

## POUCHOT IN FLAT DENIAL

### First Defendant on Stand in Madden Case Says \$1,000 Was Not Paid

## DOUBT ANDRES' VERACITY

### Witness Says He Wouldn't Believe Him if World Corroborated Him

As the first of the defendants to take the stand, Fred A. Pouchot, business agent of the Sheet Metal Workers' union, this afternoon made a flat denial that he, Madden and Boyle had conspired to extort \$1,000 from the Joseph Klika company as a strike settlement, the charge on which the three labor officials are being tried before Judge William H. McSurely in the criminal court. Pouchot when on the stand said that he had been president of the board of business agents of the Associated Building Trades for four years. He said that the Klika company matter had been taken up in the regular way both by the board of business agents and later at the meeting of the Associated Building Trades and that the regular procedure had been followed and the strike settled when the contractors involved had complied with the demands of the unions.

State's Attorney John E. W. Wayman is trying his hardest to avail himself of all the features of the evidence against Madden, Boyle and Pouchot, which may have dramatic value before the jury, and at the same time Assistant State's Attorney Benedict Short announced this morning that anyone who shakes hands with Madden will be subpoenaed to tell what he knows of a plot to "fix" the jury.

**Engineered Another Settlement**

Through Fred Douglas, a plumber employed by the Robert Gordon company, Wayman tried to bring before the court and jury evidence tending to show that Madden had engineered the settlement of a strike on the Hills-Benedict Linsend Oil company along the same lines as that alleged to have been followed when the state charges Andres settled the Klika strike for \$1,000.

Through Thomas Kearney, one of the business agents for the Plumbers' union, Wayman tried to bring out that the rough-house which President Hyre of the Sheet Metal Workers said took place at the meeting of the union relative to the settlement of the trouble on the Klika job, was brought about because Fred A. Pouchot was accused in the meeting of grafting on the Jewel Tea company. Kearney said he knew nothing of this.

**Witness Nervous Under Fire**

Kearney was the only witness for the defense, put forward to refute the story of the Klika strike bribery, whom Wayman has been able to shake badly on cross-examination. Kearney was nervous and could remember nothing definitely except that he had been in Powers and Gilbert's saloon on the night when Andres came in and talked with Madden, and at the time when Andres swore that the bribe of \$1,000 changed hands. Kearney agreed with James Garvin and Francis Thoman, two other business agents, who swore they were present on the night and that Madden and Andres never went to the small private room and that no money was passed between Andres and Madden.

"Of course," said State's Attorney Wayman, "if any money had been passed, then it would have been talked about, is that not usual when money is passed there?"

Attorney Brady for the defense objected, and the judge ordered the question stricken from the record.

**Disaffection in Ranks**

That there has been some disaffection in the ranks of the sheet metal workers and that someone has come to State's Attorney Wayman and related alleged transactions of the sheet metal workers' meeting was apparent today. On Saturday President Hyre of the Sheet Metal Workers' union said that the executive committee of the sheet metal workers had forgotten to report at the full union meeting that the committee had recommended that the Cyclone Blow Pipe company be allowed to install work on the Klika plant. The reason for this omission was given thus by Hyre: "There was a rough-house that night, and the committee forgot to make its report on the matter. Fred A. Pouchot later brought up the matter from the floor of the meeting." Wayman threw a sinister light on this "rough-house" when Kearney was on the stand.

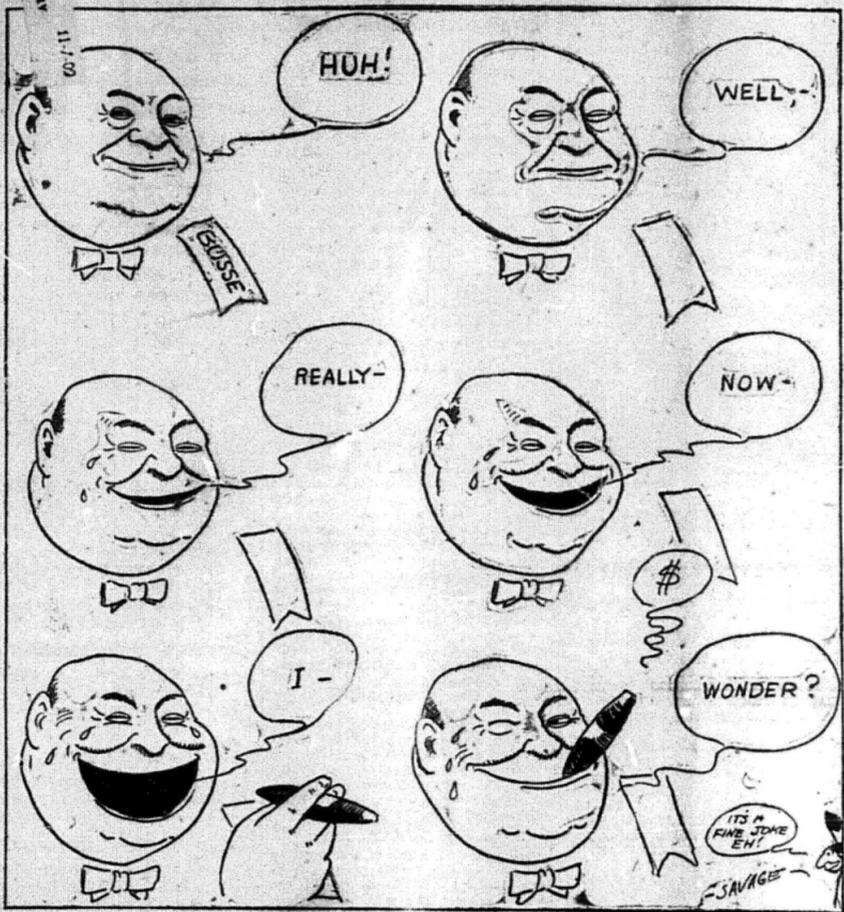
Wayman said: "Do you know that a contractor put slips in his pay envelopes that if the sheet metal workers employed did not vote for Pouchot's re-election their services would be no longer needed?"

"No," said Kearney.

**Graft Causes Rough House**

"Don't you know," said Wayman, "that at the meeting where the rough-house occurred it was reported that Pouchot had grafted on the Jewel Tea company and that the union members,

## WHERE DID THE PEOPLE'S MONEY GO?



## SOCIALIST WINS ENGLISH POLL

### Pointer Defeats Liberals in Attercliffe; Enthusiasm Knows No Bounds

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Sheffield, England, May 25.—There is great rejoicing in Attercliffe over the election of City Councillor Pointer to parliament on the Independent Labor party ticket as a Socialist member. Pointer is a union pattern maker, and his co-workers gave him strong support. Ramsay MacDonald came to Attercliffe and held some rousing meetings, and the enthusiasm aroused during the campaign swept Pointer into office with a large majority.

**Liberals Are Routed**

The Liberals were routed and King Parlow, the Conservative, was badly beaten. The Sheffield Telegraph gives the following amusing account of the reception which Pointer received the night of his election:

"Another election was told, laughingly, by Mr. Pointer. 'What the result was going to be declared there was a bit of a crush to get to the balcony, and Mr. Muir Wilson fustily called out: "Make way for the candidates!" "Candidates be blowed," Mr. Peters, Pointer's manager, rejoined. "Make way for the member!"

Attercliffe formerly returned a Liberal majority of 787, and Pointer, as a Socialist, got a majority of 151. In Attercliffe the Unionist party, the Conservative party, split, and this materially aided the Socialists.

**Considered Prospects Bright**

On some future contingencies the Telegraph said:

"Arguing from the enthusiasm aroused both by his return for Brightside and for Attercliffe, Mr. Pointer considered the prospects very bright for the Socialists when they eventually fought for the Brightside parliamentary seat. At the municipal contest Mr. Pointer had secured a majority of 258 in a poll of 3,060."

