter to Hyde Park.

**SLAVE DRIVING IS EXPOSED**  
**Hirsh, Wickwire Company Has Scheme for Grinding Out Tailors' Lives**  
To be "fired," without notice, to receive any pay the firm deems sufficient and to pay for damaging a garment any price the firm demands—these are the conditions an employe must accept when he enters the service of the Hirsh, Wickwire company, garment manufacturers.

The conditions are embodied in a contract which must be signed when a job is accepted. The cruelty of the company in exacting the contract from its employe is equaled only by its effrontery in crushing unions. It is among the first to wage war against the reduction of labor hours to keep down wages and to break labor organization.

**URGES EXACT CENSUS TAKING**  
Dean Willard E. Hotchkiss of Northwestern university, supervisor of the census for Chicago, was the speaker at the weekly luncheon of the Association of Commerce at the Great Northern hotel yesterday. He spoke on the importance of an accurate census.

**MEAT PRICES**  
ARE astonishingly low with us. A fact is conspicuous in itself that the enormous crowds that found the right place to buy choice meats at correspondingly low prices. We are making every effort to treat the meat consumer with the best stock that can be had. If you have not seen our store and our service and tried our meats, do so any time, as our prices are always those that will induce you to buy. We are offering for

**FRIDAY & SATURDAY AS SPECIALS**  
PRIME STEEF—Sirloin 12 1/2c  
Roast, per lb. 14c  
Sirloin Steaks, per lb. 14c  
Rib Roast, 12 1/2c, 14c, 16c  
per lb. 8c, 10c, 12c  
Corned Beef, per lb. 13c  
Spring Lamb, hindquarter, per lb. 13c  
Mutton Leg, Southdown, per lb. 12c  
Mutton Chops, fancy, per lb. 15c  
Pork Loin, Leg of Veal, per lb. 15c  
Sausage—fancy home-made, per lb. 15c  
Headquarters for fancy Poultry

**Central Drug Co.**  
100 E. STATE STREET  
CIGARS—All brands, the particular guaranteed. ALWAYS AT CUT RATES BY THE BOX.  
DELIVERED FREE

**FIGHTING TO LIVE**  
Under this title Tom A. Price writes in the February International Socialist Review about the great strike of the girl shirtwaist makers, which started in New York, has practically won out in that city, and is now raging in Philadelphia. Illustrated with fine photographs, one of which is imperfectly reproduced here.

**MOTHER JONES**  
Addressing Girl Strikers in Philadelphia  
Progress in China is the title of an illustrated article by Mary E. Marcy, showing how the machine is revolutionizing old China, preparing the way for trusts and a proletariat.  
Odon Por, under the title, "Our Imagination Against Past Experiences," tells of the new revolutionary spirit among the wage workers of Europe.  
A Strike in the Model Village is the story of the class struggle and the evictions at the "model village" of Ludlow, Mass. Illustrated.  
Another illustrated article tells of the Revolutionary Mining Machine, which bores a hole eight feet in diameter into solid rock at the rate of an inch a minute.  
Barbarous Spokane, by Fred W. Heslewood, gives new evidence of outrages on the workers by the police. Illustrated.  
James Connolly, national organizer of the Socialist Party, writes of Industrialism and the Trade Unions.

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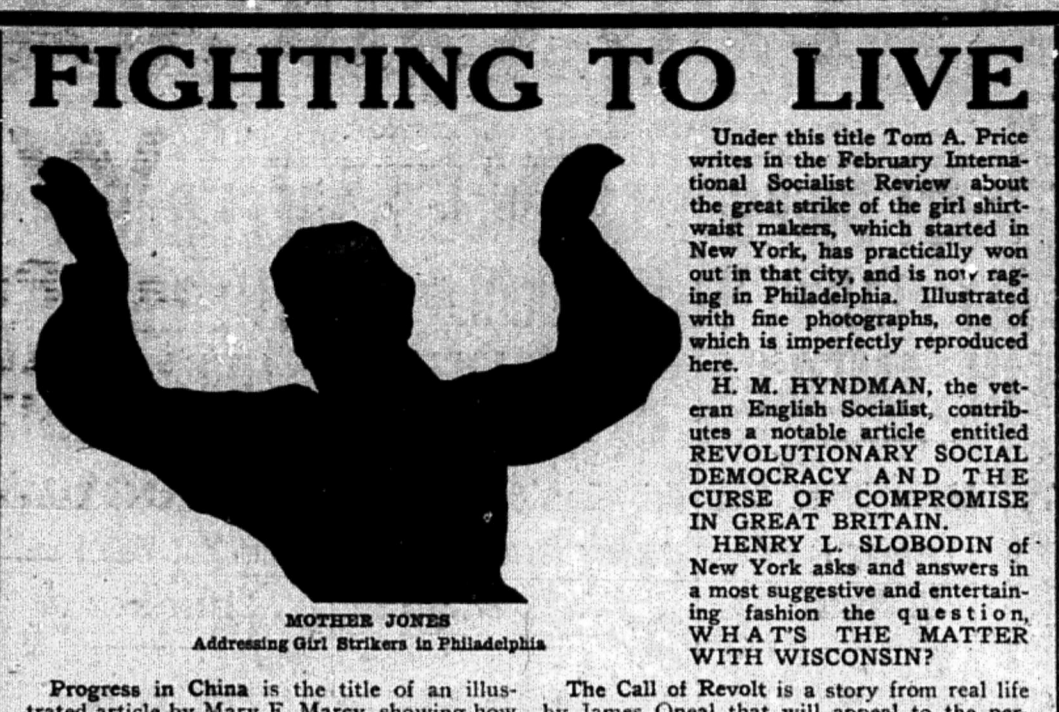
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**Rleck & Pixley's**  
BOSTON BAKED BEANS AND BROWN BREAD.  
249 West Madison St., Chicago.

**Your Tired Feet**  
Anti-Tender Foot-Shoes  
Peterson's, 121-123 N. LaSalle St., Chicago.

**CLASSIFIED**  
HELP WANTED  
HELP! HELP!—We need a thousand people. Socialists, co-operators, workers, to help compile and arrange Biographies, Picture Stories, illustrated Lectures, Songs, Readings, Dramas, Poetry, etc.; also Lecturers, Singers, Singers, Musicians, Theater Managers, Operators, etc. Do you know how to do any of this work? If not, would you like to learn? Then write us at once for particulars. If you desire 50 cents for postage, send 1.00. Write to: THE CO-INDUSTRIAL CO., 211 Indiana St., Chicago.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE**  
REQUIRE MUTING  
Come and see our new American houses; all modern improvements; low rent; two blocks to Lake Park; 1000 sq. ft.; \$1,500 and up; also cash; also fine vacant lots from 500 sq. ft. to 1/2 acre. Call or write: Dr. J. M. Green, 111 Dearborn St., Chicago.

**EDUCATIONAL**  
SCHOOL of Drugless Healing—Learn chiropractic, mechanical therapy and osteopathy. Methods of treatment; taught in a few lessons at reasonable rates. 131 Harrison St.—2 to 5 p.m.  
**MISCELLANEOUS**  
COLORADO the coming state; now controlled by Populists. Capture it for Socialists. Send postage stamp for details. Walter B. Wilson, 22 1/2 1st St., Denver, Colo.  
**MEDICAL SCHOOL**  
SCHOOL of Drugless Healing teaches chiropractic in 12 lessons. Osteopathy, mechanical therapy and massage. Office hours: 2 to 5 p.m. 132 Harrison St., Paulina.  
**FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT**  
TO RENT—Large front room, newly furnished. Call for particulars. 131 Harrison St., Chicago.  
**PURE HONEY FOR SALE**  
ON PURE HONEY—C. STIMSON, 132 KEENEY, HOLLY, COLORADO.

**RUPPERT "Storm Shoes"**  
For rough winter weather—the ideal shoes for workmen—men whose work necessitates exposure to wet and cold conditions.  
Special 1,000 Pairs  
\$3.50 Val., \$2.48  
Made of oil grained leather, black, large eyelets, full bellows tongue, double soles, specially well built.  
**Workingmen's Shop**  
Harrison and Clark Streets  
Out-of-towners, send for catalogue.  
Named above 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 Non-Union.  
Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.  
**BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION,**  
240 SUMNER STREET, . . . CHICAGO, ILL.  
John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Baker, Sec.-Treas.



# ALL WHO WISH TO DO HONOR

## to the memory of Thomas Paine will find an opportunity next Sunday morning at the Garrick Theater when the great revolutionist will be the theme of Lewis' lecture. Preliminaries will be cut down at this meeting to give ample time for this lecture. Doors open 10:15. Meeting begins 10:30.

