GUGGENH'S VIS' POWER IS SHOWN THE ALASKAN SCANDAL UNDER PROBE

Two Officials Lost Jobs for BLUEFIELDS **Enforcing Law Against** Trust's Man

(By United Press Associations.)
Washington, May 26.—Sensational allegations of political and civic corruption, including charges that the Guggenheim syndicate brought about the 200 removal of two federal officers in Alasks who were seeking to prosecute syndicate officials, became known today and has resulted in a demand that the "lid be lifted" from the secret investigation being made by a sub-committee of the senate judiciary committee.

Has Gradually Leaked Out

The evidence taken in secret has gradually leaked out and when the subcommittee met today it considered the pulsed in its attack on Bluefields and advisability of opening the door. The only objection to such a course lies in port of Bluefields, and today fell back the fact that the action is being taken in disorder. Two hundred then were in connection with the holding up by killed and wounded in the fighting, a the senate of nominations by President street, part of the losses being with the senate of nominations by President Taft of successors for the men removed and may be considered a part of the "executive business" of the senata. The investigation is in charge of Senator Nelson (Rep., Min.), as chairman; Senator Borah (Bep., Idaho) and Senator Overman (Dem., N. C.). Nelson is chairman of the Ballinger investigating committee. The charge was made to the committee that agents of the Guggenheims spent \$70,000 in an effort to keep one of their employes out of prison. Itemized vouchers showing an expenditure of \$1,500 in an effort to influence court proceedings were presented to the investigators.

Did Duty: Were Discharged

Did Duty; Were Discharged

Did Duty; Were Discharged

It was alleged that the United States district attorney, John B. Boyee, and United States Marshal D. A. Sutherland were dismissed because, after convicting a Guggenheim employe, they began the work of securing indictments of men "higher up."

Sutherland is a Massachusetts man and Senator Lodge has been active in giving him a chance to clear himself of charges brought against him by alleged friends of the Guggenheim interests. Alaskan Delegate Wickersham is advocating the cause of Boyce and Sutherland.

Politicians Are Active

Against them are Governor W. E. Clark of Alaska, Ex-Governor W. B. Hoggatt and National Committeeman Shackleford,

Shackleford.

The battle of "Keystone canyon" near Valdez on Sept. 25, 1907, is charged by Boyce and Sutherland to have been the starting point of the trouble. The Guggenheims had constructed a railroad grade in the canyon and had afterwards abandoned it. Men of Valdez organized the Alaska Home Railway company and appropried. Men of Valdez organized the Alaska Home Railway company and announced their intention of taking possession of the grade. The Guggenheims sent up a force of men to work on the grade and Valdez dispatched an expedition to dislodge them. The Guggenheim force was led by Edward Hasey, who was clothed with the power of a United State deputy marshai, a fact that is pointed out as an evidence of the alleged favor with which the magnates were regarded by the court.

Guggenheim Men Fired

When the Valdez delegation appeared the Guggenheim army under the leader-ship of Hasey opened fire. Two men were killed and three wounded. Hasey was tried at Juneau on the charge of murder in January and February, 1908, and was sequitted. A year later he was placed upon trial, on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon, was con-victed and was sentenced to serve 18 months in the Washington penitentiary.

COES TO JAIL

Harry Hoenighausen, son of a scealthy New York dry goods merchant who sacrificed his liberty and future to save his sweetheart, Ella Sobieski, from prison, was taken to the state penitien trary today to serve an indeterminate sentence of from one to fourteen years He assumed all the blame for the girl's misstep and pleaded to the judge for her release.

The release was pleased for the grown gove

her release.

The pleadings won elemency for the girl. She was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail.

Miss Sobieski, whose home is in St. Lonis, is a granddaughter of John Sobieski, the noted temperance orator, and a descendant of King John Sobieski of Poland. She and Hoenighausen were arrested on March 14 after they had passed a number of forged checks on business houses here.

They eloped from St. Louis and were to be married in a few days.

THIS IS THE LAST NUMBER This is the last number of the Convention Series." If you sub-cribed only for the ten days you fill receive no more copies, unless ou send in your subscription at

CENTER OF SLAUGHTER

Men Killed in Battle to Seize Custom House

26.-The Madriz army has been pulsed in its attack on Bluefields and greater part of the losses being with the Madriz forces. Credit for the victory is given the Americans of Estrada's army, who have kept machine guns playing on the government forces from the bluffs for two days: Hope in Bluefields has been revived, as it is believed the Americans will be able to hold off the Madriz forces indefinitely

Last Attack Opens

The last attack on the custom house was when 500 men landed from the gunboat Venus below the bluffs yesterday afternoon. American gunners, operating Hotchkiss and Colt rapid-fire guns, permitted the assaulting forces to come within short distance of the trenches. Then a terrible fire was opened and the Madriz men were mowed down. There were three attacks before the commanders became convinced that they could not dislodge the Estrada forces. It is estimated that 200 Madriz men were killed. The was when 500 men landed from the convinced that they could not dislodge the Estrada forces. It is estimated that 200 Madriz men were killed. The defenders' losses were slight, only a score of men who ventured from the trenches to fight the assailants hand to hand being killed.

The Jingo Spirit

The Jingo Spirit

If Estrada succeeds in keeping Madriz from entering Bluefields the American gunners with his army will get the credit. Their bravery in standing by the guns when the Madriz forces repeatedly charged the bluff is all that saved the city.

Many skirmishes occurred between outposts today, but it is not believed another attack will be made on the custom house until Madriz can bring up reinforcements.

up reinforcements.

The situation at Rama remains un-changed. Estrada intends to reinforce his troops there as soon as possible and

assume the offcusive.

Americans in Bluefields are clamoring for an investigation of the reported action of officers of the Madriz boat Vetion of officers of the Madriz boat ve-nus in boarding and searching the American schooner Esfuerzo, flying the stars and stripes, yesterday. The gun-boats Paducah and Dubuque were ly-ing off the port here, but no report has been made by their commanders az yet.

New York, May 26.—Declaring that 1,000 Siberian peasants have been enticed into peonage by planters in Hawaii and are being held there against their will, Nicholas Aleinikoff, Simon G. Pollok and Ivan Okuntsoff went to Washington today to ask the department of commerce and labor to take action.

The three men have received reliable information, they say, that the Siberian peasants were brought to Hawaii under promises that they would carn \$45 a month, that every family would have a house and plot of ground with the title clear in three years, that they would have free schooling, hospitals, agricultural instruments and transportation. Instead they were forced to live in open huts, with no accommendations or sanitary arrangements and their pay has been all.

Work announces that it will be a propaganda talk answering the regular questions about Socialism. Bring your non-Socialist friends. Comrade Work will not be available for any more speeches in the near future, so those Northwestern Baking company and Blonsky to discriminate in this man ner against your countrymen? Will you centinue to support people who hate you because you are Poles?

Nationality Question at Bottom

"We are now asking you, Pollish fellow workers, will you submit to the Northwestern Baking company and Blonsky to discriminate in this man ner against your countrymen? Will you sensite to their haw will on the available for any more expected to the total propaganda talk answering the regular questions about Socialism. Bring your non-Socialist friends. Comrade Work will you will not be available for any more speeches in the near future, so those Northwestern Baking company and they will you countrymen? Will you will not be available for any more demanded to the work and they will not be available for any more demanded to the propaganda talk answering the regular questions about Socialism. Bringston devices to the hear all about Socialism and the will not be available for any more demanded to the will not be available for any more demanded to the pr

forced to live in open huts, with no accommodations or sanitary arrangements and their pay has been \$13 a mouth, the committee declares.

When the peasants appealed to the governor of Hawaii and the Russian consul in San Francisco, more than a dozen were arrested as vagrants and sent to prison. It is hoped to lave the peasants sent lick to aberia, by the government, on the ground that they were taken to the islands under false pretenses.

(By United Press Associations.)
Columbus, O., May 26.—Two hundred Columbus, O., May 25.—Two hundred of the 220 penitentiary prisoners who decided yesterday that the prison fare was hardly toothsome and substantial enough to be conducive to hard labor, were still of that opinion today.

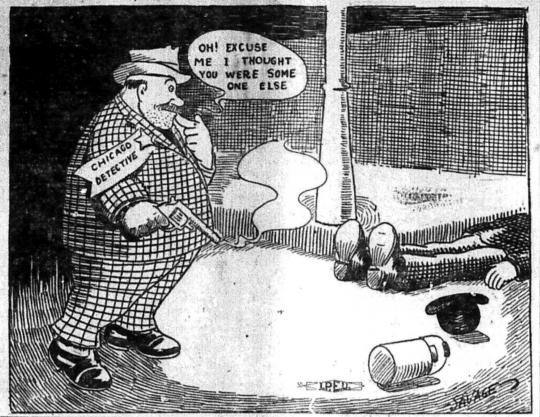
The other twenty has decided that the fare, as bad as it was, was more palatable than bread and water, taken in solitary confluement. Warden Jones feels certain that a hankering for the conviviality of the festive board will soon have the strikers back at their tooks and at their dinners and suppers.

WEATHER INDICATIONS

Fair tonight and probably Friday; but not much change in temperature; light Francasterly winds.

RATHER POOR CONSOLATION

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1910.



MASTER BAKER SIGNS UP: FEW SHOPS STILL UNFAIR

Polish Bakers Yields to Union Demands

One of the master bakers on the orthwest side, in a fight with the organized bakery workers of Chicago, has signed the contract of the union. This leaves only a few of the employers who refuse to concede to the demands of the workers.

The organized workers have issued statement to the public explaining the difficulties, which is printed below:

Statement of Workers

"Owing to the support rendered us by the public in the fight which has been forced upon us by various master bakers on the northwest-side, we are pleased to report now that Mr. Kris tan, 1027 Milwaukee avenue, has signed our contract and that he is now entitled to the use of the union label and

"There still remain a few other un ion hating employers, principally the Northwestern Baking company, managed by a Mr. Langendorf, which is located at 1343 Milwaukee avenue, and Mr. Blonsky, No. 970-72 Milwaukee av-enue, who still persist in breaking up

Local No. 2 of the Bakers' and Confectionery Workers' union have donated St. 1000 for the 4,000 striking bakers in New York. The Gotham workers are in a fierce struggle with the biggest master bakers in that city, known as the New York bread trust.

Demands of the strikers include a nine-henr day, where they at present work from ten to fourteen hours. They are all unorganized and had taken courage to strike from the recent success of the union bakers.

Boston Police Use Third Degree
Boston, May 26.—Stripping a woman of, her clothing to search for evidence of a crime, was one of the third degree methods used by the Boston police, ac-

Think Suicide Is Slaver

(By United Press Associations.) Buffalo, N. Y., May 26.—The Buffalo police have asked the New York detect-Sigel, granddaughter of Gen. Franz Sigel

Instigator of War on the MONTEFIORE IN 21ST WARD TALK

May Wood-Simons and W. H. Burton Will Also Speak Soon

Dora B. Monteflore of England, prominent Socialist and worker for the cause of woman's suffrage, will speak at the headquarters of the Twenty-first

Spoke at Garrick Theater

It is expected that women from all over the city will make the trip to the north side to hear Comrade Monteflore who made a deep impression at the Gar rick theater last Sunday. She will speak on "The Difference Between the thirteen counts. The copy given the cialist party of England." She welcomes questions and discussion.

John M. Work of Iowa, formerly member of the national executive com

Nationality Question at Bottom

"We are not anxious to raise the
mestion of nationality. This has been
done by these master bakers and we are
compelled to take the cue which they
have given us. It remains now for you
to say whether you will continue to
patronize these baters of your countrymen. The law firbids us to tell you
that you should not patronize them, but
at any rate, we hope that you will
consider this matter and then act as
you should. Respectfully,

"The Organized Bakery Workers of
Chicago."

Local No. 2 of the Bakers' and Confectionery Workers' union have donated \$1 100 for the 4000 striking bakers

methods used by the Boston police, according to a statement reluctantly forced from Police Inspector Hurley to day. Hurley was one of the witnesses against Elizabeth Richmond, accused of detaining Stewart McTavish in ber detaining Stewart McTavish in her home by stupefying him with drugs, afterward stabbing and beating him to death for his money and jewelry.

She was arrested last July. After being subjected to various third degree methode she was according to Inspector Hurley, taken into his office and stripped in the presence of detectives. Her body was examined for blood stains.

WAYMAN SHOWN

Browne Indictment Loses One Count When Defense Gets Official Copy

Is the state's attorney's office bung ling matters, or can it be an institution of fakes and chicanery? This is the question raised today by the citizens who have watched the attacks in Judge McSurely's court upon Wayman's indictment against Lee O'Neil Browne, accused of bribe-giving in connection with the election of United States Senator William Lorimer.

Arguments made by Attorney W. S. Forrest for the defense tore the indictment to pieces, so weakly was it drawn, ward branch of the Socialist party, 16 and it is expected that when the court West Ohio street, near State street, Sunday evening, May 29.

Snoka at Garrick Theater

Will be ready to give its decision on the motion to quash the indictment Lee O'Neill Browne will be left unim-

One Count Missing

The attorney for the defense pointed out that a count had been left out in the copy of the indictment given to the defense has only twelve counts.

The three points attacked by the defense most strongly are:

1. The indictment charges Browne with two crimes on the same offense.

2. Cook county has no jurisdiction over the case. As charged, the crime was properly committed in Sangamon county.

4. The "joint assembly" is governed by federal laws, and therefore the crime charged to the defendant is not under the jurisdiction of any county

The hearing was resumed at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when Attorney Forrest began to cite authorities that White's vote was subject to federal stajutes. The defense is under an agreement with he court to close its arguments today

MAYOR'S OFFICE

Milwaukee, Wis., May 26,-The wedding of Blanche Kendziorska and Ladislaus Lewandowski went off in the mayor's office without a hitch. Justice Louis M. Kotecki officiated. Mayor-Scidel was one of the witnesses. After the ceremony he told the contracting parties that, they had assumed grave responsibilities, but that they should face them hopefully and make the best of all developments.

"You Days agreed to stand by each other," who the executive, "and you will find that all will not be sunshine, it is up to rou low to make a home

Harnesmaker Arrested
(By United Press Associations.)
New York, May 28.—Charged with
being a fugitive from justice David
Clemmens, a prominent harness manufacturer of Denver. Colo., was today
committed to swait the arrival of officers from Denver. He was arrested
last night on telegraphic instructions
from Chief of Police Armstrong, who
stated that a warrant charging him
with the larceny of \$10,000 had been
sworn out there.
Clemmens explained to Magistrate
Corrigan that his arrest was a mistake.

DIAZ REACHED BIG MAGAZINE, SAYS J. K. TURNER, WRITER

ALIEN VICTIM OF RAILROADS

Woman 60 Hours En Route barous Mexico," tells the American From New York Tells public in the current issue of the Appeal to Reason how the American Magazine published only three out of the Own Story

BY CATHERINE HALL

I suppose that to most people this will round more like a description of a trip as a slave with savages in the enter of Africa, instead of myjown ex-

My sufferings commenced as soon as put my foot on American soil. The migrant department of the Scandinavina-American line is a paradise, ir omparison with the immigration department of the American railroads in the United States. The first thing that irprised me was the contrast, in the solite and amiable way in which we were treated on board the shippen route from Copenhagen and the rude, even insulting way in which we were treated by the American officials. Like a flock of sheep we were driven from one distance that question, since your interest in the gusting place to another. "Come girls!" "Now, to hell, boys!" "W are you going?" "This way, lively" firm grab by the arm and a hard push in the back were to be considered as a gentle encouragement to enable us to understand where to go in the ab-sence of any interpreter.

Began on Ellis Island

First it was on Ellis Island, was no attention paid to the fact that sister and brother, man and wife in several instances were separated from each other for hours without knowing for what reason, or if one is to be sen back and the other admitted. All ques tions were asked in English without the aid of an interpreter, so that many im-migrants simply stood there helplessly staring, unable to give satisfactory explanations, which was considered, suf ficient reason for sending some of ther back, while others who spoke poor Singlish were ridiculed by the officials, who seemed to be wholly lacking in a conception of good form. A Soudi-navian would never be gullty of such a discourteey to a foreigner, no matter) what his station in life. what his station in life.