## TAFT BREAKS RULES, THEN JOKES WITH THE WATCHMAN

Washington, D. C., May 25.—President Taft and his aid, Capt. Archie Butt, were for a few moments in danger of taking a trip to the calaboose. An irate keeper of "Uncle Jimmie" Wilson's flower beds on the grounds of the department of agriculture caught them picking the flowers.

When the guardian of the grounds appeared he did not recognize the president and began to call him. The president cleverly turned the hue and cry against Capt. Butt and joined the watchman in giving him a lecture. When the watchman discovered who the large man was he stopped his talk. The president confessed the incident to the secretary of agriculture and commended the latter's watchman service.

## WRIGHTS FIGHT FOR AIR RIGHTS

### Assert That Others Must Not Make Aeroplanes and Will Start a Suit

New York, May 25.—There is trouble coming for all aeroplane builders in this country who shall attempt to put their machines on the market. The Wright brothers claim the basic patents on all machines of the bi-plane pattern having the "aero curves" in the main sustaining planes, and practically all of the flying machines in America which have thus far flown or have given promise of flying are of this general design.

It is likely that the first skirmish will occur between the Wrights and the recently formed Herring-Curtis Aeroplane company of Hammondsport, N. Y.

**Gets Order for Airship**

Curtis recently received an order from the Aeronautic Society of this city to build an aeroplane for its members, and upon the arrival of the Wrights from Europe soon afterward they notified their lawyer to institute proceedings in an infringement suit as soon as the sale became an assured fact.

This will be the first aeroplane built for sale in America outside of orders received by the Wrights, and therefore it will be the first opportunity the Wrights have had to test the validity of their claims. Hundreds of aeroplanes have been built, the greater number of them on lines similar to the Wright machine, but the Wrights made no move in the direction of establishing their patent rights until the sale was announced.

**Claims Prior Rights**

The announcement that the Wrights were planning to enforce their claims was no surprise to Curtis. He said the litigation would be a friendly test suit, and the sooner the question of the patents is settled the better it would be for all concerned.

A. M. Herring has for a long time insisted that he and not the Wrights was the rightful owner of the basic patents on the aeroplane, asserting that he discovered the secret of the curved plane and other features, and obtained patents long before the Wright brothers ever built a glider.

## TAFT DEMANDS ARMY BILL CUT

New York, May 25.—President Taft yesterday sent back to the war department the estimates submitted to him for the support of the military establishment for the fiscal year 1911 and indicated his desire that they should be cut approximately \$26,000,000.

The estimates were prepared during Secretary Dickinson's visit to Panama and carefully scrutinized by Acting Secretary Oliver, who reduced them to \$171,650,000—\$18,000,000 less than the estimates for 1910, but about \$18,000,000 more than the appropriations for the current year. Mr. Taft saw the figures he expressed his wish that they be \$20,000,000 less than the appropriations for this year. Army officers say the reduction in estimates, if persisted in by the president, means practically no construction work for the army during 1911.

## AGED FARMER'S SWEETHEART AND HIS \$1,000 IS GONY

Kansas City, May 25.—Alexander Quist, aged 60, a retired farmer of Rock Island, Ill., complained to the police last night that he had been deserted by Mrs. Lulu Johnson, a widow aged 43, of Amarillo, Texas, his affianced wife. The two were to have been married here last evening.

Quist went to Amarillo last January on real estate business. While there he met Mrs. Johnson. February last they came here to be married. After securing the license, she concluded she needed more time to prepare her trousseau. She returned to Texas and Quist to Rock Island. He says she took jewelry valued at \$1,000. On May 15 Quist returned to Amarillo. Yesterday morning he arrived here with Mrs. Johnson. Returning to the Blossom House after a walk, Quist found this note from his intended bride:

"Dear Ducky: I hate to write this, but I must. Time has shown me that we could not be happy together, so I must leave you. Don't say anything about this and the folks in Amarillo will never know the difference. Ever your loving LULU."

"P. S.—Thanks."

It was learned Mrs. Johnson purchased a ticket for Pittsburg.

## N. Y. DEMOCRACY PLANS TO FIGHT TAMMANY AT POLLS

New York, May 25.—With Tammany Hall as its chief target the municipal Democracy was formally organized last night for the coming campaign. Officers were elected and a plan of battle beginning with a big outdoor meeting at Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street on June 2 was laid out.

Frederick Cyrus Leubuscher was elected chairman of the new organization and C. Augustus Haviland, Bolton Hall, Colonel Alexander S. Bacon, Edwin S. Merrill and William F. Schneider Jr. vice-chairmen. Gustav W. Thompson was elected secretary and William S. Gray treasurer.

**Cave-In Ruins Tunnel**

Leadville, Col., May 25.—Those in charge of the work at the Tennessee Pass tunnel on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, take a discouraging view of being able to move the debris that accumulated in a recent cave-in.

## TEN ARRESTS MADE TO PROVE LID IS ON AT CONEY ISLAND

New York, May 25.—While Coney Island rejoiced Sunday in the belief that the city authorities had made a right about face in its case, the police were gathering evidence for wholesale arrests of showmen. Ten warrants were issued by Magistrate Tighe on evidence presented by Captain Palmer and Detectives Davis and Miller against operators of moving pictures and Japanese ball games.

They had asked for seventy-five arrests, but it was concluded that only ten should be issued today. If the ten victims shall be held by the court when they are arraigned today sixty-five more warrants will be issued.

## 17 PAIRS OF AMERICAN SHOES MADE FOR PRINCESS

New York, May 25.—The Dutch consul-general at New York has filed an order for seventeen pairs of American-made shoes for the tiny feet of Holland's baby princess. In one of the seventeen pairs the lining is made from a piece of satin from Queen Wilhelmina's wedding gown. Another pair is made of cloth of gold, another pair is made of white silk and one is of the finest white Persian kid. They were made in Brockton, Mass.

# \$23,000,000 GONE; \$899,705 IS TRACED

## SHORTS ARE AT PATTEN'S MERCY

### Wheat King Doles Out the Supply to Brokers at a 2-Cent Advance

"Jim" Patten, the "wheat king" is still gaining heavy profits from his wheat corner. The shorts in May wheat are rushing to him to buy wheat to cover the quantities which they are pledged to deliver before the end of the month. Such strong demands were made on him yesterday for part of his wheat holdings that the price went up 2 cents a bushel. Whether bona fide or part of a speculative scheme, the reports of growing wheat throughout the country indicate that there will be a much smaller crop than the normal.

**Big Shortage in West**

Saturday one of the large railroad systems operating in the southwest sent out a report claiming a big shortage in Kansas. This was followed yesterday morning by a report from a well-known crop expert, saying that instead of 80,000,000 bushels for Kansas the crop of that state and Oklahoma besides would hardly reach the 60,000,000 mark, unless great improvement in weather conditions takes place immediately.

Other options besides the May have shown signs of strength lately, and September led the market, advancing at one time 3 1/4 cents, and closing almost 2 cents higher than Saturday. The strength of this particular option was due to the combined purchases of Armour and Patten. The Armour house was active in the grain market, and paid particular attention to the September wheat, selling at the same time a quantity of wheat for December delivery as an offset.

**Patten a Heavy Seller**

On the other hand, the Patten house was a buyer of both the September and December and was seller of May and July. Close observers in the pits say Patten has been selling his May wheat to the shorts all this month, and one of them believe his sales since his return to the city two weeks ago have averaged 250,000 bushels a day. Yesterday he is said to have sold nearer 500,000. When he replied: "Oh, I guess there will be enough to last until the end of the month."

## LAMBS' GAMBOL FILLS THE METROPOLITAN; NETS \$40,000

New York, May 25.—Only once before, when the Maurice Grau Opera company gave its gala performance in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia, in the season of 1902, was the Metropolitan opera house packed as densely as it was last night, and not even at that brilliant affair was the golden harvest of the box office so rich. Thus the all-star "gambol" of Lambs eclipsed the opera singer in the world, with royalty in the boxes. For the proceeds of last night's performance, which takes its place at the head of the unusual events of the season, tallied \$40,000.

