

JACOB L. KESNER IS OWNER OF VICE PROPERTY

NATION READS FIRST SOCIALIST SPEECH HEARD BY CONGRESS

It Is Republished in Full Because of Great Demand.

Nearly everyone in the United States making a pretense of keeping up with the times is reading the first Socialist speech recently delivered in congress by Congressman Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, Wis.

In Pamphlet Form

Numerous Socialist publications and Socialist party organizations in different parts of the country have issued the speech in pamphlet form to supply the great demand.

The 100,000 copies ordered from the government printer at Washington, D. C., are nearly all gone.

The Single Taxer, represented in congress by Henry George, Jr., are taking a great interest in the speech, the Chicago secretary of the organization having secured a large number of copies to send to Single Tax organizations in other countries, notably those of Europe.

Speech in Full

The speech of Congressman Berger, in full, follows:

SPEECH OF HON. VICTOR L. BERGER OF WISCONSIN IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1911.

The House being in committee of the whole house on the state of the Union and having under consideration the bill (H. R. 11019) to reduce the duties on wool and manufacture of wool—

Mr. Berger said:

Mr. Chairman: It is hardly necessary for me to explain how highly I appreciate the honor of being a member of this House.

There is probably no other legislative body in the world in which there are so many earnest, bright and interesting men. However, you interpret things as you see them, and you see them from the point of view of your class—the capitalist class.

The first question you naturally ask of any new member is, What is your message?

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have a message to deliver from the most advanced and intelligent section of the toiling masses—from millions of men and women.

If you will bear with me in patience for an hour I shall try to deliver a part of that message to the best of my ability.

I am told that oratory counts for little or nothing in this House—that you want facts. I am very glad of that, because I hope to convince you within five minutes that I am not an orator, and within ten minutes that I have some facts.

Now, gentlemen, I just ask you kindly to overlook my Milwaukee accent, but to overlook nothing else. (Laughter.)

Some of the gentlemen here have repeated the old threadbare fallacy that the high tariff is to protect labor.

No Protection to Labor

Now, I want it understood that there is no such thing as protection to labor in any tariff bill. I want to say this in the name of the many millions of enlightened workmen in this country, and in all other civilized countries, who think for themselves.

Moreover, gentlemen, you are not in the habit of making laws for the protection of labor. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

You are continually making laws for the protection of life and property—for the protection of the lives of those who own the property, and for the protection of the property they own. You are continually making laws for manufacturers, bankers and merchants.

But the workingman who has no other property than this labor gets scant protection, indeed.

If he wants to be protected he must commit a crime; he must steal or get drunk and disturb the peace or become a tramp. Then the law gets hold of him and gives him protection. Then he gets the protection of the jail or the penitentiary.

As long as he is well and decent the law does not protect him. The high tariff does not protect him.

What is the philosophy of the tariff? The history of the protective tariff is the same in every country.

Agricultural countries subsidize manufacturers for the purpose of creating industries.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries England became the foremost manufacturing country of the world. Germany, which before had supplied the world with manufactured goods, had been thrown back in civilization and culture by the horrors of the religious wars incident to the Reformation.

England bought the raw material of the world and sold the manufactured product. In order to build up industries in their own countries the European rulers tried to protect their manufacturers against the importation of English goods by putting up a high tariff.

The history of the American tariff is very much the same. The tariff reaches back to the days of Alexander Hamilton and is based upon the same idea.

It simply meant subsidizing the manufacturers as to build up industries. It meant that the nation was manufacturing its money in manufacturing.

The result in every country has been the same.

The high tariff at first stimulated competition. Everybody who had any money or any business talent went into the manufacturing business.

That tendency, of course, cut down the profits. It culminated in this country about 1893, when one of those periodical crises which are a part of our industrial system set in.

The result was natural enough. No

matter whether we have a high tariff or free trade, competition has a tendency to weed out the economically weaker concerns.

That process of weeding out is mightily stimulated by these industrial crises, a matter to which I shall refer again later.

The process of weeding out went on in this country. Toward the end of the last century a number of the remaining big firms found it more profitable to unite than to continue the fight.

Origin of Trusts

There you have the origin of trusts. It is not fair to ascribe the origin of trusts entirely, or even mainly, to the high tariff.

The high tariff is responsible for the trusts only as it stimulates competition, and inasmuch as it subsidizes the manufacturers.

But the outcome of competition is always the same. Competition always kills competition in the end. We find trusts in high tariff America and in free-trade England. We find trusts in Germany and even in little Holland.

As a matter of fact, every flourishing industry winds up in a trust.

I can go still further. I will say that in every manufacturing country the manufacturers at first demand protection and get it.

They want protection in order to conquer the home market; the market in their own country. They demand it as a matter of patriotism. Business men are always patriotic when there is profit in sight. (Laughter.)

But the business man, after he has gained control of the home market and reaches out for the profits in other countries, changes from the patriot to the cosmopolitan.

Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania: Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. Berger: No; I shall ask the gentleman to wait until I have developed my theme, and then I shall be very glad to answer all questions. I am here to answer questions for the next insight. (Laughter.)

The business man suddenly finds that the high tariff—the same high tariff which has helped him to control the home market—is a chain on his legs when he wants to conquer the world market. Therefore, he is willing to drop the tariff.

But the case with the highly protected iron industry. The leading spirits in that industry are just about ready to drop the high tariff not only for iron, but for everything else.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3.)

GAS WAR WILL REACH COURTS; HAGENAH QUILTS

Expert Guards Combine's Secrets, Defying Demands of the City.

When the council committee on gas, oil and electric light meets again Monday it will have before it the draft of an ordinance placing the price of gas for the next five years at 75 cents for the first year, 70 cents for two years and 65 cents for two years.

Stormy Time Ahead

It is expected that the ordinance will be passed by the committee in about that form and that it will go to the council, where there will be enough votes, it is said, to carry it.

But in that event it is improbable that the public will have any lower rate on gas for a year to come, for the whole matter is practically certain to have a stormy course in the courts.

In addition to the perpetual franchise which the People's Gas Light & Coke company enjoys, it also has a provision in its regulating ordinance to the effect that if the company objects to a rate it may carry that rate into the Circuit court for review as to its "reasonableness" without recourse to injunction proceedings.

Company Has Advantage

The tremendous advantage in this procedure was disclosed yesterday when P. of Bemis pointed out that the United States Supreme Court had only allowed the Consolidated Gas Company of New York 5 1/2 per cent on its investment when it decided the 80-cent gas case in favor of the New York Public Service Commission.

This rate was, however, settled as the result of injunction proceedings when the company tried to show that the rate imposed amounted to "confiscation of property without due process of law, in violation of the constitution of the United States."

Is Up to Judge

In a similar case the United States Supreme Court, in the Knoxville water case, sustained a rate which allowed the company only a 4 per cent return.

The gas company, it is said, need not have recourse to an effort to show that the rate imposed by council is confiscatory, but only needs to show to a judge of the Circuit Court of Cook county that the rate fixed is "unreasonable," whereupon the court is allowed under the ordinance to fix a "reasonable" rate.

Hagenah Quits Job

The passage of the motion for an ordinance to be reported back to the committee on Monday followed immediately the final clash, during the course of which William J. Hagenah tendered his resignation as city expert in the rate regulation. This had followed a statement.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4.)

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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MRS. NAPOLITANO WILL BE SAVED

Canadian Premier Makes Veiled Promise to Inter-rupt Threatened Outrage.

BY CHARLES P. STEWART Special to the Daily Socialist.

London, July 8.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, gives hope that the demand of millions of American women will be answered and the noise with-drawn from Angelina Napolitano's neck.

I found the Dominion statesman in the magnificent Hotel Cecil apartments, provided for him as the coronation guest of King George and the leading man of Britain's greatest possessions over seas. Sir Wilfrid left Canada several weeks ago, and when I approached him he appeared uninformed of the facts in the Napolitano case.

Premier's Heart Touched

"The matter is entirely outside of my province," he said. "The case will go before the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, minister of justice, who will investigate it thoroughly and report to the governor general in council, then the governor general will act as he deems best."

When told further circumstances in the case, Sir Wilfrid's deeply lined face took on a kindly smile. "Oh, a child is coming!" he said. "Well, then, I know what will happen, but I won't tell."

He refused to say more, but his evident implication was that neither minister nor public would allow such an outrage to motherhood as the execution of Angelina Napolitano, decreed for August 9.

Sails for Home

Sir Wilfrid sails this week for Montreal. Earl Grey, the present governor general of Canada, is to be succeeded soon by the Duke of Connaught, but it is doubtful if he will go to Canada in time to pass upon the case. The duke is the youngest of Queen Victoria's sons, a brother of the late King Edward and uncle of the present King. He has a beautiful wife and three grown-up children.

FISH STRIKE ON THE WEST SIDE

Friday was fish day on the west side of the city, but the fish were conspicuous by their absence.

The Retail Fish Dealers' association, composed of 150 dealers organized to fight the raise in prices, refused to buy from the wholesalers, and instead of selling an average of \$600 worth of fish the dealers left their counters bare. It is estimated that the loss in sales amounted to \$75,000 for the week.

The cause of the boycott was the raise from 3 to 5 cents a pound declared by the wholesalers. The association formed and immediately began to suppress the pedlers who endeavored to break the boycott.

Sam Gordon, secretary of the association and chairman of the committee, was the only dealer who sold a pound of fish yesterday. His store was visited by a number of other fish dealers who requested him to stop selling.

The delegates were beaten by Mrs. Sam Gordon, who, it is said, used a board with telling effect. His brother, Isaac Gordon, 633 Maxwell street, said that he had lost nearly \$900 through adherence to the association boycott.

WISCONSIN TO ENTER INSURANCE BUSINESS

By United Press. Madison, Wis., July 7.—The state of Wisconsin will go into the life insurance business as an active competitor of old line and co-operative organizations.

Governor McGovern has signed the bill recently passed by the Wisconsin legislature, empowering the state life insurance commission to write policies in any sum from \$100 to \$5,000. The premiums will be based on established mortality tables.

Insurance will be furnished at net cost. No charge will be made for anything above the amount needed to pay policies falling due on account of deaths. The cost of conducting the business in all other respects will be borne by the people of the state as a whole.

Wisconsin is the first state to try the plan of state life insurance.

SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

At the meeting of the board of directors held on June 29th, a resolution was adopted calling a special stockholders' meeting to convene at the Y. P. S. L. Hall, 205 W. Washington street, Chicago, on Aug. 6, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of voting on an increase of the capital stock of the Workers Publishing Society.

B. BERLYN, President. J. O. BENTALL, Secretary.

Ward branches desiring more tickets for the Socialist picnic at River-view July 9 can secure them at the Daily Socialist office.

MCMNAMARA BROTHERS READ DAILY SOCIALIST

The Daily Socialist is being read with interest by the McNamara brothers behind the bars of the jail at Los Angeles, Cal. The paper is three days old when it arrives there.

In a letter sent to Richard Houlthan, Chicago, secretary of Local No. 1, Structural Iron Workers, J. J. McNamara says:

"Having the good will and confidence of those who know me best, the artificial terrors of the other fellows has no effect on me.

"I received The Chicago Daily Socialist regularly and read with interest the account of the large demonstration held Sunday, June 18. I understand that the parade of Locals 1 and 63 are now the subjects for moving picture shows.

"My health is good. I am of good cheer and am taking the whole thing philosophically. In my humble opinion this latest attack has acted as a boom-swing and has already returned to haunt those who cast it."

THE WEATHER

Fair tonight and probably Sunday with some what higher temperature; moderate to brisk southerly winds. The official weather forecast today.

Sunrise, 4:22 a. m.; sunset, 7:27 p. m.; moonset, 1:44 a. m.

JUDGE SHIELDS HIMSELF WITH VICIOUS DECREE

Pettibone Decision Is Used as Club Against J. J. McNamara.

By National Socialist Press. Los Angeles, Cal., July 8.—Shielding himself behind the vicious decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Pettibone case, in which the court ruled that after a prisoner is in a state the courts of that state need not inquire how he was brought there, Judge Broadwell winked at fraud and declared that the California courts have jurisdiction over J. J. McNamara.

Attack Trial Methods

Attorneys Lecompte Davis and Clarence Darrow raised two points in court. They first asserted that the prosecution had no right to try J. J. McNamara on the Times charge when his extradition had been sought on that connected with an explosion at the Llewellyn iron works.

