

INCOME TAX PUT TO SLIP

Senator Aldrich Administers a Powerful Narcotic to Popular Measure

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS BUREAU.
Washington, D. C., May 30.—(By mail.)—The test vote on the time for voting upon the income tax in connection with the present tariff bill indicates a sad fate for any income tax legislation. Out of all the Republican insurgents, only six voted against the wishes of the finance committee in postponing the date. Perhaps the most interesting example of material interest in this connection is that of Senator Beveridge, who has been in the forefront of the insurgent fight for some time. He recently married into the Marshall Field family of Chicago and naturally does not want his wife to pay heavy tax on her income. He deserted the insurgents on the income tax issue.

Aldrich Gives His Reason
Aldrich is urging the postponement of the income tax at the present time on the ground that the tariff bill should be framed from a protective standpoint for the good of American industry and not from a revenue view. He argues that if an income tax amendment were adopted now, the tendency would be to reduce the tariff to so low an ebb that, according to his view, it would injure American industry. He therefore urges postponement of this matter until all the schedules are passed upon.

When the time comes to take that vote his argument will be to refer the matter to a special committee, which shall investigate and report to congress next winter. This will give sufficient time to prepare for the absolute defeat of income tax. If he is forced to the issue at this time he can trade in enough tariff bribes to defeat it, anyway.

Taft Objects to Realism
On Wednesday night President Taft encountered a touch of realism when he was least expected, and received a severe shock so much so that he left the theater in which he was the guest of honor. The box he was to occupy at the Belasco theater had been especially decorated in his honor with a large photograph of himself, his personal flag as chief executive, several American flags and red and white flowers.

He was accompanied by the theater by Mrs. Louis More, Mrs. Taft's sister, and his aide, Captain Butt, in full military regalia.

The play was the "Revelers" and pictured scenes along the "Great White Way." The first act was the reproduction of a scene in a questionable resort, and Mr. Taft resented it so much that he left the theater with his company. While he seemed very much shocked, he treats with absolute complacency social conditions known to him here in Washington as well as elsewhere, and does not seem shocked at all. This play simply reproduced conditions which he knew existed and for which he has no remedy.

Excuses the "Night Riders"
Senator Bradley of Kentucky (Rep.) in a vigorous speech laid the onus of "night riding" violence upon the American Tobacco company instead of the tobacco growers. While he did not justify violence, he was disposed to excuse the conduct of the poor Kentucky farmer, who, under the stress of circumstances, employed rough treatment toward those who betrayed his interest to the tobacco trust.

On this point he said:
"Out of these causes, without justification, but not wholly without reason, grew the terrible conditions that afflicted Kentucky and Tennessee. The profitable market that therefore prevailed for tobacco was destroyed by the combine, and an arbitrary price that was a mere pittance was fixed at home, while, by conspiracy and fraud, the markets abroad were closed."
"The farmer who had invested his all in production of tobacco found that he could no longer retain remunerative returns, and that there was no market save that covered by the American Tobacco company and its allies, the Imperial Tobacco company and its other companies, and the purchasers from foreign countries."
"Instead of receiving fair returns, he was forced at one time to sell the best grade of tobacco for \$3.50 per hundred, which cost him \$8 per hundred to produce."

Their "Good Judgment"
The producers, in order to protect themselves, organized into various societies, numbering in Kentucky 60,000 members, having conceived the idea that by pooling their tobacco through mutual aid, curtailing production and holding it until unavoidable and persistent demand forced good prices, and the trust would be compelled to purchase it at its value, in order to supply its customers. The result of this action vindicated their good judgment, as tobacco has been sold in large quantities at from \$5 to \$20 per hundred.

When this pool was formed a considerable number of farmers refused to enter it, but held their tobacco independently, by reason of which they were enabled to sell it to the trust at fair prices, as it became absolutely necessary, and because by purchasing the same the trust hoped to dissuade those engaged in the pool by inducing them to believe that they, too, could obtain the same benefits by breaking away, and thus in the end the organization would be destroyed and the producer again placed at its mercy. In order to prevent such an additional production by independent growers,

some of those who felt themselves aggrieved, took the law into their own hands."

Strangely enough Senator Bradley's remedy is to permit farmers and any one to sell tobacco without taxes or restrictions of any kind. In this way he hopes to destroy the monopoly of the tobacco business by the trust.

Senators Are Very Human

That United States senators are something more than human beings, sort of saints, with unimpeachable characters, when, in fact, in very many cases, quite the reverse is true. Moral depravity, personal vices, intellectual mediocrity, political treachery, financial dishonesty and chronic intoxication are the attributes of many of the wearers of the toga. More than one senator has deliberately bribed and beat his way through his high office, some being so brazen as to boast of it, while others do not dare to visit certain localities of the United States in which they once lived.