### Subject: THE LIFE AND WORK OF THOMAS PAINE

**Look Out Ahead!**—The Sunday after the Darrow-Lewis debate, February 13, you will hear something entirely new in Garrick lecturing. Lewis will take for his theme, "The Famous Controversy Between Professor Huxley and Mr. Gladstone on the Book of Genesis." The committee of "The Workers' University Society" gives you this advance notice of this great lecture so you may know not to make any other engagement for that morning.

## A WARNING!

It is now clear that there is no theater in Chicago large enough to house the people who are bent on hearing the Darrow-Lewis debate. At the opening of the Garrick box office last Sunday morning the line reached into the street, and kept its length until the front half of the main floor, the front rows of the first and second balconies and many of the box seats were gone. Next Sunday morning, at the Paine memorial, will be the last chance to get a good seat.

Mail orders from points over a hundred miles out of Chicago—as far distant as Danville, Ill.—are coming in, and these are given especial care and attention, and purchasers by mail may know that no matter what may happen to their trains their seats will be waiting when they do arrive. No seat will be sold twice, even if the purchaser does not come at all. Mail orders should be addressed to "The Evolutionist," 180 Washington street, Chicago, where they will be promptly attended to by Miss Stout, the business manager. The Garrick box office is open every day and evening, and you can buy a debate ticket at any time the regular theater tickets are on sale. Box seats, 75 cents; main floor and first balcony, 50 cents; second balcony, 25 cents.

## WILL YOU HELP?

The Darrow-Lewis debate does not deal with a topic of passing interest, but with one of the most profound problems of all philosophy and thinking. It will be a contribution to literature of permanent value. The subject matter of the debate will be a pitting of the "Nonresistance" theory of Tolstoy against the "Class War" theory of Marx. Darrow will defend the theory of "Nonresistance" and Lewis will attack. Thousands of people who cannot witness the struggle will wish to have it in print. It will be published in a special double number of "The Evolutionist." "The Evolutionist" would like to publish twenty thousand copies of this number, so as to give everybody a chance. But the postal laws say we can only print twice as many copies as we can show cash orders for in advance. Our regular circulation reaches close to five thousand, which entitles us to print ten thousand.

This is where we need the help and co-operation of every reader of this request. If you will AT ONCE send a small bundle order, so that our orders reach in all ten thousand before going to press, the twenty-thousand edition will be assured. This request is by no means a one-sided affair. A well-known publishing house will be glad to publish this debate as a 50-cent book if we will sell it the exclusive publishing rights, but we will give it to our friends, on good paper and type, at six copies for 25 cents and twenty-five copies for one dollar.

Could you invest a dollar to better advantage than in twenty-five copies of this great controversy? You have only to sell ten of them at 10 cents each, their regular price, and you have fifteen which cost you nothing. If you cannot afford a dollar, you can at least help yourself and us to the extent of 25 cents, and if you sell half of your six copies you are ahead. If you believe in educational enterprises of this quality, order at once from "The Evolutionist," 180 Washington street, Chicago.

P.S.—Clarence Darrow donates his services for the benefit of "The Workers' University Society" and "The Evolutionist."



ARTHUR M. LEWIS



CLARENCE S. DARROW

## ELECT MAYOR OF BRAINERD, MINN., AS SOCIALIST

### Electrician Works in Shop by Day and Runs the City by Night

BY ANNA A. MALEY

Brainerd, Minn., Jan. 28.—Brainerd has a Socialist mayor, chief of police and three councilmen. The city has acquired its water plant during the eight months of their administration. The electric light service has been so improved that the revenues therefrom are greatly increased. The corporation which for twenty years had controlled the water plant, made every effort to have the franchise renewed. The city had wanted for years to acquire the water plant but under Republican administration was prevented from doing so.

Republicans Failed  
The Republicans tried to take the wind out of the Socialist sails by making city ownership of the water plant an issue of the campaign. But the Socialist went in. The mayor is a practical electrician and machinist employed in the railroad shops. He spends his days in the workshop and his evenings in the mayor's office. No salary attaches to his office and all the Socialists who are serving the city have, of course, had to give up the pass privileges which they enjoyed as employees of the railroad.

Has 10,000 People  
Brainerd is a town of 10,000. The "interests" there are enjoying the novel experience of treating with a council that has no price.

A Socialist member recently elected to the board of county commissioners in Clearwater county, Minn., has succeeded in securing a full investigation of the county tax records, which revealed the fact that the lumber interests have been for years evading payment of their taxes. The farmers have been paying the utmost tithing and even those who do not understand Socialism feel respect for a party whose men get in and fight for such justice as may be had under capitalist law.

Farmers for Socialism  
But here in the north the farmers understand Socialism and they want it. They are asking no questions about how they are to be paid for their land. They have been giving for years and years for land which they have not been paid for, and they know it. A vision of the good things possible for all has come to the farmer's horizon. His labor has been the basis for the world's enjoyment, and he knows that

in common with his fellow workers of the city, he has had his labor for his pains; what he got out of it was the job. The farmer is sick of a divide up under which he and other workers get the toll, and the idlers get the products of toil.

### Land Value Greater

His farm may have increased in value during the past twenty years and for this reason he is worth more than once he was; but as for the labor of himself and his horse—for that labor they have all received their feed. And now the farmer sees the commonwealth as an abundance of the needful things, plus education, culture and the joys of social contact. He wants these things for his children. He is learning to regard membership in the Socialist commonwealth as more valuable than individual ownership of a piece of land which yields him only meager bread.

### Bagley Is Stirred

At Bagley, Minn., the farmers drove fifteen and twenty miles to our meeting. And so it was at Climax, Badger, Malung and other points. Hackensack had always been a strong Republican town. In the last presidential campaign the Republican boss of the village arranged a "Taft dance" for election night. When the votes were counted Debs had one more vote than Taft. The Socialist men on the election board bought quantities of large red apples and offered them at the Taft dance as Debs apples.

### Farmers Coming, by Heck!

Will the farmer come to the Socialist movement? The measure of justice worked by capitalism to the farmer is the measure of the success of Socialist propaganda among the farmers, and the farmer is pre-eminently the victim of the trusts. Under capitalism he has suffered much and long.

### SCORE FLEES AS HOUSE BURNS TO THE GROUND; PANIC

Men and women occupants of a rooming house conducted by Mrs. Lucille Richards, 423 South Sangamon street, fled panic-stricken to the street early today from fire which started in the attic of the three-story brick. The flames spread to the top floor, but were extinguished. The loss was \$1,000.

Joseph Whitford, his wife, and four children were driven out of their home at midnight by fire in the basement of the two-story frame at 1446 North Western avenue. The loss was \$50.

Fire Attorney Hogan will investigate the cause of a fire at 2522 State street. The structure which was burned was occupied on the first floor by John Virgo, a barber. The second floor was vacant.

### NICARAGUA MAILS HELD BACK; TWO CONSULS FILE PROTESTS

Managua, Nicaragua, Jan. 28.—The British and Italian consuls today made formal protest against the holding up of incoming foreign mail. Two steamers arrived from Panama, one January 15 and the other January 24, both without their mail, which had been detained at Panama. It is said that the mail was held up by Isidoro Hazaera, the Nicaraguan postal agent, who took this way to force, if possible, the payment of his salary, overdue from the Nicaraguan government. Hazaera is a Nicaraguan, who was sent by Zelaya as minister to the United States, but who was not recognized officially at Washington.

## BELGIAN PRESS TO BE MUZZLED?

### Court of Appeals Has Important Case Against Radical Newspaper

Brussels, Belgium, Jan. 28.—A suit is now pending before the Court of Appeals at Gand, which, if the first decision is again returned, very seriously threatens the freedom of the press. The case is a suit for 4,000 francs damages brought by the Catholic representatives in the chamber, Jules Maenhout, against Emile Van Sweden, editor of the Vooruit, for alleged defamation of character. The case was heard, judgment returned against the defendant, appealed, and is now before the court.

The facts of the case are as follows: In January, 1908, a woman and three children were killed at an unguarded railroad crossing on Pays de Waes street in Gand. The accident was plainly attributable to carelessness on the part of officials of the bureau of railroads and a vigorous denunciation of railroad officials appeared in all the papers.

### Activity Suddenly Ceased

The chamber was forced to investigate, and Representative Maenhout hastened to receive all testimony and documents and thus reserved for himself the right of presenting the case to the house. When he had assured his position as the first to open the investigation, his activity suddenly failed, and when called on the date set for the hearing he asked for a stay of thirty days, which was granted.

When the second date for the hearing arrived another request for delay was granted without any apparent reason, Maenhout avowing that it was at the instance of the minister of railroads.