The second point raised was that both Burns and Assistant District Attorney Ford had committed fraud in swearing falsely in a demand made upon Governor Johnson of this state for an order on which to extradite McNamara from Indiana.

Fraud Is Proved

Proof of the fraud was furnished in detail as to the false swearing before Governor Johnson and of the crooked and illegal methods employed before Governor Marshall and in the subsequent taking of McNamara from Indiana, for which Burns has been indicted for kidnaping.

Lecompte Davis denounced Burns as an "unscrupulous and unnatural person." The courtroom was packed while attorneys for the defense denounced the crime and trickery practiced against the secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. At times the court had difficulty in restraining applause when proof was given of Burns' crooked methods.

Make Motion to Quash

No sooner were the points of the defense attacking the jurisdiction of the court overruled by Judge William Broadwell and the efforts of the defense to undo the fraud by returning J. J. McNamara to Indiana brought to naught than a motion was filed to quash the indictments. Arguments on the motion to quash the indictments will be resumed today.

In his decision Judge Broadwell declared that it was not the duty or province of his court to inquire into the means by which J. J. McNamara had been brought to the state. He asserted that since the United States Supreme Court had so held in the Pettibone case he therefore overruled the plea of no jurisdiction entered by the defense.

Denounce Fraud Woman

The Times is howling for the imprisonment of Mrs. Ophelia L. Amigh, managing director of the Geneva School for Girls, has been forced to resign.

Two whips, one of them almost worn out from use, were found in the institution by the state board of administration.

The woman admitted having whipped the girls and having placed them in a "strong chair," an invention of her own. This chair was like the stocks used almost a hundred years ago.

HARRISON GOES OVER HEAD OF CHIEF M'WEENY

Mayor to Probe Dearborn Club Dance Hall; Evidence Given by Reporters.

Mayor Harrison yesterday took under advisement two complaints made by The Chicago Daily Socialist.

Will Call Police

The mayor had stated that he would call police officials before the trial board if affidavits were presented showing that any houses of prostitution were being conducted in Curtis street.

The Daily Socialist presented an affidavit showing that a place is being run at 20 North Curtis street. Mayor Harrison asked to be supplied with further particulars before proceeding.

Though the police department can find this information in a few minutes, the Daily Socialist will obtain it for the mayor.

The mayor's attention was also called to the notorious dance hall on the North Side, known as the Dearborn club. He was told that Chief McWeeny had refused to act.

Other Reporters Present

Several reporters from other papers were present and the mayor asked the group many questions about the character of the hall. The replies he received were so positive that he said he would investigate the place.

GAYLORD WILL ANSWER SLURS AGAINST LABOR

Attacks of the Milwaukee Plutocratic Press Subject of Picnic Address.

The city administration of Milwaukee, Wis., and the conduct of the Socialist members of the Wisconsin state legislature have been savagely attacked by the plutocratic press of Milwaukee.

Will Answer Slurs

There is no man better qualified to answer these slurs and sneers than Winfield B. Gaylord, Socialist state senator, who will speak at the picnic at River-view Park tomorrow.

All workmen do not realize the subtle campaign of slander which is carried on against an administration which has as its first aim the welfare of the working men and women of a great city.

No sooner had the Socialists of Milwaukee proved to the world their ability than efforts were made in the Wisconsin legislature to make the majority election of next spring nonpartisan, so as to allow the two old parties to combine against the Socialists.

Bill Defeated

This bill was defeated after tremendous efforts of the Socialists in the legislature. Gaylord was in the thick of the fight.

He will have facts about workmen in politics which will be of use to every workman who can get within range of his voice. Milwaukee is now doing more big things and newer things than any other city when it comes to work for the men and women who labor, and this work can only be carried on as the campaign of slander against the administration of that city is refuted.

For that reason thousands will attend the picnic tomorrow to hear Gaylord. There will be no hitch in any of the arrangements.

BEATS GIRLS WITH WHIPS

Springfield, Ill., July 8.—Amid a scandal involving the beating of girls with rawhide whips, Mrs. Ophelia L. Amigh, managing director of the Geneva School for Girls, has been forced to resign.

Two whips, one of them almost worn out from use, were found in the institution by the state board of administration.

The woman admitted having whipped the girls and having placed them in a "strong chair," an invention of her own. This chair was like the stocks used almost a hundred years ago.

DEPARTMENT STORE FOUNDER'S HOUSE IS LISTED AS IMMORAL

School Teachers, Lawyers and Society Women Also Reap Profits From Dens.

Jacob L. Kesner, big department store man and real estate owner, is revealed by records in the County Building as the owner of a house at 1714 Dearborn street, which is used as a house of prostitution by negro women.

ON POLICE LIST

This house is on the police list of immoral places. Last evening investigators for The Chicago Daily Socialist were hailed by prostitutes from the window of this house, with invitations to "come on in boys."

Jacob L. Kesner is owner of the Kesner Building on Wabash avenue, which was named after him. He has retired from active participation in department store business. His real estate holdings are extensive.

RUNNING TO COVER

Owners of property used for immoral purposes are beginning to run to cover as a result of the Daily Socialist's expose. The glare of publicity is making many of them anxious to dispose of their property at the earliest possible moment.

Before long it will be considered a disgrace to rent houses for use as dens of vice.

Other owners whose names were revealed yesterday are as follows:

OTHER OWNERS

FRED GEIST, 4536 PRAIRIE AVENUE, owns building at 1718 Dearborn street. House is on police list of immoral places. Emma Pierce is named as keeper.

BERT SCHREIBER, BENTON HARBOR, MICH., owns house at 2107 Dearborn street. It is on the police list. Marie Mason is keeper.

LYDIA K. CASEY, 1222 UNITY BUILDING, owns house at 2108 Dearborn street. On police list. Alice Mayer is keeper.

FREDERICK W. HARNWELL, 105 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, trustee for houses at 2018 and 2119 Dearborn street. Both are on the police list. Grace Mitchell and Emma Kirk are named as keepers.

JOHN D. KYAM, 2054 CLIFTON AVENUE, is owner of house at 2115 Dearborn street. It is on police list. Maud Wilson is the keeper.

EMMA LEROUX, 3170 GROVELAND AVENUE, owns building at 2118 Dearborn street. On police list. Julia Dade is keeper. Also owns building at 2124 Dearborn street. On police list. Mabel Lewis is keeper.

MARY E. WINKELPLECK, 2827 PINE GROVE AVENUE, a school teacher, owns building at 2120 Dearborn street. On police list. York Cameron is the keeper.

ADA E. CROWELL, 3533 INDIANA AVENUE, owns building at 2127 Dearborn street. On police list. Run by Blanche Morand.

EMMA PIESER, 163 NORTH WABASH AVENUE, owns building at 2014 Dearborn street. This is on police list. Place is conducted by Victoria Shaw, one of the most notorious keepers in the levee.

MARY J. (ROBBINS) LINCOLN, whose address is given as care of GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO., HARTFORD BUILDING, owns house at 2018 Dearborn street. Ada Edell is the keeper. Place is on police list.

Crowd Booth to Sign Petitions

This picture shows a booth conducted at Lakeside Park, near Akron, Ohio, by the Women's League, where crowds gather to sign petitions for the pardon of Mrs. Angelina Napolitano, sentenced to hang at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., for killing the husband who would degrade her. Over 15,000 petitions have been secured in that vicinity through the efforts of the Akron press.

RELATIVES APPEAL TO MINISTER

Sacramento, Cal., July 8.—Mrs. Job Wood, wife of the chief assistant of the state superintendent of public instruction, is a relative by marriage of Minister of Justice Aylesworth of Canada, and has sent a personal letter of appeal to that official and his wife on behalf of Mrs. Angelina Napolitano. A local clergyman has used the process of hanging as a text. Petitions totaling 4,300 have been collected by the Sacramento Star.

MONTANA RESPONDS NOBLY

Missoula, Mont., July 8.—The Missoula Sentinel has sent 2,100 Napolitano petitions to Earl Grey at Ottawa, Canada, and is receiving many more. A great many are being sent direct.

Covington, Ky., July 8.—Five Kentucky mayors, representing 50,000 people

TABLOID NEWS

RENO, Nev.—Clarence H. Mackay has given \$250,000 to the University of Nevada.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Continued opium, worth \$22,500, was seized in the hold of the Siberia.
LENOX, Mass.—The twelve caddies of the fashionable Lenox golf links are on strike because of a rule against tipping.
MANCHESTER, Eng.—Two thousand wives of strikers, most of them with babies in their arms, paraded through the streets.
CHILDREN may be expected to take religious traditions as truth, but scientists must have proof, according to an editorial in the Biblical World for July.
INDIANA, Pa.—Five out of the ten families living in the village of Heshbon, near here, have twins. Justice of the Peace Campbell wrote Theodore Roosevelt about it.
THE Parting of the Ways—Home figures that it costs the city \$9 for every prisoner sent to the bridewell, but it costs the home only \$4.93 to give them the same new start in life.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Tipstaves have their hands full these hot days enforcing the judges' rules in the courtroom that attorneys must keep their coats on. Shirtwaist men are in contempt of court.
GREENVILLE, Pa.—Coming home from picnic, Miss Elizabeth Boyer, school teacher, complained that her hat was heavy. Investigation disclosed a two-foot blacksnake coiled in the lining.
WAUKEGAN, Ill.—School teachers here point to Miss Ethel Mary Hicks as the most regular pupil in the United States. She has neither been absent nor tardy during her twelve years in school.
BARELY able to keep from fainting, Dr. A. S. Woodworth superintended the dressing of the wounds of George Cornell, his companion in an auto smash, and sewed up several deep wounds on himself.
NEW YORK—Mrs. S. J. Black of Indianapolis and Harry West of Oregon were the only two passengers on the Atlantic transport liner Minneapolis. They had seven cooks and eighty stewards to wait on them.
VIENNA—A heavy earthquake occurred at Budapest today, according to dispatches received here. The city was severely shaken, causing a panic, but no serious damage has been reported. It is feared, however, that much damage was done in the surrounding country.
Oscar and Adolf will together get to take in the Socialist picnic at Riverview July 9.

SEEK TO OUBER CRUELTY OF NURSES FOR INSANE
The cruelty and incompetence of some of the nurses and attendants at the county institutions as told in the Daily Socialist during the investigation this spring will be curbed if Peter Bartsen, president of the county board, puts his probation plan to work.
'Cruelty in the insane wards of the county institution,' said Bartsen, 'is, to my mind, the height of inhumanity and a good remedy, I think, would be the adoption of a perpetual probation plan that will limit the services of nurses and attendants to three years.'
An investigating staff will be put on to check up reports of cruelty to inmates.
PORTRAIT ARTISTS GO OUT ON STRIKE
The Chicago portrait company 543 South Wabash avenue, today found itself tied up by a strike of the portrait artists.
The men formed a union about two months ago when they found that wages had been cut to such an extent that not even the most severe speeding up would give them a living wage.
One operation has been cut from 30 cents to 7 cents, a reduction of over 75 per cent.
The men, who have formed the Commercial Portrait Artists of America, found themselves with the alternative of either giving up their union or losing their jobs.
TRIAL OF EVELYN ARTHUR SEE COMES TO AN END
The trial of Evelyn Arthur See, prophet, teacher and revealer of the cult of the Absolute Life, prince charmer and "God-man," ended unexpectedly today, both sides closing.
Arguments will begin Monday and probably last three days, so that the case will hardly go to the jury before Thursday morning.
See himself did not take the stand, his attorneys refusing to be responsible for the case if he subjected himself to the rigorous cross-examination the state had in store for him.
MRS. YOUNG QUITS AS HEAD OF THE N. E. A.
By United Press.
San Francisco, Cal., July 8.—Mrs. Edna Flagg Young, superintendent of the Chicago public schools, who is here for an annual meeting of the National Educational Association next week, today declared that under no circumstances would she be a candidate for another term as president of the organization. Mrs. Young also denied that she has any candidate for the place.
Hundreds of teachers are arriving for the convention.
SEEK MUNICIPAL ICE FOR POOR OF CHICAGO
Municipal icehouses for Chicago, wherein ice will be sold to the poor at actual cost, may become a reality before the summer is ended.
The tendency of the ice magnates to raise prices in summer, together with the apparent shortage in ice this summer, has caused much discussion among council members along this line, and at the next meeting Alderman Bauer will introduce an ordinance providing for such icehouses, owned by the city.
CLOAKMAKERS TO STOP AID TO STRIKE-BOUND SHOPS
Chicago cloakmakers will take steps today to prevent the strike-bound cloak shops of Cleveland, Ohio, sending their garments to Chicago to be finished.
A mass meeting held this afternoon at the cloakmakers' hall at 12th and Waller took up the matter, and the workers declare that strikes will be called on every shop where seam work is being done.