Every dramatic and musical star, every dramatist, librettist and composer, and every stage manager of note whose professional engagements did not demand his presence elsewhere, had a part in the big heterogeneous show.

The black face minstrel performance with such stars in the circle as George Hamlin, Donald Brian, Riehle Ling, DeWolf Hopper, Eugene Cowles and Joseph Miron, backed by Victor Herbert's full orchestra, was the first scene on which the curtain rose.

When it came to specialties the program fairly bristled with "acts" which all the money of the vaudeville combine could not buy. Weber and Fields did their famed old "pool table" specialty, Edward Harrigan sang "The Mulligan Guards," Eugene Cowles raised his deep basso in the notes of "Annie Laurie," and George Hamlin forgot for the moment his concert reputation as he gave the old ballad "Then You'll Remember Me."

## SHEA TRIAL POSTPONED TO AWAIT GIRL'S RECOVERY

New York, May 25.—Cornelius P. Shea of the National Teamsters' union was arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in Jefferson Market court yesterday and sent back to jail without examination to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon a street wench, with whom he had been living at 222 West Thirtieth street.

In an affidavit submitted in court St. Vincent's hospital authorities state that the woman has "approximately twenty stab wounds."

## MEXICANS MAY GET NEW TRIAL

(DAILY SOCIALIST CORRESPONDENCE.) Tombstone, Ariz., May 21.—Motion for a new trial in the case of the convicted Mexican prisoners, R. Flores Magon, Librado Rivera and Antonio Villarreal has been made and will be argued before Judge Doan. The attorneys for the convicted men express confidence that if the motion is granted they will yet be able to clear their clients of the charges against them.

**Based on Irregularities**

If the motion is not granted the defense will then begin a strenuous effort to have the defendants admitted to bail, pending the result of the appeal which will be taken to the Supreme court. Grounds for a new trial are alleged irregularities in the trial just concluded.

When the verdict of guilty was returned Villarreal was the only one of the prisoners to alter his facial expression and he smiled. No indication of their feelings was manifested by Magon and Rivera, and when they were taken out of the court room by the deputy United States marshal, Villarreal was still smiling the grim smile of the true fatalist, while his two compatriots maintained their expression of stolidity. These alleged plotters against the monarchy of Diaz are courageous.

**Will Know Next Week**

A decision on the motion for a new trial is expected to be given by Judge Doan some time next week.

## BIG PROBE INTO GRAFT SCANDAL

Pittsburg, Pa., May 25.—Another drastic move is about to be made in the councilmanic scandal which has been dragging in Pittsburg for three months. Today there will be from 25 to 35 past and present members of councils brought before the grand jury to settle the unverified charges of graft made against scores of aldermen.

It is stated by the district attorney's office that most of these councilmen have been subpoenaed, but that no names will be given out until the entire number has been served. It is also stated that new evidence has been unearthed and that before tomorrow is over facts damaging to a number of present and former councilmen will have been obtained.

The issuance of this large number of subpoenas came as a thunderclap. It has been hinted that the district attorney had something up his sleeve, but such a sweeping move was not dreamed of. There is no intention, said District Attorney Blakely, to convey the impression that all the councilmen to be examined are guilty. Some of them may be, but until after the grand jury has made returns, no formal statement will be forthcoming.

The county detective force has been busy all night serving the subpoenas. None of the officers would divulge the names of those served, but it is understood the entire council of the last administration has been subpoenaed.

## PATIENT SHRIEKS AT PAIN FROM HIS AMPUTATED TOES

New York, May 25.—Ernest Frye of this city, whose right leg was amputated five weeks ago, following an automobile accident, is the subject of considerable talk among physicians in the Flower hospital, because of his complaint that he suffers intense pain in the toes of the foot which was amputated and lies buried in one of the suburbs. Frye declares he distinctly can feel a severe cramping pain in these toes, the pain being so intense at times as to cause him to shriek.

Doctors believe the sensation of pain is communicated to his brain by the nervous chords which ran to his toes, and which were severed by the amputation. The contraction of these injured nerves, they believe, would give Frye the sensation of pain in his toes.

## BURGLAR SHOOTS MAYOR OF CEDAR RAPIDS AND ESCAPES

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, May 25.—A series of sensational burglaries came to a climax early today when an unknown thief shot and dangerously wounded Mayor John T. Carmody. Previous to entering Carmody's house the burglar robbed Father J. J. Toomey's home, covering the priest with his revolver. While the police were investigating the Carmody home, two blocks distant, the intruder was shot in the abdomen. Carmody continued to fight, but finally fell exhausted at the bottom of the stairs while his assailant escaped.

The shooting caused great excitement and the police are searching the city for the desperado. Carmody was taken to a hospital.

## MODJESKA'S BODY SHIPPED TODAY TO HER NATIVE LAND

Los Angeles, Cal., May 25.—The body of Mme. Helena Modjeska, the noted Polish tragedienne, who died a month ago, will be removed from the vault at Calvary cemetery today and started on its long journey to Poland for interment.

## Daily Socialist Shows by Itemized Statement How Busse Political Gang Lines Its Pockets

Of this \$899,705 the sum of \$160,000 is traceable directly to the banks where Busse is depositing the city's money at 2 per cent and borrowing it back at 6 per cent. The \$160,000 represents the additional interest which the city of Chicago has been compelled to pay this year as against the first year Busse got hold of the reins.

**New Jobs Created for 449**

Saturday's tentative investigation revealed 49 Busse henchmen reposing in new jobs which had been created for them. Today the total mounts to 449 politicians nesting in newly created city berths besides those who are covered in the big blanket accounts which cannot be traced, such as the blankets in the repair department where \$30,000 has disappeared and the \$50,000 blanket in the construction branch of the police department, where the city reports do not itemize.

The number of new persons Busse is providing for can only be partially traced, owing to the number of "blankets" thus thrown over the accounts in the city hall and in the budgets passed without question by the council. But the fact that nearly five hundred have already been traced, with the investigation merely beginning, indicates that there will be quite a few traceable persons before the graft investigation has come to an end.

## \$160,000 OF EXCESS IN INTEREST GOES TO BANKS

The depository banks were revealed today to have been one of the beneficiaries of the Busse administration's \$23,000,000 graft, while a continuation of the examination of the salary list of the city hall and the expenditures shows the same old march upward in expense and downward in efficiency, so far as the city is concerned.

Investigations so far have traced \$899,705 of the \$23,000,000 graft of the Busse gang, and the investigations have barely begun.

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## 449 Politicians Shown So Far to Be in Newly Created Jobs; Each Day Adds to Figures

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## Table Shows Graft Data

The latest bunch of items showing how the graft works is as follows: Each item represents something for which the Busse administration paid in 1908 in excess of what it paid in 1907. If compared with the Dunne figures of 1906 the discrepancies would be bigger:

MISCELLANEOUS INTEREST.	
Total amount 1908.....	\$26,000
Total amount 1907.....	120,000
MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.	
Excess.....	\$100,000
Miscellaneous labor and material.....	15,000
Auditing miscellaneous accounts.....	5,000
Commission and exchange in paying city bonds and interest.....	4,000
Expense converting tax sale certificates into New York.....	4,000
Expense converting tax sale certificates into New York.....	7,000
City's half, juvenile court expense.....	12,000
Mysterious fund, unexplained, returned to library treasury.....	25,254
Total interest miscellaneous.....	252,254
POLICE (PARTIAL).	
Three inspectors at \$2,000.....	15,000
One captain.....	1,250
Four janitors at \$100.....	1,250
One hundred and sixty second-class policemen.....	124,000
Increase superintendent of construction.....	154,000
Unexplained account, unitemized.....	20,000
One electrician.....	1,000
Increase maintenance and supplies.....	1,500
Partial total.....	\$66,250
MUNICIPAL COURTS.	
Itemized 1907, not itemized 1908.....	\$17,150
MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.	
Thirteen engineers.....	\$13,750
Ten assistant engineers.....	1,500
One hundred policemen.....	124,000
One hundred and sixty second-class policemen.....	154,000
Two pilots.....	2,500
Three painters.....	2,500
Unexplained account, unitemized.....	20,000
Fuel, light and heat.....	65,000
Reverend and shooting.....	12,000
Rent.....	1,500
Additional deputy commissioner of buildings.....	2,500
Additional secretary.....	2,500
Additional assistant secretary.....	2,500
Five additional inspectors.....	12,500
Total.....	\$67,250
Total today's report.....	\$72,750
Previously reported.....	486,250
Total to date.....	\$559,000
The previous items enumerated by	

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# ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL IS A FARSE

## Kendall Measure Now Before Congress Proves an Illusory Document

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., May 23.—(By Mail.)—Representative Kendall (Rep.) of Iowa has introduced a bill into the house purporting to regulate the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes by federal judges. In substance it provides that there shall be no legal recognition of the charges of conspiracy in labor disputes, such as attempted by the judiciary regarding the sympathetic strike or secondary boycott.