After our escape from quarantine, we were ushered into a big hall. No sooner were we there than a peddler came shouting. Come, girls, you must buy provisions!" I shook my head and said I did not want any. I told him this in plain English, but he paid no attention whatsoever and handed me out a lunch box. "Here you are, \$2.00." Many thought they had to buy these funches and accepted them as something in the program. Not till I decidedly pushed the box any same anertly.

box away, saying angrily:

"I will not have it," did that peddler leave me alone. When the people who CROOKS' PREY

"These two employers and the few others who stick to them (there are about a dozen of them) are trying to play one nationality against the Polish workers in every magning the Polish workers in every way, refusing to employ them any long or Both of the above named concerns are the leaders in this fight and they work announces that it will be a second to the polish work announces that it will be a second to the polish workers in every way, refusing to employ them any long are trying to employ them any long the same and the few others who stick to them (there are about a the meating Wednesday June 1, at the headquarters of the play one nationality against the other. They are seeking to discriminate is party, 16 West Ohio street, near sample."

Work in Propaganda Talk

Work announces that it will be a series the author will be a sound to contain a load the "Early in the series the author will be about a thee propie who had these lunches forced upon them at the price of \$2.00 opened them, each play one nationality about order points. Mexico is called a sequence of the who these forced upon them at the price of \$2.00 opened them, each play one nationality about order points. Mexico is called a sequence of the who they county.

Scialism," at the indictment charges that the price of \$2.00 opened them, each play one nationality about order points. Mexico is called a sequence of the who the workers the price of \$2.00 opened them, each the price of \$2.00 opened them, each play the price of \$2.00 opened them, each the price of \$2.00 opened them, each play the price of \$2.00 opened them, each the price of \$2.00 opened them, each play the price of \$2.00 opened them, each the price of \$2.00 opened them, each play the price of \$2.00 opened them, each the price of \$2.00 ope ernment "protection" on the Island. It was impossible for me to eat any of the dry bread and repulsive meat, so I

> ing out boxes of cheap candy, mytting them in a very pleasing manner to open the boxes and eat as it was "very nice." Of course I left unine unfouched, but some of the credulous persons began to eat the stuff. Soon the fellow came back and said. "It is a dollar." So the poor people had to pay dearly for what they thought was a treat by the kind

> York we were driven on board the boat. We had to sit in overcrowded rooms in intolerable heat and could not walk a step back and forth.
>
> We had to be glad if we got a seat at

When we arrived in New York we were driven into a big waiting room. I use the word driven, for that is the word that expresses it. Every time we moved we were pushed and shoved and hauled around as though we were cattle, without sense or intelligence. I spoke to one of the officials and asked if I ordid go out and set something to eat. He motioned me back and said, "No, wu are not allowed to go out. You must tay here." However, a relative of one of my traveling companions arrived about this time and after much red tape we were allowed to go out for

(Continued on Page Two.)

In an editorial announcement the Appeal to Reason promises to publish the suppressed articles, which will delvo into the political tyranny of the alleged outhern "republic," a sequel to the lavery conditions that exist there.

American Magazine Killed

Best Stories in "Barbar-

ous Mexico" Series

John Kenneth Turner authoror "Bar-

twelve articles he had prepared for it

on the slave conditions in Czar Diaz'

country, because of the outside influ-

ence that was brought to bear on the

publication.

"You who have been following the ourse of 'Barbarous Mexico' in the made to reveal the underlying causes of slavery in that country have not been carried out," says John Kenneth Turner, in showing "How the American Press Is Throttled."

Moved to Ask Cause

articles, your purchase of magazin even your subscription paid in advance for one, two and sometimes three years have come as a direct result not of a mere statement of slave conditions of Diaz-land, but of promises repeated over and over again that Mexico as a republic would be dealt with fearlessly and in detail.

Truth Suppressed

"Possibly you have arrived at the conclusion that, since your have paid your money for goods that have not been delivered, you have been victanized by the editors of the American Magazine.

"I charge the American Magazine with the virtual suppression of Bar-barous Mexico." I charge it with folowing the suppression with a complete lowing the suppression with a complete change of front in which it has endeavored to whitewash the Mexican government of all blame for the slavery and political oppression in Mexico. I charge it with going even farther—with planning to end its articles upon Mexico with a fulsome culogy of President Diaz, a culogy bearing the same earmarks as the flood of culogles that have gone before, sulogies placarded periodically upon American newspapers, magazines and books, bought and paid for with the cold cash of a far-seeing despot.

proof. What did the American Magaz-zine promise for Barbarous Mexico and what did it give? Turn to the Saptem-ber number, page 501, to the initial an-nouncement of the articles. After as-serling that slavery exists in Mexico and that I will tell all about it the

two as a republic in reality much like our lt own, inhabited by a people a little difthe ferent in temperament, a little power of 1 and a little less advanced, but still enter loying the protection of republican laws dry bread and repulsive meat, so I had to starve the whole long day, from 6 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock at night. All I ate was a little fruit in the morning before leaving the ship. There was no place where we could buy food, except from this peddler.

Many of the people were robbed of another dollar before leaving the island by a candy peddler. He came slong handing out boxes of cheap candy, hviting ing out boxes of cheap candy, hviting them in a very pleasing manner to open them in a very pleasing manner to open the boxes and eat as it was "very nice."

Of course I left mine unlouched, but rarmy, where political offices are sold for army, where political offices are sold for

rules all things by means of a standing army, where political offices are sold for a fixed price, where the public school system in vast country districts is abolished because a governor needs the money. I found Mexice to be a land where the people are poor because they have no rights, where peonage is the rule for the great mass and where actual chattel slavery obtains for hundreds of thousands."

"All these points in Mr. Turner's statements will be illustrated and proved by many true and graphle stories in the course of the series. Facts—and nothing but facts—will be presented."

"Such were the original plans of the editors. How were they carried out? Was I permitted to deal with any of these facts is detail? Not one. I was

tors of the magazine and published un-signed, nothing has appeared up to this-writing except stories of slavery and onage. Proof Is Hidden

written the editors had all my articles and had gone over them carefully reelye damning articles, only three of which were ever published. The editors know their material. They cannot plead

know their material. They cannot plead
that they were not making their announcements with their eyes open.
"What reasons could the American
Magazine have had for suppressing the
real 'Barbarous Mexico' after having
made such promises and published such
announcements?' asks Turner.
"All possible reasons regalize them.

"All possible reasons resolve them-selves in the mind of the writer to three," he says. They are as follows: "I. That the public did not display as great an interest in the subject as expected.

"2. That the editors afterward dis-covered that I had complately for led

them as to the facts.

"3. That what the editors term 'skill-fully applied influence upon journalism' came upon the scene." then clears the atmosphere of

the first two reasons by quoting adver-tlaments of the articles from the pages of the American Magazine and declarus: "So by a process of elimination we have arrived at the question as to whether or not my articles were suppressed because of skillfully applied influence upox

"Indirect Bribery"

The conclusion reached by Mr. Turner and as presented in the Appeal to Reason is as follows: "If Indirect bribery is less reprehen-

sible than direct, then, of course, it will be more charitable to assume that the transactions came about through the uplifted club of Big Business—the influence of Big Business exerted upon the advertisers of the American Magazine, who in turn exerted the influence upon the editors thereof. The editory themselves have sedulously spread the re-port that strong influence was brought to bear to cause them to discontinue r'articles. I have it from a most noted citizen of Los Angeles, Cal., that they even made the flat statement to him that 'pressure' had been brought to bear upon them. Little did they know that evidence that they had YIELDED to the pressure would ever be given to the public. Evidently they felt secure. They never thought at the time that they would be caught and ex-

SUGAR SECRETS TOLD IN COURT

Witness Tells How Customs Rebates Were Secured on Short Weights

(By United Press Associations.) New York, May 26.—Treasury checks dorsed by Charles R. Heike, as secretary of the American Sugar Refining company, representing rebates paid on sugar cargoes imported by the corporation, were introduced as evidence against Helke at today's session of his trial for conspiracy. By them the government claimed to prove that Helke must have had knowledge of sugar frauds, and this was the first real attempt to connect him directly with the underweighing of imports.

too much duty, and treasury warrants for the difference were drawn. The government argued that inas-much as Heike knew how much was paid for the sugar, payments being made on the return of the city weigh-ers and also the amount paid for duty, he had knowledge there was a distinct

discrepancy and that the company was benefiting thereby. Technical statements and reports showing reports covering time in which the alleged frauds took place were also introduced and explained by Waters.

Boosevelt in Cambridge

Cambridge, Eng., May 26.—Cambridge University today fell into line with the other big universities of Europe and conferred an honorary degree upon Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. The colonel came to Gambridge from Loudon and was met at the station by the vice chancellor of the university and a huge crowd of students and townspeo-ple who received him with characteris-

ferment took place, in an open carriage and the colonel was cheered along the entire route. Following the ceremony Roosevelt made a brief impromptu address to the big audiences, referring eulogistically to the wonderful impression made upon England and the world by Cambridge University.



Jeff and Jack Johnson Are Slowly Getting Into Condition

GAMES FOR TODAY. Philadelphia at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburg.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cieveland at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.		
W.	L	Pe
Chicago	11	.63
Pittsburg	11	10.0
New York	1.6	
Cincinnati	17	10
St. Louis	1.5	
Hoston 12	19	35
Brooklyn	21	.31
AMERICAN LEAGUE.	1	4.
W.	I.	Pe
Philadelphia	4 .	.71
New York	. 8	.71

San Francisco, Cal., May 26.-There isn't the slightest doubt that James J. Jeffries is getting into splendid condition to compete in a Marathon running race and that Jack Johnson is rapidly qualifying as an expert joy wagon driver.

Fight fans, however, are mighty anx lous to know when these two glants are going to do a little real training "fight." For road running. for the while highly commended for improving the wind, never landed a knockout punch, and, on the other hand, hillclimbing contests on the driver's seat of a buzz wagon never improved the I got. wind or sent an opponent to dream-

land. And knockour punches are greatly to be desired by men really anxious
to win the world's championship.

The "battle" between Jeffries and
Johnson is slightly more than a month
off. Usually fighters are beginning to
round into some kind of shape a month before a championship contest. But Johnson is actually putting on weight from an overdiet of spring chickens and an underindulgence in real work.

Nelson Ready to Fight

(By United Press Associations.) New York, May 26.—Battling Nelson oday posted \$1,000 to bind a challenge which he issued to Ad Wolgast for a battle for the lightweight champion-

ship of the world. "I'm just about ready for that guy again. I'll fight him any distance he selects. I want to fight him winner take all or any way he wants to draw up the articles. He can have a side bet of \$1,000, and I'll give him even money. I gave all the fellows a chance when I was champion. All I ask now is that Wolgast fight me again. He didn't lick me the last time. Now let's hear from Wolgast," said Nelson.

Old-Time "Hoss Bace" On

(By United Press Associations.) York, May 26. -A real old-fashloned "hoss race" is scheduled to take place on the famous old Sheepshead Bay track on opening day when Ballot and Fitzherbert come together. Horsemen are bitterly disappointed that these two cannot meet in the classic Brooklyn handicap to be run Tuesday next at Gravesend, but Ballot is not

That Fitzherbert is as good as ever was demonstrated yesterday when Sam Hildreth paid J. E. Madden \$50,000 for the great animal. Last winter Hildreth sold the son of Ethelbert-Morganatic to Madden for \$401,000. He has regretted the sale ever since, and yesterday gave \$10,000 to get his horse back.

Ball Players' "Doctor" Ill

Ball Piayers' 'Doctor' Ill

(By United Press Associations)

Youngstown, O., May 26.—'Bonesetter' Reese will no longer treat baseball players, according to an aunouncement made today. His recent ill health is given as the cause for this. Tommy Leach of Pittsburg and Tim Jordan of Toronto, are expected here to be treated. Peess he

ple who received him with characteristic collegiste enthusiasm. Boosevelt and the vice chancellor rode to Pembroke Hall where the conferment took place, in an arm of the conferment took place, in an arm of the conferment took place.

bedside.

A strange feeling of fear and horror came over "Ossified Jim" as he is known, as he lay on a rude bed in a State street museum. It was after mid-

suppressed by the editors of the American Magazine. Why? "The excuse cannot be offered that the mittrial which I presented did not prove to be as interesting as anticipated. It cannot be said that the editors did not know what the sail Barbarous Mexico' would be, that the editors were basing their bold promises to the public upon promises made to them by me. "For when their announcements were written the editors had all my articles." OF RAILROADS PLEAFOR POOR

something to eat. I had only a little time, but that meal tasted the best of time, but that meal tasted the best of anything in my life, after rearly sixteen hours of fasting. We soon returned to the station and were crowded on board the train. Some of us asked if we could not buy first-class passage from New York to Chicago. They said yes, but it was very difficult. Lesides that, it would cost as hind as \$10.00 to get our baggage transferred from the steamer to the train. Also we were assured that the immigrant train was provided with every convenience and that it was much better to go on this train. This I now better to go on this train. This I now know to be a lie, but we did not know then. I would have gladly paid double the amount of transportation rathe than have suffered as I did on that hor rible trip from New York to Chicago. We were packed 70 in a car, men, wom-en and children.

Dirty Railroad Cars

Never did I see such dirty coaches By the time I was nearly ready to drop, I was so tired, and when I made this remark to one of my companions on of the train officials in uniform pro of the train officials in uniform pro-tectingly put his arm around my waist and said tenderly, "My, are you so tired; come and rest yourself here." I pushed him away in disgust, wondering how it is that the train men know of only two ways of acting toward an im-migrant-either is he bullying or inolent and fresh.

At 8 o'clock Wednesday evening we started from New York and not until Friday morning at 8 o'clock did we arrive in Chicago. In that time only twice were we allowed to get a little to eat the first time in Buffalo Thursday at 11 a. m. and the second time in Wabash a 3 o'clock. There was no way to get food on the train and no wash room. I asked one of the conductors if there was no place that I could wash my self. He just grinned and showed me his black hands, saying that he, too his black hands, saying that he, too, was dirty. That was all the answer that

Eating Worst at Buffalo

The eating was the worst at Buffalo. There was a dirty lunch room and a very saucy lady to wait on the people. I ordered a cup of coffee. "Coffee, yes Have you got money? Money first. I gave her the required twenty-fiv cents and received a cup of muddy, non-descript fluid in a cup that had not been washed since the last customer been washed since the last characteristics which a reply when I complained. Of course I was not able to drink the masty slop. I asked for some bread and butter. "No, we have pie." I asked if I could get some beef any-where. I was willing to pay if I could get something decent to eat. "Yes, they had andwiches and pie." I bought two eggs for 20 cents each and found one of them rotten. One of the train men thought he was smart and while my head was turned he moved my butter and placed his cap over it. I, however. ced this, and asked him to give it to me. "I have eyes here," I said, pointing to the back of my head. tried to blow something off the butter, and they asked if I thought there was something alive on it. "You never can tell." I answered, and they roared at

Rolled on Again

Soon we rolled on again. Our first night was one of great discomfort, but now other things were added. The water tank was emptied and I asked the conductor for a little water. "Just a minute." and in two hours he came with some water in a pail with dirty ice. At Detroit a fruit peddler came aboard the train. He had small flasks of whisky concealed under the fruit and many of the men, especially the younger ones, were so thirsty that they bought these bottles and drank them Soon we rolled on again. Our first Charged Too Much

Acting Deputy Collector of the Port Harry Waters produced the checks, all of which bore Helke's indoorsement. He stated that when a cargo of sugar arrived at this port the government estimated the duty by means of the involces. After the sugar was weighed on the docks, the actual weight as reported by the weighers was returned to the collector and compared with the coriginal estimate. Invariably it was found that the trust had been charged too much duty, and treasury warrants

eligible.