AMUSEMENTS
FOREST PARK NO ONE'S AT HOME THEY'RE OUT HERE WITH THE 25th WARD CURATOR H. MERRISON
ONE GRAND AFFAIR!
PRINCESS MORT H. SINGERS' MUSICAL HIT
\$1 SEATS \$1 THE HEART BREAKERS
Mat. Today SALLIE FISHER and GEORGE DAMEREL
Ride in an Aeroplane with Lincoln Beachey, and travel in Japan, Switzerland, and Switzerland, with the world with me at the GARRICK twice daily.
Mat. 11.30. Ev. 8.30. 11.30. 8.30. The Coronation. LYMAN H. ROYCE.

DIVERVIEW EXPOSITION
BATTLE OF THE SPEED KINGS STADIUM
MOTOR DROME
MOTORCYCLE RACES
ADMISSION 25c AND 50c
COOK COUNTY SOCIALIST PICNIC
Kryl's BAND

Excellent Dining Service
THE BEAUTIFUL OPEN-AIR GARDEN DELIGHTFUL ORCHESTRA CONCERTS AND THE MANY CONVENIENCES FOR PASSENGERS MAKE THE TRIP FRUITFUL ON THE
Great Whaleback
Steamship Columbus—has four broad, shady decks, carries 4,000 people. Lots of room for them all. You see the shore all the way, and enjoy the finest short trip on the lake to
Milwaukee Back \$1
Leave 9:30 Every Morning—7:00 o'Clock Sundays
Night Boat, 9:00 o'Clock Daily
Afternoons, 1 o'Clock Saturdays
GOODRICH BOATS
DOCKS FOOT OF MICHIGAN AVENUE
City Ticket Office: 24 W. ADAMS STREET

GAS WAR WILL REACH COURTS; HAGENAH QUILTS

There is to be no relief for Chicago from the fearful heat spell that has held the city in its grasp for more than a week and claimed nearly 350 lives.
According to the official weather forecast the cooling breeze from the northwest, that brought slight relief, will have turned to the south by nightfall, bringing torrid heat from the coast to Chicago.
Twenty-five deaths were caused by the heat Friday, while burial certificates were issued for forty-one bodies, a record for Chicago. The intense humidity of the day caused untold suffering. It continued today.
(Continued From Page 1.)

MEETINGS TONIGHT

Polish Branch, 17th Ward—639 Milwaukee avenue.
Finnish Branch No. 1—Montana and Sheffield avenues.
SATURDAY OPEN-AIR MEETINGS
Fountain Square, Evanston, Ill. Speaker: Wm. H. Fox.
Chicago Heights, Ill. Speaker: J. F. Uehlenbrock.
12th Ward—Corner Kedzie avenue and 12th street. Speakers: Harry E. Greenwood and W. G. Zoeller.
34th Ward—40th and 18th streets. Speakers: Walter B. Dillon and A. A. Wignone.
18th Ward—Green and Madison streets. Speakers: Arthur M. Lewis and A. A. Patterson.
51st Ward—Chicago avenue and Clark street. Speaker: Walter Huggins and local speakers.
1st Ward—Congress and State streets. Speakers: Frank Shiffersmith and local speakers.

START WORK ON REFIXING CITY WARD BOUNDARIES

The Democrats of the city council have planned a redistricting of the city wards. A subcommittee of nine was appointed to submit a scheme to the committee on elections in the fall. The aldermen on the subcommittee are: Aldermen Reinberg, Bauer and Clattenberg for the north side; Aldermen Corbett, Twigg and Lawley for the west side, and Aldermen Snow, Harding and Richard for the south side.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES GET WAGE BOOST AFTER YEAR

The employees of the Joliet and Chicago electric railway won an increase in pay after the board of arbitration to which it was referred had held the matter under advisement for a year. The increase will date from July 1, 1910. The increase amounts to \$3,000, to be divided among 125 men. Some will get \$100 each, others smaller amounts.

TWO TICKETS UP FOR PENSION FUND ELECTION

Bernard McMahon, Philip Steele and John P. Dillon are on the regular ticket for the election of trustees of the civil service pension fund being held today. An insurgent ticket, composed of J. J. Fisher, William J. Roach and Charles B. Willard, is in the field.

TAFT OFF FOR WASHINGTON

Philadelphia, July 8.—Accompanied by his official family and eight United States senators, with whom it is confidently expected he will come to some agreement on the subject of reciprocity during the trip, President Taft left this port today in his yacht, the Mayflower, bound for Washington, D. C.

WORKERS WIN WAGE INCREASE

Mexico City, July 8.—Twelve hundred street car conductors and motormen returned work on the capital lines today following a nine-day strike. They accepted the company's offer of an increase of three cents an hour, from 18 1/2 cents, which is more than half demanded by the strikers.

GASTRO LANDS IN VENEZUELA; ONE THOUSAND JOIN HIM

Willemstad, Curaçao, July 8.—The Venezuelan government has positive news that Cipriano Castro, the exiled president of Venezuela, effected a landing on the western part of Venezuela and today has a following of 1,000 men.

POSTAL BANK TO OPEN HERE

Chicago's first postal savings bank will be opened August 1, say officials of the postoffice department. It will be located in the main postoffice building. No advertising will be given the bank, which will be located in the cashier's room. Chicagoans will have to inquire diligently where to deposit their money.

MARKETS

CASH GRAINS
Wheat—No. 2 red, 89 1/2@90; No. 3 red, 88 1/2@89; No. 3 hard, 85 1/2@86; No. 3 hard, 84 1/2@85; No. 3 spring, 83 1/2@84.
Corn—No. 2 white, 64 1/2@65; No. 2 yellow, 63 1/2@64; No. 2, 63 1/2@64; No. 3 white, 63 1/2@64; No. 3 yellow, 62 1/2@63; No. 4, 62 1/2@63; No. 4 white, 62 1/2@63; No. 2 yellow, 62 1/2@63.
Cattle—No. 2, 10 1/2@11; No. 4 white, 10 1/2@11; standard, 10 1/2@11.
LIVE STOCK
Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; market strong. Mixed and butchers, 14 1/2@15; good heavy, 14 1/2@15; rough heavy, 12 1/2@13; light, 14 1/2@15; pigs, 12 1/2@13.
Cattle—Receipts, 400; market steady. Beves, 14 1/2@15; cows and heifers, 12 1/2@13; stockers and feeders, 12 1/2@13; Texans, 14 1/2@15; calves, 10@11.
Sheep—Receipts, 5,000 head; market steady. Native, 12 1/2@13; western, 13 1/2@14; lambs, 14 1/2@15; western, 14 1/2@15.
PRODUCE
Butter—Extras, 23c; firsts, 20c; dairy extras, 21c; firsts, 19c.
Eggs—Prime firsts, 15 1/2c; firsts, 14 1/2c.
Cheese—Twins, 15 1/2c; young Americans, 14 1/2c.
Potatoes—Michigan, \$1.10@1.15; Wisconsin, \$1.10@1.15; new potatoes, \$4.75@5 per barrel.
Live Poultry—Fowls, 13 1/2@14; ducks, 12 1/2c; geese, 14c; broilers, 1 to 1 1/2 lbs., 14 1/2c; broilers, 1 1/2 to 2 lbs., 14 1/2c.

GAS WAR WILL REACH COURTS; HAGENAH QUILTS

ment by Alderman Long of what he called an "agreement made under peculiar circumstances."
He said that he and Aldermen Pringle and Merriam, with William J. Hagenah, had met Vice President Cowdry for lunch in a downtown club and that the company official had stated that five years before the company had had "an unfortunate experience" with experts employed by the city.
Gave Public Secrets
Cowdry said that the experts had "used facts which they had obtained in the rate investigation to discredit the company through the public press."
Long said that he and the other aldermen present agreed that the data obtained by Hagenah should only be used for rate making purposes, that Cowdry was uncertain and said that, he would have to consult the company. The two aldermen, Long and Merriam, Long said, empowered Hagenah and Pringle to carry out an agreement which would give Hagenah access to the company's books. This was done.
Looked Up Record
During the meeting Hagenah stated that before the company was willing to accept his statement that he would hold certain things confidential, for rate making only, the company had looked up his record and wanted to pass on every man employed to assist him.
Pringle, then chairman of the committee, said such an arrangement as claimed by Hagenah had been made, but that he had understood that the memoranda made by Hagenah and the conditions which had been made by him would be the property of the city, as well as his printed report. Pringle said that he agreed, however, that in a "gentlemen's agreement" made between the three aldermen and the company different people might have a different understanding.

HAGENAH QUILTS

Alderman Bowler then shot several hot queries at Hagenah, who, after first saying to Mackley Hoyle that if the city dropped the revision suit against him for the records he would turn them over, and then asserting that he would not do so, unless with the consent of the gas company, tendered his resignation.
He said that he wanted it to take effect at once. Later in the day he sent a letter to members of the committee reiterating his former statements about being bound by a promise made to the gas company.
Merriam is Silent
During this time former Alderman Merriam sat as a silent witness to a situation in regard to which three men had told a story which contradicted his.
Alderman Bowler then moved to accept the Bemis report in lieu of Hagenah's, which he moved should be placed on file. This motion carried. It was followed by a motion by Alderman Bowler, president of the Seventy-Cent Gas Law, that the corporation counsel be instructed to draft an ordinance in the form before mentioned to be presented to the committee at the next meeting.
Chairman Twigg then set the next meeting for Monday.
Prof. Edward W. Bemis previously stated that 75 cents for the first year, 70 cents for two years and 65 cents for remaining two years, would be sustained by the facts in his report. The committee voted unanimously for the drafting of the ordinance. It will then be the subject of argument before the committee.

WHAT HAGENAH WILL DO

Hagenah stated that he intends to make his headquarters hereafter in Chicago, changing his Wisconsin position from that of chief statistician of the railway commission to that of consulting chief statistician.
Otherwise he will set up in business for himself as a public utility expert. He has three cases immediately on hand. In one of these he represents a public service corporation, in another a city and in a third he is called into some public service litigation as an expert. He left for St. Louis last night for a case there.
He expressed regret at the events of the last few days, but stuck to his agreement with the gas company.

Y.P.S.L. Notes

The Mandolin and Guitar Club is being revived. The club meets Mondays and Thursdays and all those playing or learning to play are invited to join.
The next thing under consideration is the organization of a male chorus. Singers and those who ambition the way should communicate with the League.
Next Sunday the boys and girls will meet at Riverview Park. The associated branches are giving a picnic there and the League has important work to do. All members should be present.

FREE—Excursion to Gary Annex

Gary Annex is a short distance from the following plants, where thousands are employed: United States Steel Co., American Bridge Co., American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Gary Screw & Bolt Works, Universal Portland Cement Co. Also the best business center of Gary. To advertise our new low fare we are selling lots at \$75.00 and up on Broadway at \$150.00 and up. Easy payments of 5 per cent off for cash. The county is extending and opening at the present time the wide street, Broadway, to Gary Annex.
EXCURSION TO GARY ANNEX
Sundays, July 9 and 16, 1911, at 11 a. m., MAIN ST. STATIONS
Via Grand Trunk Railway at Folk and Dearborn Street Stations.
COME AND MAKE MONEY QUICKLY AS THOUSANDS OF OTHERS HAVE MADE IN GARY
Our excursion train will stop at the following stations: 47th and Stuart Aves., Halsted and 49th Sts., Ashland Ave. and 49th St., Chicago Lawn, 63d St. and Central Park Ave., Blue Island, Harvey and Griffith, where passengers will be picked up for "Gary Annex, Ind." At the stations, or on the train, watch for our agents with the white cap and badge marked, "Gary Annex."
MUSIC AND ENTERTAINMENT ABSOLUTELY FREE
The Gary Annex Realty Co.
Room 205, 501-2-3-7-9, WEST MADISON STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.
Everybody under 18 years will be excluded. We also reserve the right to refuse from free transportation anyone that we may desire.

ITCH-ECZEMA FREE TRIAL

(Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Furuncles, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.)
ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—CURED TO STAY, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Now, I do not mean what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you, that you could not be cured, all I ask you to give me a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TODAY, I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will give you more relief in a day than 10 or any one else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, and if you will give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today you will enjoy more relief than you have ever had. Just try it. If you will see how I am telling you the truth.
Could you do a better one than send this notice to some poor sufferer of Itch-eczema?