Van Sweden immediately attacked the attitude of the representative, claiming that the only reason for the delay was that the Catholic government did not wish to be subjected to such an inquiry that would undoubtedly put it into an embarrassing position, especially with the elections approaching; that it was an outrageous campaign maneuver to prohibit the Socialist representatives from sitting this case to the bottom, and that the delay was simply a ruse to pass over and finally wipe out the affair completely.

### Suit Followed Articles

Maenhout attacked in his parliamentary dignity and attitude, for purposes of revenge, filed suit for 4,000 francs against the editor. Van Sweden pleaded that he had not attacked Maenhout as a private man, but that he had simply criticized his political acts as a representative of the nation. The judge acknowledged this fact, but nevertheless imposed the damages claimed. Such action on the part of the judge discloses the real purpose of the suit: To take away the right of

free criticism assured the press by the Belgian constitution, and the right of discussion of political action by the people. It will give the government power to quell its political adversaries under the guise of a suit for damages.

The justice of the causes of the attack of Van Sweden is incontestable. It was apparent that Maenhout was controlled by his political friend, the minister of railroads, and it was proved that a private conference had been held between them, when the inconceivable that such a hearing would cause had been discussed, and the delay decided upon.

The first decision handed down in this case seems to predict the return of a censured press, and the appeal now before the court can be none other than a trial in which the freedom of the press is at stake, and on the outcome of which not only the plea for public safety depends, but also the right to discuss and approve or condemn the attitude of the officials of the government.

## LAND THIEVING PROBE IS NOW ON

Washington, Jan. 28.—Louis R. Glavia's precise charges against Richard A. Ballinger, secretary of the interior, were made clear to the congressional investigating committee by Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, special counsel for Glavia.

The committee insisted that the specific nature of the allegations be stated. In reply Mr. Brandeis said that it was not any one act, but a series of acts and circumstances on which the charges were based.

Particularizing, Mr. Brandeis said that Mr. Ballinger had acted as an attorney in drawing up an agreement in escrow and deeds in the Wilson Coal company cases in Lewis county, Washington. These cases, he added, constituted an alleged fraud on the land laws. The action was taken by Mr. Ballinger before he entered the government service. His name, however, did not appear in the court records of the case.

Brandeis said also that Mr. Ballinger, as commissioner of the land office in 1907, did not show due diligence in further investigating the alleged frauds connected with the Cunningham Coal land cases in Alaska, and was otherwise involved improperly therein.

Both Glavia and his attorney were closely questioned by the committee. The hearing will be resumed tomorrow.

## LIBERALS GAIN IN BUDGET POLL

London, England, Jan. 28.—With the exception of two Scottish counties, in which the returns are snowed in and will not be known before tomorrow, reports of elections yesterday are complete. The liberals add sixteen seats to their previous total, the unionists three and the laborites and nationalists two

each. This makes the position of the parties this afternoon as follows: Government coalition—Liberals, 249; Irish nationalists, 76; laborites, 40. Total, 365.

### Club to Help ALLEX-CONVICTS

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 28.—Moved by the number of convicts who have violated paroles from Michigan prisons during the winter, several Detroit men, among whom is Judge William F. Connolly, have launched the Jean Valjean club, the purpose of which is to assist paroled men.

"We shall devote our attention," says a promoter of the club, "to helping paroled prisoners in a substantial way. If a man needs a pair of shoes we shall furnish them; if he needs an overcoat he can secure it from us.

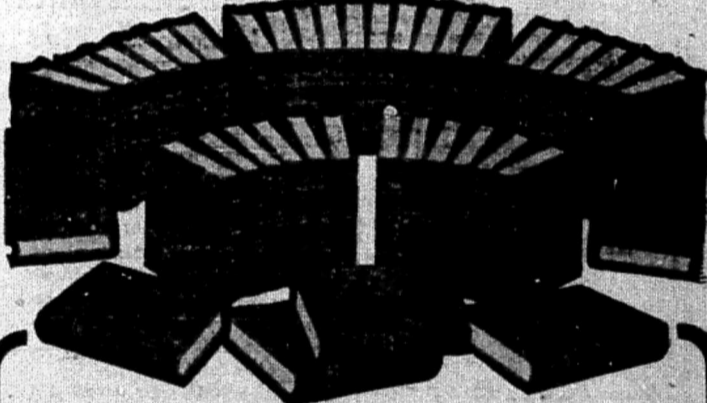
"A man on leaving prison must have money, and he generally gets it in any way he can. We want to furnish him with money and help him keep himself out of trouble. We ask the convict to pay us back at a specified time."

## MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—Up 1/2c. Sales, 20,000 bu. No. 1 hard, 10c; No. 2 hard, 9c; No. 3 hard, 8c; No. 4 hard, 7c; No. 1 soft, 10c; No. 2 soft, 9c; No. 3 soft, 8c; No. 4 soft, 7c.

IRON—Unchanged. Sales, 10,000 tons. Standard and heavy, 10c; light, 9c; No. 2 white, 8c; No. 3 white, 7c; No. 4 white, 6c; No. 1 black, 10c; No. 2 black, 9c; No. 3 black, 8c; No. 4 black, 7c.

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TAFT IS AIRY FAIRY DANCER

President Excels at "Light Fantastic" and Is Great "Gastro-Acrobat"

Washington, Jan. 28.—President Taft is far more active socially than was either Roosevelt, McKinley or Cleveland. Not in many years has a president of the United States imparted social distinction to so many banquets, dinners, luncheons, teas, as has Mr. Taft since his occupation of the White house.

Nothing President Taft has done in a social way has so favorably impressed capitol society as his action in dancing at the annual ball of the Southern Relief society at the New Willard hotel. Not only are society women profuse in the praise of the president as an excellent dancer, but they laud his democratic spirit in attending the function as a spectator and a participator.

Mrs. Pearce Horne, the niece of a southern veteran, with whom the president danced, is one of the most beautiful members of the southern set in Washington.

"The president is an ideal dancer," said Mrs. Horne, later. "He was really fairlike on his feet, with a merry laugh. He was in perfect attune to the music and characterized by a delightfully boyish abandon."

"But I am afraid the president thinks he made a mistake when he asked me to dance, as I was not up to my usual state. We took only a short turn around the room. The president, I think, saw how tired I was, and suggested our stopping, but he looked like he wanted some more dancing. All of the women of the Southern Relief corps feel the president did a beautiful thing in coming to the ball. President Taft's presence, and, moreover, his dancing with a southern woman, has just won the hearts of the women of the south, and we all call him a 'dear.'"

WAYMAN PROBES RAIL SCANDAL

Unless State's Attorney Wayman finds that insufficient evidence has been brought out to warrant a grand jury investigation of the Chicago and Western Indiana railway real estate scandal there will be no further testimony heard in the preliminary hearing which has been conducted by Assistant State's Attorney Claude Smith and Walter L. Fisher.

It is said that a number of officials of the road who can testify to certain facts in connection with the alleged \$1,000,000 have not yet testified. According to the friends of Benjamin Thomas, former president of the road, John C. Fetzer and Charles B. Kappes, the attorneys for the railroad, will be able to show nothing that will form any basis for criminal action against the three men involved in the alleged manipulation of real estate.

A new method has been adopted by the directors of the road in their inquiry. Instead of suspending heads of departments whom it is desired to investigate it is announced that hereafter the investigation is to be continued without making any change in the organization at least until the directors' meeting next Tuesday.

FIFTY BOLD SHERIFFS FALL SOUND ASLEEP AT THE SWITCH

Fifty citizens of Hobart, Ind., yesterday refused to serve as deputy sheriffs after being sworn by Deputy Sheriff John Green. Sheriff Green was authorized to deputize fifty or sixty men by the sheriff of Lake County, Thomas Grant. The men were to be sent to the Standard Steel Car company's plant at Hammond, Ind., to preserve order among the strikers at that place. Sheriff Green took this action on account of being unable to find enough citizens who were not in sympathy with the strikers at Hammond and by appealing to the citizens of Hobart he believed he could find plenty of material. Sixty men were deputized, but when the time came to leave for Hammond fifty of them demurred and refused to go.

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The Hustlers' Column

Ben Hanford is gone. The Hustlers mourn him. He was their friend. He died as he had lived—fighting for the cause which we all hold dear. And those of us who are fighting now should redouble our efforts so that when our day comes "to join that innumerable caravan" we go not "toppling to the earth a vacant shrine."

BEN HANFORD TO THE HUSTLERS (Reprinted by request.)