Fitzherbert has been given the laurbought these bottles and drank them down at once. Soon they were drunk. Some vomited on the floor, and performed many vile and vuigar things, formed many vile and vuigar things, arise in 197, the last time the down at once. Soon they were drunk. Some vomited on the floor, and performed on the floor, and performed on the floor, and performed many vile and vuigar things a raise in 197, the last time the down at once. Soon they were drunk. Some vomited on the floor, and performed on the floor, and performed many vile and vuigar things a raise in 197, the last time the down at once. Soon they were drunk. Some vomited on the floor, and performed on the floor, and performed many vile and vuigar things a raise in 197, the last time the down at once. Soon they were drunk. Some vomited on the floor, and performed on the floor plaint was refused and the atmosp was rank, as could be imagined. about 4 o'clock we arrived in Wabash and here we got something a little better to eat, but it was always that ever lasting yie. Never did I see so much pie and hear of so much pie. It seemed that that was the only available con-

fection. Well, after eating at Wabash we aboard the pig pen and started again. We spent a terrible night. There was not a drop of water on board to drink. No wash room. The poor little bables suffered terribly because they could not be cleaned. Eyen adultery was com-mitted right there in the presence of

Animals Better Off

Animals Better Off
At 6 o'clock Friday morning the train stopped outside of Chicago and we made our toilet at a pool beside the railroad. Think of that—all the way from Copenhagen to get off a train in the city limits of Chicago and wash myself in a stagnant pool. The trip cost me 322 Lanish crowns, that is 23 crowns a day or about 596. We paid 315 for our fare from New York to Chicago on the cattle 'ar, when I find that for a little more I could have come first class. Never did I receive such reatment. We were treatted worse than animals and I James Wood, an "ossified man," is near death today at St. Luke's hospital, the result of a shock after a thrilling experience with a ten-foot black python. Five physicians, attracted by the study offered in the strange patient, are at his bedside.

A strange feeling of fear and horror came over "Ossified Jim" as he is known, as he lay on a rude bed in a State street museum. It is a strange to the strange patient, are at his bedside.

A strange feeling of fear and horror came over "Ossified Jim" as he is known, as he lay on a rude bed in a State street museum. It is not called in the cattle receive such resament. We were treated worse than animals and I know the cattle receive greater consideration than was accorded us by the American of ficials of the government and the rail-road. These are things that should be investigated. I shall write to the Danish newspapers and tell the people what to expect in this glorious civilized country, the promised and for immigrants from all parts of the world.

After "Bogus Butter" Men The Derby "MONITOR AND MERRIMAC"
"CREATION"—"BOYAL GORGE."
Big Rides—Big Shews.

MOEBIUS' RIVERVIEW EXPO BAND Atternoons and Evenings.

NEXT SUNDAY—SYRIL AND HIS BAND

Concern Delly by the BANDA BONA Yandeville Afternoons and Evenings.

Concern Delly by the BANDA BONA Yandeville Afternoons and Evenings.

Ladles and Children Admitted Proc Week-day Atternoons and Evenings.

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EX-WORKERS IN RAILROADS

Turn on Former Associates

Two ex-tollers, bought off by promo tion, gave their testimony unblushingly

The two men who had risen from the ranks of the workers were W. T. Tyler, general manager of the first district of the Frisco system, and Fred Wessel, as sistant superintendent of the Texas and New Orleans division of the Southern Pacific.

It seems that the railroads had not only purchased the services of the men but that they had also taken possession of them "body and soul." Tyler claimed that the men were not entitled to raise, that there had been no increase in the cost of living during the last two or three years; while Wessel gave testimony that he could not corroborate when pushed into a corner and closely cross-examined by Attorney Clarence S Darrow, counsel for the firemen.

A Happy Dreamland

According to the two witnesses rall-roading was a dream with no sad awakening, while the conscientious toil of the workers was always rewarded by the philantaropic capitalists who control the transportation facilities of

control the transportation facilities of the land.

"Mr. Tyler, you say that you don't think the firemen ought to have a raise in wages?" asked Darrow.

"No, I don't," said Tyler.

"You don't!"
"Barring individuals." replied Tyler.

"Barring individuals," replied Tyler. When asked, however, if he knew of any individuals who ought to have a raise he could think of none. According to his view of the situation, not one man in the 10,000 or 20,000 employes on the Frisco system now ought to have

He claimed that while an official of the road he had secured raises for individuals. He also stated, rather proudly, that the road had voluntarily raised the wages of some of the men in

1907. "We raised section foremen." Tyler was explaining, when interrupted by

They Work Others

"Well, we won't count the section oremen." put in Darrow. "It is their usiness to get work out of other men, isn't it?

"It is their duty to work with the nen," side-stopped Tyler. Attorney Darrow tried to get the witness to admit that a foreman was paid to get work out of those under him but

without result. "Candidly, I did not think the wages of the switchmen ought to have been raised when they were in 1907," said Tyler, when questioned by Darrow, in referring to the struggle to raise wages in the winter of 1906 and 1907.

"Did you at any time champion the cause of the workers and help them get a raise in wages?" asked Darrow. Can't Say He Did

"No. sir. I can't say that I have," The witness would not say whether

he thought the firemen were entitled to a raise in 1907, the last time they se-It was brought out that Tyler had at one time been a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and

the Brotherhood of Railway Conduc-tors. He denied having been a secre-tary of the American Railway Union.
"Were you in favor of a raise in those

"I didn't think very much about it," aid Tyler, "If I didn't like the wages could go into other lines of work. Attorney Darrow then made the as admit that he thought little of increasing wages when working in the ranks; but that now he did think abou it, that as an official he thought the men were getting enough. He excused this in part by claiming that the wages of the men had been increased during the last few years.

A Matter of Viewpoint

"So It is largely a matter of view-point?" asked Darrow.
"I suppose it is," said the prosperous looking official who told about the raises the railroad had given him without ask-

It was then brought out by Attorney Darrow that the tonnage of the engines had been increased from 25 to 30 per cent had been increased from as to a per cont while the wages of the men had only increased from 10 to 12 per cent. "You say there are plenty of appli-cations for firemen's jobs?" asked Dar-

"Yes, sir," replied Tyler. "Yes, sir," replied lyier.

Darrow then brought out how the engineers were used to displace the firemen in slack times. This was especially a engineers who have cially true of the engineers who had been promoted from the position of fire

Increased Cost of Living

"Do you know anything about the increased cost of living," asked Umpire William Lee Chambers.
"I have noticed no increase. I pay the same for board and clothes," he

"Do you know anything about the increased cost of living," asked Umptre William Lee Chambers.

"I have noticed no increase. I pay the same for board and clothes," he claimed. "I have heard a great deal of talk and have read something about the increased cost of living, but personally I know nothing about it."

Another "enemy" of the workers was Fred Wessel, who claimed he had been a common toller on an engine for twenty years, but that he now was general manager on the division of the Southern Pacific between New Orleans and Texas points. He lives at Houston, Tex. He caused some laughter when he told how the bosses had overlocked his ablitity for a long time, but that he had finally been promoted. Now be was testifying against his former fellow workers in an effort to prevent them from getting a raise in wages.

He presented figures from a paper abswing the cost to the relived of My-living the cost to the relived of My-living and the cost to the relived to the cost to the cost to the relived to the cost to the cost to the cost to the relived to the cost to the cost to the cost to the relived to the cost to

ing up to the eight-hour law. He said the figures had been made out in the auditing department of the railroad, but he did not know how the conclusions

he did not know how the conclusions had been rerched.

"The paper with these figures was just handed to you and you lugged it up here," said Darrow.

"Yes," said th: witness.

Wessel had stated that the average pay of a fireman was \$100 a month, but when Attorney Darrow asked him for evidence to support that opinion he could only tell about a fireman by the name of Schultz, of Jacksouville, Texas, who find told him that he could make \$100 a month "nicely." This was all Men Who Rose From Ranks 100 a month "nicely." This was all he had in the way of facts on the sub-

STRICKLANDS TO MAKE TOUR

Told All Over the United States

Milwankee, Wis., May 26 .- "The Story of Milwaukee."

'The Milwaukee Victory and Its Results on Socialism." These two topics will be the subject

of interest in a Socialist speaking campaign from Milwaukee to the Atlantic coast, taking in every big city en route, which will take all summer and end only with the fight which will be made by Wisconsin Bocialists at the state election this fall.

Strickland to Talk

Frederick Guy Strickland of Ander conville, Ind., and his wife, Mae Mc-Donald Strickland, national delegates of

Sonville. Inc., and its wife, and also be compared to be socialist party, organizers and speakers with nation wide reputations, are now in Milwaukee preparing their material and arranging their route.

They will leave for their home in Indiana the latter part of this week and will start out June I on the eastern campaign, taking in every city from Milwaukee to New York, speaking and organizing, describing the Milwaukee system and aiding in putting it in practice. They will finish just before the Socialists start the windup of a vigorous campaign which they intend pushing in Wisconsin. Returning they will become a part of the battlefront of orators who will cover the entire state.

Where Difference Lies

Where Difference Lies

"The difference between the Milwau-"The difference between the Milwaukee movement and that of other cities
of the country," said Mr. Strickland,
"is in the use of literature. Here you
cover the city with Socialist writings,
follow them up with some more, using
them as a basis about which to build
your organizations. Literature precedes
meetings and follows meetings. All
work is built around this campaign of
advertising. Almost every man in Miladvertising. Almost every man in Mil-waukee, whether he is a Socialist, Republican or Democrat, is fully acquaint ed with the propaganda of the party now in power."

ATTACKS LAW

The order of the Interstate Commercial Commission reducing the rates of the Pullman company under the Hepburn act, has motivated a legal battle of far-reaching effect. It involves an attack on the constitutionality or the act, said to be the important accomplishment of the Roosevelt administration. The Pullman company is supported by the in-tervening petitions of the Chicago, Mil-waukee and St. Paul, the Great North-ern and the Santa Fe rallways, on the contentions that a reduction in the rates of the Pulman company would force a corresponding reduction in the sleep-ing-car rates of these companies. The receipts would fall "below a reasonable compensation" for the capital invested, according to the statement of the corporation attorney. the corporation attorney.

The hearing before Judges Grosscup aman and Baker of the United State Circuit court yesterday, came to a Fernald, general attorney for the Pull-man company. He challenged the power of the commission to fix any rates whatever, claiming that such legislative power is vested in congress alone and cannot be delegated to any other body.

KILLS A MAN

With his abdomen torn and lacerated as the result of a "practical joke," Stansiaus Keziel, 30 years old, 2383 South Wood street, is believed to be dying today at Mercy hospital.

Nearly all of the man's internal organs are ruptured from the force of a strong current of compressed air that was turned on him, it is alleged, by Peter Labetz, 22 years old, a fellowemploye in the engine room of Morris & Co., at the Union stock yards. Labetz is held at the New City police station.

GRAVE MENACE

'Charity Workers" "Discover" Fact Long Known to Labor Unions

(By United Press Associations.)
St. Louis, Mo., May 26.—"Unless rages of the lower paid workmen of the country are raised and certain par asitic industries abandoned, the stock tion, gave their testimony unblushingly in behalf of the big railroads that are now fighting the efforts of the locomotive firemen to secure an increase of wages before the federal board of arbitration.

Milwankee Stery Will Be

Unable to Live Properly

Dr. Ryan said the laborers of the country are underpaid, so much so that a great part of them are unable to live properly. As a remedy for this, the speaker urged the establishment of a minimum wage in a given community which would, he said, maintain and even increase the efficiency of the work-men. As for the method of establishing a minimum wage he cited precedents to show it would be perfectly reasonable for state legislatures to pass such measures creating state boards with the administrative power of fix-

ing the scale.
Prof. Robert C. Chapin of Beloit Col lege, Beloit, Wis., addressed the con-ference on much the same topic as did Dr. Ryan. Chapin declared a nation wide movement to raise wage scale has set in and will in all events put an end to the strife and practical star-vation through which employes of many industries are forced to go.

ASK BERGER TO WRITE A BOOK

Milwaukee, Wis., May 26.-Alderman

Milwaukee, Wis., May 26.—Alderman Victor L. Berger has received an offer from an eastern publishing house, requesting him to write a book on Socialism. The concern declares it wishes to put a modern book, dealing with existing conditions, on the market, and knows of no person better fitted for the work than Mr. Berger.

"I do not know if I shall try to comply with the request or not," said Mr. Berger. "Writing a book is a big thing. It would not be hard, as I have all the information needed at my fingers' onds. But I am crowded for time.

"It might do considerable to aid the cause, though, and even if there were no money in it and I thought it would benefit the Socialist party in this country, I would do it."

Fire Destroys Car Barn (By United Press Associations). Des Moines, Iowa, May 26.—Fire at an early hour today destroyed the barns of the Des Moines City Railway company at Second and Locust streets. The barns were valued at \$20,000, and twenty-three street cars, valued at \$115,000, were also destroyed. Haif a dozen linemen and cur men, asleep in the building, narrowly escaped death. The loss of the cars will badly cripple the service. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Makes Boot a Death Hood New York, May 26.—Frederick Luer an old street musician, killed himself in his Bowery lodging shortly before midnight, inhaling gas through a rub-

He bored a hole in the boot's sole inserted a gas tube in the hole, turne on the gas, then placed the top of the boot over his head. He had been dis-consolate since a truck on the Bowery smashed his cherished violin.

Snappy Tan Shoes

The price of this snappy tan shoe is absolute proof that it pays to trade at Ruppert's. Shoes of this grade leather and of equal workman hip sell elsewhere at from one to thre dollar more.

We have a house full of the handsomest tan shees you have ever seen, and all at prices that won't tax your purse.



Every Day Wants

Clothes Pins, 1 box, 60 dozen. Clothes Lines, 1 dozen, 50 ft. each. . 90c Scrub Brushes, 1 dozen Tampico. . . . 90c 2 in 1 Shoe Polish, per dozen cans. 85c Brooms, per dozen.....\$3.25 Toothpieks, 25 packages for90c White Envelopes, per 1,000 85c Jar Rubbers, per gross, best.....85c Jar Rubbers, per gross, good.....55c Yeast Foam, 18 packages.......... 65c Mason Jars, pints, 3 dozen for ... \$1.18 Mason Jars, quarts, 3 dozen for .. \$1.48

THE CO-OPERATIVE **BULK BUYERS AGENCY** Room 10, 180 E. Washington St., Chicago Goods shipped everywhere. Send for pr

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new designs. Continental 1238 NORTH ASHLAND AVENUE.

In the June Review (Ready May 30)

Mary E. Marcy tells something of the undercurrents at the Socialist Party Congress-things that did not get into print, and that will gladden the hearts of revolutionists everywhere. More in the July number.

how and why Stirton, McCarty and the other editors of Solidarity and the Free Press are imprisoned at Newcastle, Pa. George D. Herron tells the plain, ugly truth about Theodore Roosevelt as it has never been told before, and predicts what we

William D. Haywood, who knows about prisons himself, tells

must expect when he is elected president again. Economic Determinism and the Sacred Cows, a study by Mary

E. Marcy, combines science and humor in a delightful fashion. No Beans and Rice for Columbus is a concise story of recent happenings at the capital city of Ohio, with snapshots taken when

things were doing. Why Is a Comet? The question is answered in a style you will understand.

The Immigrant, by Eliot White, is a word-picture from life accompanied by photographs.

Accidents in the Steel Mills, illustrated, by Bertha Wilkins

A Socialist Reply to the Attacks of the Roman Catholic Church, by Dr. Thomas C. Hall. All these in the June INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST RE-

VIEW, with many other good things that you can't afford to miss.

A hundred large pages, 10 cents a copy, \$1.00 a year. Ten cents a copy, \$1.00 a year. For \$1.00, we will send you that Review four months and the Daily Socialist four months. For \$3.00 we will send you the REVIEW a year, the DAILY a year and the APPEAL forty weeks-all three for the price of the Daily alone.

Charles H. Kerr & Company, 118 West Kinzie St., Chivago

ERIE CAULDRON OF CAPITALISM

Pennsylvania City Has a Great Output and Low Wages

BY R. W. TILLOTSON (Written for the Daily Socialist)

Erie, Pa., May 26 .- Although nearly score of the most active members in the Socialist movement in Erie, including speakers and writers, have left for other parts of the country, thus leaving only a few of the English-speaking comrades at the helm, yet the party or organization continues to grow with a cer asinty.