COUPON

This coupon can be exchanged for railroad ticket at our office, on the train, at the depot, or from the agents.

COUNTY NEWS

MEETINGS TONIGHT
Polish Branch, 17th Ward—639 Milwaukee avenue.
Finnish Branch No. 1—Montana and Sheffield avenues.
SATURDAY OPEN-AIR MEETINGS
Fountain Square, Evanston, Ill. Speaker: Wm. H. Fox.
Chicago Heights, Ill. Speaker: J. F. Uehlenbrock.
12th Ward—Corner Kedzie avenue and 12th street. Speakers: Harry E. Greenwood and W. G. Zoeller.
34th Ward—40th and 18th streets. Speakers: Walter B. Dillon and A. A. Wignone.
18th Ward—Green and Madison streets. Speakers: Arthur M. Lewis and A. A. Patterson.
51st Ward—Chicago avenue and Clark street. Speaker: Walter Huggins and local speakers.
1st Ward—Congress and State streets. Speakers: Frank Shiffersmith and local speakers.

SPECIAL NOTICE

On account of the picnic of the associated branches taking place Sunday, at Riverview park, all meetings are hereby declared off and all members are requested to attend the picnic and also to bring friends and relatives. Tickets can be bought either of party members or at the County or Daily Socialist offices, or else from official ticket sellers, who will be outside of the park for the purpose of supplying those who have been unable to secure their tickets in advance.

NOTICE

Delegates to the county delegate committee will please take notice that on account of the picnic of the associated branches of the party, taking place at Riverview park on Sunday, July 9, the executive committee has decided to postpone the meeting until Monday, July 17, 8 p. m., at the Y. P. S. L. hall, 205 W. Washington street. The reason for the recommendation to change this to a Monday night is due to the fact that on nearly every Sunday there is some picnic or outing of the different Socialist organizations, and the further fact that last year the delegate meetings were held on Monday nights because of the difficulty of getting a full attendance on a Sunday.

MONDAY MEETINGS

18th Ward—Monroe hall, Monroe and Sangamon streets.
PICNIC TODAY
Joint picnic and dance given by the Lake View Scandinavian branch and the 25th ward branch of the Socialist

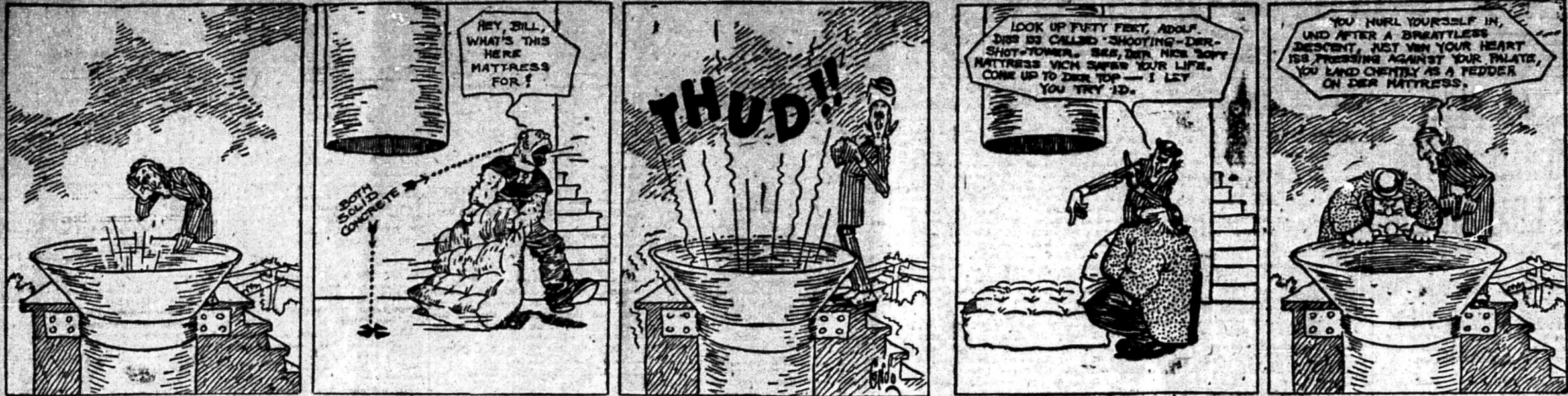
YOUR HEALTH CAN BE RESTORED WITH THE OXYBON!
It is no longer necessary in most cases for sick people to suffer, month after month. The remarkable success of the Oxybon in overcoming and curing disease makes it most indispensable to the sick today.
"THE OXYBON"
Treatment is a simple, natural method that can be used by every member of the family, from the smallest child to the oldest person, with the same grand results.
"OXYBON"
speedily overcomes acute attacks of all kinds; chronic ailments yield readily in a little longer time with a certainty that is surprising.
"OXYBON"
is an appliance, a self-home treatment that is destined to revolutionize the art of healing. It will last a lifetime, without further expense than its first cost.
"OXYBON"
is the best of insurance; it protects you and your family for all time against disease in the future, and is worth your while to investigate. It may save you years of suffering. Our certificates of patients who Oxybon cure disease, and who also testify of cured ailments, will be sent you upon request. FREE! Just send your name and address on a postal card to
Ben. A. Hallgren,
GEN. W. & MGR.
1221 S. Springfield Av., Chicago, Ill.

SOCIALIST PICNIC
COOK COUNTY BRANCH
RIVERVIEW PARK

E. IVERSON & CO.
1342-50 MILWAUKEE AVE.
Radical Reductions in Every Dept.
Never has a sale met with such hearty response from the shopping public. Thousands have been waiting for the occasion to supply their needs for the summer, knowing that prices are never so low as during
Our Annual Sale of Summer Goods
BE SURE AND COME MONDAY
Here's But a Small Part of the News:
6c Fancy Dress Lawns, yard..... 3 1/2c
6c Light Shirting Calico, yard..... 4 1/2c
12 1/2c Fancy Chevots and Gingham, yard..... 6 1/2c
7c Fine Apron Gingham, yard..... 4 3/4c
7 1/2c Unbleached Muslin, yard..... 5c
10c Bleached Muslin Remnants, yard..... 6 1/2c
12 1/2c White India Linon, yard..... 5c
10c Dark Dress Percales, yard..... 5 3/4c
7c Cotton Toweling, with blue border, yard..... 3 3/4c
18c Union Linen Huck Towels, each..... 6c
18c Bleached Pillow Slips, each..... 10c
50c Double-Size Bleached Bed Sheets, each..... 33c
\$1.50 Large-Size Bed Spreads, each..... 59c
18c Fancy Cotton Voiles, yard..... 10c
58c Silks and Wash Goods, yard..... 21c
25c Black Mercerized Pongee, yard..... 9c
Women's 25c and 35c Underwear, for..... 15c
Men's 75c Underwear for..... 35c
Children's 10c Vests and Pants, all sizes, for..... 10c
Women's 12 1/2c Sleeveless Vests for..... 7 1/2c
Women's 19c Lace-Trimmed Pants for..... 12 1/2c
Boys' 29c Embroidered Shirts and Drawers for..... 19c
Men's \$1.00 Silk Socks, pair..... 20c
Men's 15c Plain Colored Cotton Socks, pair..... 6 1/2c
Boys' and Girls' 25c Hosiery, all sizes, pair..... 12 1/2c
\$1.00 and \$1.50 Sample Corsets, each..... 59c
50c Sample Corsets, each..... 15c
Women's 19c Muslin Drawers for..... 12 1/2c
Children's 15c Muslin Drawers for..... 8c
Women's \$1.00 White Petticoats for..... 59c
Men's and Young Men's \$10.00 Suits for..... \$5
Boys' Wash Suits, worth to \$1.50, at 79c and..... 48c
Men's and Boys' \$2.00 Trousers, pair..... 1.29
Men's and Boys' 75c Shirts, 3 for \$1.00; each..... 35c
Men's and Boys' \$1.50 Sample Shirts for..... 69c
Men's Black Sateen Working Shirts..... 39c
Boys' 15c Suspenders, pair..... 7 1/2c
Boys' and Girls' 19c Straw Hats for..... 10c
Boys' 50c Sample Blouses for..... 25c
\$1.50 Lace Curtains, 6 yards to a pair..... 79c
25c Linen Window Shades for..... 14c
15 1/2c Yard-Wide Curtain Swais, yard..... 7 1/2c
25c Yard-Square Straw Matting Pieces for..... 10c
Lot of Fancy Sample Hammocks, 96c and..... 1.48
Women's 75c Serge House Slippers, pair..... 29c
Boys' \$1.50 Shoes, sizes 6 to 10, pair..... 79c
Children's 50c and 60c Barefoot Sandals..... 37c
Children's \$1.00 and \$1.25 Velvet Pumps, pair..... 69c
Ladies' \$2.00 Percale House Dresses..... 98c
Children's 29c Gingham Dresses..... 39c
Ladies' \$1.00 White Lawn Streetwaits..... 59c
Women's and Misses' \$3.50 Dress Skirts for..... 1.98
King's 300-Yard Spool Machine Cotton, 6 spools for..... 8c
Armour's 5c Toilet Soap, 6 different kinds, bar..... 2c
Washable Laces, worth to 10c, in two lots, 5 1/2c and..... 5c
25c Corset Cover Embroideries and Flouncing..... 12 1/2c
4c Adjustable Window Screens, each..... 29c
45c Gray Enameled Coffee Pot..... 19c
50-Foot Hemp Clothes Line, worth 25c, for..... 15c
Mrs. Potts' 98c Salsinas, set..... 59c
25c Heavy Gray Enameled Water Pail..... 19c
Argo Starch, 4 packages for..... 11c
Calumet Lamp Starch, 3 pounds for..... 7c
Calumet Family Soap, 10 bars for..... 21c
Johnson's Galvanic Laundry Soap, 5 bars..... 19c
Pine Size Mason Fruit Jar, complete, each..... 3c

WORDS BY SCHAEFER
MUSIC BY CONDO

At Heinegeboobeler Park—What a Gruesome Sound When Adolf Landed!



Pertaining to SPORT

Tip Wright says

BASEBALL GAMES TODAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Chicago at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
New York at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

RESULTS FRIDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE
New York, 6; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 4.
Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 6 (twelve innings).

Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago, 6; New York, 3.
Detroit, 6; Washington, 3.
Philadelphia, 7; Cleveland, 1.
Boston, 6; St. Louis, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	Pct.
CHICAGO	42	27	.607
Philadelphia	42	29	.593
New York	44	29	.604
St. Louis	41	31	.569
Pittsburg	40	31	.565
Cincinnati	30	40	.429
Brooklyn	27	44	.380
Boston	17	55	.236

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Detroit	42	24	.636
Philadelphia	43	24	.642
New York	37	33	.529
CHICAGO	35	32	.522
Cleveland	37	34	.521
Washington	35	41	.461
St. Louis	26	49	.346
Boston	19	52	.268

WOLGAST AT THE TOP

BY JACK JAQUES

Danny Goodman, the south side lightweight, who has been taking them as they come, is again talking fight, with Ad Wolgast as the object of his affections. Now it is in St. Joseph, Mo., man who offers Wolgast \$5,000 for a share of a fifteen-round go. Wolgast may prefer any money, but he would want more of than that.

And then, too, it would be impossible to get our lightweight champion to refrain from knocking the little Hebrew out in the first few moments of the first round, which same action would make the spectators want their money back.

No, it will be big game for the champion from now on until he hops get him. If reports are true, and his new-acquired spouse has not reformed him, it is only a question of time, meanwhile he stands alone, the greatest known fighting machine of his weight in the world.

DOG WRECKS AEROPLANE

By United Press.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 5.—A big dog's curiosity nearly caused the death of Harry N. Atwood and Charles K. Hamilton, the young aviators who proposed to fly to Washington.

The canine nosed into the whirling propeller of the machine and was whirled to its death. The contact of the dog's body split the blade. Hamilton repaired the damage with a piece of copper wire, but when he attempted to mount into the air shortly after they found the lifting power of the machine had been injured, and after flying a distance of about a square plunged into the ocean off New York avenue. The engine was damaged by the fall in the water. Both aviators and the aeroplane were rescued by lifeguards.

CHICAGO GETS TOURNAMENT?

Members of the executive committee of the American Bowling Congress are gathering here to determine whether Chicago will be permitted to hold the 1912 national tournament of the bowlers. It is believed the tournament will be awarded to the windy city.