The comrade who circulates the Socialist papers. I do not take off my hat to him. Nor do I humble myself before him. He would have no brother of the earth be prostrate. But if I could I would be worthy of him and his work. From the bottom of a heart that beats in unison with his, from the depths of a soul whose inspiration is the same Great Cause for which he labors, I would make acknowledgment of the great debt I owe him. A debt I never can pay.

The Socialist subscription agent. What has he not endured? The proud rian's contumely. The scorn of the supercilious snob. The sneer of the pusillanimous prig. They turned him not from his work. He has been the butt of the pauper with the plutocrat's mind. When the office force was behind, or mails late, the Subscription Agent has faced the aspersions of the man who intimidated he had stolen the coin. It was not the easier to bear because made by a man whose noblest aspiration was to be a meek thief, though he lacked the courage to follow his ideals. After all his work and sacrifice, how often has some "kind friend" intimated that the Subscription Agent was getting rich? He has been maligned by the mean, spurned by the poor, insulted by the rich, outraged by the strong, and jibed and jeered by the thoughtless. No matter what fortune befell him, he has gone on with his work.

Without the Socialist Subscription Agent the author and his work were as a light under a bushel. He has multiplied the power of the orator, and is making the printed word of Socialist truth to illuminate the world like a sun. Thanks to him, a Working Class that through the centuries has stumbled on in darkness, will soon walk abroad in the light.

The Socialist Subscription Agent. No big, black type will herald his work. For him no high place of honor. No band to play. No ruffling of the drums. No cheers. He needs them not. He never falters in his work. He oils the wheels of progress. He brings water to a thirsty land. His deeds are mighty, and he has wrought high and broad and deep. His task is to redeem the world from Capitalism and Death into Socialism and Life.

THE HUSTLER. He is the man at the bottom. And in our movement, as every other where, everything rests on him. And he will not fall. The Man at the Bottom never does fall. He will make the Daily Socialist permanent. How can I be worthy of that man? What are my little tasks to his great burdens? Though a thousand cubits were my stature, I still must look upward to meet his eyes. THE HUSTLER. He is the advance agent of prosperity and Peace. He is not the discoverer—he is the creator—of a new world that shall be filled with plenty and fraternity. THE HUSTLER. He will build up the Daily Socialist.

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Name..... Flat..... Address..... City..... State..... 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.

HINDUS PROTEST BRITISH RULE

Indian Subjects Dissatisfied With Representation Given Them in "Congress"

People Are Downtrodden

Such a petition very clearly shows to what an extent the people of India are downtrodden. They are humble in their petitions for what is theirs by all principles of justice. That the people of India are held in control by the unscrupulous methods of the police is a well known fact and has been the main factor in the cry for reform which England can no longer disregard. When a crime against a government official occurs the entire mass of the people is implicated and made out as enemies of the government and further measures of oppression are the result.

Panic Is Caused

The reported march of a British regiment through Madras has resulted in a panic at that station. Bankers, through which the highlanders will march, is also in a state of panic and many are removing their families. The magistrate at Madras has warned the people against leaving doors and gates of their homes open after 8 p. m. From such reports, conclusions can readily be drawn as to the true state of affairs in India.

MINISTERS ARE CALLED UNCAUGHT CRIMINALS

Philadelphia, Jan. 28.—One hundred Presbyterian clergymen, representing most of the important pulpits of that denomination in this city, were branded as uncaught criminals by Rev. Thomas Tibbits, pastor of the Congregational-

BATTLE IN SNOW; SHOTS ARE FIRED

Policeman, Hiding Behind Snow Bank, Has Gun Play With Thugs

Crouching behind a snowbank Policeman John Lorth of the Shakespeare avenue station fought a revolver battle today with two burglars whom he found trying to force an entrance into the store of Joseph Roesch, 2346 Milwaukee avenue.

Brute Strength Desired

When a strike breaker applies for a position, the questions relative to his experience are perfunctory. Any man who has a normal appearance is accepted. Persons with brutish strength are the most desired.

Awaited Death

"I thought any minute might be my last," said the policeman. "I could hear the bullets from the two revolvers whizz past me and each time I expected the next one to land me. They had a good chance to kill me and perhaps would have done so if they had not been frightened away."

Burglars Ran Away

The burglars ran down an alley to Milwaukee avenue and thence north, the policeman following and firing on them. They jumped into a passing bakery wagon, but the driver turned his horse on the sidewalk to follow them. They jumped out and ran into an alley on the north side of the avenue, where both disappeared.

RAIL SCABS ARE HELD AS SLAVES

Strike Breaking Contract Shows How Low Roads Rate Labor's Outcasts

This is a curious document—the strike breakers' contract which railroads exact from scabs. 'Tis not long or wordy, but every phrase is compelling. It begins with the paragraph, "It is understood that I am to take the place of men on strike, at any point the company may decide to send me."

It closes with a clever little statement which binds the company to nothing. The scab, an outcast from the ranks of labor, is used as a slave. The burden is on the scab. If the company at any time finds no need of the scab there are loopholes in the contract through which he may be fired.

R. R. APPLICATION BLANK. Position applied for..... R. R. Name..... Address..... Last employed..... Cause for leaving..... What roads engaged on..... Cause for leaving.....

It is understood that I am to take the place of men on strike, at any point the company may decide to send me. And it is further understood that if I fail to prove to the satisfaction of the superintendent, yardmaster or examiner of said company that I am a competent switchman, or it is shown that I have made any false statements in regard to or concerning my experience, competency or previous employment, or it is shown that I am not a competent switchman and I am discharged for incompetency, I shall waive all rights to claim any compensation for the time actually spent in the service of said company, and I hereby promise to make no claim for compensation or return transportation.

Waiting Money. That the rate of pay is to be, for employed to act in the dual capacity of guard, switchman or switch tender, during the strike, \$2.00 per day, while under waiting orders, commencing from the day and date of signing contract, same to continue until such time as called upon to leave, and pay at the agreed rate.....

When I arrive at the company's yard and start to work, in dual capacity of guard, switchman or switch tender, during the strike, that I am to be paid \$5.00 per day and subsistence, provided I remain in company's service until the strike is broken, after which time the standard switchmen schedule rates of the district in which I am employed will be paid.....

That should I refuse to leave..... when called upon, and enter company's employ, I forfeit all moneys due me. That my wages are to be paid on company's regular pay days. That if I leave the employ of the company previous to expiration of contract, cost of transportation to..... will be deducted from wages due me. It is understood that my pay at the agreed rate..... shall commence on arrival at company's yards. All promises or agreements of any kind on the part of the company are embodied in this contract. I am a competent.....

Applicant's Signature..... Witness..... Dated..... 19.....

The scab makes a declaration that he is a competent switchman. Scabs, it is a well known fact, are never such, and the company never expects the scab to know the business. The declaration is inserted that the man may be fired for misrepresentation when his services are not required.

The following railroad companies use the above contract blank: The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; the Great Northern, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Santa Fe and the Union Pacific.

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Borrow money in a business way. Pay for the accommodation, and you are obligated to friends or relatives. We advance sums of \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$500, \$1,000, \$2,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$20,000, \$50,000, \$100,000, \$200,000, \$500,000, \$1,000,000. "NO AGENCY FEE" and the best contract in Chicago. Quick service. Call, write or phone. Ask for Mr. Baker, Manager.

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There is plenty of work down there. Three big sawmills. Can get your lumber at wholesale prices. Enough for a good home for from \$25 to \$50. There is a great abundance of all kinds of fish, also oysters, crabs and wild game. Your living costs you practically nothing. Florida is the healthiest state in the United States. No fevers, mosquitoes, flies, bugs, snakes or alligators. Grass on this land is now almost knee high. The finest climate known. Frosts, bites and sunstrokes are unknown. If you are interested in any land proposition, by all means get our literature at once and investigate this land; then draw your own conclusions. You will regret it if you don't. Land is selling rapidly. Write us today or mail the coupon. Remember, every acre of this land is guaranteed, every promise will be fulfilled to the letter and every statement made is absolutely true.

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DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

PERSISTENCE OF WEED SEEDS

In our cultivated plants the seeds are apt to be quite non-resistant to decay. For example, it is well known that the seeds of any member of the mustard family may rest for years in the soil, if buried below the point where sufficient air supply is available.

Two Leviathans Will Be Dreadnaughts of Travel

While the navy departments of various governments are trying to outdo each other in the building of mammoth battleships, the transatlantic steamship companies are being made at Messrs. Harland and Wolff's shipyards, Belfast, in the construction of the two White Star Leviathans, Olympic and Titanic, which are to surpass in tonnage and size the Mauretania and her sister ship the Lusitania.