The Socialist movement in Erie is composed of three affiliated branches English No. 1, Finnish No. 2, Polish No. 3; in addition to a branch at Girard and one in Corry, with a society in Greenfield, comprising the Local Erie County.

Jewish Branch Is Formed

A Jewish branch had been lately or ganized, also German and Italian branches. The good work started by these branches has not been lost though the organizations have disbanded. Besides these organizations, there are in Erie a Roumanian Socialist labor ring, and a Hungarian Socialist labor ring. An old Socialist Labor Party section atil exists in Erie, with a small Polish branch, but no trouble is experienced with the Socialist Labor Party men, as the spirit of working class unity is becoming more and more the issue. No. 1 branch owns and controls the publication of a semi-monthly paper, called "The Comrade," 173 E. 17th St. This is a four-page, standard size, paper, filled with bright and sharp articles from the pens of local writers. Its circulation is confined to the city mostthe circulation is confined to the city most.

by, and has been the party's most powerful weapon in the propaganda. It has lowing are the exact particulars according to the Socialist organ, "Le Peuhas circulated so extensively among the ple," of Brussels. Catholic workingmen of Eric that the Catholic Chronicle, published in Erie, has seen fit to publish on Sunday, May 7, the vilest and most false attack upon the party that has ever appeared in print for a long time. To this the local paper, The Comrade, made but one reply, the circulation of more literature among the Catholic workers, and dismissing the whole attack as but a triffing thing that was not even worth the trouble of a reply. As a result of the attack, more subscriptions are coming in at headquarters.

Took Up Politics

The activities of the Eric Socialists among the unions of Eric are indicated as they were never indicated at the meeting of the Central Labor Union on Wednesday night, May 4, at Labor Temple hall. On this night the com-munication from the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor on political action was taken up for discussion. The So-cialist delegates in the session arose to cialist delegates in the session arose to attack the call for a "Union Labor Party" one after another, Comrade Joseph Stain, from the machinists' union, leading the attack, and moving for the filing of the call for Union Labor Party candidates. He was rapidly followed by the other delegates who were Socialists, each one of them ripping the proposed "Labor Party" up the back, and showing the other members present that "the only working class party was the Socialist Party." To these arguments the old party delegates present could frame no answer, with present could frame no answer, with the consequence that in Eric there will be no Union Labor Party. It is planned be no Union Labor Party. It is planned that the labor unions of Erie will erect in a short time a large and comfortable labor temple, which will accommodate all the unions and Socialist societies of the city. The unions already own a fine large piece of property only one block from the business section, and have almost the required sum of money on

Strong Labor Paper

There is published in Erie a fine large weekly paper of eight pages, known as the Union Labor Journal, which is endorsed by all the unions and contains much Socialist writing, almost every issue carrying a special article from R. Hunter. Mr. R. Garren, the editor of the journal, is not a member of the party, but is a Socialist nevertheless.

Mr. Garren will undoubtedly be remembered by many of the old-time Socialists as having been connected with the old "Eric People," of which J. Wanhope, now editor of Wilshire's, was editor.

Eric is fast becoming one of the specific

Erie is fast becoming one of the great industrial centers of the nation. It is already noted for its low wages from already noted for its low wages from one end of the country to the other, and for having the largest output of bollers and engines of any city in the world. The gigantic plants of the Eric City Iron Works, Nagle Boiler and Engine Works, Ball Engine Works, Pennsylvania Works, and scores of other great shops producing other machinery. The General Electric Works, famous for their inhuman methods against their strikers in their plant in Schenectady, N. T., are at present constructing a N. Y. are at present constructing a plant east of the city, which will em-ploy 12,000 men, and add to the popula-tion 40,000 people. An idea of the sta-of the plant will be had from the fact tion 60,000 people. An idea of the size of the pant will be had from the fact that 38 miles of railroad tracks will be laid to connect the works together. Twenty great buildings, in size 800x16. They will be five feet, are being built. They will be five and six stories in height, and will cover a space of 350 acres.

Big Strike Some Day

Big Strike Some Day

The Socialists of Erie are keeping an eye to these great increases in the local industries and preparing in every manner for the education of the great masses of workers who will some day intilate a second McKee's Rock general strike. Such a belief is not exaggerated in Erie, shen one considers that the various boosting organizations are advertising the lowness of wages and the scarcity of "labor troubles," andere getting as a result the moving in of many outside industries; indeed it is freely said that that was one of the principal inducements for the General Electric Company. Some years ago one of the members of an outside industry contemplating removel to Erie was told that "plenty of men could be secured in I at 1.00 for the Milwaukee victory at the Milwaukee victory without injurs.

Big Strike Some Day

The International Federation of Workers and Employes of Cairo have united with the electricians, the rail. Workers and Employes of Cairo have united with the electricians, the rail. Workers and Employes of Cairo have united with the electricians, the rail. Workers and Employes of Cairo have united with the electricians, the rail. Workers and Employes of Cairo have united with the electricians, the rail was employes and the internation. The soul of the movement is in the young complex on the distortion. The soul of the movement is in the young complex on the international Federation of Workers and Employes of Cairo have united with the electricians, the rail was employes and the the dectricians, the rail was employes and the the objects and the electricians, the rail was employes and the the dectricians, the rail was employes and the hit proposes and the electricians, the rail way employes and the the dectricians, the rail was employes and the movement is in the young complex on the developes and the electricians, the rail way employes and the nell though employes of the movement is in the young complex of the movement is in the young complex of the movement is in the young complex of t

and the No. 1 branch was one of the first to send in congratulatory respects to the Milwaukee comrades. The party has put up a full ticket for the coming elections, the ticket being headed by the popular union machinist, Comrade George B. Allen of Corry, at which place another branch, called Corry No. 1, is in active swing. Comrade Allen is out for congress in the Eric and Crawford districts, and polled a thousand votes in Eric county alone when Debs. running for president at the last national campaign polled about 1,100 per last of the control of the con national campaign polled about 1,100 rotes in the city and county. The Eric comrades join in the new enthusiasm born part of the Milwaukee victory, part of the great labor strikes in Pennsylvania, and part of a natural solution of the strikes in Pennsylvania, and part of a natural Solution of the strikes in Solution in revival of activity which the real So-cialist never loses for a great length of time. The county committee meets on the first Wednesday of each month at 1321 Holland street. At this address the comrades coming through Eric will at any time find the county secretary, Comrade F. T. Gillis, who will appre-ciate a visit from outside comrades. Also Comrade G. W. McKean, editor of The Comrade, will be glad to meet comrades coming through Erie at his residence, 446 E. 7th street, at any time

SOCIALISTS IN FRENCH HOUSE ARE WORKERS

"Le Peuple," Belgian Paper, Prints Their Names and Tasks

The Paris "Times" publishes partic ulars as to the occupation of the Socialists that were elected in the recent election, which are not exactly correct and apparently are given in order to create a misleading impression. Fol-

There are 76 Socialist deputies in the chamber and 30 of them are working-men and employes as follows: Albert Poulain, Lauche, Nectoux, Voilin and Dumas, mechanics; Groussier and Walter, mechanical draughtsmen; Emil Faure and Colly, railroad employes Goniaux, Basly, Lamendin and Bouver miners; Cadenat, shoemaker; Lavaud postman; Goude, sallor; Lhoste and Le-cointe, printers; Manus, Delory and Ghesquiere, weavers; Dubled, metallur-gist; Rognon, wood carver; Rozlef, Bedouce and Quenin, bookkeepers; Dejeante, hat maker; Aubriot, Rouger Betoulle, clerks.

Seven Are Farmers

Seven are farmers and gardeners: Morel, Vigne, Reboul, Bouhy-Alex, Leandre, Sabin and Ducarouge. Three are tutors or school masters:

Raffin-Dugens, Roux-Costadaux, A ·Six are doctors and pharmacists; Dotsy, Mille, Selle, Barthe, Thivier and

Camelle, Boulsson, Brenler and Mistral Eight are professors of secondary or superior colleges: Jaures, Brizon, Albert Thomas, Tarbourlech, Fourment Cachin, Ellen Prevot and Myrens.

CAIRO HELD A

Ancient City of the Caliphs Saw Toilers March Cheering Socialism

(By Mail.)

Cairo, Egypt, May 1.-This year, for the first time in history, a May day celebration was held in the ancient city of the callphs on the shores of the Nile. Between three and four hundred people gathered, and, according to reports, marched through the streets bearing red banners and cheering for

This first demonstration for the cause of the modern proletariat in Egypt is, however, only the first indication of the awakening, since the Egyptians are yet scarcely affected by the industrial movement, and the strong development of the working-class has many obstacles to counteract

Remarkable Spectacle

The demonstration was nevertheless a remarkable spectacle that must have made a lasting impression on the onlooker. Here on the boundaries of the Islam and Christian world, for the first

Egyptian Unions

ON **BI**G CANAL

1915 Is Date Set for Opening of Panama Ship Channel

Sent by Washington Bureau, United Press Associations, W. W. Hawkins,

Washington, May 24.-The sixth year of the stupendous work of building a canal across the Isthmus of Panama to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans ended on May 3 and in that time o much has been accomplished that the costly waterway may be opened to the commerce of the world in 1914. The of-snat hed ficial estimate places it a year later in ter him. order that there may be no miscalcula-

The progress of the work may be seen in the important features of the canal. These are the cut through Culebra, the locks at Gatun, Miraflores and Pedro Miguel, the building of the Gatun dam and the creation of Gatun Lake.

The excavation record by years since

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	1907-190	8 .																		24.	15	17	26	7
	1908-190	9 .														,				38.	03	18	89	8
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Of the total remaining, the amount to be taken out by dredges is 29,232,652 cubic yards, and the amount by steam hovels is 38.827,617 cubic yards.

Record of Digging

Of the 18,051,278 cubic yards excavated in the Central Division, 14,888,427 cubic yards were taken from Culebra cut. The record of excavation in the cut since

May, 1904,	follows:	
May 1 to M	fay 1.	Cubic Yards
1904-1905		648,911
1905-1906		1.250,570
1906-1907	**************	4,861,895
1907-1908		11,285,217
1908-1909	****************	18,980,430
1909-1910		14,886,427
Total		46,913,450

There yet remain to be excavated rom Culebra cut 31,128,845 cubic yards and the work is advancing at the rate of 1,240,000 cubic yards a month, that being the average monthly excavation since May 1, 1909. The work of oredging is practically confined to the Atlantic and Pacific entrances of the canal.

The construction of the dam across

the Changes River at Gatun was continued during the year in three sections—the dry and hydraulic fill of the eastern half of the dam; the lining of the spillway with concrete; and the dry fill of the western section. Two parallel ridges of rock and earth stretch across the valley, from hill to hill, and between these ridges the hydraulic fill is being made. In the east half of the dam the hydraulic fill is at 53 feet above sea level, which is within 62 feet of the final height. In the western section the hydraulic fill has just been begun. Of the total of approximately 10,000,000 cubic yards of this fill to be made. 3,000,-000 cubic yards have so far been placed

All the old channels of the river are closed by the dam and the water is flow-ing through the spillway. Low water in Gatun Lake is at 10 feet above sea level, which is ten feet higher than the original surface of the river at Gatun.

Concrete Laid

The first concrete was laid in Gatun Locks with the permanent handling and mixing plant on August 24, 1999. Dur-ing the first four months of its operchanges suggested by the working conlitions, and by January 1, 1910, it had reached an efficiency not anticipated before July 1 of this year. An indicaion of the way in which the plant gradually found itself is given by the amount of concrete laid each month

day being from 8 to 13	i hours:
Month.	Cu. Ydi
August	1.25
September	12,25
October	29.37
November	30.27
December	
January	54,13
February	55,65
March	60.95
April	68,21
Total	
CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	CONTRACTOR

yards of concrete, and at Miraflores 1,565,000 cubic yards. At Miraflores the lock site is ready for the placing of concrete and preparations are in progress for the installation of the cantilever crane mixing and handling plant.

in both the locks at Gatun and Ped-ro Miguel the iron work is being placed as the concrete laying advances, a large quantity of the castings are on the isth-nus ready to be set, bids have been asked on the gates, and plans for the operating machinery are nearing com-pletion.

Hold Leper Suspect

(Br United Press Associations)
New York, May 26.—Suspected of being a leper, Saverio Marvelli, 19 years old, of Lorain, Ohio, is detained at the Hudson street hospital. The lad tried to board a ship for Messina, Italy, yesterday, but the surgeon turned him back. Physicians were summoned and the Italian's skin examined. The eruption on Marvelli's body had the appearance of leprosy.

Determined to Ornsh Pinns
St. Petersburg, Russia, May M.—The
council of ministers has decided not to
take into account the reply of the Pinland Diet, and, on the contrary, to put
into effect the project of the governsment toward the suppression of the independence of Finland.

WOMAN HITS BURGLAR WITH A ROLLING PIN

New York, May 26 .- "I think a burglar is dead in the court yard," de-clared Mrs. Dora Geitman, to two po-licemen attracted to her apartment on the third floor at 296 Delancey street,

the third floor at 296 Delancey street, today, by cries.

"I caught him in my room and hit him with a rolling pin and knocked him out of the window."

The amazed policemen stared at the woman who is not only young but good looking. Then they went down into the court yard and found a man lying there dead. The officers recognized him as Lewis Glatch, long suspected of being a leader of East Side thieves, They sent the body to the morgue in a patrol wagon and asked Mrs. Geitman for particulars.

man for particulars.

"I woke up about daylight," she said, "and saw a man looking over my jewelry, which was on the bureau. I jumped out of bed and threw a cuspidor at him. It knocked him down, but he immed up and grandal with but he jumped up and grappled with me. We struggled through the room into the kitchen and I dragged myself from him and slammed and locked the kitchen door, which was open. He ran into the bedroom toward the window opening on the fire escape and I sust hed the rolling pin and went after him. In front of the window I caught him again and hit him with the rolling pin. He went through the window carrying the glass with him and then I yelled for the police."

Glatch had "sneaks" on, and in his pockets was found jewelry which was from him and slammed and locked th

pockets was found jewelry which was later identified as belonging to Miss Bertha Berkenhalz, a boarder in the

Mrs. Geitman was not arrested.

BOOK TRUST IN LEGAL VICTORY

Judge Walker Knocks Out Law Which Protected School Children

Fixing of maximum prices of school books as provided in the 'Ettelson' bill passed in the last legislature was declared unconstitutional by Ju-Charles M. Walker in the decision Judge the suit of Paul Polzin, a taxpayer, to restrain the board of education from purchasing books of the Rand McNally ompany.

The court declared that the bill was discriminatory, without warrant in law and yold. He attacked the provision to force book sellers to register their books. The bill of Senator Ettelson was intended to prohibit discriminatory prices that publishers made on books in different cities.

What Court Held Some of the points in Judge Walker's

opinion follow:

"This law by its terms absolutely profibits the school board from adopting any text book at all for use in the public schools save those of 'heensed publishers' in this state. But it is shown and admitted that there are no licensed publishers in this state. Hence the board can adopt no text book whatever and at the same time combly with pinion follow

ever and at the same time comply with this law. There is no way of compelling publishers to be licensed.

"Compliance with the terms of the act necessarily and admittedly means the exclusion of all text books from the public schools.

"If the injunction asked could issue in this case, the public schools of the country of the injunction asked could issue in this case, the public schools of the

in this case, the public schools of Chi-cago and every school district in Illi-nois could be enjoined from using any school books at all."

Attorney Ettelson asked time to con

er with asociates in regard to appeal ng from the decision Ing from the decision.

The Ettelson law was enacted after a long fight on the extortion of the book trust, a combine which found the Chicago board of education "casy prey."

Ourtiss' Flight Postponed

Ibany, N. Y., May 26.—Because his machine has not been completely assem-bled and the weather was bad, Glenn H. Curtiss found it impossible to start this morning on his trip to New York by aeroplane to win the \$10,000 prize offered by the New York World. Curtiss announced he would not attempt the rip until the conditions were favor-

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION

John F. Tobin, Pres.