Among the members of the committee to attend are: Frank L. Paelelog and Judge Howard, Chicago; President Robert Bryson, Indianapolis; Fred Goswisch, St. Paul; M. A. Phillips and G. Barker, St. Louis; Secretary Abe Langtry and John Koerner, Milwaukee; A. J. Thiele, Peoria; H. E. J. Ryan, Detroit; Louis Gazzo, Toledo; Al Reinhardt, Cincinnati; William Agnew, Cleveland; and J. Lucas, Kansas City.

HARRY FORBES TALKS "JAP"

Harry Forbes, the "come-back" bantamweight champion, who fought a fifteen-round draw in McAlester, Okla., with "Young Togo," a Japanese, returned today from the southwest. He declares the Jap is a splendid little fighter, with all kinds of tricks in his system.

He added that Togo used jiu-jitsu wrestling tricks in the clinches, though he did little damage with them. Togo adopted the "Battling Nelson" face, with a razor-wire beard, with which he cut Forbes' face and shoulders in the clinches.

READ SOCIALIST SPEECH

(Continued From Page 1.)

Thus the New York Sun of Thursday, June 8, says:
"Possibly this country might continue to keep out of the poorhouse, grow wool, and make clothes, even if they have not the heaven-born tariff to concentrate every sheep and every manufacturer."

Considering that the New York Sun is supposed to be Clarendon Morgan's mouthpiece and the organ of stagnation in industry, this is rather a frank admission.

Moreover, no lesser authority than Mr. Carnegie has declared that we are ready for a reduction of duties in the iron industry.

I am not, however, concerned with the manufacturers' side of this question. The manufacturers are well able to take care of themselves, and they are exceedingly well represented in this House. (Laughter.)

What I want to bring out is that it never was intended that the high tariff should protect the workman. That pretense was simply an afterthought, because the workmen have voted. (Laughter on the Democratic side.) Only American manufacturers have dared to tell this falsehood to their workmen. Why? Because until very recent years American workmen were more ignorant on economic and social questions than their brothers in Germany or France.

The highly protected manufacturers of Germany never dared tell their workmen that the tariff was there to protect the workman. The protected manufacturers of France never dared tell their workmen that the tariff protected them.

It was only in this country, after the infant industries had become giants, that our Pennsylvania politicians conceived the idea of claiming that the tariff was here to protect the workman.

But this issue shows plainly the paramount influence of our manufacturers and traders in political affairs, even though every workman in America has a vote. The manufacturers palm off their private issues as national issues.

Manufacturers Want Protection

It is the manufacturers who want protection; it is the commercial men, and mainly the importers, who want free trade.

The manufacturers, as I said before, pretend that protection benefits the working classes.

But that this claim is a mere sham is evident from the fact that they have never proposed to discourage the immigration of foreign workmen; that, on the contrary, they have always done all they could to encourage foreign laborers to come over; that they have even sent agents to Europe to coax laborers by false pretenses.

There can be no doubt that the wages are better here than in European countries, but the causes of this fact have little or nothing to do with the tariff.

The workman in highly protected Germany has somewhat the advantage in wages and hours over the workman in highly protected France. The workman in free-trade England has a shade the advantage over the workman in highly protected Germany.

It cannot be shown that the tariff has any general effect upon wages.

Higher wages in the United States are due to a number of highly complex factors.

The first, first, the higher efficiency of the American workman, as the gentleman from New York (Mr. Redfield) pointed out in his interesting speech day before yesterday. There is, next, the more perfected machinery upon which he works. There is also the advanced development of trades unionism. There is, furthermore, the fact that, until recently, large tracts of public land served constantly to draw off some part of the competing laborers of the towns and cities to the country.

Finally, there is the fact that the economic system, as a whole, has never tilted down in America into the hard and fast groove in which it runs in Europe.

Indeed, that system in America still retains something of the elasticity of colonial times.

Since the great strike in Pittsburg in 1892—which ended with the battle on the Monongahela—the claim that the high tariff protects the workman has become more rare. I should not advise the gentleman from Pennsylvania or any other gentleman to make such a claim before an audience of workmen from Pittsburg, Chicago or Milwaukee when there is a strike on for living wages in some branch of the iron industry.

While the products of our factories are highly protected, sometimes as high as 200 per cent, the producers of these products are not protected at all. On the contrary, during the last twenty years Slavonians, Italians, Greeks, Russians and Armenians have been brought into this country by the million. Simply because they have a lower standard of living they have crowded out the Americans, Germans, Englishmen and Irishmen from the workshops, factories, and mines of our highly protected industries.

And in the steel mills of Pittsburg, Chicago and Milwaukee, where thirty years ago the so-called princes of la-

bor used to get from \$10 to \$15 a day, the modern white coolies get \$1.75 for twelve hours a day, seven days in the week—having no time to praise the Lord, and no reason, either. (Laughter.)

As for the manufacturers of woolen goods, Bulletin No. 57 of the Census Bureau, which gives the figures on manufactures for 1906, shows (p. 85) that 44,452 youths and men, 24,553 girls and women, and 3,748 children under sixteen employed in the manufacture of woolen goods receive a yearly average of \$396 and a weekly average of \$7.61.

The same bulletin shows that 29,883 youths and men, 32,130 girls and women, and 7,238 children under 16 employed in the manufacture of worsted goods receive a yearly average of \$379 and a weekly average of \$7.30.

According to social workers who have made a study of family budgets, the minimum requirement in the United States for a decent living for a family consisting of father, mother and three small children is \$750 a year. It is not that the estimate is much too low, and that none of the figures in this house would want to live on it. However, the average wages in these two highly protected industries are but little more than half this sum.

It is true that this average takes in the wages of children and youths. But, on the other hand, it also takes in the wages of the highly skilled mechanics and of foremen. It is therefore a fair average; and it shows a wage entirely inadequate to support a decent standard of living.

As for me, I am against all tariffs—high tariffs or low tariffs—and against low tariffs as a proposition to raise revenue.

Every tariff, high or low, means that it hits the poor man worst. So long as a tax is placed on the necessities of life, it will fall upon the poor man much more heavily than upon the rich man. (Applause.)

To begin with, it is the poor people who, as a rule, have many children. The tax on shoes will strike a poor sewer digger who has six children six times as hard as it will the millionaire who has one child. Moreover, the digger can afford it 1,000 times less. (Applause.)

Every tariff puts the burden upon the people who can afford it least. Every tariff means that the wealthy people are not willing to pay their share of taxes and that they want the poor people to pay it for them. It means that these taxes go to the manufacturer.

This is all any tariff means.

It is in all cases an inheritance of the Middle Ages—the Dark Ages—when the privileged classes did not pay any taxes and the common people had to pay them all.

The only just tax is an income tax (applause) which is graduated to such a degree that it will establish some fairness as to the intensity with which it is felt by the poor people as compared with the rich.

I do not want to be understood to imply that the working class is benefited by free trade of itself. Free trade whatever is made for the wide workers, the result would be widespread disaster and misery. (Applause on the Republican side.)

Moreover, the working class cannot endure any sudden lowering of tariffs. It is helpless to protest itself from the consequences.

Especially in our country, after many years of the highest kind of a high tariff, any sudden change would be disastrous, and that is where the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Underwood) was wise. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

There are whole communities built up on a tariff schedule on some manufactured commodity. A radical and sudden lowering of the tariff on any of those products would, of course, unsettle conditions, close workshops, and deprive thousands of wage earners of their jobs. And since under our plan less system of production no provision whatever is made for the displaced workers, the result would be widespread disaster and misery. (Applause on the Republican side.)

When society is willing to undertake the transfer of displaced workers from a dying industry to a flourishing one we can then welcome any radical change in the tariff that seems best for the nation as a whole.

Labor does not need the so-called protection of tariffs. It does need, however, protection against sudden changes for the worse in economic conditions. And in so far as it has had any protection it has protected itself by forming trade unions. It has protected itself by strikes and boycotts, which have been declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to be illegal. But, illegal or not, I hope labor will continue to use them in order to resist the forcing down of the standard of the bulk of our population to a Chinese level. (Applause.) For in many respects we have been coming down continually. (Applause.)

Before this the capitalist era, common workmen in England could live a whole week on the earnings of four days.

Now, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, common laborers can scarcely live a

week on the earnings of seven days of excessive toil.

Stanley Asks Question

Mr. Stanley: Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Berger: Mr. Chairman, this is the first time that the Socialist's view on the tariff has ever been heard in this House, and if the gentleman will kindly give me a chance to get through with my statement, I shall be very glad to answer any questions that he may wish to ask, and I have no doubt that he will be able to ask them with much more profundity than now. (Laughter and applause.)

There is always free trade in labor.

Under the present system, which we call in political economy the capitalist system, the workmen's labor has become a mere ware in the market. And since the man's labor can not be separated from the man, the workman himself has become a commodity, whose time is bought and sold. The workman, or rather his labor power, is subject to the same conditions as every other ware, especially to the conditions of supply and demand and to competition.

The workman's labor, or rather his time, is bought now in the open market by the highest bidder on the one hand and the lowest seller on the other.

And the employers, that is, the master class, care only to buy the workman's time when he is young, strong, and healthy. When he is sick or when he gets old the employer has no use for him.

The employer is not in business for the sake of charity. He is in business in order to make profits—to make money.

And because of this we see that our so-called free workers are sometimes sold—from the purely economic point of view—than the blacks were under slavery before the war.

The negro was property and represented about \$1,000 in value—sometimes less. He was property which his master owned. Therefore the master, if he had any sense, took good care of his human chattel. The master was eager to have the slave as long and in as good condition as possible. When the slave became sick or when he died the master lost money.

The case is entirely different with the white workman, the so-called free workman. When the white man is sick or when he dies the employer usually loses nothing.

And high tariff for revenue only, or free trade, like the flowers that bloom just the spring, have nothing to do with the case. (Laughter.)

The fact is that the capitalist, the average employer today, is more concerned about a valuable horse, about a fine dog, about a good automobile, than he is about his employe or about his employe's family.

In most cases the employe is absolutely impersonal. The employe does not know his employe by name, or even by number. This is invariably the case with a stock company where the shareholders are scattered all over a city, a state, or all over the country; sometimes over Europe.

Nor can any individual capitalist or employer, no matter how charitably inclined he may be, change anything in these conditions. A business or corporation that should try to run its plant on a charity basis would not last long.

As a matter of fact, under the present system, it is usually the worse employe who sets the pace. The employe who can fleece and skin his workmen best is best equipped for the fight in the open market. He can produce his goods the cheapest.

Thus competition has come to have a fearful meaning to the working class.

On the one hand, it compels the employe to get their labor as cheaply as possible; on the other hand, it compels the workmen to compete with one another for jobs.

Competition among the workers has become, therefore, a cutthroat competition. It is a question as to who is to live and who is to starve. It is often a question as to whether a man is to stay with his family or become a tramp.

And the tariff has nothing to do with the question, either.

Free Trade in Labor

There is always free trade in labor. In many cases now the laborer is compelled to disrupt his family and send his wife and children to the shop or factory.

For this is the greatest curse of machinery—or, rather, the individual monopoly of machinery—that capital can be coined out of women and even out of infancy. Thus, not alone are men turned into wares, governed by demand and supply, but they are also made to scramble for a precarious living with their wives, sisters and children.

In the cotton factories of the south, from where my Democratic free trade friends come, the women and children compose two-thirds of the working force. Very similar are the conditions in our large cigar and tobacco factories and in the workshops of many other industries.

Laws against this sort of thing are almost useless as long as the present economic system prevails.

For while it is notorious that the wages thus earned by a whole family do not on an average exceed those of the head of the family in occupations where it has not become habitual to employ women and children, the abuse is still daily gaining ground.

And the reason is very simple. Women

and children do not go into the factory for the fun of it; they are brought there by dire necessity, by competition. And it is competition, too, that compels the little children of the southern poor white people to go to the cotton factory and offer their young lives to be turned into dollars. Here are the figures of age, inclusive, employed in 1900 in eleven Southern States, with the percentage of the total number of children of that age period:

State	Total	Per cent of total
Alabama	11,094	8.5
Arkansas	2,481	3.9
Florida	32,431	23.5
Georgia	58,917	38.3
Louisiana	35,098	28.6
Mississippi	7,441	5.1
Tennessee	19,951	21.3
Virginia	41,664	29.7
West Carolina	34,103	29.7
North Carolina	21,427	21.8
South Carolina	15,321	15.8
Alabama	44,651	32.7
Arkansas	22,213	33
Florida	77,998	55.1
Georgia	55,943	53.8
Louisiana	77,463	46.7
Mississippi	53,076	35.4
Tennessee	67,711	43.3
Virginia	80,989	69
West Carolina	63,008	53.8
North Carolina	39,030	39.4
South Carolina	49,747	50.1

Nor are conditions in most of the northern states much better.