HIGH PRICES AND FAMILIES

There have been four young married couples in Duncan, Okla., in the last three months, separated, not because of cruelty, unfaithfulness or neglect, but simply because the high cost of living, low wages and scarcity of work rendered it well nigh impossible for the husbands to provide for their wives and babies, and these young mothers, each of them with broken hearts and blasted hopes, and the living, crying evidence in their arms of the home destroying qualities of capitalism, have wanted their ways back to their old fathers and mothers for care and protection.

For Home Dressmakers



8275, 8188, 8181

APPROPRIATE DRESSES FOR THE CHILDREN. Paris Patterns Nos. 3175, 3155, 3151. All Seams Allowed.

Of charming simplicity and becoming design is the pretty little dress No. 678. Cashmere, flannel, challis, linen, lawn, cross-bar cambric, gingham or percale may be used to develop this design, and contrasting material may be employed for the yoke. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from 8 to 14 years. For a girl of 10 years the dress requires 1 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide.

"VIRIBUS UNITIS"

The old Latin proverb, "viribus unitis" (by combined strength), the German proverb, "Einigkeit macht stark" (union is strength), our own national motto, "united we stand, divided we fall," and many similar proverbs and sayings in other languages, all express in so many different ways the one truth, that power and success are attained by co-operation.

It was one of the first of all great truths to be grasped and applied by the human mind. It must have been learned at the very dawn of human life.



HERE

Upon the earth, during those far-off ages preceding all historical records, when our remote ancestors still lived in caves and clothed themselves in raw animal hides, and used sharpened stones for weapons and tools.

For even the remotest traces of mankind's existence proved man to be a social creature. No where have human beings ever lived singly, and every new achievement of the human mind, every step in the infinite line of progress, from the discovery of fire in an unrecorded prehistoric time to the discovery of the north pole in our own day, was the result of combined experience and united effort.

But during the history of mankind the great principle of co-operation was applied and developed by only one-half of the human race. Only the male half was enabled to live and grow in the spirit of "viribus unitis."

Women's position, since the dawn of civilization, was an isolated one. The inflexible laws of nature tied woman down to the helpless little child which depended upon her, and thereby indirectly, to the shelter which she created for the child, the home.

To this natural bondage the thousandfold bondage of custom, religion and law has added, which gave man complete control over his physically weaker mate, which made each individual woman economically dependent upon some individual man, and made all womankind a mere "adjunct to society."

HOW MUSIC ROLLS ARE MADE

The method of manufacturing perforated music rolls for mechanical piano-players is outlined in The Illustrated London News. This is a mystery to most of the people who use the rolls, yet it turns out to be almost, if not quite, as simple as the process of setting up the notes of sheet-music, casting the plates, and running it off on the modern printing press.

The compositions desired, having been selected, are marked out on the "master rolls" by a staff of musicians. This "master roll" consists of a sheet of strong, flexible cardboard, some 14 inches wide, the length varying according to the piece of music. It is first laid out in bars, after which each note is carefully marked in its proper place, attention being also given to expression—e. g., whether the note is dotted, staccato, etc.

"Experience and experiment combined have taught the musician how long a given perforation must be to represent a given note, so that it is impossible for any errors to occur. The notes made by the musician are next punched out. This work is done by a boy with a punch of the requisite length and a wooden mallet. He cuts the lines where marked, and so makes the stencil.

"This 'master roll' is then taken to the perforating machine, where an exact copy—a proof—is made from it. This proof is then tried on a piano-player, being conducted by two musicians, one of whom plays the composition, while the other watches the original score for errors.

"Then they change places, so that the slightest inaccuracy is bound to be discovered. The 'master roll' having been found correct, or made so, it is taken to the cutting machine, where twenty-four copies are cut at the same time.

"Each of these copies is, in its turn, tested for errors by an ingenious device. This consists of a long box with a glass lid, the width of the roll of music.

"This box is lighted by electric lamps, and the roll, accurately superimposed on the proof roll, is passed over the glass lid of the box. If the perforations agree exactly, the light shines clearly through them.

"If, however, one hole be a little too long or too short, the inequality in the light is immediately apparent to the operator, who marks it, and it is sent back to the cutter and rectified. In addition to the notes, the musician marks the roll indicating how the piece has to be played—e. g., where it is 'piano,' 'forte,' and so on.

"The expression-marks are indicated by lines, having the musical symbols 'p,' 'f,' etc., placed opposite to them. These lines are transferred from the original roll by means of carbon paper, and are

set aside for the purpose of reproduction. During the evolution of the family and the home woman's isolation only increases. We find the savage women working in groups, laughing and chatting over their pottery and their weaving, and preparing their meals together. Likewise the women in the Roman 'villas' were not isolated housekeepers. Their interests and occupations were confined to the home, but at least there were a number of them, mistresses and slaves, working together, to supply the needs of the large establishment. The same was true of most women of medieval days.

The ladies of the medieval castles and the women folk of the serfs worked together, and told stories and sang together at their spinning wheels, thus maintaining within their castle walls at least a limited spirit of co-operation.

As the home became more and more the isolated abode of each individual family, woman was cut off more and more from all co-operation with her kind. The height of her isolation has been reached in the modern home.

The farmer's wife may follow the ceaseless round of her daily tasks for weeks without seeing a living soul beside her own family, and the housekeeper in the city flat, though she does see the butcher and grocer and meet her next door neighbor on the stairs, is no less completely isolated in her work.

This isolation and complete absence of co-operation in woman's life has produced two results which are both detrimental to the present progress of civilization.

Firstly, it has made the home a sort of old curiosity shop of the relics of past stages, for no occupation is so utterly unprogressive in character, so hopelessly conservative in its methods, as the occupation of housekeeper.

In an age where all other lines of work depend on a detailed division of labor and highest specialization, we still find each individual housekeeper attempting to be cook, laundress, house cleaner, seamstress, nurse and teacher simultaneously.

In an age where skilled labor is demanded in every trade and profession, woman still continues to turn contentedly to her manifold duties in the home with little or no preparation, trusting to her womanly and maternal instincts to guide her.

Secondly, it has made woman herself conservative, reactionary, blind to her own interests, and deaf to the call of that broader life which claims her and needs her today. But in spite of this individual women are beginning to fly and soar to heights that only a generation ago seemed quite unattainable to them.

The door of the cage has been thrown open and the long caged bird is successfully testing its wings. The wonderful development of industry has called woman forth to do her share in the world's work as she has never done it before; to create and to produce by hand and by brain in grand social cooperation with her fellow woman and with her fellow man.

Her sphere has become the great, wide world with its unlimited possibilities for self-development and social service.

The change in woman's position is still new, barely a century old; but the influence that this change has wrought is a tremendous one. The weak, dependent, submissive creature, with her

coquetish little wiles and her cunning strategies, is passing from existence. In her place enters the new woman, strong, independent and self-reliant, loyal and honest, and this new woman is recognizing the value and importance of co-operation with an alacrity and keenness of mind that is astounding her brother.

When in the early days of the woman's movement the first women's clubs began to form, little, local study clubs and social clubs, literary clubs for the purpose of reading Shakespeare and Browning over teacups and needle work, such plans could dream of the important part these women's clubs were destined to play in the social and political life of the nation.

Today all these American women's clubs are joined in a strong national federation embracing over 800,000 women, and far from contenting themselves with self-culture in literature and art, these 800,000 women are both by their own endeavors and by the influence brought to bear upon state and municipal administration, cleaning up city streets, planting trees, establishing playgrounds, improving schools, establishing juvenile courts and reforming legislation in behalf of women and children.

Besides this form of co-operation the woman's club which gives expression chiefly to the woman of leisure, another, still more important form of co-operation has grown up among wage earning women; the trade union movement.

A still greater form of co-operation among women, greater both in scope and importance, is the woman's suffrage movement of today.

This movement has today grown to a national and international one, until it embraces a world wide army of earnest women irresistibly marching to victory. But grandest of all, grandest because it includes all the others in the splendid struggle for the physical, mental and moral uplifting of the entire human race, is the co-operation of the men and women in the international Socialist movement.

The Socialist movement is the only political movement in the world that fully recognizes and supports woman's demand for equal social, economic and political rights. It is the only political movement in the world that strives to bring about a state of society in which woman will enjoy complete economic independence.

It is the only political movement in the world that seeks to establish a superior form of civilization in which no child shall be born into want and poverty, but the fruits of human labor shall be for all.

To the thinking, progressive woman Socialism should appeal in many ways. It should appeal to her self-respect and to her sympathies, to her striving for freedom and to her desire for a richer, fuller life. Socialism has much to offer the thinking, progressive woman, and it has a right to expect her earnest co-operation.