STAMP

Plays on the Stage BY S. J. SAMELOW

"THE NIGGER" PRESENTS RACE QUESTION TENSELY

"The Nigger," by Edward Sheldon, so high," quoting from memory line as the offering of the New Theater ompany last night. The company placed the race question before Chicago in the sympathetic light seen by the playwright, and in the style that characterizes an organization of the highest order. Wnile portions of the text are amateurish in execution, the subject is a worker, a man of useful occupation, summarized in tense situations, and the performance possessed all the attributes given in Senator Thos. R. Long's lines, of maturity and the power of authority. This even an ordinary scribe may record.

The play abounds in emotional me ments. But there are few moments of suspense The audience is bore brough stretches of the action. Flasher of passion play over parts of the perormance. Human suffering rises here ad there tempestuously. The finer elements of man-sympathy, duty, integrity, magnanimity, enter in large measures, but sentimentalism creeps in obtrusively and the melodramatic threatens to disrupt the general plan of the work. Blue penciling and condensation would invigorate the play very

thrilled throughout the performance. At noments the listeners were under the tress of passions. At intervals they yielded to heart yearnings. During the reading of the protracted and dilatory lines, they were visibly languid.

Separation Scene Distressful

Drama has rarely had a more dis essful scene than in the separation of hillip Morrow and Georgians Byrd. Morrow is the governor of a southern nate. . He learns that there is black need in his veins. Georgians is a outhern girl of the pristocratic class She is refined and educated. The two met in college and bore their early acquaintance in their hearts until what scepied the real passion for each other flamed forth in a mutual declaration of

But when he informs her of his anshuns his touch and wildly tears herself from his impassioned and halfcrazed grasp. He pleads, raves, threatens pervously, seizes her madly and she runs away in tempestuous fury. As the storms of her emotions subside, she rearns to the young governor, repenting yielding, appealing, avowing the yearn ings of her heart for him. He reminds ner of his inferiority as a member of the black race, but reason cannot sway her, she is all impulse, fire, passion burning desire, and falls in the man's arms to remain with him forever. Mor ow as governor is called upon to address a regiment of soldiers, and he announces that he would confess to them his origin. Georgiana yields again to impulse, accepting his contention that they are not in the same level that black is strongly in contrast with

Work of Actors Impressive

These are the characters as given by Mr. Guy Bates Post and Miss Annie Russell. The vigor of their parts impresses the speciator in spite of the sentimental scene in which the playwright

introduces them.

Does the author preach a moral?

First he reveals a condition. He places the hatred of the negro by fanatical southerners—fanatical on the race question—tensely. A lynching scene is in-corporated in the play poignantly con-vincing. The inhumanity of this cries out pityingly, as does the social extinetion of Morrow after it is revealed that negro blood flows through his veins. The subject is masterfully developed when it is shown that Philip Morrow's grandfather, the man guilty of the so-clal crime, sold the negro we wan who gave birth to the white man's child-the father of Philip. The lynching is behind the scene, suggested to the audience by a crouching negro, men de manding the victim, the appearance o soldiers and other details. to the people is in heart-rending, visual

Solution Lies in Two Sources The solution, the author points out lies in the improvement of the black race and in development of greater magnanimity in the white ruce. strong suggestion that the white man is not on a plane high enough to realize human equality. "I feel that we are

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories.

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Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

uttered by Georgiana Byrd when she decides to accept Morrow in spite of his "tainted" blood, "so high that we are in a plane by ourselves—only you and I.". This plane where white does no discriminate against black is reached by few, is the truth as it works itself out following the playwright logic to a conclusion. Make the a character appearing at the end of the play. "Throwing off the chains from the negro," quoong the senator from memory, "does not free him. "This is the first steps to liberty, but the real work of emancipation begins here."

The senator is a patriarchal, impres-

sive character who speaks in effective epigrams Mr. Lee Baker's make-up perhaps more that of a professor than a senator. But his work is that of vira senator. But his work is that of v tuoso. Slight weakness in the work Miss Russell is perceived in beginning her role with a southern brogue, and lapsing into northern English as the play proceeds. Her voice is very pleas

ing.

The play will be repeated at the matines of Wednesday

LASTERS QUIT; **CLOSE FACTORY**

Brett Shoe Company's Oppression Forces Crisis; Others Get Contracts

(SPECIAL TO THE DATLY SOCIALIST.) Hudson, Mass., May 26,-Fifty-two asters in the factory of E. M. Brett & Co., shoe manufacturers, are on strike for an increase in pay. With the lasters out, the entire factory is tied up and 250 other operatives are idle. Rumors that these workers are also being organized cannot be verified, but are probably true. But for the present such work is being done "on the quiet."

Lasters Organized

The lasters have organized lately because of the oppressive policies of the company. Many more men are employed than are necessary to do the The result was that frequently all the work in sight was cleaned up by 2 o'clock, and the rest of the day fep-resented lost time. Lasters were averaging \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

No attempt has been made to import strike-breakers. The shoe business is dull and the company seems willing to shut down temporarily, evidently hoping to starve the men out.

The Game Then

It is not generally known, but it is said on undoubted authority, that when a certain shoe concern in St. Louis, Mo., some time since, had trouble with its hedp, that firm's orders were made up in the Brett shop. It is possible that the game will now be worked the "other end to," and St. Louis workers will be



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BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ

The following books form almost a complete library of modern scientific and sociological thought. They should be in the hands of every Socialist and progressive thinker:

THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. By William Boelsche; translated by Ernest Untermann. This book tells in detail, in a clear, simple style, illustrated by pictures, just how the descent of man can be traced back to the animals composed each of a single cell. It is up to date and gives the latest discoveries in science. It is THE book on the subject. Cloth, 50 cents.

GERMS OF MINDS IN PLANTS. By R. H. France; translated by A. M. Simons. This book tells in a charming and entertaining style how not only dumb animals, but also plants receive impressions from the outside world and use the data thus obtained to modify their movements, just as humans do. Cloth, 50 cents.

THE TRIUMPH OF LIFE. By William Boelsche; translated by May Wood-Simons. This book is even more interesting than the "Evolution of Man," by the same author. It tells of the struggle of life against its physical environment, and introduces a wealth of scientific detail. Cloth, 50 cents.

PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM. By Charles H. Vail. This is the most successful summary of Marxian Socialism ever written by an American author. It covers every phase of the subject. Cloth, \$1.00.

ANCIENT SOCIETY. Researches in the Lines of Human Progress from Savagery Through Barbarism to Civilization. By Lewis H. Morgan. This epoch-making and much-quoted book enunciates the law of historical materialism familiar to all Marxian students. Cloth, 570 pages, \$1.50.

HE ANCIENT LOWLY. A History of the Ancient Working People from the Earliest Known Period to the Adoption of Christianity by Constantine. By C. Osborne Ward. Cloth, 2 vols.,

THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY, PRIVATE PROPERTY AND THE STATE. By Frederick Engels. The author has summa ized and popularized the information given more fully in Morgan's "Ancient Society," and has added many important facts. Cloth 50 cents.

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ABOR'S PRESS

Dodd Bili Aids Journals Printed by Unions; Lowden and Stafford Opposed

(By Pan-American Press.)
Washington, D. C., May 26.-Forced to action by the storm of protest raised by the labor and fraternal press against postoffice department's ruling which virtually threatened to wipe out as a great number of these publications were concerned, the house committee on postoffice and post roads has at last agreed to favorably report the Dodds bill.

What Bill Provides

ing and at the same time obtain entry as second class matter was denied by the postoffice authorities through its mouthpiece. Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General Travers.

Under the proposed Dodds bill the circulation of labor and fraternal papers through the mails is limited to members, subscribers, exchanges, and ten per cent of such circulation as sample copies.

Will Be Replaced

Will Be Replaced

Two particularly 'bad actors' have been mainly responsible for the lengthy holding up of this bill in the sub-committee; one of these is Stafford, of Wisconsin, whose home town of Milwaukee is preparing to replace him at the next election with a bona fide representative of labor, and the other is Lowden of Illinois, a man ever ready to play the game of the Cannon machine.

Legislative committees from the fra-ternal societies, the American Federa-tion of Labor, and railroad brother-hoods, acting through their chairmen, Stove D. Williams, editor of The Mod-ern Maccabes; Arthur E. Holder, of the A. F. of L.; H. E. Wills, of Locomo-tive Engineers; A. A. Roe, of Locomo-tive Fremen, have so persistently "kept after" the evanive members of this house committee that the bill was fin-ally wrenched from the grip of Staf-ford and Lowden and sent on its way to the house by Murdock, Bell and Small.

It is a fact, well known to Washing

It is a fact, well known to Washing-ton but faintly comprehended by the average American citizen, that a bill without an active lobby behind it is as

MAN SHOT;

One man is dving at the People's hos pital from a bullet wound and a brotherin-law is under arrest at the Twentysecond street police station as a result what is believed to have been the latter's attempt to protect the victim's wife and child during a burglar scare at midnight at their home, 2216 Went-

Michael Ittalino, 21 years old, was shot down as he vainly attempted to arouse his wife and relatives, at the does of his home. As he knocked and rattled the front door, demanding admission, a window was raised on the second floor. The next tastant there was a flash, followed by the discharge of a revolver, and Ittalino fell, probably mortally wounded.

MINE BOSSES SPLIT FORCES

St. Louis, Mo., May 26 .- Secession in the ranks of the Illinois Coal Operators' association was made possible at a meet ing of mine owners in the Bellevill district, at the Mercantile club.

Operators in Districts No. 5 and No. 3 decided to send four delegates from each district association to Springfield fer with representatives of the s United Mine Workers on a new They thus would end the strike that has been in progress since April 1. These committees have no power to close contracts.

This action follows the conference at

Peoria last week between the Illinois operators and the miners, which resulted in no agreement.

Have Too Few Clerks

Have Too Few Clerks
(Hy United Press Associations)
Washington, May 26.—The elerical force of the Interstate Commerce commission is entirely insufficient even to compare the incressed railroad rates made since the Hepburn act was passed, declared Senator La Follette when he resumed his speech on the railroad bill in the senate.

"I now intend to show," said La-Follette, "that instead of rates advancing month by month and year by year, at they have steadily done since 1897, when railroad consolidation became effective, they should have been reduced. Every economic reason shows they should have declined instead of advancing. The ability of the carriers to handle the traffic at a greatly diminished expense has increased. The railroads have had unlimited power to make discriminatory rates for short hauls. They have located traffic centers and selected the sites where cities must be built."

The Hustlers' Column | Cliarmakers | CITY IS RICH

The Biggest of All Efforts

The Riverview Park press picnic offers that opportunity for which we have been waiting more than three years. It offers a chance to put the Daily Socialist squarely on its feet.

Right here it is necessary to say that it is not there yet by any means. Every possible scheme has been tried, and every nerve strained to avoid any calls for help, and to keep the paper moving forward and IT IS MOVING FORWARD. But it is not yet beyond the DANGER POINT.

There are debts that threaten death. There are crises still to be met that will need great united effort.

But all these crises can be forestalled, all the hard struggles can be put behind if EVERY SINGLE FRIEND OF THE PAPER the right of second class entry as far LIFTS TO THE LIMIT ON THIS ONE UNDERTAKING.

> It is possible to sell a hundred thousand tickets for this day. There are that many people in Chicago who would be glad to enjoy the opportunities that will be offered.

Mayor Seidel will make his first great public speech since elec-The Michigan representative's measure provides, in brief, that all periodicals, published by fraternal societies having a membership of not less than one thousand persons, or by trades unions, shall be admitted to the mails as second class matter and shall have the sight to carry advertising.

Mayor Seidel will make his first great public speech since election. It will be his report of the work of the first Socialist mayor in a large American city.

The tickets themselves will include admission to the park, regularly twenty-five cents sight to carry advertising.

right to carry advertising.

It will be remembered that the right additional, and fifty cents' worth of concessions—a total value of of these periodicals to carry advertising and at the same time obtain entry

This is the bargain which the seller of these tickets will have

Now the Daily Socialist proposes to offer some further inducement to the Hustler who goes out with these tickets.

First: The Daily for the day after the picnic will be the biggest and best number ever issued. We will not be disappointed in any calculation this time, as we were on the May Day number, for those who are to prepare the articles are all within reach. It will be a great Milwaukee number, but totally different from the previous one. We will tell you all about it tomorrow.

Second: There should be at least 100,000 copies of this edition distributed in Cook county alone. To make this easy the Daily Socialist will give to each BRANCH that disposes of FIFTY tickets, a bundle of FIVE HUNDRED COPIES. If you wish to help build up your branch get your tickets from the secretary and help to distribute these bundles. Tickets so sold will not count on the INDI-VIDUAL SUBSCRIPTION PRIZES described below, but will on the "Sweepstakes."

Third: Individual Subscription prizes will be as follows: For every five tickets sold by individuals, a local subscription card good for one month in the city of Chicago will be given. This should add 45 Years, at Present Rate. two thousand new subscribers within two weeks. Only tickets procured at the office of the Daily Socialist will count on this offer and the subscription card is not given until the money is paid for the five tickets

Fourth: There are a few copies of the "History of the Daily Socialist" left. These were not intended to be sold or disposed of, but since the Chicago Socialists had no opportunity to get them in the original distribution we believe that everyone will agree that it is no more than fair that these few should be used now to help the paper. While these last one will be given for every TEN TICKETS THAT ARE SOLD. This is in addition to the subscription card gent consumptives in the United States prize, but it will last but a few days before these copies are gone. They are to help the "hurry up" sale.

Fifth: In addition to these prizes which everyone can obtain there will be a series of splendid "Sweepstake" prizes for those who sell the most tickets. In determining these prizes all tickets sold, whether obtained from the branch secretary or the Daily Socialist direct, will be counted. So be sure to obtain a receipt from your secretary for the number sold. There will be enough of these prizes to make it worth while to spend much of your time from now until the pienic selling tickets.

Here, then, is a big, broad, comprehensive scheme in which every person can find a place.

FIND YOUR PLACE AND HELP TO MAKE THINGS

Vermillien, Indiana
Kioppenstan, Indiana
F. Chevillot, Michigan
D. Johnson, West Virginia
H. Ches, Hilmon
F. Ches, Hilmon
F. Ches, Hilmon
F. Ches, Minnesota
G. Halbrooks, New Mexico.
Schindler, Chilingia
F. Latimer, Hilmon
F. Latimer, Minnesota
DeBoer, Minnesota
DeBoer, Minnesota
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Employes at Two Factories Cause Boss to Install **Educational Plan**

The story appearing in the Chicago American and the Daily News of yesterday with reference to the daily read-

The plan was first instituted by the employes themselves and was then adopted by Mr. Newlander. The plan of installing a reader was not for the purpose of obtaining better results in the quality and the amount of work, but for the education and enlightenment of the workers. This is the first time that a "reader" has been employed in the factories of this country and the plan is meeting with great apand the plan is meeting with great ap proval on the part of the workers.

Socialist Is' Read

The name of the reader at the Van Loo factory is Miss Ethel Vipon. Each of the workers contributes 25 cents a of the workers contributes 25 cents a week and the owner of the factory, enweek and the owner of the factory, en-tering into co-operation with the em-ployes, contributes three dollars a week. In the morning the Chicago Daily So-cialist receives chief attention; edito-rials and news items are carefully pe-rused. Baseball stories, which the Am-erican misstates, do not receive any at-tention. In the afternoon the "read-er" selects standard literature. Such authors as Gorky, Tolstoi, Zola, Spar-

authors as Gorky, Tolstoi, Zola, Spar-go and Robert Ingersoll are the favor-ite authors. The "reader" is seated on a raised dais commanding the entire room and she is plainly heard while the employes are at work. The plan has been in operation for the last two

PLACE TO DIE

Needed to Furnish Hospital Beds

(By United Press Associations.) New York, May 26.—At the presen rate of progress it will be forty-five years before sufficient hospital accommodations are provided for all the indigent consumptives in the United States, according to a report made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis today. There were furnished last year 7,000 beds, but more are urgently needed and a campaign has been started to increase the total in the United States to 35,000 by tone

New York state leads in the number of beds, having 5,476; Massachusetts second, with 2,403; Pennsylvania third, with 2,347; Colorado fourth, with 1,489, and New Mexico fifth, with 1,004.