With a system like this it is only natural that the rich should become richer and the poor poorer.

Free competition imposes no restraint upon the powerful. They are at liberty to exploit the poor workman to their hearts' content.

And another thing: The strength on the capitalist side is so great, and the capacity for resistance on the side of the workman is so insignificant, that there is actually no freedom of contract. The monopoly of the tools has made the laborer a class of dependents—or hirelings. The laborer is simply a hired appendage to the machine.

The machine has come to be the main thing, the costly thing. The living appendage, the laborer, can be gotten without much trouble or cost. Nowadays—if an owner of tools does not want to let a workman work, the latter has no means of subsistence unless he finds some other "lord or proprietor" who will permit him to secure something.

And so this system now creates the dependence of the thousands upon the few.

It is a paltry evasion of our capitalists to say that the workers are free to accept or refuse the terms of their employers. The laborer has to consent, if he refuses the terms, there are plenty of others, hungry, starved and desperate, ready to take their places. But suppose it were possible that the employer could not get other men to take the places of those who refused the terms offered—and, pray, do not for a moment think that this could actually be the case—the employer could stand it; he would merely stop business for the time being. And do not imagine for one instant that he would suffer privation by so doing. His home would be just as radiant with luxuries as ever, and he would probably try to endure life by a trip to some foreign country.

Now, another important consideration: Since the working people do not receive the full value of their products—because a considerable profit is made by the employing class on everything the workers produce—can they be expected to buy back these products? Their numerical strength makes them the chief consumers of the country and those on whom production mainly depends.

In this way, by the laboring people not being able to consume enough, and by the planless way in which production is carried on in general, the so-called overproduction is created.

Of course, no matter how much or how little the value of a nation creates, they always create more than they are able to buy with their wages, because they have never received the full value of that production.

In this way the so-called industrial crises originate. They have come upon us about once in every twenty years, roughly speaking, since capitalist production began its sway. As such times the trade and the manufacturing of a nation come to a standstill because "there is too much on hand."

Starve With Too Much. And the working people have to stop work and go ragged and hungry because there is too much on hand.

Statesmen, newspaper lawyers and so-called reformers on such occasions claim that it is either too much silver or too little silver or lack of confidence or what not—that is the cause of the industrial crisis or panic, as it is sometimes called.

But hard times are really hard on those whose subsistence depends on their having work to do.

For the poor people the times are always hard.

During "hard times" the wives and daughters of the capitalists, however, do not leave off attending balls, parties and operas, in their silks and diamonds.

On the contrary, if the times are very hard, the wealthy and charitable people

arrange one more amusement and call it a "charity ball."

As far as security of work is concerned, the workman of the present time is worse off than any of his predecessors in history. In fact, the irregularity of his employment, the frequency with which he is out of work, is the most alarming feature of the workman's condition. The toiler of today cannot work when he wants to, or when he ought to, in order to support himself and family. He can work only when it is to the profit of the employer that he should do so.

How all this came about—well, it is simply a matter of industrial evolution. In the middle ages, before capitalist production had come upon the stage of events, a system of small industries prevailed, and, in some cases, has continued to the present day.

The system rested on the private ownership by the workman himself of the means of production. The instruments of labor were then paltry, dwarfish and cheap; and for that very reason, as a rule, they belonged to the producers themselves. Since the fifteenth century, and especially since the power of steam was utilized, these limited implements of production have been gradually enlarged, united and improved, until the common tool of the middle ages, and even some of the instruments that were common fifty years ago and later, have been transformed into the machines of today.

In place of the hand loom, the spinning wheel and the smith's hammer there appeared the mechanical loom, the spinning machine and the steam hammer. Instead of the single workshop there appeared the factory that combines the united labor of hundreds and of thousands. At the same time production was transformed from a series of isolated—individual—acts into a series of social and combined acts.

The yarn, the cloth, the metal articles which now come out of the factory are the joint product of the many people through whose hands they have to go successively before being ready.

No single person can say of them: "This I have made." Yet these social tools and social products are treated in the same way as they were when the product was created by the individual. So the present new mode of production remains subject to the old form of appropriation, although the new form of production does away with the very conditions on which the old form was based. In times of old the owner of the simple tool appropriated or took for his own use his own product, while now—and it is important to grasp this fact fully—the owner of the tool, of the machine, appropriates the work of others. He appropriates this work without a jury and without a verdict.

And so we see plainly that the private ownership of the means of production, which was formerly the means of securing the product to the producer, has now become the means of exploitation, and, consequently, of servitude.

The development of the tool into the machine separates the workman from his product. In this way a comparatively small number of capitalists obtain a monopoly of the means of production.

We are often inclined to depreciate the resistance of the workmen to the introduction of machinery.

But these victories of the human intellect over the forces of nature which naturally should be a benefit to all—an unlimited source of blessing to the human race—have often become a means of torture to the toilers.

How many wage earners has the introduction of machinery thrown out of employment? How many lives have thereby been destroyed?

All the advantages of the new inventions, machines and improvements now goes mainly to the small class of capitalists; while on the other hand these new inventions, machines, improvements and labor devices displace human labor and steadily increase the army of the unemployed, who, starved

READ SOCIALIST SPEECH

(Continued From Fourth Page.)

and frantic, are ever ready to take the places of those who have work, thereby still further depressing the labor market.

Capitalist Class Recruits

It is from this army that the capitalist class recruit their special police, their deputy sheriffs, their Pinkerton detectives and some of their minor politicians.

And the wageworkers are by no means the only sufferers. The small employers, the small merchants, are also feeling the sting of unequal competition.

For every one of these men of business lives at war with all his brethren. The hand of the one is against the other, and no foe is more terrible to him than the one who is running a neck-and-neck race with him every day.

Therefore, in the factory as well as in the store, the wages must be cut constantly, and the sales must be enlarged. The latest improvements, the best labor-saving machinery, must be used and as little wages must be paid as possible. The race is for life or death and "the devil take the hindmost."

The fierce competition lessens the profit on each article, and this must be compensated for by a greater number of articles being produced and sold; that is, the cheaper the goods the more capital is required to carry on the business.

Precisely, then, for the same reason that the mechanic with his own shop and working on his own account has nearly disappeared in the struggle between handwork and machine-work—precisely the same reason the small manufacturer, with his little machinery, their small capital, and their little stock of goods, are now being driven from the field.

And the same is the case with the little store that must compete with the department store or the small-order house.

It is that class that is yelling most loudly against the corporations, the railroads and the trusts.

It is that class that wants the Sherman law to be made "more effective." It is that class that would like to turn the wheel of economic evolution backwards.

We cannot destroy the trusts without destroying our civilization. Moreover, we do not want to destroy them. The trusts bring some system into the industrial chaos. They are the forerunners of a new social order. They have put the first effective check upon the disastrous evils of competition.

While competition grows more intense among the workers looking for jobs, and while it still prevails among the small traders and small manufacturers, the trusts have abolished competition in the realm of "big business."

The trusts are undoubtedly a milestone in the industrial evolution of the race. The trusts spell progress and are a tremendous benefit. So far, however, they are mainly a benefit to their owners.

What we must do, therefore, is to extend the benefits of this ownership to the entire nation.

The national ownership of the trusts must be our next great step in evolution. The Sherman law ought to be repealed and a law enacted to nationalize every industry where the output and the prices are controlled by a trust or a privately owned monopoly.

On the other hand, it is the trusts which, by their very magnitude, have made the viciousness of the capitalist system clear to everyone.

We see that the purely individualist theory of private ownership of "property"—which our competitive wage system has made the foundation of society—has resulted in practically abolishing the possibility of private ownership for the great majority of the people.

One-tenth of our population already owns more than four-fifths of the wealth. The centralization of the control of property is increasing with a rapidity that threatens the integrity of the nation. The average of wages, the certainty of employment, the social privileges and independence of the wage-earning and agricultural population, when compared with the increase of the wealth and social production, are steadily and rapidly decreasing.

And the very worst of the social temptations is that wealth has become the greatest, one might say the only, social power. All human worth is estimated in terms of wealth—in dollars and cents.

Things cannot go on like this indefinitely. White men will not always stand it. We are by our present circumstances and consequences creating a race of "white people" in our midst compared with which the Vandals of the fourth century were a humane nation.

Within a short time, with present tendencies unchecked, we shall have two nations in this country, both of native growth. One will be very large in number, semi-civilized, half starved and degenerated through misery; the other will be small in number, overfed, over-civilized and degenerated through luxury.

What will be the outcome? Predicts an eruption. Some day there will be a volcanic eruption. A fearful retribution will be enacted on the capitalist class as a class, and the innocent will suffer with the guilty.

Such a revolution would throw humanity back into semi-barbarism and cause even a temporary retrogression of civilization.

Various remedies have been proposed. Single tax, more silver dollars, greenbacks and a dozen other remedies have been offered. But since none of them does away with the deadly effects of the machine on the workman, I must dismiss them as inefficient. This is particularly the case with the single tax, which would simply for a time sharpen competition and thus increase the misery of the working class.

The other day we listened to a fervid plea for the single tax delivered on this floor by the gentleman from New York (Mr. George). He gave particular attention to the introduction of the system in Vancouver, British Columbia, and painted in glowing colors the blessings that followed it. And now comes the distressing news that Vancouver is

in the midst of a general strike, the first of its kind in that city, involving every organized workman there. Evidently the single tax is not a substitute for bread and butter. (Laughter.)

But this is what the Socialists say: The machinery and all the progress in implements of production we cannot and do not want to destroy. Civilization does not want to go back to the middle ages or be reduced to barbarism.

And as long as these implements of production—land, machinery, raw materials, railroads, and telegraphs—remain private property, only comparatively few can be the sole owners and masters thereof. As long as such is the case these few will naturally use this private ownership for their own private advantage.

The highest industrial order which competitive individualism has given us, and can give us, is that of capitalist and wage earner.

A capitalist and a wage-earner order of society inevitably ends in the economic rule of a comparatively few absolute masters over a numerous socially subject class.

The wage system was a step in the evolution of freedom, but only a step. Without trade-unionism and labor associations the wage system would produce a social state lower than that of feudalism.

There can be no social freedom or complete justice until there are no more hirelings in the world; until all become both the employers and the employed of society.

This social freedom, this complete justice can be accomplished only by the collective ownership and democratic management of the social means of production and distribution.

I realize that all this cannot be brought about by a single stroke—by a one day's revolution. But I know that all legislation in order to be really progressive and wholesome must move in that direction.

Legislation that does not tend to an increased measure of control on the part of society as a whole is not in line with the trend of economic evolution and cannot last.

Legislation that interferes with the natural evolution of industry means the taking of backward steps and cannot succeed.

Legislation that divides nations into armed camps, that creates useless navies, that puts up Chinese walls between people eager to trade with one another, is reactionary and cannot endure.

The measure now under discussion is of small immediate concern to the working class. In itself it means no material change in the conditions of the working man or working woman. But because it is in line with social and political evolution, because it tends to destroy the old tariff superstition, because it tends to break down the barriers between nations and to bring into closer relations the various peoples of the world it will support the bill. (Applause.)

Mr. Kahn: Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. Berger: Certainly. How much time have I, Mr. Chairman?

Glad to answer

The Chairman: The gentleman has ten minutes remaining.

Mr. Berger: Then I shall be glad to answer questions for ten minutes.

Mr. Kahn: Did I understand the gen-

tleman to say that the workmen in this country are far worse off than at any time in the history of the world?

Mr. Berger: I did not say anything of the kind. I said that the certainty of employment is smaller under the capitalist system than under any previous system.

Mr. Kahn: I understood the gentleman to say—

Mr. Berger: Oh, no. The gentleman probably was not here from the beginning of my remarks. The wages are better in this country than in any other country in the world. I said that at the very beginning of my remarks, and explained why.

Mr. Kahn: Because I know in my own city of San Francisco the savings banks have deposits of \$159,000,000, which are the savings of the working people of that community.

Mr. Berger: Yes, and I know that you have had more strikes and more hell in San Francisco than in any other city I know except Chicago. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Kahn: Yes?