The Socialist movement is pervaded by the spirit of "viribus unitis" that joins all its adherents, irrespective of sex, race or nation, in universal comradeship.

The women of the Socialist movement who are fully imbued with this spirit so new to womankind at large and who eagerly join hands with their oppressed brothers and sisters of all lands to usher in the co-operative commonwealth, are the mothers indeed, mother in body and in spirit, of a coming generation which shall at last be truly civilized.—Progressive Woman.

Those Who Won't See BY HELLEN KELLER You are so accustomed to light that I fear you will stumble when I try to guide you through the land of darkness and silence. My hand is to me what your hearing and sight are to you. I am told that the glance of a beloved eye thrills one from a distance, but there is no distance in the touch of a beloved hand.

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At times are many beauties of the face, so the beauties of the hand are many. People control their countenances, but the hand is under no such restraint. Sometimes it seems as if the very substance of my flesh were so many eyes looking out at will upon a world new created every day. I know by smell the kind of a house I enter. I have walked with people whose eyes are full of light, but who see nothing in wood, sea or sky, nothing in city streets, nothing in books. What a witless masquerade is this seeing! They have the sunlight, the morning skies, the purple of distant hills, yet they voyage through this world with a barren stare.—The World We Live In.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1894, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

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Twenty Per Cent Dividend on Steel Common

When the billion-dollar United States Steel company was formed it was pointed out over and over again that the entire issue of common stock was based on water.

It is now announced that this stock "earned" a dividend of 20 per cent during the past year. Part of the enormous "earnings" have been used to build the new city of Gary, and even then enough remains so that if it had been necessary a dividend of over 10 per cent could have been declared.

Where did these "earnings" come from? What has happened to add nearly five hundred million dollars of "value" to the paper certificates of stock since they were issued?

The story of these "earnings" is writ in the lives of the miserable slaves of Pittsburg and South Chicago. These pieces of paper were valuable because they were able to gather men from the hidden corners of Croatia, and Hungary, and Bulgaria, and Roumania, and bring them across the ocean and coin their strength into dollars.

Oh, those were wonderful pieces of paper. Little did those who ridiculed their value know of the wizardry of which they were capable. Those stock certificates gathered the village blacksmiths of the ages from the dark nooks of the earth and beat their anvils into monstrous mechanisms and multiplied the strength of their arms with steam and electricity, until the earth trembled beneath the titanic hammer blows.

So those who wrought in these mighty workshops lived in horrible hovels while they made possible the building of palaces. They sent their children to toil in the mills while they endowed colleges and built libraries by the score.

That dividend is made possible because organization among the steel workers has been crushed out as the lives have been crushed out of the men themselves, and as the very iron is flattened beneath the massive machinery of the mills.

"Steel common" is of value, not because the mills and mines and machines that it represents are of a certain size and depth and productivity, but because the ownership of these things means ownership of the men that must work in them or die.

The working of iron is as old as Tubal Cain. But he who would work in iron today must first make terms with the United States Steel company, and those terms provide for misery and suffering and slavery for the workers, and unthinkable heaps of dollars, with all those dollars will buy for the owners of these bits of paper that give control over the mills in which the metal of the world is wrought.

Unnecessary Warning

President Taft has issued an official warning to reassure those who feared that he was about to destroy all the trusts. This is very kind of him, but the warning is unnecessary.

If he destroys just one he will have made a record. He need not go on any wholesale debauch of trust-busting to prove his sincerity.

When he succeeds in doing this he will have proved his capacity to round up the hen roost and put all the roosters back into the eggs from which they came.

He will have made a start, but WHICH WAY WILL HE BE GOING? The trust is the logical outgrowth of the machine and the world market. If he will root it out he must destroy the railroad and the telegraph that created the world market.

Then, when all this has been done, when mankind has been reduced to the blissful savagery of the stone age and earlier, the trust problem would be settled for a few thousand years. Then it would all have to be done over again.

Of course, that is not the way things are going. They will not go that way, no matter how many "great men" and high officials may try to make them go so.

So it will be with our King Canutes. The trust wave will keep on rising. Industrial evolution will continue. It will not stop with the trust any more than it stopped with the machine.

It is not so hard to determine this as it would have been in some previous stage. The line of evolution is so long that we can determine its direction.

The trust cannot continue as private property without its owners literally devouring society. But under a democratic form of government it is unthinkable that a majority of the people will sit quietly and be devoured.

The only alternative is for the trusts to be socially owned. This has been said many times. It must be said again and again until a majority of the voters have come to know its truth.

The spreading of this truth and the organization of the workers to assist in this next step in social evolution is the great task of the Socialist movement.

AT PALM BEACH

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

How like civilization is this paradise, surrounded by limitless jungle. Outside the narrow boundaries of this paradise all is swampy, thorny, sordid.

The jungle lives by the law of the jungle. It is dark with thickness, choked with crowding, crippled and crushed by ceaseless struggle.

Overgrown with a wild, wasteful, unnatural life, without knowledge, science, foresight, the jungle chokes itself by a blind, instinctive, competitive life.

In the midst of the thickness and fastness of the jungle is this strange, gorgeous, exotic paradise. In the paradise men and women live without toil, anxiety. For them others toil, suffer and die.

In all corners of the earth men, women and children labor to find for them the most tasteful foods, the finest of clothes, the most beautiful of woods and stones for shelter.

Nothing in all the paradise but has been made by the toil of multitudes. All necessities, comforts, beauties, luxuries, come of the suffering and anguish of the multitude.

The gardens, the palaces, the lights, the music, the furniture, the clothing, the food, are products of labor—of the labor of a vast and lowly multitude.

deep in the sordid, thorny, swamp of the jungle. Valhalla was only a dream. Thor, Friga, beautiful Balder, only myths.

But this paradise I have seen, with its thousand gods all possessing some mastery over their minions of the underworld.

In a palace such as was Solomon's lives Plagier, the oil god. In the "Garden of Eden" lives Cragin, the soap god. In a "Dream of Summer" lives Phipps, the steel god.

And among the gods are the heroes, the heroes of coal, iron, of gold, of silver, with their knights and nobles, their men of the cloth and their interpreters of the law.

Here "Dick" Croker and "Fingy" Connors, the Alibertis and Mimis of the underworld, sit drinking and gaming with the George Baers in paradise—that's one of the wonders of this modern Valhalla.

They know as little of the schemes and plans, the motives and movements of these modern gods as the Trojans knew of the schemes and plans, the motives and movements of the gods and goddesses who brought them to their unhappy destiny.

Last night a god stopped to speak of state cement plants and saw mills for the purpose of providing the workers with building material at the cost of production.

Sec. 2. We demand the opening of coal mines and the boring of oil and gas wells by the state for the purpose of providing the workers with building material at the cost of production.

Sec. 3. We demand the opening of coal mines and the boring of oil and gas wells by the state for the purpose of providing the workers with fuel at the cost of production.

Sec. 4. We demand that the above named state industries when established be under the democratic management of the workers and be operated not for the purpose of making profits for the state but to give the workers in such industries the full social value of their labor.

Sec. 5. We demand the establishment of a state printing plant in which text books, books of scientific research and useful information and all other books in general demand as well as all public documents and forms shall be printed and sold at the cost of production.

We demand the equalization of taxes. Sec. 6. We demand the absolute freedom of speech, press and assembly.

Sec. 7. We demand unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women and pledge ourselves to actively engage in bringing about the same.

FARMERS' PROGRAMME As measures calculated to bring into collective property the land, and enable every farmer to have the use and occupancy of the land sufficient for a home and the support of his family, we hereby advocate and pledge our elected officers to the following program:

ART. 1. Separation of the department of agriculture from the political government by means of— Sec. 1. Election of all members and officers of the board of agriculture by the direct vote of the actual farmers.

Sec. 2. Introduction of the merit system among the employees. ART. 2. Erection by the state of grain elevators and warehouses for the storage of farm products; these elevators and warehouses to be managed by the board of agriculture.

ART. 3. Organization by the board of agriculture of free agricultural education and the establishment of model farms.

ART. 4. Encouragement by the board of agriculture of co-operative societies of farmers— Sec. 1. For the buying of seed and fertilizer.

Sec. 2. For the purchase and common use of implements and machinery. Sec. 3. For the preparing and sale of produce.

Sec. 4. For the working of land by groups. ART. 5. Organization by the state for loans on mortgages and warehouse certificates, the interest charges to cover cost only.

ART. 6. State insurance against diseases of animals, diseases of plants, insect pests, hail, flood, storm and fire. ART. 7. Aid and encouragement to be given the actual workers of the farms in the formation of district co-operative associations which shall be given the power to issue bonds for the purchase of suitable farming lands—bonds to be redeemable in forty years.