The portion of it regulating the issuance of the injunction for the "protection of property" is largely a farse, as it leaves the matter completely at the discretion of the court as to whether or not it is necessary to issue the injunction in order to "prevent such irreparable injury to property or property rights as cannot be radically suppressed by law," that if enacted it can hardly effect any change in that respect with the present practice.

Text of the Kendall Bill

The bill reads as follows: "That no restraining order or injunction shall be issued by any court of the United States, or the judge thereof, in any dispute between an employer and employee, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, or involving the terms and conditions of employment, unless such restraining order or injunction shall be clearly necessary to prevent such irreparable injury to property or property rights as cannot be adequately redressed at law, and then only after reasonable notice of the application thereof shall have been served upon the person or persons sought to be restrained, or employed, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, or involving the terms and conditions of employment, and shall state explicitly the facts upon which relief is demanded, including a description of the property or property right involved.

"That no agreement between two or more persons to do or not to do any act or thing with reference to any dispute between an employer and employee, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, or involving the terms or conditions of employment, shall be held to constitute a conspiracy unless the act or thing agreed to be done or not to be done would be unlawful on the part of a single individual; nor shall the entering into or carrying out of any such agreement be restrained or enjoined unless such act or thing agreed to be done or not to be done would be subject to be restrained or enjoined on the part of a single individual.

Provides Trial by Jury

"That in all proceedings for the punishment of contempt not committed in the immediate presence of the court or judge, or in such close proximity thereto as to interfere with the regular orderly administration of justice, the accused shall be entitled, if he so demands, to a trial by jury, as in ordinary criminal cases.

"That before any process shall issue in such case a written information shall be filed, stating in detail the exact facts or circumstances complained of as constituting the alleged contempt. Thereupon a warrant shall issue and the accused shall be brought before the court, where he shall be advised of the precise nature of the charge against him and be allowed reasonable time and opportunity to make preparation for trial. He may answer, setting forth such defense or extension as he may have, and if the same be deemed insufficient or if he fail to answer, the trial shall proceed in all respects as in ordinary criminal cases.

Free Lunch for School Children

That there is a growing sentiment in favor of free lunches for public school children is evident by a statement of Superintendent of Washington Schools Stuart, who, commenting on a recent bulletin issued by the bureau of education, said:

"The plan of serving light lunches to school children would have two great advantages. It would overcome the habit of eating indigestible things, such as pickles and cheap candy, between meals, and it would help to nourish children. The food served would be wholesome and cooked under expert direction.

"All this will come, but it may not be soon. The study of the needs of proper food for children will continue, and it will enlist the best efforts of the best experts. Parents should study this question as well as teachers and physicians.

Time was when teachers thought it sufficient to pump knowledge into the minds of children, regardless of their health. That time has fortunately gone by, and there has been a great change in the attitude of educators concerning the needs of the body.

"We have twelve medical inspectors in the city now in connection with public school work. We should have twice as many, and, in the opinion of Dr. Woodward, they should be under the control of an expert on the mental and physical defects of childhood."

"To Hell With Congress"

It was a capitalist patriot who coined the phrase, "To hell with the constitution," and now another "patriot" of the same ilk has coined the phrase, "To hell with congress."

In the house Champ Clark called attention to an evidence of the contempt which militarist breeds and the civil institutions of our society. It seems a report from the engineering department of the army on the practicability of maintaining a navigable channel of fourteen feet in the Mississippi river from St. Louis to the Gulf was considerably overdue and a resolution was introduced to expedite the report. In the discussion incident to the introduction of this resolution Clark said:

# BASEBALL GAMES TODAY

Results Yesterday—Standing of Clubs

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
Washington at Detroit	11-11
Philadelphia at Cleveland	11-11
New York at Chicago	11-11
NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Chicago at Brooklyn	11-11
Pittsburg at Boston	11-11
St. Louis at New York	11-11
Cincinnati at Philadelphia	11-11

Yesterday's Results

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
Chicago, 2; Washington, 1	11-11
Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 2	11-11
Boston, 3; Detroit, 1	11-11
NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 3 (eleven innings)	11-11
Pittsburg, 6; Boston, 2	11-11
St. Louis, 1; New York, 1	11-11
Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 1	11-11

Standing of the Clubs

NATIONAL LEAGUE (AMERICAN LEAGUE)	
Pittsburg	18-11
Chicago	17-11
Philadelphia	16-11
Cincinnati	15-11
St. Louis	14-11
New York	13-11
Boston	12-11
Washington	11-11

# 194 ARE SAVED FROM SHIPWRECK

Seattle, Wash., May 25.—A cable dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer from Seward, Alaska, says that the mail steamer Dora has arrived there with 194 survivors of the wrecked ship Columbia near Unimak pass. The survivors tell a remarkable tale of suffering and heroism. Following the grounding in a blinding snowstorm, eight miles east of Unimak pass on the night of April 30, the experiences of the passengers and crew of the Columbia were harrowing in the extreme.

Have and Pray in Storm

There was no wind at the time, but a terrific surf was raging from a storm on the previous night. On the vessel were fifty-three Italians, ninety-six Japanese and forty-five Americans and Scandinavians. All were obedient in the face of danger save the Italians, who, in panic, raved and prayed. A boat was lowered and the Italians, including their bosses, poured in. The Italians attempted to seize two more boats, but were restrained at the point of guns.

At daylight the feasibility of a surf landing was established and boats were given to the Italians, who, permitted to depart, rowed eight miles to Scotch Cape lighthouse. Returning two days later for provisions, they again were compelled with revolvers to take only food and refrain from looting.

Men Establish a Life Line

Two former life-saving men, Christ Christopherson and Ernest Anderson, insisted that they be allowed to proceed to shore alone in a small skiff. They established a life line to the shore.

Disembarking by means of the large fish boats and following the life line occupied twenty-four hours. Dr. Thrasher, the ship physician, worked continuously and revived the men nearly every several. Many were nearly drowned and it was in the resuscitation of these that the Japanese showed fine spirit. All the boats were smashed but one. Only one woman, the Australian wife of Mate Cameron, was with the party.

On the morning of May 2 a storm caused the abandonment of the wrecked Columbia. The same day the ship burned to the water's edge.

Steamer Sinks Tug; Three Lost

Buffalo, N. Y., May 24.—The Detroit passenger steamer Western States, while entering the harbor this morning, sunk the tug Princeton. An engineer, a fireman and a man who was visiting one of the firemen were drowned.

# LEAFLETS READY FOR SOCIALISTS

There are 250,000 pieces of judicial campaign literature at the county headquarters ready for distribution.

Branch secretaries and all party members are urged to see that this literature is distributed as soon as possible in all parts of the county. Call at 150 Washington street, third floor.

# POLICE HAVE MYSTERY IN DEATH OF SHARPSHOOTER

William Feldhaus, 539 West Twelfth street, night engineer employed by the Pennsylvania lines in a power house at West Thirtieth street and Stewart avenue, was found shot to death in an office of the plant at 2:30 a. m. today. Police of the Maxwell street station are conducting an investigation to determine whether the man was accidentally shot or was slain by another. The top of Feldhaus' skull had been blown off and a rifle lay on a table near where the body was found.