LHUKUH VILWO 10c. Not Guilty! A Play in Three Acts. Socialist Songs With Music. By

New York, May 26.—Bolton Hall, lawyer and suthor and son of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall, has sent an upon letter to the general assembly of the presbyterian church, rebuking that body for its attitude in regard to the Jeffries-Johnson fight. He says in part:

"While in every big city young girls are snatched away to lives of slavery, while all over the land little children are worked to death in our factories, while the monopolies put prices so high as to increase these shrieking evils, is it possible that the church can find nothing more serious to attack than a prize fight, already sufficiently well advertised?

"It certainly makes any one indignant who has eyes to see or even a heart to feel that the great presbyterian church assembly devotes its valuable time and energy to a prebably harmless fight between two roughs.

Holds Owners Liable

Albany, N. Y., May 26.—The state senate today passed the Perkins bill making officers and directors of racing associations criminally responsible if betting is permitted on grounds controlled by them. The bill has already passed the assembly and as it was recommended by Governor Hughes it is sure to become a law.

ommended by Governor Hughes it is sure to become a law.

Under the present law if racing associations post notices prohibiting gambling their directors are not individually responsible. The new law will compel officers of the racing associations, if they want to escape presecution for maintaining gambling houses, to police their tracks and prevent betting.

Automobile Races

AND ALSO POOR

Protest came from various sources yesterday when it was learned that the city having \$19,000,000 on hand in the banks drawing \$2 per cent opened bids for a loan of \$500,000. The loan was advertised as on city bonds for "current" city expenses. Only four financiers sent in figures, and not one of them offers to accept the city's bonds at par.

The city is acceiving two per cent interest on the funds in reserve, but the bidders demand 41.2 for the mon-

the bidders demand 4 1.2 for the mon-ey advanced to the city, with a dis-count of three-tenths of one per cent of the face value of the bonds. This discount means a "rake off" on

ings that are being conducted at New-lander's eigar factory, 49 Franklin street, contains a misrepresentation of the facts.

Done by Employes

The plan was first instituted by the employes themselves and was then adopted by Mr. Newlander. The plan of installing a reader was not fer the purpose of obtaining better results in the quality and the amount of work, but for the education and enlightenpire July 1.

Dope Fiend Causes Big Fire

(By United Press Associations.)
Fort Smith, Ark., May 26.—After dynamiting several buildings the fire dynamiting several buildings the fire which destroyed the greater part of Wister, Okla., forty-five miles from here, was declared to be under control early today. The fire originated from a cigaret dropped by a cocaine fiend. Twenty-five business buildings were destroyed and a part of the residence section. The drug fiend perished in the fire, but so far as known no other lives were lost. The loss will exceed \$100,000.

Joins Rockefeller Staff

for the past five years secretary of the Harvard corporation, has resigned to become business manager of the Rocke-feller Institute for Medical Research in

MARKETS

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Max. 31, 2342 Ward: May 22, Anna, 28, 2552 Fillmore; May 24, rry, unknown: May 16, g. Charles, 19, 46 E. Michigan st.f

witkow, Jacob, 26, 1113 S. Lincoln; May 18 olinski, George, 31, 8819 Commercial av.; May 22.

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1513-15 Jackson Park terrace, 2 story brick apartment, William Landow, 2 324 N. 44th court. 2 story frame flat, Gustav Eriksen.

22 E. 110th st. 2 story frame flat, John Novak.

152 Washies Joseph Stehno

1 tr. E. Sawyer sw. 2 story brick flat. W. Judges

1 st. Sawyer sw. 2 story brick cottage, Harry Dawney

155 E. 80th place, 1 story brick cottage, Harry Dawney

156 N. Hamilia sw. 2 story brick flat. John Gustaveon

156 N. Hamilia sw. 2 story brick flat. Anton Ties

161 Hunors st. Da story frame residence, Joseph Fallous

162 E. Elbridge her. Wester, 165 St. Carpenter st. 15 story frame cottage, William Ahrens

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

BUSINESS DIRECTORY DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE & BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Autobiography of Adelheid Popp

(Continued from yesterday.) My mother and brother did not want to consent to this.

My mother and brother did not want to consent to this. It was remarkable. My mother, who always was so thoughtful about rearing me to be a respectable girl, who was always giving me lessons and warnings not to talk to men, "only ".th him who will be your husband, should you talk confidentially," she impressed upon me; but in this instance she was against me.

Mother and brother called me eccentric. A Mes wasn't anything bad, and it in addition to it I was to receive more wages it would be foolish to give up the position. Finally my books were again made responsible for my "eccentricity," and my mother became so angry about my "stubbornness," that all my borrowed sacred treasures, "The Book for All," "Over Land and Sea," "Chronicle of the Time"—for "thus far" I was in literature already—were thrown outdoors."

ture already—were thrown outdoors.*

I. indeed, hunted them all together again, but on that evening I did not dare to read, although otherwise I was allowed to read longer on a Saturday.

That was a dreary Sunday! I was in the most oppressed mood, and over and above this I was solded the whole day loss.

the whole day long.
On Monday my mother awakened me as usual, and insisted, as she started to her work, that I should make no blunder, but rather remember that in a few days it would be Christmas. I went forth; I wanted to conquer myself, and, notwithstanding everything, go to work. I got as far as the door of the factory; then I

I had such an unspeakable dread of unknown dangers that I rather preferred to starve than to have to endure disgrace. For everything that had happened ap-peared to me dishonorable—the kiss and the reproaches of the working girls.

the working girls.
In addition, I was told that one of the working girls always stood in particular favor with the traveling man, and, indeed, different ones, so that when a new one came that pleased him better she stepped into the place of the preceding one.

And, to all appearances, I was selected to take this position from now on. Therefore, I was greatly fright-ened. I had read so much in the books of temptations and unfortunate girls that I imagined things might hap-

pen to me. Consequently I did not go to work.

But what should I do? At first, I again hunted work;
I would have taken anything that would have offered itself, but no new laborers are required three days before Christmas. I wandered about the streets, and as evening came I went home at the accustomed hour. I did not have the courage to confess that I had not been in the factory. Both of the following days I did the same

All endeavors to find work were unsuccessful. Utter desperation overpowered me, and then I again hoped that some accident night help me. It was only a matter of scarcely two gulden, since it was not a whole working

I had read so much about the omnipotence of God, of left at the right time, of the reward of virtue and sim-liar things, that I persuaded myself that for me there would also be help. Hence I kneeled before the altar in fervent prayer, and then I went upon the street again with searching gaze: I might again find a purse and take

more money home than they expected.

I went where the women stood trickly crowded around the fish stands to buy for the evening. Although I did not know how fish tasted, there came to me in my de-

spair no desire therefor. I wanted money spair no desire therefor. I wanted money only. Mad-thoughts, from whose performance I shrank back, agi-tated my mind. The afternoon came. The people has-tened homewards with their packages, to prepare happy hours for their loved ones. It was already time to stop work everywhere, and I was awaited at home also. But where could I get money?

Where could I get money?

There came to me still another thought. I had an augst, who was in the service of a countess; this aunt was for us the essence of all distinction; her position with the countess lady obtained for her that nimbus. city aunt', was for us always something sole when she visited us sometimes we paid her

highest homage.

She was considered very pious, and the church to which she always went received from her a great deal of money. I now hoped for help from her. I did not find her at home: she was at church. I searched for her there; she had already gone. I kneeled down at the altar and prayed, amidst tears and sobs, that God and the holy saints might induce my aunt to be favorable toward me. When I now think of it! I needed scarcely two gulden, and all my sorrow and worry would have been over! Then I did not know how much money was spent unnecessarily—how many people live in superabundance while others waste away in poverty.

abundance while others waste away in poverty.

At that time I did not yet know this difference or I did not think about its injustice. I considered everything as an unchangeable arrangement, which was so ordained by God.

hours and all the sorrows of my childhood and youthful years I have never forgotten. And still always, in spite of the many years which have passed since then, I cannot pass by crying children without asking them the cause of their tears. Yet when a working girl I gave many an hour's reward of labor to strange crying children who upon the streets had told me of their needs

I did not find any sympathy. My plous aunt, whom at last I met, treated me, to be sure, to coffee and cake, but when I finally dared make my request known, she remained hard and proof against my entreaties. advised me decidedly to go home now, since it was Christmas eve and they would be expecting me. I begged and cried; it did not touch her. With devout

precepts she denied me every help; every person must bear with humility what he brings upon himself, was her last word. Thus again I stood upon the street. There were now fewer people to be seen, but the windows were radiant with brilliant lights and I could already see many

a decorated cedar tree.

I did not want to go home under any consideration.

What could I say, then! Now, my conduct of the last what could I say, then? Now, my conduct of the last few day; appeared to me as a great wrong, which it would be impossible to confess. Then I represented to my-elf, the distress of my mother—my poor, troubled nother, who had to figure upon every kreutzer, and who had so much faith in me. Could I now give her so much pain and disappointment? My repentance and my anxiety continually became greater. Had I only conquered myself and remained in the factory, I said to myself. Now everything came to me as an exaggregation: my Now everything came to me as an exaggeration: my fear of the traveling man, my modesty before the work-ing girls, and my concern about my respectability. By this time I only felt how pleasant it would be if I could go home with my wages. I turned into the direction of the river, and imagined that it would be angles to the the river, and imagined that it would be easier to jump into the water than to go home with my guilt.

(To be continued.)

THE PRISONER

From the point of view of the Social-Democrat, whose ideal is the free self-governing individual in a Collective society, what should be our treatment

self-governing individual in a Collective society, what should be our treatment of the anti-social individuals, the inebriates, degenerates, and irresponsibles!

In the first place, as some of the more intelligent of our prison governors point out, there must be a sorting process carried on in what they ironically call the ''dustbia' of society—the modern prison.

Then thorough inquiries must be made into the life-histories of the prisoners; and we must insist that while prisoners are being detained on remand, and while such inquiries are being made, they shall be properly fed and housed, and shall be indust fally employed.

All the physically and mentally weak must be removed to various grades of farm colonies, and kept there by the community, either for life, or until any of them may be sufficiently recovered to return to society. The results of the lately tried Borstal system on the physique and moral nature of the juvenile-adult prisoners of this country have been most striking and encouraging; and the officials draw particular attention to the beneficial effects of gymnastic exercises on the young and physically undeveloped criminal.

sging; and the officials draw particular attention to the beneficial effects of gymnastic exercises on the young and physically undeveloped criminal.

The common sense of the matter is, of course, to give the boys these advantages before they become criminals; but capitalism, which is stupid as well as unjust, prefers to work on the principle of "cure being better than prevention." Our school curriculum must include education and training for citizenship; both for teaching the wealthy and privileged classes to "render unto the people the things that are the people's," and, for restoring to the children of the people a feeling of social self-respect, and of a right to a material share in the wealth and life of the community.

We must agitate to put an end to imprisonment for debt, and for the abolition of flooring in our prisons, and of capital purishment. Prisons must be grad-

tion of flogging in our prisons, and of capital punishment. Prisons must be grad-ually transformed into industrial workshops, where labor is carried on in association, where trades are taught, and wages, over and above the expenses

of the prisoner's maintenance, can be earned.

Every prisoner must be looked upon as a potential reformed member of society, who may (as did those who in the old days were transported to our Australian Colonies) find in a new environment and more congenial surroundings. that stimulus to right social conduct which helps to make men and women useful nembers of society.

An ordinary model prison that I went over in Budapest had cells far large

An ordinary model prison that I went over in Budapest had cens far larger and very superior to those of Holloway; the floors were boarded, there were large double French windows, opening inside so as not to interfere with the iron bars outside; the prison utensils were of cuamel or china, an advance on the horrible insanitary tin cans and wooden spoons used in England; and the

prisoners worked in association in large airy rooms and workshops.

We must also agitate that persons found guilty of political offenses, whether they be men or women, should have different treatment from the ordinary criminals. In no country, not even in Russia, are political offenders treated by

law so harshly as in England.

I have seen in Hungary and in France the rooms inside the prison enclosures where political prisoners reside. They are well furnished, and the prisoners can pass their time reading, writing, and studying; they can receive friends, and are allowed a reasonable time for exercising by themselves in the prison yard. They wear their own clothes, and their friends supply them with food from

A young Russian girl who came to stay with me after suffering three terms

They wear their own clothes, and their friends supply them with food from outside.

A young Russian girl who came to stay with me after suffering three terms of imprisonment on remand, on suspicion of having helped organize trade unions on a political basis, described the cells in a St. Petersburg prison as having windows that would open, and as having water laid on to each cell, so that a daily bath was possible. Some of the cells were large, and held two or three prisoners. One of her prison mates was a sculptor, who obtained wax, and occupied her time in modeling.

There was a good library of books, constantly replenished by the prisoners, and my friend amused herself by teaching English through the medium of some of the English books she found in the library.

As I have already pointed out, the greater part of our laws have for their object the protection of private property, and the maintenance of the property system; whilst, as Kropotkin says: "A large portion of our criminal laws are for the purpose of keeping the workman subordinate to the employer, so as to ensure to the latter a successful exploitation of the said workman." Any suggestions, therefore, for mitigating the stupidity or cruelty of the existing prison system are merely palliatives, and can never touch the root of the matter.

Only a complete sweeping away of the present economic system, and the substitution of a system giving to everyone access to the means of life, can finally empty workhouse, prison and slum, and help to build up a co-operative commonwealth in "England's green and pleasant land."

The process of renewed social life will possibly be long and tedious, for the nulearning of the lessons, forced by centuries of industrialism and of competitive trading on a whole population, will take the least evolved among its their country's good," now lead the way as pioneers in social and industrial legislation, and where a sense of social responsibility is growing much more the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the nation are fed

You Can't Change Human Nature

The women who march today in the why the king's horse and dog were for just suffrage, probably read in yesterday afternoon's papers, or in the

terday afternoon's papers, or in the papers of this morning, that in the funeral procession of King Bedward VII "behind the casket, upon which rested the imperial symbols, followed the king's charger, while his favorite terrier was led by a Highland soldier upon the funeral ensign."

After the procession the king's charger and his favorite terrier went back to the stable and the kennel. At one time, and it is not so many hundred years ago, the soldiers who led them would have slaughtered them on the late king's grave. In the spirit world late king's grave. In the spirit world have slaughtered them on the late king's grave. In the spirit world have slaughtered them on the late king's grave. In the spirit world have slaughtered them on the late king's grave. In the spirit world have slaughtered them on the late king's grave. In the spirit world have slaughtered them on the late king's grave. In the spirit world have slaughtered the late king's grave. A strong effort is to be made to se-would have slaughtered them on the cure the opposition of the farmers to late king's grave. In the spirit world human nature. The one party that is to be the horse and the dog would have it getting for this further change—and it kept the king company and would have organized labor.

The former is new taxed to support the formed on earth.

The farmer is now taxed to support widows and orphans, cripples and paupers produced by the manufacturing industries. He is taxed to convict and support the criminals and the insane that directly and indirectly result from our barbaric employers' liability laws and decisions of the courts.

The farmer will be told that he will have his farm confiscated if a man on a mover or a threshing machine is the Socialist party. He in the suffrage advocates today. But suffrage is only one of the things in those times not so remote, would have so remote, would have the suffrage is only one of the things in the suffrage is only one of the things those times not so remote, would have the suffrage is only one of the things in the suffrage is only one of the things their increased also the king's wives. They would not have come back from the entermination of the courts.

The farmer will be told that he will have been slaughtered on his grave.

Now the change that has come over the funeral of King Edward is one that

would have been grave.

Now the change that has come over humanity in this matter is one that none should miss. We have a ceremony that to most persons is meaningless, or at the best is intended simply to arouse patriotic or pathetic emotions. The sight of the king's horse tions. The sight of the king's horse and dog moved many to tears.

Lunch at the Silk Mill BY FLORENCE SANVILLE. Secretary Pennsylvania Cousumers League, in Harper's.