Mr. Berger: Yes, more labor troubles.

Mr. Kahn: San Francisco is today the best organized labor community in this country, and the workmen there have had strikes only to the same extent as they have had them in any other section.

Mr. Berger: And a few more.

Mr. Kahn: But they have been uniformly victorious, and at the present time we are getting along splendidly. We have not had any serious strikes for about three years.

Mr. Berger: Mr. Chairman, let me predict something. I have been in the labor and Socialist movement for twenty-seven years. The conditions in San Francisco, which the gentleman from California paints in such glowing colors, are the result of a quasi alliance between "big business" and a certain trade-union element, an alliance for which I would never stand. Let us see where that is going to lead to. It so far has brought more corruption than was ever known in any other city of the United States.

Mr. Kahn: The alleged corruption was under a former labor-union administration.

Mr. Berger: I am not speaking about the labor unions. I am speaking about "big business" using the labor union as a political tool. (Applause.)

Mr. George: Mr. Chairman—

The Chairman: Does the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to the gentleman from New York?

Mr. George: I do. (Applause.)

Mr. George: Mr. Chairman, I did not quite understand the gentleman's allusion to me and to Vancouver and to the strike in Vancouver.

Mr. Berger: If the gentleman will permit I will read to you so that you can formulate your question just right. I said:

"The other day we listened to a fervid plea for single tax, delivered on this floor by the gentleman from New York (Mr. George). He paid particular attention to the introduction of this system in Vancouver, British Columbia, and painted in glowing terms the blessings that followed it. And now comes the distressing news that Vancouver is in the midst of a general strike, the first of its kind in that city, involving every organized workman there. Evidently the single tax is not a substitute for bread and butter."

Mr. George: The single tax is a tax-

tion question. I would like to understand—does the gentleman connect me up with that strike?

Mr. Berger: Oh, no. (Laughter.) Whatever I may say about his theories, the gentleman from New York is innocent. The gentleman has nothing to do with that strike. I did not mean to say anything about it, but I wanted to show that the single tax does not improve labor conditions. It does not. Strikes are just as frequent in single-tax cities as in cities where they do not have the single tax. That is what I wanted to bring out.

Mr. George: I thank the gentleman. I feel very greatly enlightened.

Mr. Stanley: Will the gentleman yield to a question?

Mr. Berger: Yes.

Mr. Stanley: If I understood the gentleman, he said he was not opposed to the organization of trusts? Is that correct?

Mr. Berger: I am not opposed to the organization of trusts any more than I am opposed to the Atlantic ocean or to the Mississippi river, or, let us say, to anything that is a natural outcome of conditions. I explained that the trusts are the natural result of industrial evolution, and that anything that is the natural outcome of an industrial development I am not opposed to.

Mr. Stanley: That is, that it follows inevitably?

Mr. Berger: That it follows inevitably.

Mr. Stanley: Now I want to ask the gentleman this: Does the gentleman favor the fixing of the price of commodities of these immediate organizations engaged in interstate trade, by the government?

Says It's a First Step

Mr. Berger: Mr. Chairman, I favor it as a first step. It is only primary. I understand Mr. Gary of the steel trust is in favor of that.

Mr. Stanley: I understand so.

Mr. Berger: And for the first time in my life Mr. Gary and I agree on anything. But I will also say that it will not help much. It says, though, that even the trust concedes that it has grown to such dimensions that it has become a quasi-public utility and that it is no longer a private business. The only solution, however, is the national ownership of the trusts.

Mr. Stanley: As I understand the gentleman, he speaks of the trusts as a milestone in industrial evolution.

Mr. Berger: Yes, sir.

Mr. Stanley: In other words, the centralization of the immense wealth and energy of the steel business, for instance, in the hands of at least one man, and the centralization of the manufacture of wool in the hands of one man, and the manufacture of other textiles, like cotton, in the hands of one man, and the refining of sugar in the hands of one man—

Mr. Berger: One concern.

Mr. Stanley: I should say one person, whether corporate or individual—that this will in a short time place the body of the wealth of this country and the employment of all the labor in this country in the hands of a few persons, whether corporate or individual, and then the government, as you say, should fix the price of the commodities of these great concerns, and it will be a step from that until, instead of allowing them with the fixed price by the government to operate for the benefit of a few individuals, they will be forced to operate for the benefit of all men?

Mr. Berger: Yes, sir.

Mr. Stanley: And that will be the easy step from the government control as advocated by Judge Gary to Socialism as advocated by yourself?

Mr. Berger: That will be a very natural step.

Mr. Stanley: And an inevitable one.

Mr. Berger: Nobody can regulate another man's business. I would hate to regulate your property. The regulation of other people's property is always a dubious thing to undertake. The trust, however, is willing to part with some of its rights of ownership. If I have a right to say how much you shall get for your horse, I have a share in that horse. As long as I can decide for how much you may sell your horse, I have a share in that horse. And as long as I can fix a price for a coat, I practically share in the ownership of that coat. Now that the trust offers an opportunity of ownership to the government, the government ought to accept. Complete ownership, however, is the final solution.

Mr. Stanley: As I understand it, there is little difference between the position you take and the position taken, for instance, by the United States Steel Corporation. In this, that competition is a bad thing?

Mr. Berger: It was not a bad thing in its day—in "big business" it played out; it does not exist. It was a good thing as long as economic conditions required it.

Mr. Stanley: You spoke in your address of the evils of competition and the bad effects of it—

Mr. Berger: Yes, sir.

Mr. Stanley: And suppose that these great industrial institutions, like the United States Steel Corporation, for instance, believe in abolishing competition and fixing the price by agreement or by law, the only difference between the trusts and the Socialists is that the trusts believe in having the government persons who own them, and you believe in having them run these great organizations for the benefit of all the people?

Mr. Berger: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. Fowler: I ask that his time be extended.

Mr. Cannon: I would like to ask what are the views of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Stanley) as to government ownership.

The Chairman: The time for the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Berger) has expired.

Mr. Stanley: I ask permission to reply to the gentleman from Illinois if I can hear him.

Mr. Payne: Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes more to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Berger).

Mr. Cannon: I wish to ask whether the gentleman from Kentucky is for government ownership.

Mr. Stanley: The gentleman from Kentucky is essentially an individualist. He differs as widely from Judge Gary as from the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Berger). I am not a Republican; I am not a Socialist; I am a Democrat. (Applause on the Democratic side.) And I believe in competition and the independence of the individualist.

Mr. Fowler: Mr. Chairman—

The Chairman: Does the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Berger) yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Fowler)?

Mr. Berger: Yes, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. Fowler: I understood the gentle-

man to say, in the course of his argument, that the conditions had grown to such an extent that the capitalist of today thought more of his wealth than he did of the laborer or the family of the laborer?

Mr. Berger: Yes, I said the average capitalist.

Any Mules Killed?

Mr. Fowler: I was at a coal mine in my district last summer wherein there had been an explosion, and a man was sent down to investigate the result. When he came back the superintendent asked him, as the first question, "Were there any mules killed?" Is that what you mean by sizing up this situation?

Mr. Berger: I did not know of that incident; but I could recite a good many incidents of a similar nature.

Mr. Jackson: Will the gentleman yield?

The Chairman: Does the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to the gentleman from Kansas?

Mr. Berger: Yes, sir.

Mr. Jackson: The gentleman was discussing the trust question. I would like to ask the gentleman if it is not true that what he means, under our present industrial system, is that where a man has used his property to produce a monopoly, under the common law and under our constitution that man's property is devoted to the public use and that the government has a right, this congress has a right, to regulate these prices? And I will ask the gentleman further if our Supreme Court, in the case of Munn against Illinois and the people against Budd, has not announced and confirmed that doctrine?

Mr. Berger: Mr. Chairman, I do not know all the decisions of the Supreme Court. I am glad I do not. (Laughter.) However, whether the Supreme Court has so decided or not, the trusts are the natural outcome of industrial evolution, and our laws, our courts, and our constitution will have to accommodate themselves to industrial conditions.

Mr. Jackson: What I wanted to ask was this: Would it be anything contrary to the present doctrine of individualism, as we understand it in this country, if the courts and the legislature should regulate the prices of the product of men who violated the laws and used their property to produce a monopoly?

Mr. Berger: Well, I will say that it would be contrary to the spirit of a regime of true individualism. Any interference by the government with the right of private property is Socialistic in tendency.

Mr. Jackson: I hope the gentleman is in favor of the government enforcing true individualism.

The Chairman: The time of the gentleman has again expired.



SENATOR WINFIELD R. GAYLORD OF WISCONSIN

AT RIVERVIEW July 9th, 1911

Every reader of this paper will remember that when the first reports of the election last November were flashed across the country, word was sent out that there were two Socialists elected to Congress. However, at the final count, it was found that Victor L. Berger was the only one, although there was another one who gave the old parties such a hot run that they were obliged to take a six-months' vacation to get over it. The man who made this neck-and-neck race was Senator Winfield R. Gaylord, of Wisconsin, who will speak at the Picnic of the

ASSOCIATED BRANCHES OF SOCIALIST PARTY and The Chicago Daily Socialist

TO BE HELD AT RIVERVIEW EXPO., SUN., JULY 9 SEYMOUR STEDMAN, Candidate for Circuit Court Judge. Hear him and other speakers

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The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein. Inclose posts for return of unused manuscripts.

Progressive Unionism

Local Springfield, Illinois, of the Socialist party has forwarded to the Board of Directors of The Chicago Daily Socialist a set of resolutions declaring:

"We regard the policy of the Socialist press as of vital importance to the character and progress of the Socialist movement..."

"We are opposed to anything but a clear-cut, revolutionary policy along all lines of working class action..."

"We demand that The Chicago Daily Socialist and other Socialist papers receiving our support reflect our attitude..."

"We favor all that is good in trade unionism, and we desire only the elimination of those features which experience has proved to be detrimental to working class interest..."

"We stand for the reconstruction of the trade unions on closer industrial lines..."

"The Chicago Daily Socialist would be failing in its mission if it stood for any other policy..."

The Board of Directors of The Chicago Daily Socialist heartily agrees with the sentiments expressed in these resolutions.

While The Chicago Daily Socialist considers itself bound by the national resolutions of the Socialist party not to INTERFERE in any CONTROVERSIES which may exist within the labor union movement over questions of form of organization or methods of action in the industrial struggle, it is free to advise and help along such measures and policies as have the support of practically all intelligent and progressive workers.

Thus the Daily Socialist welcomes the growth of industrial unionism, and it hails with particular satisfaction its increasing strength in the American Federation of Labor, and tendency of those unions which are largely or wholly organized along industrial lines, such as the United Mine Workers, the Western Federation of Miners and the Garment Workers, to make their influence more and more felt by organic affiliation with that main body of organized labor in America which is represented by the Federation.

The Daily Socialist, existing for the purpose of the propaganda of SOCIALISM, cannot and will not ignore the needs of the workers of America for enlightenment and progressive ideas to guide them in their struggles on ALL fields of action. While primarily the instrument of a POLITICAL PARTY, and hence PRIMARILY devoted to the propaganda of Socialism in its POLITICAL aspect, the Daily Socialist is conscious, nevertheless, that the SOCIALIST MOVEMENT is NOT MERELY A POLITICAL movement, but that its mission is the elevation of the working class to MASTERY IN ALL DIRECTIONS OF HUMAN ACTIVITY.

The Daily Socialist hence considers itself bound, as well as privileged, to advocate progressive measures not only on the political, but also on the economical field, and on all other fields that touch the life of the working class.

Considering, in addition, that the fullest development of the ECONOMIC strength of the workers is necessary for the full development of the POLITICAL power of the workers, the Daily Socialist is particularly interested in the promotion of all measures and tendencies which will strengthen the position of the workers on the economic field.

Its columns, therefore, will always be open to a full and fair discussion of these questions, and it will always stand for a progressive development of labor unions along lines which will more and more make them representative of the aspirations of all labor, and less and less expressive of the narrow interests of factions, cliques and misleaders.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Two Cries

Unless the Governor General of Canada listens to the protests of tens of thousands of people, both in his own country and the United States, and frees Angelina Napolitano, two tiny cries, the cooing of the babe at the mother's breast, the gurgling death rattle in a mother's throat, will cry "murder" to all the world.

Those cries will be more far-reaching and more potent than the loud clamor of outraged throngs.

Just two cries, the "mum-mum" of the little babe as it suckles milk and "bambino mio" ("my baby"), the gasp of the mother, as the hemp lump of the hangman's noose presses on her throat!