Eugene Haerwer, 454 Forty-fifth street, a watchman, told the police he had found the man lying dead after having heard the report of a shot. He declared that he had seen no one leave the building, and other workmen who were in the plant, as far as the police can learn, did not even hear the shot. This is accounted for by the police by the noise made by the machinery.

The report of the rifle, according to Haerwer, was barely heard by him and he thought little of it until he made an investigation. According to friends of the engineer who were questioned by the police no reason could be learned why Feldhaus would commit suicide. He was married, and his domestic relations are said to have been happy. His position is said to have paid him well also.

Yesterday afternoon he attended a meeting of the Chicago Sharpshooters' association, of which he was a member, at 553 North Wood street, and is said to have given no indication that he was in an unhappy frame of mind.

Body Is Found in the Lake

The body of an unidentified man, about 45 years old and well dressed, was found in the lake at the end of Twelfth street today. The body is that of a man about 5 feet 10 inches tall and medium weight. He wore a gray coat and vest and black trousers.

# THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN BY A. W. MANCE.

## BIG BENEFIT PICNIC

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

The tickets are printed and ready to be put into the hands of any individual who will volunteer to sell them.

If you will help in this work call or write for them at the office of the Chicago Daily Socialist, 180 East Washington street.

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

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

# BOY OF 15 AT WIRELESS KEY ON AN OCEAN LINER

New York, May 25.—The youngest wireless operator who ever sat at the key and picked up short messages came into port yesterday on the Mallory liner Nueces from Tampa. Raymond Carroll, 15 years old, of 2104 Florida avenue, Tampa, Fla., was in charge of the wireless room. When the Nueces was ready to leave Tampa its regular wireless operator was taken ashore ill and the captain inquired if there was a substitute to be had in that city. Young Carroll, who had been attending high school, was known as an amateur experimenter to many persons there, who had observed his apparatus, and his name was mentioned.

The ship's commander soon discovered that the boy was a competent operator and quickly engaged him. If the lad's parents will consent he can have a steady position with the line, as his work in sending and receiving wireless messages was satisfactory, despite the fact that he was seasick for three days.

# POT IS BOILING IN ASSEMBLY

Springfield, Ill., May 25.—Politicians and legislators, keyed to a high tension, are returning here today to make Illinois political history in the closing hours of the Forty-eighth general assembly that promises happenings out of the ordinary. Only five more legislative days remain to this session and into these is to be crowded enough excitement to satisfy the cravings of the most sensational, according to program. Both senate and house calendars are choking with bills.

All Eyes on Senatorship

The struggle to end the senatorial deadlock, which has been tightening for more than four months, will attract the eyes of politicians throughout the nation to Springfield. The white house at Washington is watching it. Politicians big and little are headed this way to lend a hand in the battle or to stand by and watch the maneuvers of the chieftains who are to make a desperate move to give Illinois another United States senator.

To add to the excitement of the final days of the session a supreme effort will be made by the "drys" and "wets" over liquor legislation. The saloon question will be up in both branches of the legislature. On Wednesday in the lower house the "wets" will have to fight hard to prevent the passage of the Behrens bill, calculated to prohibit brewers and distillers from owning saloons.

"Wets" Face a Hard Task

In the senate the "wets" face the task of putting through a final passage the house bill intended to nullify the existing local-option law. In both instances the "wets" are up against a real fight, say the prophets.

Governor Deneen and William Lorimer, Speaker Shurtleff and Albert J. Hopkins are the shining lights in Illinois politics that will see their mettle put to test in the senatorial battle. Lorimer and Shurtleff are determined to prevent the election of Hopkins and Deneen is fight as stubbornly to block a coalition of Republicans and Democrats that might bring about the election of Lorimer or Shurtleff.

Hopkins in Final Spurt

Hopkins is due to make a well-laid spurt to reach the goal tomorrow. His managers are counting upon ten additional votes. The careful calculators are unable to count more than half this number.

Ten added to the nine he gathered in last Thursday would run his total up to ninety-seven votes. This would be a dangerous figure and might mean his election by a majority of those present and voting. Ninety-seven would be six votes shy of a constitutional majority of 103 votes in both houses.

It is said, however, that a majority of those present and voting, if they represent a quorum of each house, is sufficient to elect. On Thursday, when Hopkins received eighty-seven votes, a majority of those present and voting was ninety-six.

# FLOODS RAVAGE IN OKLAHOMA

Vinita, Okla., May 25.—One of the heaviest rainfalls in northeastern Oklahoma in recent years has swollen Grand river and other streams to the flood stage, causing much damage to railroad property and farms and partially submerging the town of Afton, twelve miles east of Vinita. At Catale, fifteen miles west of here, a portion of the trestle work of the St. Louis & San Francisco railway bridge has been carried away. Other bridges are in danger and train service is demoralized.

Houses Flooded at Muskogee

Muskogee, Okla., May 25.—A terrific downpour in this region last night followed a continuous rain for four days caused the Canadian and Arkansas rivers and their tributaries to rise rapidly. The streets and many houses here were flooded by last night's storm, which amounted almost to a cloudburst. The rain continued today.

# Hall Beats Grain Into Ground

Wellington, Kan., May 25.—Six inches of rain fell in three hours last night in a territory fifteen miles in length, extending from South Haven, a few miles south of Wellington, into Oklahoma. The rain was accompanied by sheets of hail that beat the grain into the ground.

# SHOOTS AT WHITE CLOTH AND KILLS A YOUNG BRIDE

Flint, Mich., May 25.—Arthur Merritt, 1 years old, while walking along the river bank with a rifle yesterday saw a white cloth fluttering in bushes on the opposite bank of the river and fired at it. Mrs. Elizabeth Atkinson, a bride of a few months received the bullet in her forehead and died in a few minutes. Mrs. Atkinson was walking along the river with her husband and it was her handkerchief with which she was wiping dust from her face that caught the eye of the boy with the rifle.

# TOTS TRAVEL 3,000 MILES WITHOUT CENT IN POCKET

Toledo, O., May 25.—After a trip of 3,000 miles, without a cent in their pockets, Arthur Oran, 7 years old, and Joe, Crosby, 9, both of Saginaw, Mich., arrived here last night. According to their story the boys left Saginaw last December, going to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cincinnati and then coming to Toledo. They depart today for Saginaw.

# EMPLOYERS AND STRIKERS MEET

## Western News Drivers Confer in Shippy's Office; Cabmen See Victory

While neither side in the strike of cab drivers will admit that they are doing anything to bring about a settlement, except to "stand pat" from statements made this morning it is apparent that the employers are tired of the trouble and that there is a chance of the two sides reaching an agreement.

"We know of no conference to be held with the strikers," said President Sloan of the Livermen's Association, "but our doors are always open. We are not fighting the union, but its methods."

"Our doors are always open," said Business Agent Gibbons of the union, "and our windows, too. We know of at least fifteen concerns that are ready to sign with us, but are evidently held back by the Livermen's association."

The union reported to State Factory Inspector Davies that Rudolph Lietzen, 703 North Paulina street, had employed a 13-year-old boy as driver.

The Western News Striko

There is also some kind of conference on in regard to the strike of drivers employed by the Western News company. This conference is evidently being held in the office of Chief of Police Shippy, and the two sides to the trouble are, it is believed, meeting there at his request.

None of the officials of the Newspaper Delivery and Mail Wagon Drivers' union were at headquarters this morning, but it was stated by strikers there that a committee was in conference somewhere in regard to the strike. Chief of Police Shippy said that a meeting was scheduled to be held there, but would not discuss it.

Chief Shippy, it is apparent, has interested himself in the strike because it is drawing heavily upon the police department for guards. The usual detail was on hand in the alley back of 204 Washington street and at the barn at Whiting and Orleans street this morning, and plain clothes men were still sitting on the seats beside non-union drivers.