I have implied that the eating of the

other women marchers will be thrown away unless they fall in with the So-cialist women and work for the same things.—New York Call.

can be further increased in m ciety and industry. The Socialist we are working for it. The work of

man nature changes and that the changes are usually in the line of prog-

At a recent tea party, where the fare I have implied that the eating of the midday meal is a very haphazard operation. Only in the rarest cases is a separate lunch room provided. In a study of thirty-two factories in a single industry we found just two that did so. The dinner "hour" is almost universally a half hour, so that only the few girls who live practically at the factory door are enabled to go home.

Those who are left have at their disposal within the mill a sest on the oily "I have a definite purpose in view."

At a recent tea party, where the fare provided could not, by any stretch of courtesy, be termed palatable, a guessing same was instituted, and the winner was asked what she wanted as a prize. Where the fare provided could not, by any stretch of courtesy, be termed palatable, a guessing same was instituted, and the winner was asked what she wanted as a prize. Where the fare provided could not, by any stretch of courtesy, be termed palatable, a guessing same was instituted, and the winner was asked what she wanted as a prize. Where the fare provided could not, by any stretch of courtesy, be termed palatable, a guessing same was instituted, and the winner was asked what she wanted as a prize. Where the fare provided could not, by any stretch of courtesy, be termed palatable, a guessing same was instituted, and the winner was asked what she wanted as a prize. Where the fare provided could not, by any stretch of courtesy, be termed palatable, a guessing same was instituted, and the winner was asked what she wanted on the winner was asked what she wanted as a prize.

"Why did you ask for that extend of the very bad cake which had been served.

"Why did you ask for that stuff?" a disappointed and still hungry youth asked her. "You know very well it isn't fit to eat."

I have a definite purpose in view."

"I have a definite purpose in "I have a definite purpose in view."
answered the young lady, carefully placing the piece of cake where there would
be no possibility of her forgetting it. "I
mean to make my husband est it—if
mecessary, to force it down his throat,
crumb by crumb, and thus convince
him that som where in the wide, wide
world there is in even were cook than
he imagines." I have dended young

this wholesome factory situated on a bed fered.

I recall one factory situated on a bed of fine coal dust between two railroad tracks. The sole choice lay between a seat on the coal heap in the blaze of the sun or on the oily floor of the mill in an atmesphere where the noise of the machinery gave no possibility of governments.

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tutions for the protection and support of the

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For Home Dressmakers

the facts. We have not been reformed by the dregoful revelations made by Stead—for the traffic is still going on. Mr. Rockefeller asks for information for the grand fury from "any citizen or officer, or other person, having infor-mation on traffic in women for immoral

We will tell you, Mr. Rocke eller, the oriminal responsible for it all. Here's your evidence, not as to specific sales, but as to the agency which has kept this increasing thing going for twenty this increasing thing going for twenty years after the Stead revelations, for twenty centuries before the Stead revelations, and will keep it going a row and miserable lives that drive girls to a desperation in which they listen to the stories of the procuresses.

making a fight against the awful traffic in young girls which W. T. Stead exposed in the Pall Mall Gazette twenty Tribute to the Modern Babylon." Not earth yields abundance for all, but a

Here's Your Evidence, Foreman Rockefeller

Have you laid the flattering unction to your soul that this is because the daughters of the poor are made of

8692

The whits slave grand jury in New report—unless it is indicted and con-ork, under John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as victed and executed. York, under John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as victed and executed.

You, Mr. Rockefeller, are in position slave traffic and in a generation it will slave traffic and in a generation it will

your grand jury, but you alone, as an few men, by ownership of the plane individual. We have grown more catious in twentry years—for we are not shocked as You have noticed that the evidence of wealth as it flows from the mill of them. We have grown more broadlaid before you shows the victims of this labor, and leave for laborers only the minded in twenty years—for we are sending nobody to jail for publishing of very poor families." Have you ence under the awful competition of the facts. We have not been reformed thought why this is, Mr. Rockefeller? landlessness, unprivilege, disinheritance, set meager share which suffices for exist-is as ence under the awful competition of weak

barehandedness.
Of all these monopolies, Mr. Rockefel-ler, you and your house are the chief. r daughters of the poor are made of ler, you and your house are the chief.

If you would only learn that you are reaping your millions where others have sown, and that you are eating the because they are poor.

Cure poverty, and you make it possible for young men to marry and lead wholesome sexual lives, instead of lives which finally make them the customers of this devil's trade. have sown, and that you are eating the bread of a world in the sweat of other men's brows, and as a Christian man act on that knowledge, you could, by devoting your power to the spread of intellectual light, give an impetus to the cause of industrial and economic freedom that would cure white siavery

by curing poverty.

Here's your evidence, Mr. Rockefeller Whom will you indict?-The Evening World, Knoxville, Tenn.

Farmers' Library

and decisions of the courts.

The farmer will be told that he will have his farm confiscated if a man on a mower or a threshing machine is killed. The damages will swamp him. The writer heard a well-known journalist of Portland feeding that canned dope to an assembleage of farmers in Baker country last fall.

county last fall.

The endeavor to line up the farmers against the employers' liability law is proceeding on the assumption that the farmer is a fool, and will help the big employers to fatten their dividends from the blood of their workers.

The farmer who never employs any help except a few weeks in the year need not worry about the employers' liability law, nor make of himself a catspaw to help the big mills avoid paying for workingmen needlessly crippled and killed.—Portland Labor

UNINFLAMMABLE CELLULOID

"Great mystery! Fifty vic

paying for workingmen needlessly crippled and killed.—Portland Labor Press.

One of the great drawbacks to the general use of celluloid has always been its great infammability. At a sitting of the Academy of Sciences, held recently, however, Prof. Armand Gautier gave an account of a method by which celluloid can be rendered non-inflammable. Celluloid is made by a mixture of nitrocelluloid and and camphor, in the manufacture of which a temporary solvent of alcohol and ether is used. The process explained by Prof. Armand Gautier, on hehalf of Dr. Clement Botrelle, involves

rest.

Some of my most vivid and painful recollections of the noon hour call up pictures of weary figures croached on a heap of spools, their heads sunk between their hands as if to shut out the

keep their machinery in motion instead of shutting it down—their shoeless feet on a floor strewn with the remains of their own and other luncheons.

home.

Those who are left have at their disposal within the mill a sest on the oily floor or on a bobbin tray in a room which often reeks of ill smelling raw material. In the summer it is possible to go out of doors, and where the location of the factory makes it practicable this is the general rule. But sometimes this wholesome alternative is not offered.

UPTON SINCLAIR

law separate them from our wealth. As a work showing the value of existing insti-

IRO Washington Street, Chicago.

capitalist system, Prince Hagen is invaluable.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST



started hastily down the street, looking straight before him. It seemed to him as if never again

he could lift his head among honest for beating a smaller lad. Now the company was the bully, little Jimmy was the victim, and Dan, a middle-aged

erous blow in the back, because the bully had told him to do so, and he was

suffer, and he wanted to give his chil-dren a chance.

The thought of Jimmy kept rankling

He felt a great unrest surging through him. He cursed himself for a mean, dirty, low-down, contemptible cur, and cursed the general manager.

At the thought of the general manager the blood rushed to his face and neck, his fists tightened and his teeth

but the untiring devotion of his wife had weaned him of the habit. Not in fifteen years had he felt the hot thirst in his throat and the over-

Since his marriage he had had many troubles, but they had been "honora-ble" troubles and had all been shared with Mary. But his connection with

He could resist no more, and entered

It was a mean, squalld place, with

He found himself on the street. He was the old Dan of many years ago-care-free, carousing with his pals. Saloon after saloon he visited; then, feeling a bit drowsy he decided to go to the little park, where could lie down

The factory whistles had just blown

Suddenly he began to laugh. He had

to drink a glass at the bar.

Dan kept out of the way, for he was still sufficiently sober to realize that he was staggering, and therefore not in a condition to meet his friends, subordiiled and had wronged Jimmy in order to hold his job, and after that had thrown his job away as a worthless They had used Jimmy and had token he made another start for the park.

Near the corner he almost collided
with Harry Flower, who was making
for home with his characteristic quick

his leg; they had used him and had taken his honor-now they were done

step.

Before Dan could help it an oath had

taken his honor—how they were done with them both.

He shook his first toward where the tail chimnles of the factory were visible through the park foliage.

"Oh, you beauty!" he said, "they snorificed us for you. Some day we'll get even with you yet!"

Suddenly he became aware that someone was standing close to him. He

Jack was smoking his pipe and ob-serving Dan as he might have ob-served some interesting animal in a menageric or some curious rock forma-

tion in the hills.

For a while neither of them spoke.

"You didn't treat yourself right this afternoon," at last Jack said quietly

etween draws.
"I didn't treat myself right?"

"No; for of course it doesn't make any difference to the boy. It is doubt-ful whether the jury would have dared to render a verdict for Jimmy under any circumstances. They were all local would have set it aside. In the highe courts the corporations are supreme. If the case was such that no loophole could be found—and corporations can crawl through the eye of a needle down here, no matter what the owners of corporations may or may not be able to do up there—they would have tied the case up in so many litigations that Jim-my would have died of old age before it would have been finally decided. If by some mischance a pittance would have been allowed, the lawyer would been allowed, the lawyer have taken it. So you see it makes no difference with Jimmy; but you didn't

treat yourself right."
"So you mean to say I've done nothing against Jimmy?"
"Not this time, but you have at the

last election.
"You tremember you called me crank and a fool when I argued with you to vote the Socialist ticket. You voted Republican, and thereby voted to confiscate Jimmy's leg, and the lege and arms and eyes and lives and hap of thousands of other Timmte you a strong incentive to commit pe jury and gave Flower the incentive to cause you to commit perjury, and gave the company the incentive to give the lawyer the incentive to manufacture evidence. The crime you commit ted today is nothing compared with the crime you committed at the last election against yourself, against Jimmy

and against the human race."
"I know it! I know it!"
"Yes, you know it now. I thought so when I saw you sitting here shak-ing your fist at the factory. And now I'm going to see Jinimy and get him to work in my shop."

"And I'm going to tell Mary the whole story from beginning to end, I think I can make her understand it And then I suppose I'll have to

expressed his individuality.

fact that there is no truth, honesty or conscience in the world; if he is thoughtful he becomes a Socialist.

Newspaper, and magazine men are becoming Socialists in great number because they see a type of capitalism that is revolting to any man of conscience. Their slavery is not only economic, it is moral also. And this moral and intellectual slavery was once powerfully expressed by John Swinton:

'THE BUSINESS of the New York journalist is,' says Swinton, ''TO DISTORT THE TRUTH, TO LIE OUTRIGHT, to pervert, to vility, to fawn at the feet of Mammon, and TO SEILL HIS OUUNTEY AND RACE for his daily bread, or, for what is about the same thing, his sa'ary.

'We are tools and the vassals of rich men behind the scene. Our time, our talents, our lives, our possibilities, are all the property of other men. We are intellectual prostitutes.''

And, as that's no joke, Ade let it alone.

JOURNALISM: YESTERDAY AND TODAY

America.

He became reminiscent and told the story of The Golden Age of Journalism, "If you hear a man raving about the golden age of American journalism," said Ade, "when each editor exercised an individual influence and led the way through darkness with a faming torch above his head, let it go at that.

"Don't take the trouble to examine the files of that wonderful period, or you may be discouraged over your present efforts.

"I plead for a return of those heroic days, when every editorial was a trumpet blast and every paragraph was a fire-tracker.

"We used to go to press at two o'clock, and by four o'clock the whole population would be on the streets waiting for the sounds of assault and battery.

"The eld-time editor, the one we all read about, who stamped his individuality on every issue of his paper and didn't bother about the press work—do you remember what he called a man if he didn't care much for him?

"He didn't call him a mollycoddle, or an insurgent, or a malefactor, or an undesirable.

sirame.
"He said that the man was a poltroon, a hell-hound, a pusilianimous liar, an tigated horse-thief, a jackal, a marplot, a caitiff, a reptile, a viper, a cur and

"Here are a lot of valuable and expressive words that are gradually being eliminated from our vocabulary, because the editors of today, steeped in commercialism, have abandoned the methods of Wilbur F. Storey and accepted the leader-

He often owned the paper, worked at the case with his compositors, and sonally solicited his advertisements.

He lived "down" among the people and usually shared their democratic

Wall Street was about as far from him as it is from the Hunky in the Chicago

Its news is supplied by a trust which has its agents at work in every city of

The newspaper was his tool and he used it not only as a political weapon, but often as a black-jack to club his personal enemies.

Today the newspaper is a powerful capitalist institution. It is a big, modern.

the world.

This great news agency is dominated by men of wealth, whose associates are

he modern kings of finance.

The newspapers themselves are great organizations that require a great apital and the editors and writers, like the compositors and newsboys, are

hired hands.

They accept the policy of the paper, they do not make it.

Their convictions are about as important a working asset to them as convictions are to the laborer who digs a ditch.

The writers learn very quickly that the paper they work for belongs to capitalists who are using it to fight their political and financial battles and that their first duty is to promote the interests of the boss.

They go just as any other hired hand from paper to paper, regardless of whether it is a Democratic, a Republican, a Morgan, a Hearst, or a Pulitzer paper, And when the editor enters his workshop he leaves his convictions behind him, content to be merely one of the many laborers associated in producing each day as

content to be merely one of the many laborers associated in producing each day a certain product.

The young lad, when he first goes into journalism, looks to it as a chance to express himself. He is burning with great ideas that he believes the world needs

But his back is soon broken and he becomes a wage-slave with no more interest in the product of his labor than the workman who spends his life in producing shoots.

He finds himself a cog in the machine and learns to tick as regularly as a clock, just like the millions of other toilers who labor to build up the fortunes of

If he is shallow-minded he becomes a cynic, accepting with some relief the fact that there is no truth, honesty or conscience in the world; if he is thoughtful

There is a good deal of truth in that humorous bit of history.

An editor, like the old-time craftsman, was producing s

BY BOBERT HUNTER

Not long ago George Ade, the humprist, spoke before newspaper publishers of

STORIES OF AN AGITATOR

BY RALPH KORNGOLD. THE STORY OF JIMMY'S LEG.—II

Yes, he was a coward, but God knew cause of Mary, his wife, and four chil-dren. Mary was braver than he. If he had told her she would have said: "Go ahead and tell the truth, and we'll make the best of it. No blessing can come to us in any such way as that." Yes, Mary knew how to suffer uncom-plainingly, but he did not want her to

he had seen many other crippled boys and men do in the cities.

vere many saloons. Dan had been a drinking man once,

he experienced this afternoon.

with Mary. But his connection with Jimmy's case he dared not acquaint her with, he despised himself, and he feared that she, too, might despise him. For a while he controlled himself; then the desire began to spread like a slow liquid fire through every fiber of his body. His throat became parched and his polists hypring. ed and his palate burning.

dirty floor. filthy spittoons and a fly-specked mirror. He ordered a whisky and was served, then he ordered an other and another. Gradually a glow spread through him, lulling into calm-ness his excited nerves; a vapor of spread through him, lulling into calm-ess his excited nerves: a vapor of blissful forgetfulness began to cloud fist in a well-directed blow to Dan's

and the workmen began to return home from the factories in the town. They all wore greasy clothes and had dangling dinner buckets. Many stopped at the saloons to have their buckets filled

THE BEAST IS WOUNDED—THE DENVER ELECTION BY HENRY W. PINKHAM

The present economic system, unlemocratic and wicked, which permits the private ownership and management for profit of universal necessities, has been happily named by Judge Lindsey "The Benst." Capitalism is the more scientific term, but Beast is rhetorically

effective.