Individuals purchasing such lands shall pay the purchase price of land in share of cash annual or semi-annual rentals extending over a period of forty years, or may at their option pay in full in any given number of years.

ART. 8. Exemption from taxation and execution of dwellings, tools, farm animals, implements and improvements to the amount of one thousand dollars. ART. 9. A graduated tax on the value of rented land and land held for speculation.

ART. 10. Absentee landlords to assess their own lands, the state reserving the right to purchase such lands at their assessed value plus 10 per cent.

"Fingy" was wonderful in the garments of night—black and white, dotted with rubies, emeralds and diamonds.

Pointing to a goddess ablaze with precious jewels, he said, "See that woman? She's my wife. Fifty thousand worth of diamonds on her!"

His grace made his obsequiousness expressed his admiration, and "Fingy" was content. No longer of the jungle is Fingy. He has escaped, and now is one of those possessing mastery over the minions of the underworld.

Onto the backs of their fellows he and the others have climbed, out into the warmth and sunlight of this gorgeous, exotic paradise.

What a story is this! Rulers of earth, masters of fruit and grain and soil, gods of minerals, of highways, of the chariots which traverse the earth and the ships that traverse the seas—here guiding the destinies of man, deciding the fates of nations.

Valhalla was a myth. But here, after thousands of years of struggle and anguish and bitter toil, is a tiny paradise with its gods, its heroes, its Alibertis, surrounded by a swampy, thorny, sordid, limitless jungle, with its millions of the weary, blinded and enthralled.

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ART. 5. Organization by the state for loans on mortgages and warehouse certificates, the interest charges to cover cost only.

ART. 6. State insurance against diseases of animals, diseases of plants, insect pests, hail, flood, storm and fire.

ART. 7. Aid and encouragement to be given the actual workers of the farms in the formation of district co-operative associations which shall be given the power to issue bonds for the purchase of suitable farming lands—bonds to be redeemable in forty years.

Individuals purchasing such lands shall pay the purchase price of land in share of cash annual or semi-annual rentals extending over a period of forty years, or may at their option pay in full in any given number of years.

ART. 8. Exemption from taxation and execution of dwellings, tools, farm animals, implements and improvements to the amount of one thousand dollars.

ART. 9. A graduated tax on the value of rented land and land held for speculation.

ART. 10. Absentee landlords to assess their own lands, the state reserving the right to purchase such lands at their assessed value plus 10 per cent.

ART. 11. Land now in the possession of the state or hereafter acquired, through purchase, reclamation or tax sales to be rented to landless farmers under the supervision of the board of agriculture at the prevailing rate of share rent or its equivalent.

The payment of such rent to cease as soon as the total amount of rent is equal to the value of the land and the tenant thereby acquires for himself and his children the right of occupancy. The title to all such lands remaining with the commonwealth.

Nothing shows more clearly or more forcibly the universal character of the new awakening in India than the fact that a movement is visible everywhere in the country and among all sections of the community—a movement which is instinct with the spirit of progress.

Not all of these movements are perhaps conscious of the real goal of their activities—a goal towards which they are steadily, if unconsciously, proceeding. But those who have the eye for it cannot fail to perceive that the various conferences which meet at some place or other, notably during the last week of December, have the same end before them as the congress; and that they are all co-operating, in some cases with absolute unconsciousness of the fact, for the realization of this end.

That this is true of the social conference and the industrial conference, everybody will admit. And it is equally true of such conferences as the Kshatriya conference, the Rajput conference and the Mahomedan educational conference and most of the other conferences. At present there is nothing in common between them except that they testify to the presence of a stir in the bosom of the different communities. They do not think that things are exactly what they ought to be, but it is this consciousness which is the precursor of those mighty attempts which, whatever might be their immediate objects, will eventually lead us to the goal of our aspirations—the formation of a common, a united, a strong nationality.—From Bengalee.

Russia Rules One-Sixth of the World

Today the Russian flag flies over a sixth of the land surface of the globe, not parceled out in overseas possessions, as is the British empire, but one unbroken, far-flung land, stretching from the Euxine straight away to the shores of the western ocean, from the Hindo-Kush and the hills of Persia to the borders of Arctic night.

And still she is without an outlet to the warm water. As Ponce de Leon sought for the waters of everlasting youth, so Russia seeks for the gleam of the open sea. What was necessary in the time of Peter has become imperative in the time of Nicholas. Imagine, if you can, a nation two and a half times the size of these United States with no single mile of free seaboard, and with no single outlet to the world's market.—Exchange.

THE CRY OF THE DREAMER

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLEY.

I am tired of planning and tolling In the crowded hive of men; Heart weary of building and spoiling, And spolling and building again.

And I long for the dear old river Where I dreamed my youth away— For a dreamer lives forever— And a toiler dies in a day.

I am sick of the showy meaning Of a life that is half a lie, Of the faces lined with scheming In a throng that hurries by.

From the sleepless thought's endeavor I would go where the children play— For a dreamer lives forever— And a toiler dies in a day.

I feel no pride but pity For the burdens the rich endure. There is nothing sweet in the city, But the patient lives in the poor.

Oh, the little hands too skillful, And the child mind choked with weeds, The daughter's heart grows willful, And the father's heart that bleeds.

No, no; for the street's rude bustle From trophies of mart and stage, I would fly to the wood's low rustle And the meadow's kindly page.

Let me dream as of yore by the river, And be loved for the dreams always— For a dreamer lives forever— And a toiler dies in a day.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND MUSEUMS

BY AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

"If public libraries, why not public museums?" The question has often been asked. In England museums and art galleries established by the municipalities are not uncommon.

In this country the movement is yet in its infancy. In some cities—for instance, in Dayton, Ohio, and Grand Rapids, Michigan—the museum is a part of or affiliated with the public library.

In other places the museum is founded and maintained by the city as an independent institution. This is the case in Milwaukee.

The public museum in Milwaukee was founded in 1882 and in 1898 a building was erected by the city for the joint occupation of the public museum and the public library.

Like the latter institution, the museum is in close touch with the public schools of the city. Loan collections are sent to the classrooms and classes are received at the museum, where lectures are held by a specially engaged instructor.

Children visiting the museum singly or in small groups are given all possible attention. This museum has deliberately set for itself the task to spread knowledge among the people.

As the director of the museum stated in a paper which he read a couple of years ago before the American Association of Museums, the fact that the museum was established and is supported by the city makes this demand imperative.

On the other hand, it is recognized that the museum has duties also to the scientific world and to its own curators. Some research, therefore, is carried on, chiefly directed toward investigations of the natural resources of Wisconsin.

This specializing benefits the educational work of the museum in a very distinct way. Local collections of various kinds are made, showing how the earth is formed, how life develops and grows, how living things adapt themselves to their surroundings.

In other ways as well everything is done to assist the adult visitor in his study. Personal attention and assistance are given when asked for, and all through the museum reading tables are distributed with books on subjects shown in the mounts.

In St. Louis the school system has its own educational museum, situated in the normal school building, and in charge of the assistant superintendent of schools.

It is an outgrowth of the Louisiana Purchase exposition of 1904, when a considerable part of the exhibits were presented to the city. Much additional material was received as gifts from the museums in Milwaukee and Philadelphia, as well as from the Field Museum and the Chicago Art Institute.

The material is arranged in accordance with the course of study prescribed for the schools, and divided in smaller collections, each representing a distinct subject and accompanied by photographs and lantern slides; these collections circulate among the schools.

Descriptive catalogues of the various collections and the books in the museum library are on the desk of every teacher in the public schools, and exhibits, lantern slides and books are sent to the schools as the teachers need them in their classes. Special study exhibits for the teachers are also arranged.

In Chicago museum extension is in the formative stage. The Academy of Sciences has begun to send out loan collections among the schools on the north side, and more systematic work in this line is planned. A special study course for teachers will be instituted, as well as informal talks to the children.

It is hoped that funds will be available for building and equipping a special children's museum. The Field Museum of Natural History is just beginning to emerge from the stage of collecting and classifying. Its rapid growth has prevented systematic effort toward extension, but even here plans are ripe and work presumably will begin during the coming year.

Both the Field Museum and the Art Institute teachers and pupils are received at any time and assistance is gladly given. At the Art Institute many teachers avail themselves of the opportunities for study offered through the evening and Saturday classes, and the free public lectures at the Field Museum are very popular among teachers and others.

OPEN FORUM

Let Society Assume Function of Producer

Prices of food have gone up until the "public" and the cartoonists and newspapers are having a lot of sport in denouncing somebody. The "public" denounces the retailer; the retailer denounces the middleman; the middleman denounces the wholesaler; the wholesaler denounces the producer and the producer denounces labor.