Crew Deserts Steamer

The Lake Seamen's union reported that the steamer O. Jenkins arrived at the port of South Chicago Friday and that the crew deserted. The steamer was to have left port Saturday, but is still tied up waiting for engineers and wheelmen.

Attorney Daniel Cruick, representing the Lake Seamen's union, will, it is said, present to District Attorney Sims today evidence of peonage in connection with the lake strike, and it is said that the charge is against the Illinois steel company, which, it is charged, has held men as prisoners to take the pieces of strikers.

A threatened strike of the Ice Cream Wagon Drivers' union was averted yesterday when the union, upon the advice of international officers, renewed its old wage agreement with the employers. An increase in wages of \$1 a week had been asked.

Where To Go

On Sunday, June 6, at 11 a. m., in Orchestra hall, a mass meeting will be called to protest against the continuance of the leisure class educational system being maintained in the schools and bodies of the millions of school children. Admission will be free.

There are 100,000 judicial election posters, the size of one page of the Daily Socialist, ready for distribution in the city. Call at the county headquarters. Call and get a bundle then and see that they are placed where they will do the most good.

The subject of the last lecture in May Woodstock lecture course next Wednesday evening at 180 Washington street has been changed. Instead of "Commercial Trade Routes" it will be "The Future of the Automobile—Beyond the Atom." This will be the closing lecture of the season.

There will be a debate Tuesday night between members of Miss O'Reilly's Spiritual and Theistic class in the Y. P. U. hall, 18 East Washington street. The subject of the debate will be "Resolved: That There is a Class Struggle in Present Society." There will be free discussion at the close of the debate, also a short musical program, including hymns.

The Twenty-eighth ward branch will hold a church party at dance Friday, May 26, at Merrick's hall, Milwaukee avenue and Rockwell street. Cards at 8 p. m.; dancing at 9:30 p. m. First, second and broody wives will be given and refreshments will be served. Admission free. Everybody welcome.

J. O. Bentall will lecture before the Chicago Cooks' union, local 865, on "The Economic Power of Organized Labor" at the headquarters of the union, 153 South Clark street, near Adams, at the next regular meeting of the local, Friday, May 26, at 8:30 p. m. The public is invited to attend. Admission free. Bentall will allow questions to be asked him.

Walter Thomas Mills, Socialist author and lecturer, will deliver a lecture on "Public Ownership and Monopolies" under the auspices of the University of Chicago chapter of the Chicago Daily Socialist, at the University of Chicago, 520 University of Chicago, at 8 p. m., at Cobb lecture hall, University of Chicago.

Mighty Progressive association, branch 176, Arbeiter ring, will give a May party and dance for the benefit of the Chicago Daily Socialist at Northwest Hall, North and Western avenues, Sunday, May 26, at 8 p. m. Commencing at 3 p. m. Admission free. Wardrobe 25 cents.

The education class of the Chicago Socialist club will meet Tuesday, May 26, at 8 p. m., at 24 Dearborn street. Text book, Ferris, Socialism and Modern Science.

The Daily Socialist is delivered by carrier in Chicago for 6 cents per week.

Send notices of your union meetings to the Daily Socialist.

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories.

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

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If you are an advertiser yourself telephone us your ad without delay. Phone number, Main 4488.

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**DAVID J. BENTALL, Attorney at Law,** SUITE 414 IN LA SALLE ST.

FREDERICK MAINS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 204 Dearborn St., 204 City Building, 29 Dearborn St.

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**A. J. GRAHAM,** General Cement Work, 2 Goodman St., Jefferson Park. Phone Jefferson 31.

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OUR HATS ARE RETAILED AT WHOLESALE prices. Union made. Dreyer Hat Mfg. Co., 56 W. 12th St., Chicago.

# North Side.

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**FREE HAND LAUNDRY,** 1071 Resford Avenue. Wagon will call. Tel. Grandland 1461.

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One year, \$10; six months, \$7; three months, \$4; four months, \$5; two months, \$3. Postage paid in the United States (outside of Chicago city limits) and in Canada and Mexico.

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Send by express or postal money order, draft or registered letter, at our risk. Do not remit by local bank check outside of Chicago, unless 10 cents is added for the exchange.

NOTICE—The expiration date appears upon same on the yellow label indicating the time when the subscription expires. If you would not miss an issue, then renew at least 72 HOURS before expiration, and make your order "Renewal."

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Rates under this heading: 3 lines daily for one year, \$3.00 per month. Each additional line \$1.00.

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**Chicago Daily Socialist,** 180 Washington Street, Chicago.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 22, 1906, at P. O., Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

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The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of the views expressed therein.

A Dangerous "Joker"

Some time ago Governor Deneen appointed an industrial commission to draw up a bill "to provide for the health, safety and comfort of employes in factories," etc.

The bill is a long one. It is filled with most excellent provisions for sanitation, and towels, and closets, and ventilation, and for the protection of dangerous machinery.

But there is a little joker in the bill in the form of two sections, reading as follows:

Section 6. It shall be the duty of every employe working with any machinery to examine the same for defects each working day when so employed.

Section 7. No employe of any factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop, shall attempt to operate or tamper with any machine or appliance with which such employe is not familiar and which is in no way connected with his regular duties.

Under these sections every workingman or woman is made an expert investigator, held liable for a mass of knowledge he or she cannot possibly possess.

It practically enacts into the statutes of Illinois the old doctrine of "assumed risk," already the greatest possible obstacle in the road of any recovery for injuries to employes.

For the enactment of this clause of the bill the manufacturers can well afford to concede all else in the law, especially since this clause practically repeals all the elaborate provisions concerning dangerous machinery.

The bill is a fraud when it pretends to be for the comfort and health of the employe.

It might far better be entitled "a bill to protect the profits of accident insurance companies."

If the bill is passed it will mean millions of dollars to the casualty insurance companies, the railroads and the factories.

Yet there are so-called representatives of organized labor who are advocating that bill.

Let us give them the benefit of the doubt and say that they were deceived by the shrewd corporation attorneys who slipped in this provision without the knowledge of the union officials.

This excuse has now disappeared. With the publication of this issue of the Daily Socialist they can no longer plead ignorance.

Campaign Lethargy

There is nothing in any of the Republican or Democratic papers to indicate that a judicial campaign is now being conducted in Cook county. Practically no speeches are being made.

No activity is visible around the Democratic or Republican headquarters. The precinct workers are saying nothing, and so far as appearances indicate, doing nothing to insure the success of their party candidates.

This has been the case in a greater or less degree in nearly all campaigns of recent years.

The only hope is that as little interest as possible will be taken in the result and that a small vote will be cast.

So far as the employing interests are concerned this is perfectly natural. The Illinois Employers' association, the department stores, the street railways, the stock yards, the Illinois Steel company and all the other great forces that control the press and the old political parties are absolutely indifferent to the outcome of the election.

They know that whether Sullivan or Lorimer or Burke or Busse succeed in this election that the capitalist class will win and the workers will lose. Even the political bosses are almost indifferent as to the result.

Since there is no quarrel between the capitalists in this election they are anxious to have as little interest displayed as possible.

The less interest shown, the less interest aroused, the less discussion in the campaign means just so much less danger of arousing the mass of the workers to the fact of class justice.

There is no issue in this campaign to arouse interest in capitalist politics.

But the working class certainly has an issue whenever a judge is to be elected. With half a dozen unions in Cook county tied by injunctions, with court decisions threatening union funds, with the national officials of the American Federation of Labor under a jail sentence, one would certainly think that there would be interest among the workers on this question.

There should be no lethargy among the workers. Lethargy now means injunctions and capitalist decisions and legal disruption of the unions during the coming year.

Barbary Yoska—The Man Who Had Read the Newspapers

BY ERNEST POOLE

(Continued from yesterday.)

Up bounded Adolphus. "Good!" cried he. "Splendid! But you must go with me to find him!"

"I will not," I replied. "I will stay by my patient."