For the first time, perhaps, in Cole rado's history the Beast has received a wound that has made him howl with pain. His securest lair in Colorado has

been the four public-service industries of the capital city, Denver. The most greedy of the four is the Denver Union Water company. Having crushed a competing company by duplicating mains and giving water free, it obtained twenty years ago a franchise cunningly worded to permit extortion-ate rates. Years of litigation by the exasperating delay a declaration was who is sincerely opposed to all monopmade by the supreme court that certain of the rates were "unfair, unjust and share, made a good fight." city brought no relief, although after exasperating delay a declaration was

About ten years ago the voters au-thorized a bond issue for the con-struction of a municipal water system. But the bonds were declared invalid by the courts on a technicality. The people waited grimly for the franchise to

the forelock. Nearly three years ago, on the plea that extensive improvements were needed—which was true enough-the company began to work

After the manner prescribed in the morbund franchise, the water system was appraised by four alleged experts. Although the president of the water company, David H. Moffat, has since stated that the total expenditures for the water plant amount to about \$13. 000,000, a sum which Mayor Speer reduced to \$11,000,000, yet the high-priced expert appraisers made the present value \$14,400,000. Of that sum \$2,800,000 was for "water rights." To be sure. was for water rights. 10 be sure, according to the state constitution, and the uniform decisions of the courts, it is the users of the water who are its owners, a water company being only a carrier of water for hire.

City Engineer Hunter made a detailed statement to the effect that for the company of the other consequence of the course of the cour

\$8,200,000 the city can construct an en the present privately owned plant, and adequate for a city of half a million.

This was the situation when the canchise died on April 10. Mourning was ilmited entirely to the holders of water stock and bonds.

water stock and bonds.

While professing a Bous readiness to accept \$14,400,000 for their worm-out plant, yet the water company officials drafted a new frame. The mayor, one of the Ressault of the would never guess from a profession of the framework of the the people of the framework of the oled servants, would never the franchise

with circulars from the water company ment favoring the franchise. ter company's threat that if the fran-chise were refused there would ensue a chaos of litigation which would retard the city's growth had some influence informing the tax-paying electorsalone can vote on a franchise of the extraordinary efficiency of the existing vater system of Denver.

Unfortunately for such representations, there came a spell of quite warr weather, when the lawns required irrigation and householders in large no flow at all from faucets above the

sistency, the company claimed that it had made almost no profit from supply-ing Denver with water, while it was spending money without stirt to secure the privilege of conducting that un-profitable business twenty years more. The News and Times, papers cor press. A mushroom political organization, the Citizens' party, was organized, which drafted a charter amend-

so to speak; or to pull out one or two of his longest and sharpest teeth and cl. ws. But the Socialists have vowed

as supported by Republicans and Democrats of more or less independence lead straight to Socialism.

Prominent business men—whether afraid of the Beast or enjoying his fa-vors in the form of water bonds, this deponent sayeth not—signed a, state—ter franchise is a victory for Socialism The figures of the Socialist vote are not obtainable at this writing, but what-ever they may be, the defeat of the wa-

The rich take to high finance, the n "you're another" story. When crook poor to burglary. That is the only difference.

True, true; but the best for whom?

ment providing for municipal owner

water company entered on an unpar-alleled attempt at wholesale bribery. Agents were in every part of the city

offering tax-paying voters \$5 a day for some trifling job like canvassing a few aeighbors—the \$5 to be doubled if the franchise should be carried. Never before in Denver's history was there so much easy money for serving the Beast.

The Beast's workers were contained or victory, saying: "Money can do anything." It did look as it poor Denver might by granting the franchise write herself down as the most unprogressive, corporation-ridden and corrupt

city on the continent.

That hoarseness was certainly provi-dential; otherwise he would have in-stated upon delivering the funeral ora-

Workers, you could vote yourselves again as much as you are receiving without seriously reducing the amount which Capitalism is stealing from you.

Sweet are the uses of Capitalist in

is a church mouse when its slaves ask dividends on acqueous stock to 5 per cent, because it wishes to inhoad more vapory shares in exchange for good money with which to grab another sub-

Inspectors of weights and measures who concluded just once to inspect A New York legislator, with a mo-mentarily clarified vision, cried that his colleagues were weaklings and crooks, but promptly took it all back when they pulled a document upon him containing ishes like the Upas tree.

OPEN FORUM

We shall not wail over Finland's fate No more Finnish nationality, no more Finninsh spirit? What a He. Finnish temperament, Finnish genius, are products of Finland's climate, of Finland's geographical configuration, and nothing short of a geological upheaval could tones should Itsly be added to the Kaiser's dominions? Would what Heine cynical resiliency in case France were annexed to George V.'s domains?

alysis lines of barbed wire with which a group of capitalists surround a certain territory on which they wish to range undisturbed. Custom lines are not so much for keeping the cattle in as for keeping other hunters out. But just as independent oil men were gradually ab-sorbed by John D.'s company, just as every retail butcher, confectioner, drugbacco, meat or drug trust, so will little nations, medium ones and large ones yield to their doom, sooner or later. And when it is all over they will be glad of it.

it; and who couldn't tell the stiff Berliner from the jovial Munchener ever after forty years of amalgamation? The French provinces of 1788 are now Franciand after 122 years of "delocalization" the stolid, fair-haired, citizen of Liller has not abdicated one jot of his per

Comparisor of Marsellies.

But the language question?

Why should not every ethical unit keep its own tongue? Switzerland, that speck on the map, has three official languages. Belgium has two.

But our national institutions?

Capitalistic governments are all as ad as the other, and when the dawn or Socialism breaks upon the world, life in Hoboken will differ little from life in Hong Kong, as far as duties and priv-

Do you fear lest the revolutionary ferment which made Finland heave leaven up the Russian sluggishness.

Let us pray for the day wan some powerful European nation will swallow up the other ones and weld them into a

In the meantimer are we to grow

In the meantime, are we to grow maudiin over little Finnish pride, were little Montenegro pride, microscopic Monaco pride, and prevent the baby nations from helping towards the realization of a great something of which they will be as proud some day, as the first-class powers: the United States of the world? ANDRE TRIDON.

301 West 106th St., New York City.

Surely the day has gone by when

mrade visiting the metropolitan city of Chicago who has anything to say to us and knows how to say it should be obliged to address us in a small hall in an out-of-the-way part of the city. A first-rate theater inside the loop should be easily within the capacity of uld be easily within the capacity of our movement on all such occasions and ir should be a matter of ordinary pro-cedure to crowd such a theater to the roof on all such occasions.

our own membership. Last Sunday morning when Dora Monteflore of London gave her fine address at the Garrick the many empty seats were a grave re-proach to the Socialists of this city.

Another speaker of international im-portance will hold the same stage next Sunday morning and we shall have I heroic struggle to rally to our standard

country, with a price on his head, who pot, and if there are any empty seats when L. Guiterez De Lara tells his story next Sunday morning it will only show that the Socialists of Chicago are When shall we stop merely preaching

our great principles to each other and reach the great mass of our public? For this purpose we should be able to command the linest buildings in the down-town district and reach a mass of people who cannot be persuaded to at-tend our small branch meetings. Next Sunday morning we shall have a chance to show Chicago that when we talk about internationalism we really mean what we say.

ARTHUR M. LEWIS. Chicago, Ill.

Early Labor Troubles

Thinking that some readers might be interested in some of the early American labor troubles with the court, I here give a few instances:

(a) Philadelphia Cordwainers-1806, Commonwealth vs. Pullis et al. Verdict: Guilty of combination to raise wages. Court fined each member \$5.00

wages. Court fined each member \$8.00 and costs.

Jury: (1) innkeeper, (2) merchant, (3) hatter, (5) tobacconist, (6) watch-maker. (7) tailor. (8) innkeeper, (9) bottler, (10) grocer, (11) grocer, (12)

tavernkeeper.
(b) New York Cordwalners—1809.

People vs. Melvin et al. De Witt Clin-ton, mayor of New York, presiding. Verdict: Gullty. (Cliuton fined each member \$1.00 and costs more as a warn-ing to change their rules regarding a strike to raise wages than because they

were guilty.
(c) Pittsburg Cordwainers, 1815, Peo-

ple vs. Morrow et al. Vordiet: Guilty; \$1.00 each and

(d) Buffalo Tailors, 1824. (Reported at length in the "Buffalo En Dec. 25, 1824.)

Verdict: Guilty. Each defendant fined \$2.00 and costs for refusing to WORK when the master tailors had large orders to put out, and for combining to

session, Mayor's court in Philadelphia.
1827. Commonwealth vs. Moore et al.
There were twenty-four tailors involved, and the case was continued to
the next quarter session, but no further
record is found.

(f) Baltimore Wesser 1928 June

(f) Baltimore Weavers, 1829, June term. State vs. Pomeroy et al. Ver-dict: NOT GUILTY.

det: NOT GUILTY

(s) Philadelphia Plasterers, 1836.
Commonwealth vs. Grinder et al. Thisycase was reported in the "Philadelphia Ledger" of June 27, 1836. Also in the "National Laborer" July 18, 1826.
Taken from Vois 3 and 4. Documentary History of American Industrial Society.

EDWARD J. McGURTY 29th Ward Branch S. P. Chicago, IL

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The Socialist Victory in France

The final returns from the French election show that the Socialist gain was even greater than had been thought. The vote increased nearly a quarter of a million and the representation in the chamber of deputies leaped from fifty-four to seventy-six.

There are many features that make this gain especially pleasing. It was made in the face of a very hard fight, and one in which there was everything to confuse the voters.

The opposition to the Socialists was lett by three renegade Socialists, all of whom are now in the cabinet, and one of whom, Briand, is the premier. He still claims the name of Socialist and endeavors to retain his personal hold upon his old friends. Another buildings, leaning on his crutch, hold-body styled themselves "Independent Socialists" and sought to convince the voters that they, too, were the genuine thing. Further confusion within the ranks was created by the "syndi-

calist" leaders who tried to persuade their followers to abstain entirely from voting. To this end they carried on an extremely active campaign through their press, by other literature and public speaking. These appeals were addressed directly to that organized revolutionary portion of the working class from which the Socialist vote mainly comes.

That in spite of all this confusion the straight Socialist representation in the chamber of deputies increased nearly fifty per cent is as strong proof as could be given of the irresistible onward march of

Spain and Belgium, that have just had elections, have also shown a great growth in Socialism, and the most conservative observers agree that the next German election will quite probably give the Socialists an absolute majority of the popular vote and a greatly increased representation in the Reichstag.

All of which goes to show that Socialism is coming. In view of which it is high time to find out whether you want a hand in hastening its progress.

Patriotism and Man Killing

If the feeling of love and devotion to birthplace and country is dying out, it is in no small degree due to the fact that the professional preachers of patriotism always link it with the art of killing

A longing to shoot your brother a thousand miles away does not necessarily arouse a feeling of solidarity with the brothers who live in the same country with you. Cheering when a fife and drum corps plays does not always prove that the cheerer is a good citizen. Yelling at the sight of a uniform, or even of the flag, is not a complete certificate of devotion to the best interests of a nation.

italist teachings. The present rulers of society look upon government as something with which to lick other nations. The Socialists look upon it as an instrument to be used by the workers for the better organization of society.

Here is where the Socialist idea of patriotism breaks with cap-

Hence those who represent capitalism celebrate national holi-

citement to war and bloodshed. So long as patriotism is thus linked with man killing, and especially so long as those whom it is proposed shall kill and be killed are workingmen, it is not surprising that intelligent laborers are not

days with military display, boasts of national power to kill and in-

Did You Like the Sample?

Today is the last day of the "Convention Series." Several thousand subscriptions expire with this issue. If you are one of these you have, for ten days, been reading the only English daily in the middle west that is not conducted for profit and for the purpose of

supporting the system that lives upon profit. This paper is owned by workingmen and women, controlled by workingmen and women, and devoted to the publication of matter that will make this a better world for those who work.

It is something more. It is the only daily paper in this section that dares to tell the truth about those things that are of great interest to the mass of the people. It is the only paper that does not wear unreasonable." a muzzle. It is not edited by its advertisers, its bankers or by any thorized a

section of the exploiting class. It is a paper that is constantly improving. It is a paper that carries the news that those who do the work of the world want to know

and that they can get nowhere else. Do you not think you want such a paper permanently?

The beast of capitalism is beginning to show its teeth. The big nciers to whom municipal bonds are commonly sold are showing to the Denver Post, financiers to whom municipal bonds are commonly sold are showing a strange hostility to the bonds of Milwaukee under a Socialist gov-

They were perfectly willing to take those bonds when the city was in control of a gang of thieves. The price did not fall off when more than a hundred of the city officials were indicted by the grand jury. But now when it is certain that every dollar obtained from the sale of these bonds will be honestly expended for the improvement of conditions, Wall street bankers suddenly discover that a higher interest rate must be charged.

The police statement in the Zacak case has everything in the ficclass from Ananias and Munchausen to Dr. Cook beat a mile The idea that men suspected of killing a policeman would be treated with such consideration as that statement describes should arouse demoniac laughter. The statement fails to explain how it happened at after two days of such kind guardianship one man committed icide, another tried to do the same and the third begged the police

The Dubinski case is not settled yet. It is still to be decided if it is a crime punishable by instant death without trial or sentence to make a mistake in distinguishing a detective from a hold up man. They look so much alike, too.

It is reported that Lorimer will tell a few things about banks, newspapers and politics in Illinois. We are listening. When thieves fall out the public gots a liberal education. A flight across the English channel is scarcely a news item this year. Will frontiers and all they mean have faded away by next summer?

If you have the right kind of a lawyer it is no crime to take a

Harry Flower frowned. He was ar premises profane language was abso-lutely forbidden. While the offense this someone was standing close to him. He looked p and beheld Jack Robin. time was committed off the premises, yet Harry Flower thought this was conduct unbecoming a foremen of the

Another look at Dan convinced him that the latter had committed a still graver offense.
"I thought it was understood," he said, severely, "that the foremen should abstain from drinking in order not to

give a bad example to the men." .

Dan-felt the blood rising in a mighty surge to his face and neck. Before he was able to think he had blurted out: 'I don't give a tinker's dam what is understood.

ample to the men! Ha! ha! ha! It is "Go home and go to bed," answered Flower. "I'll see you tomorrow. You've no business to get drunk."

But instead of obeying the order

Dan planted himself squarely before the general manager, although slightly swaying motion of his detracted seriously from the intended

dignity of his attitude.
"I'm drunk, am I?" he said. whose fault is it that I'm drunk? I'll tell you something—if you had any manhood left in you, you, too, would get drunk instead of standing here doing the holiness act. That's what you

"Get out of the way, man!" shouted Flower, exasperated, "and not another word or I'll fire you!" Saying this he tried to push Dan aside.
The touch of Flower's hand release in Dan all the peni-up fury and hatred he felt for the general manager. He struck out and hit Flower a smashing

blow on the forehead. The blow, coming unexpectedly, made Flower reel backward; but he was brave, and had been a college athlete not so many years ago. Although smaller in stature than Dan, he had the ad-vantage of being perfectly collected and sober, while Dan stood but inse-

Dan fell as if shot, hitting his head against the pavement, and Flower con-tinued his way without paying any further attention to the man he had

gradually he collected himself. Some children had flocked around him and looked on, half curious and half awed.

Dan raised himself and walked off toward the park, his head aching, but his mind thoroughly awake to all that

with cowards and slaves, no doubt. But the pouring out of some \$750,00 has not availed the water monopoly tion, with only partial returns-of 3,500

rejoicing. Our campaign speaker urged a vote against the franchise only imperfectly learned the lesson which the Milwaukee comrades are teaching so clearly, that we shall win confidence and gain numbers by dealing with present conditions, and not merely talking about a new regime which can only be legalized one sten at a time Marx's warning against the "substitu-tion of revolutionary phrases for revo-

lutionary activity" is pertinent today,
While we rejoice at every thrust of an
enlightened citizenship that realily
wounds the Beast, we shall never be
content until he is slain and his hide nailed to the wall. A temporary muni cipal ownership party, such as the Den ver "Citizens'" organization, seeks to drain a little of the blood of the Beast

that he shall die. In the Denver campaign just ended, while the Citizens' party declared against robbery by the water company, the Socialists declared against all rob-bery. The logic of municipal ownership

On the Firing Line BY MONOSABIO

man Payne declares that th

Cheer up. Palladino. You have not been exposed as many times as Capital-ism. Why should not you, too, turn an

junctions. Here is James, R. Keene, the gray wolf of Wall street, asking the Federal courts to prevent him from tes-tifying in his own rascally Hocking andal What next? The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., poor