There we have it at last; it is labor that is to blame! If labor would only be reasonable and accept less remuneration then the whole problem would solve itself and the "public" would go on its way rejecting, eating large juicy steaks and roasts as of yore. Why has not "Public" thought of this before? But hold! If labor is the guilty wretch that is causing us to lighten our purses or do without meat, then labor is also about to solve the problem.

Labor is an obliging fellow when you know him. It is like this: The "public" is going on a strike against the high prices of meat and we find Baker, Brewer, Bar and Bishop are in favor of the strike. Methinks I remember that these same gentlemen preached against the use of the "strike" because it is a foreign weapon, etc., to the use of which no true American should stoop.

But all of us are in favor of using the foreign weapon this time if we can only get the real strikers to do the heavy work, the real strikers who know so well how to strike, the experienced strikers who are used to occasionally doing without meat and sometimes without other necessities of life when they strike for themselves!

And who is this striker? Why who can it be but Brother Labor? Happy thought! Just the thing! And how natural too! When "Public" is sick he calls Physician; when indicted, he calls Bar; when penitent, he calls Bishop; when hungry, he calls Butcher and Baker; when thirsty, he calls Brewer; but when striking, he calls Labor.

Unlike the other, Labor does not always respond to the sometimes peculiar "Public" but it seems he is going to respond this time all right. He is going to pin Anti-Meat buttons on himself, pass eat-no-meat resolutions in his unions, in short he is going to strike as he alone knows how to strike. Within a few days Labor has again become a hero. By this strike Labor will lower his living expenses (and ours), and incidentally give reason thereby for submitting to a decrease in wages directly, or indirectly by creating more competition because of the jobless ones that are created because of the strike.

By the time the dressed meats and the supply that is in the hands of the packers is consumed by others who hated to see it go to waste, Labor (beside himself from the savory odors of roasts and steaks consumed by others) will have won the strike and will again fall to, so as to make up for lost time, thus again assisting in raising the prices of meat! Labor does it because of his huge appetite. Oh, Labor, Labor, why do you do it!

After having won the meat strike for the "Public" he can again strike for lower prices in vegetables. Then would naturally follow coal and ice. The latter two should be reversed, however. The strike for more reasonable prices in ice should be inaugurated now, and the coal strike in the summer, thus permitting the agitation to die out by the time the staple is most needed. Or, the strikes could be inaugurated in their proper places, then Labor (the hero) could at this time do without coal and without ice in the summer. Thus the "Public" may have Labor go on down the list of other eatables and drinkables: salt, sugar, cars, light, heat, baths, music, etc., telephone, etc.

Considering who the main abettors of the meat strike were and are, the writer suspects that this falsely directed agitation is being used as a cloak under which some other devilry is being performed, and he would not be a bit surprised if, after the smoke of the present meat strike has cleared away, that we will find that some of our law making bodies and executives have passed and signed some more new laws taking away more liberties, or piling new taxes upon "Public."

Now "Public" is also a "good fellow" until he is aroused, and once thoroughly aroused, he does such marvelously wonderful things. There are signs of a real awakening, however, for it is reported from many places over the world that "Public" has himself assumed the duties of boots, baker, butcher, brewer, baths, light, heat, ice, coal, street cars, telephones, etc., which he operates at a cost to himself of just sufficient to maintain and increase them according to his needs. It was such a wonderful thing before but so simple, afterwards.

So we see a bigger strike coming and we trust that each individual brewer, bar, bishop, baker, buffer or boots who are now so vociferously applauding the meat strike will have sufficiently recovered from their several fasts (inaugurated in the interim) to at least help the public sign the deed.

OTTO VIERRING, M. D. 4555 Adkins Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Nature's First Law "If you please," announced the little person who had just rapped at the door, "mother wants to know if you will kindly lend her your preserving kettle."

"Well," said the lady of the house dubiously, "I would do so with pleasure, but the last time I obliged your mother she preserved it so effectively that I haven't seen it since."

A look of extreme hauteur passed over the maiden's countenance. "Very well," she said. "There's no need to be nasty about it. The old thing was full of holes when we borrowed it, and mother wouldn't have troubled to ask you again, only we need your bringing home a new one."—"Tid-Bits."

Not Always Boys The old gentleman who was always declaring that boys were not what they used to be, stopped in front of the smart child.

"Well, Johnny," greeted the old gentleman, "how are you today?" "Very well, sir," responded the smart child, shyly.

"And do you ever think what you are going to do when you are a great big man?" "No, no, sir."

"Ah, I knew it. Children are so shiftless these times. And why don't you give it any thought?" "Because I am a little girl, sir."

And the last seen of the inquisitive old gentleman, he was making long strides down the street.

Turpentine Substitute

The manufacture of turpentine substitutes in Germany is proceeding with considerable activity and commercial success, this technically prepared turpentine being obtained by the distillation of heavy petroleum from Borneo.

It has been stated that the ordinary light American petroleum is not available for this purpose, but it would seem as if the grades obtained in Texas and California, and perhaps elsewhere, might yield results comparable to those obtained from Borneo.

It is not surprising that a fairly satisfactory turpentine substitute should meet with ready sale, inasmuch as ordinary American turpentine is now quoted at about \$20.25 per 230 pounds, while the substitute can be had for \$7.61 and even less.

Dr. Eibner, of the Royal Technical High school in Munich, in reporting the analysis of one of the well known substitutes, thus recapitulates the essential points in regard thereto:

The sample transmitted corresponds sufficiently with the requirements of the modern substitute for turpentine oil in regard to boiling point, specific weight and flash.

It secures the solubility of resin and products of resin, nearly coming up to American turpentine oil, so that the difference to manufacturers of varnishes is scarcely noticeable.

The sample examined, as compared with American turpentine oil, provides the same solubility for varnish extracts produced from copals, amber and resin, and therefore is susceptible of replacing American turpentine oil in the manufacture of oil varnishes for industrial purposes.

The substitute may be used for the purpose of diluting stocks of commercial oil varnishes. By virtue of its chemical composition, it is not subject to transformation when stored in half-filled vessels, and therefore does not produce a cloudy varnish, such as results from the use of old turpentine oils. The effect of the sample examined is not disadvantageous as respects the quality of producing a smooth coating.

CLOTHES MADE OF FISH SKINS The skin of a fish does not suggest itself as a suitable material for the making of clothes, yet it is used for this purpose by a tribe of Tartars in Manchuria. They inhabit the banks of the Peony river and live by fishing and hunting. During the last 100 years they have become nearly extinct owing to the invasion of their domain by agricultural Chinese. They are known as Mahakin Tartars. The fish they use is the tamar, a species of salmon.—Dallas News.

Rubber Cheap in 1925

It is unquestionable that the position of Brazil as the largest producer of rubber is seriously menaced, according to the "Brazilian Review." For some years back rubber has been planted in the far east, particularly in Ceylon and the Malay States, on an enormous scale.

Tens of millions sterling have been invested in this industry, and thousands of trees have been and still are being planted that are maturing year by year, so that in seven or eight years the far east will produce as much rubber as Brazil, or more.

In the east not only is cost of production much lower, but the rubber is all of a quality equal, if not superior, to fine hard Para.

In Brazil, owing to defective methods of tapping and coagulating, only 45 per cent of the rubber collected is "fine," 55 per cent being inferior grades, fetching only half the price of "fine." Even if Brazilian rubber could compete as regards cost of production, the lower grades seem destined to be driven entirely from the market and transactions in Brazilian rubber be limited in a not distant future to "fine Para" exclusively.

In other words, either our methods must immediately be improved, or half of its trade in rubber will be lost to Brazil. Stimulated by enormous profits, rubber is now being feverishly planted almost all the world over, and millions of trees adding every year to potential production.

Rubber requires eight or ten years to mature. In ten years there seems, therefore, every probability that, unless something is done to put production here on a level with other countries, and that very quickly, any rubber, except the highest qualities, will cease to be exported. Consumption no doubt increases likewise very rapidly and for a few years probably it will outstrip production.

But as soon as the rubber planted during the last 15 or 20 years comes to maturity, as it is doing day by day, the yield will be so gigantic as to make it extremely difficult for consumption to keep up with it. Meanwhile, nothing is being done here to prepare for the life and death struggle that threatens to overwhelm rubber just as years ago wild quinine was overwhelmed by the cultivated article of Ceylon.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS "Young gentlemen," announced the professor in English literature, "tomorrow I wish you to come prepared to discuss the sentence from the works of Henry James."

"The entire sentence, professor?" groaned the class. "Well, take it as far as the 'first semicolon.'"—Pittsburg Post.