"No," said Adolphus. "You will come, you will talk with this older man on the way, explain the case and save time!"

"I was right. I knew it, and my heart sank. For how could I explain the case? But you know I am no coward."

"Very well," I said. "Let us go."

One more pull at the quiet carafe, and forth we went. The motor was waiting. Off we lurched into the night.

We stopped at a bank in Fifth avenue. It was open. Yes, honored father, there is a bank in this town that keeps open day and night—in order that money may pour!

Adolphus went in. In surprise I turned to the grim chauffeur.

"This is no doctor's house," I exclaimed.

"No," said he. "His voice was gruff, he had not spoken a word before. 'But,' he added, 'to get a physician as famous as this—at such an hour—a man must show his cash.'"

"Oh," I said. "And my hands grew gold. A famous physician! What would I say, how explain the case? I heard a chuckle from the chauffeur, who seemed a prey to intense agitation."

"Wow!" he exclaimed. I frowned.

"Look here," I said, in peremptory tones. "What is all this? I am growing suspicious!"

"I don't know," he slowly replied, "but I think we are saving a young lady's life."

Out came Adolphus. He was, to use an American phrase, "flashing a roll of bills." A mighty roll! They crinkled crisply as he came.

"Now for the doctor," he cried, leaping in. He gave an address and we started.

Again rose a gendarme's thundering oaths. We stopped, and despite my curt explanations, he climbed.

"I'll see," he said. "I'll see!"

Three minutes later we stopped in front of a mansion on Fifth avenue. It was one of the most imposing, and at sight of it the gendarme paled. Still he followed us up the steps, but when we calmly rang the bell his insolent courage forsook him, he humbly prostrated, started away. I cursed him as he left!

How now? Here was I, the penniless stranger, cursing a gendarme of Irish descent, from the threshold of a palace! Imagine my perturbation. All was at stake. What should I say to this princely physician, how give my diagnosis?

The ponderous door creaked open wide. An amazed domestic stared upon us; but at sight of Adolphus the man grew stiff, bowed low, and ushered us into a parlor.

Five minutes more of atrocious suspense, and then in rushed the renowned physician, clad in a loose flowing wrapper of silk. His hair stood out on either side, the wrapper streamed behind.

"Adolphus!" he cried. "In heaven's name what is wrong?"

I quickly brushed Adolphus aside. In a calm, clear voice I began to explain. Calm and clear, but my soul was a furnace. I barely saw the great man's face.

"Now," I concluded, "come, I beg of you, come at once. We have been already too long away."

I looked up. The physician's face, square, powerful, middle aged, had turned red. His jaw had dropped, his tongue lolled slowly to and fro. But before I could speak, Adolphus had coolly seized his arm, dragged him into another room, and there talked earnestly and low. The physician gave his opinion at last.

POISON POLITICS

BY JOSEPH E. COHEN

Governor Stuart of Pennsylvania has signed the food drugging act. It is now legal to dose condiments with benzoate of soda.

Six President Roosevelt is thus supported in one of his "policies." It was he who appointed a committee of his own, or had it appointed, to bring in a report in favor of benzoate of soda.

The Pure Food Act was amended as a result of this action. It became an Impure Food Act.

That there may be no mistake about this, here are the words used by Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist in the Department of Agriculture, in a letter sent to a Philadelphia organization:

"I regret that the great fight I have made, and the results obtained thereby, are practically paralyzed."

Dr. Wiley uses extreme language. But he is warranted in so doing. For it is a serious enough business when food is adulterated and poisoned, and when the people's government is engaged in putting down the business.

It is worse when that government openly flaunts its criminal disregard of the public health.

For it goes without saying that every one of Roosevelt's "policies" are of, by and for the "rich malefactors." Taft is adhering to those policies, and he who runs may read.

It appeared to be doubtful for a time, however, whether or not Governor Stuart would sign the poison bill.

Governor Stuart was elected as "an honest man." He is one of those quiet, eminently respectable men of some means who are depended upon, in case of emergency, to put the quietus to "reform." This "Ned" Stuart did.

Hailed as an incorruptible citizen even by the "reformers," he took office. He has been true to his convictions from the outset.

His convictions are very clear. He believes in the supremacy of the law and large enterprise. He is not a "tool" of the corporations. He is not their retainer. He is not their paid servant. He believes in corporations, the larger the better, by conviction.

He believes, as do all safe and sane, eminently respectable and conservative statesmen, that the welfare of his commonwealth and of the United States is best served by the organization of capital on a very large scale. He is one of a great number of men who do not have to be bought by the trusts. Possibly he could not be bought. He serves them because he believes he is thereby serving his country.

"Ned" Stuart serves them well. The poison bill, and here is the joke of it, if a joke there can be said to be, also contains a clause prohibiting the use of alum in baking powder.

Alum is used in baking powder by every firm dealing in Pennsylvania except one. That exception is the baking powder trust.

So you see, the corporations can have poison for the asking, or they can have it forbidden if they pay so.

The joke about this alum business is that the Philadelphia North American, arch-mouthpiece of "reform," fought the prohibition of the use of alum on the ground that it would drive out the trust's competitors.

So here we have the good old war horse of reform crying for poison when the "machine" is opposed to it, and opposing poison when the "machine" wants it. Which shows that reformers also have convictions—of a kind.

There would be plenty of enjoyment in this farce of politics for the on-looker, if it were not for the fact that the onlooker happens to be the individual with whose health the politicians are playing.

But he has his remedy—also in politics.

Getting What You Vote For

Bang! Bang! Bang! Bang! Bang! The motorman's bell rang and kept on ringing. Everybody began to get more and more nervous.

The man next to me began to mutter. I looked up. He was the kind of man you would pick out of a crowd if you were looking for an old soldier.

He kept on muttering. The man next to me looked at his military cut moustache and gotee. He looked out of the car window.

At last he said: "Where are our horse police? If this is a place for them I should like to know where their place is!"

"I have known even the isolated police to be absent when wanted," I replied.

"Bang! Bang! Bang!" the motorman's bell still rang and rang.

"Why don't that man get off?" the man at last exclaimed. "Don't we pay the horse police to make such drivers keep off the track?"

Just at this juncture the driver began to pull the great three-horse team with its load of coal out of the track.

I looked out of the window as the car passed the team and read "The City Fuel Co." That explains it, I said.

"Do you think that either mounted or unmounted police would dare to interfere with one of our mayor's coal teams?"

"Was it really one of the City Fuel Co.'s teams?" he asked.

"Yes, and it is not the worst thing that company does. I was an engineer in a small factory told me so."

"What is that?" the man asked.

"This engineer," I replied, "told me that he had trouble with the smoke in-

"Wow!" was all that he said. Returning to me, his face was grave.

"Sir," said he, "explain the case."

I began in sheer desperation. He listened. All at once he burst into a chuckle, turned vehemently away. The insult enraged me!

"Sir," I said, "I fall to discern any cause for amusement. If in my diagnosis you find me somewhat crude—"

I choked. He flushed, put his arm on my shoulder. "Forgive me," he said. "Proceed. I am all attention."

I proceeded. And while I talked, at a desk near at hand he was busily writing. He finished and handed the note to his friend. Adolphus read it. His eyes, which were black, now sparkled, and he seized the doctor's hand.

"My cousin and I," he cried, "will never forget this night! Thanks, thanks, a thousand times!"

Again had I been disregarded. I strode up and down; they noticed my stride.

"Here!" cried the physician, in tones so stern that I stood abashed. He held me with his harsh gray eye.

"Go back at once," he commanded. "I have given my friend a note, admitting you and the patient to my private hospital—"

"I choked—"at seven o'clock," he added. "She must be moved at once. Understand? Her father is an old friend of mine, I have had her before, I know the case. Your diagnosis is right, quite right, so keep up your treatment as you've begun. And when you arrive at the hospital—"

"He suddenly turned to Adolphus. "By heavens," he cried, "I shall be there myself!"

A second torrent of thanks from Adolphus, and out we hastened into the night.