There is a special feature about a hangman's noose. It is so made that it exerts a special pressure on the wind-pipe by means of the peculiar way in which the slip knot is tied. This special pressure is in addition to the general strangling of the noose itself, in common with all other nooses.

As there is a refinement, a peculiar adaptation in a hangman's noose which makes it distinct from all other nooses, so there is wickedness in the proposed crime of the Canadian government which makes it more revolting than other crimes.

Under the law a cold-blooded, premeditated killing of one human being by another is murder in the first degree, punishable by death.

In other words, cold-blooded slaughter is worse than any other kind of slaughter of a human being!

What, then, can be said of a government which decided that a woman's life be taken in cold blood because she dared defend the sacredness of motherhood by taking the life of a man who would have defiled it?

Nor was that decision, like other decisions, made in cold blood. It differed from such as the hangman's noose differs from other nooses.

This woman had already gone through the torture of a trial while a new life was growing within her.

But as this life came nearer its fulfillment, as the pains and the nervous torment, all the vague apprehensions attending the creation of a new human life, drew near to this woman the law, the torturer, stepped aside.

Like a torturer of the inquisition who had racked a victim and preserved life that the victim might again be tortured, the law ended the trial with a death sentence.

Nor was that all.

As the woman sits in a cell, feeling that terrible kin with all travelling nature that has made motherhood sacred among savages, the law waits outside.

The law waits till it hears that tiny cry of the new born, waits till the babe suckles milk.

The law waits till the tiny baby arms reach out, instinct-impelled, to the mother.

The law waits till the mother's kisses are fresh on the baby cheek.

Then the law steps in, listening as the baby murmurs "MUM-MUM."

The mother is taken to the gallows. The black cap is adjusted. The noose is placed. The trap falls. The woman's last cry, "bambino mio," has been heard by a few.

A human body tosses and writhes, its feet treading the air.

And the Majesty of the Law?

The law is damned, damned to all eternity, by those two cries—the cry of the suckling babe and the cry of the doomed mother.

Hope Where There Was None



Industrial Co-operation for all the Workers

BY H. B. NORTHRUP

"Brothers of the plow! The millions must be fed, And Nature gives the power to The hand that holds the bread."

When the writer hereof, as a young man, belonged to "The Patrons of Husbandry," commonly known as "The Grange," one of the songs frequently sung—and which caused the heart of the country folk to "swell" like the heart of the school boy "as he gathers his trappings of snow"—ran somewhat like the above lines.

Had the "Brothers of the plow," at that day, a third of a century ago, been close students of current literature their hearts would have swelled with shame instead of pride, for they would have even then realized that the "capitalist" and not the "farmer" was "Master of the Bread."

A little more than a year ago, in the editorial columns of The Daily Socialist, the editor characterized proposals of co-operatives, then being discussed in that paper, as attempts to compete with the trusts.

Now we all know that unless we, the workers, can co-operate without "bucking" the trusts, it is useless FOR US to try co-operation in production!

The question then is: HOW ARE THE WORKERS—PRODUCERS—TO CO-OPERATE AND NOT COMPETE WITH THE TRUSTS?

Let me cite you actual practices that were in vogue among farmers many

years ago—in a limited way, to be sure—before the packing-house and cold storage trusts came into existence. Farmer A, butchered a fat pig, or veal, or sheep, as the occasion afforded and required; this was divided with

Farmer B, C, and D, for immediate use—as there was then no butcher's wagons scouring the country—roads daily, and no way of keeping fresh meat any length of time in warm weather. A little later Farmer B, butchered, returned the loan to Farmer A, and also supplied C, and D, who, in due time, did likewise, until eventually a balance of accounts was effected.

(Query: Would this be "competing" with the meat trust?) Now don't for a moment get the idea into your head that this citation is intended to be used as a concrete example.

However, if the farmers in the case cited were NOT COMPETING with the meat trust, may it not be possible to devise a plan whereby the producers of wealth—farmers included—may co-operate in supplying themselves with many of the necessities of life which their co-operative labor produces?

And without "bucking" the trusts? And may it not be possible in so doing to save for themselves at least a part of the profit which now accrues to the trusts?

Please do not lose sight of the great truth, however, reiterated in the Grangers' song, namely: "Nature gives the power to the hand that holds THE BREAD."

Which, in a nutshell, means that: HE WHO OWNS THAT BY WHICH I LIVE OWNS ME!

And it matters very little whether that something is "the job" or the "necessities of life" which one must buy with the money the job brings.

Thus the question reverts itself to this: IF THE WORKER IS EVER TO BE FREE HE MUST OWN THE SOURCE OF HIS SUBSISTENCE!

And as the source of subsistence today is so complex that ONE worker cannot hope "individually" to own it, it necessarily follows that that ownership must be "CO-OPERATIVE."

Which reduces us, the workers, to the necessity of embarking upon the sea of INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION if we aspire ever to become FREE MEN!

TIME TO GO

"Pa, is a vessel a boat?" "Er—yes—you may call it that." "Well, what kind of a boat is a blood-vessel?" "It's a lifeboat. Now run away to bed."—Boston Transcript.

HE WOULD

"When they take woman away from the co-educational college," said the speaker, "what will follow?" "I will!" cried a voice from the audience.—Success.

OPEN FORUM

To the Editor: I see in reading the Daily of yesterday, on the editorial page, "One More Fourth Gone." You omit the nature of the rebellion (civil war) from your list. For some time I have about come to the conclusion that the civil war was on the same line as the others. It was a fight on the one hand of chattel slavery with wage slavery on the other, which has proved to be so. I bring as one of the proofs a pam-

phlet that, I think, made its first appearance in this country at New York city some time in 1857. It was known as the Maggard circular.

This man Maggard was an agent sent out by the Lombard street (London) capitalists, advising the slaveholder to give up chattel slavery, etc. I would like to ask if we have not landed at the point where the circular intended we should?

B. BAYLES, Harry, Ill.

To Earl Grey

HER GOODNIGHT KISS Push aside the bramble and the grasses wet with dew, Blotting out the pathway that your childish feet once knew,

See yourself a boy again, whose days all end like this, With a loving pat from mother and her goodnight kiss.

Remember when your erring feet had led you far astray, And you "fessed" it up to mother, at the close of day,

Although she did decry the sin that brought her boy to this, Yet another chance she gave you, with her goodnight kiss.

So as you wander back again, to long forgotten days, And tender thoughts of mother fill your heart with love and praise

May she, whose babe lies yet unborn, find mercy not remain, May she live to bless the infant with her goodnight kiss.

Four little childish hearts are numb with sadness and with pain, All waiting for that mother, who may never come again,

Wondering why she lingers, when she knows how much they miss That loving pat she gave them, with her goodnight kiss.

Oh, you who sit in judgment, while memories grow bright, Forget, for once, the majesty of law, where might means right;

A higher court than yours may judge the case a bit like this— That the babies need their mother and her goodnight kiss.

—Ira Garner.

FIVE HOURS, FIVE DAYS, FIVE DOLLARS From sun to sun was the ancient working day. But for the better part of a century the masses who do the hard work have been struggling—for what?

Less work and more pay! Or, to put it in a way that sounds better and is far more philosophical, "a fairer share of what they produce."

Twelve hours, nine hours, eight hours, always without reduction of pay, has been the growing demand. Now comes Henry Abrahamse secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union, with this expression of labor's aspiration:

"We hope to see the day when five hours shall constitute a day's work; five days a week's work; five dollars a day's pay."

Why not? Labor saving machinery has vastly increased the productive power of the individual workman. The new "efficiency" proposes to show him how he can do three or four times as much in a given time. If machinery and efficiency do not mean more ease, comfort and leisure for the masses, then they will turn a curse to the race. It is the business of civilization to see that they become a blessing.

FOOLED AGAIN

"Didn't I give you a piece of pie last week?" demanded the cooking school graduate. "I didn't expect to see you so soon again."

"I fooled you, ma'am," replied the tramp. "I didn't eat it."—Philadelphia Star.

SOCIALIST NEWS



LITHUANIANS VOTE TO JOIN SOCIALIST PARTY

New York—By a unanimous vote the delegates to the convention of the Lithuanian Socialist Federation in session here voted to join the Socialist party as a body.

There was a hot discussion over the question of joining the party, many delegates favoring that the organization join the local state and national bodies.

After a prolonged discussion it was finally decided by a vote of 30 against 9 to affiliate with the local, state and national organizations. The local will have the right to affiliate with the local organizations, if they choose to do so. Aug. Ch. Puris, Miss M. M. Rice and F. J. Bagocius were chosen on the committee to carry on negotiations with the Socialist party about affiliation.

The committee was instructed to start negotiations about affiliation soon after the convention adjourns. The organization is now in a better condition than ever before, according to the report submitted by the national secretary.

Organization Is Growing At the last convention, which was held in Boston in 1909, the organization had 118 branches, while now it has 148 branches, with a membership of 2,300.

During the past year the organization had A. Baranaukas from Russia on a lecture tour, while A. Lazarus, J. Baltusaitas, F. J. Bagocius and F. Galgalas were doing local organization work in their territories.

The local Socialists held a mass meeting at which the work of the convention was ratified. Many workers jammed the hall and greeted the delegates to the convention.

U. Solomon, secretary of the Socialist party in New York, who was delegated by the National Executive Committee to attend the convention, greeted the convention, and he was received with great enthusiasm. C. Banks, of the Polish Socialist Federation, also greeted the convention.

There are forty-seven delegates in attendance, among whom there are two women, representing the following cities: Philadelphia, Chicago, Wilkes-Barre, Baltimore, Minersville, Plymouth, Yonkers, Brooklyn, New York City, Pittston, Passaic, Paterson, Jersey City, Boston, Cambridge, Exeter Borough, Edwardsville, Wallingford, Rockford, Springfield, Pittsburg, Shenandoah, Meriden, and New Britain.

ESTHER L. EDELSON WILL MAKE TOUR OF ILLINOIS Miss Esther L. Edelson, lecturer under the auspices of the state organization of the Socialist party, leaves Sunday on a month's tour of the state.

For two years Miss Edelson has been speaking throughout the east, making her headquarters in New York City.

The subjects of her lectures are interesting in themselves, some of them being "Three Classes Not Favoring Socialism," "A Summary of Political Parties," "Woman and Child Labor," and a sermon, "Thou Shalt Not Steal."

Her bookings for July are as follows: July 9, Paris 10, Pana; 11, Pawnee; 12, Springfield; 13, Clinton; 14, Decatur; 15, Monticello; 16, Danville; 17, Champaign; 18, Kankakee; 19, South Wilmington; 20, Streator; 21, Toluca; 22-23, Peoria; 24, Farmington; 25, Canton; 26, Monmouth; 27, Galesburg; 28, Dixon; 29, De Kalb; 30, Elgin.

OHIO SOCIALISTS TO HOLD HUGE OUTING The Columbus (Ohio) Socialists are preparing to assemble a crowd that will eclipse any previous gathering in that city.

Congressman Berger, Socialist representative from Wisconsin, Fred G. Strickland, lecturer and speaker, and Ella Reeves Bloor will be the speakers.

The outing will be held at Oleanburg Park, July 15, and preparations are being made to handle a gathering which will tax the capacity of that large and beautiful park.

SOCIALIST TAKES NOTE OF PRESIDENT TAFT'S VISIT Marion, Ind.—President Taft in his visit to this place yesterday was brought face to face with conditions at the Old Soldiers' Home, writes a Socialist.

After the old soldiers had listened to a three-minute speech by President Taft on "Peace," dinner was served in the general dining hall of the Soldiers' Home. The bill of fare consisted of bread, oleo, stewed hominy, dried apples, and tea, and is said to have cost 2 1/2 cents a man.

His address on "Finance" delivered to the Bankers' Association, occupied over an hour and was followed by an elaborate dinner at the residence of Governor George W. Steele.

SEIDEL AND MELMS ARE GETTING BETTER Milwaukee, Wis.—Mayor Emil Seidel's condition is pronounced as improving by his secretary, Walter Stroesser.

"The mayor will be able to attend to his duties very soon," he said.

Alderman Edmund T. Melms is still confined to his home, suffering from the effects of the injury to his ankle received at last Saturday's baseball game.

"His injury is painful, but he is coming around all right," said Alderman F. W. Rehfeld.

OUT OUT THE DIRTY SHEETS, SAYS WORLD G. M. Daniels was the Socialist par-

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