Arriving at the lady's house, we announced the hospital plan. She again went into hysterics.

"Never!" she sobbed. "Never!"

But I was firm. The doctor's approval had filled my soul with a glad relief. I had quaffed again that tingling wine. I sternly led her back to bed, and there I continued my treatment—no dangerous drugs, only a soothing slow massage.

In the meantime two huge trunks had been packed. And now I could hear Adolphus, his friend and the strange chauffeur, talking both trunks out down the stairs.

"Easy!" I heard in agonized whispers. "Easy! Make no noise!" At last Adolphus came in.

"We will return in one hour," he said. "Have your patient ready then. There will be no moment to lose!"

I was left alone with Louise and her friend.

How can I describe the moments that followed, the tumult raging in my breast, relief, mad hopes for future fame, anxiety, suspense. I proceeded with my treatment. Each time that the lady implored me to stop, I solemnly bade her be silent, and calmly I worked on.

I heard a ring at the telephone. A maid came running in, her face the color of ashes. I hurried out, snatched up the receiver.

"Hello!" I cried. The reply was a roar, which left my ear as limp as a rag. It came from her father, the Brute, the Bull, who was far out of town at his great estate. There had been not the spark of a fire!

He scented a plot, and in shattering tones he swore he would have me arrested. I strove to be firm. I prescribed a narcotic—at which his violence leaped all bounds. I dropped the receiver and fled.

I confess that I was perturbed. But one glance at the beautiful lady Louise and her friend, their faces white with fear, their twitching lips, dilated eyes—brought me to my senses. You know I am no coward. It was my privilege to calm them, cheer them, bear them up. Heaven bless that quiet carafe!

(To be continued.)

Financial Aphasia

The following interesting editorial appears in the Wall Street Journal:

"Within the past few days, the secretary of a railroad company with a capital stock of \$40,440,000, who is also the secretary of a closely allied coal company, was asked in regard to \$10,537,000 certificates of indebtedness given by the coal company to the railroad, why those certificates were issued and how they were acquired. He replied that he did not know."

"As it is not believable that a gentleman holding a responsible position in the financial world, and no doubt of high standing in society, could have stated that he knew to be untrue, and that on oath, the only other person seems to be one which should earn our sympathy. There is a disease called aphasia, whose most striking symptom is the recurrence of a lapse of memory, whereby names of familiar objects cannot be recalled by the sufferer. The disease is in fact one of the early stages of softening of the brain, and it is sad to think that an important railroad should lose a valued official through any such painful cause."

"A similar lapse, it will be recalled, affected a number of Standard Oil witnesses in the matter of the well known 'Banradak loan' of \$22,000,000. In this case also memory proved a total blank, showing, it is to be presumed, the fearful mental strain of our feverish financial life. There is, in fact, hardly an instance on record where so many officials developed symptoms of aphasia within such a short period of time."

"The disease is difficult to treat, as our knowledge of mental disease is still in a somewhat embryonic stage. Failing medical help, however, good results have sometimes been effected in an empirical way, by a grand jury."

CHICAGO CAN TALK TO DEEPEST MINES ON THE TELEPHONE

With the extension of the long distance telephone system last summer as far west as Denver it is now possible to talk from Chicago to the bottom of some of the deepest mines in the Rockies.

Up at Idaho Springs, the center of the famous Clear Creek district, where the Newhouse tunnel has been run under the mountains for over three miles to connect a network of underground workings, there is a mine now down 2,500 feet. This mine, like many others, has its own telephone system which is connected with the surface telephone lines. At the bottom of the deepest shaft, 2,500 feet under the mountain, are telephone instruments in the mines, are specially constructed with a view to protecting their delicate parts from the dampness.

Of course telephoning in a mine isn't quite as easy as it is in a sound proof telephone booth, especially if the great drills are working. Nevertheless the miners get used to the racket and seem to have no trouble talking over the telephone, though to others it is almost impossible at the first few attempts.

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THE ROAD TO POWER

BY KARL KAUTSKY

CHAP. IV.—ECONOMIC EVOLUTION AND THE WILL

(Continue from yesterday.)

The capitalist system of production arose in a period during which the mass of the proletariat had been thrown upon the street to a parasitic, socially useless existence. The capitalist who took them into his service was their savior, their "giver of bread," or, as we say today, "giver of work," a phrase that sounds much nicer. Their will to live drove them to sell themselves. They saw no possibility of existence besides this, and much less any possibility of resisting the capitalist.

But gradually relations changed. The proletariat changed from a troublesome beggar, that was employed out of pity, to the working class from which society lives. The personality of the capitalist, on the contrary, became more and more superfluous in the progress of production, something which the corporation and the trust made plainly evident. Because of economic necessity the wage relation became more and more a relation of power, maintained by the power of the state. But the proletariat grew to become the most numerous class in the state, and also in the army, upon which the power of the state rests. In a highly developed industrial state like Germany or England it already possesses the strength to capture the power of the state, and if the economic conditions now existed it could use the power of the state for the substitution of social industry for the present capitalist industry.

But what the proletariat lacks is a consciousness of its own strength. Only a small portion possesses this consciousness. For the great mass it is still lacking. The Socialist movement does what it can to develop this consciousness. Here again it makes use of theoretical explanations, but not of these alone. More effective for the development of the consciousness of strength than any theory is always the deed. It is by its victories in the struggle against its opponents that the Socialist party most clearly demonstrates the strength of the proletariat, and thereby most effectively arouses a feeling of strength. These successes, in turn, are due to the circumstance that it is guided by a theory that makes it possible for the most consciously organized portion of the proletariat to utilize its powers at the moment of its maximum strength.

Everywhere outside the Anglo-Saxon countries the economic activity of the workers has been directed and assisted by the knowledge of Socialism.

Next to these successes it has been the successful battles for parliament and in parliament that has done most to increase the strength and the feeling of strength on the part of the proletariat. Not alone through the material advantages that have been secured for some sections of the proletariat, but most of all through the fact that the propertyless, cowed and hopeless masses of the people saw here a power appear that boldly took up battle against the ruling powers, winning victory after victory, and which was itself nothing but an organization of these propertyless ones.

Therein lies the great significance of the first of May demonstrations, and battle of the ballots, as well as the battle for the ballot. These things often do not bring any important material advantage to the proletariat. Very often the gains are in no way proportionate to the sacrifices made. Nevertheless, every such victory signifies a mighty increase in the effective strength of the proletariat, because they mightily arouse his feeling of strength, and thereby the energy of his volition for the class struggle.

There is nothing that our opponents fear more than this increase in the feeling of strength. They know that the giant is not dangerous to them so long as he is not conscious of his own strength. To keep down this feeling of strength is their greatest care, even material concessions are much less hated by them than moral victories of the working class, which increase its self-confidence. Therefore they often fight much harder to maintain autocratic management of the factory, to maintain the "master in his own house," than against increases in wages. This explains the bitter enmity to the celebration of Mayday as a holiday taken by labor, and also explains the efforts to throttle universal and equal suffrage wherever it has become a means of visibly demonstrating to the population the continuous victorious advance of the Socialist party. It is not the fear of a Socialist majority that drives them to such efforts—they need not fear that for many an election.

No, it is the fear that the continual electoral victories of the Socialists will give the proletariat such a feeling of strength, and so overthrow its opponents that it will be impossible to prevent the seizure of the powers of the state and the transformation of the relation of powers in the government.

Consequently we must be prepared to see our next great electoral victory followed by an attack on the present suffrage law for the Reichstag elections—by which I do not by any means say that this attack will be successful.

To be sure, our party does not have victories alone to record, but defeats as well. But the discouraging effect of these are lessened just in proportion as we turn our attention from the local and momentary limitations to follow our movement in its complete relations during the last two generations in all the nations of the world. The continuous and rapid advance of the whole proletariat, in spite of very heavy individual defeats, then becomes so notorious that nothing can destroy our confidence in ultimate victory.

The more, however, we seek to consider our individual battles in their relation to the whole