The great power which these men have and which is used to suppress the knowledge of their personal vices, and their virtues, imaginary and real, become the happy theme of every journalistic parasite who infests the national capitals. It is only when some unusual and sudden explosion takes place that we get a glimpse of the real character of the man who poses as the guardian angel of civic virtue and the people's rights. It is for this reason that the little physical encounter between Senator Bailey and W. S. Sinker Manning, member of the Washington staff of the New York Times, offers an eliminating example of the personal characteristics of one of the Democratic members of the Aldrich machine in the United States senate.

During the whole affair Bailey made the continual use of vile epithets, profanity and vulgar colloquialisms to the most disgusting extent. After the fair was over he displayed the contemptible spirit of the bragart and bully by boasting to other senators and newspaper correspondents of how he "licked" his man.

ARMY NOT TO BE REDUCED; TAFT

Gettysburg, Pa., June 1.—In a speech which might or might not have won second prize at a sophomore oratorical contest, President Taft yesterday glorified militarism and declared that there must be no reduction of the American army, whose principal use is to shoot down striking workmen.

The empty platitudes, the utter vacuity of Taft's glorification of the profession of arms as a profession, furnishes a striking contrast to the speech made on this battlefield in 1863 when Abraham Lincoln delivered a speech in which, about everything that Taft glorified was deplored.

Forgets Peace Congress
Secretary of War Dickinson, fresh from presiding at a peace congress in Chicago, added his mite to the president's glorification of militarism and completely reversed himself as to the undesirability of armies and the profession of war.

The occasion of Taft's sophomoric outburst, if it could be dignified by the latter name, was the unveiling of a monument to the members of the regular army who fell in the battle of Gettysburg.

An imposing shaft of granite erected by congress to the memory of those of the regular enlisted forces who fell in the three days' fighting about Round Top and at the Bloody Angle was unveiled by the president's daughter, Miss Helen H. Taft.

Army Not to be Reduced
Taft put himself squarely on record as opposed to any reduction in the present standing army. He admitted that there was a prejudice which often has arisen against the possible aggressions of a regular army and a professional soldiery and of the corresponding difficulty in arousing any pride in the army which expresses itself today, and has frequently expressed itself in the past in behalf of the navy. He asserted that the services of the regular army have never been adequately commensurated by congress or the nation.

"The profession of arms has always been an honorable one," he declared. "The present army he described as the largest in the history of the country, but not larger in proportion to the increase in population and wealth than in the early years of the republic."
"All honor," exclaimed Taft, "to the regular army of the United States. Never in its history has it had a stain upon its escutcheon."

PITTSBURGH MILLS RUN FULL TIME
Pittsburg, Pa., June 1.—For the first time in two decades the mills of the Pittsburg district are running full turn. The Carnegie steel mills and the American Steel & Wire company, as well as other large concerns, did not permit mills in the Pittsburg district to cool yesterday, and the attendance at picnics was visibly decreased.

An official of the American Steel & Wire company admitted last night that there had not been a time in years when the storehouses of the company were so empty. The Carnegie company also reports no stock in the warehouses.

HARRIMAN SEES NEW PROSPERITY

Big Crops, Says the Financier, Will Revive Good Times in America

New York, June 1.—Edward H. Harriman is most optimistic over the business outlook. Yesterday, for the last time till he sails for Europe for a rest and a few financial coups, Harriman gave out an interview in which he declared that the crops will be large and therefore the nation will be prosperous. He said that the panic was due to "certain policies pursued," and it was clear that he referred to "my policies" of the present "big hunter" of Africa.

"On Substantial Basis Now"
"This means a wide employment," commented the financier. "If we have favorable weather and large crops we will have correspondingly happy times. I mean we shall have a great brace and 'rice in prices.'"

Mr. Harriman declared the 1907 panic was entirely a matter of sentiment, because of "methods pursued." Speculation, according to the financier, had nothing to do with it.

"It was caused directly," said he, "by such court decisions as that one handed down by Judge Landis."
"Landis Decision Caused Panic"
"There was some distrust," he added, "but the recovery stopped when Judge Landis' decision came. I know what I am talking about. I went through it all. What frightened the people into withdrawing their money was that decision."

"Business is on a much more conservative and substantial basis all over the world. We are in a healthy condition now. We are building firmly and sanely. Of course if we run into hysteria in speculation there will be a smash this time that will hurt. Next time we have a serious shrinkage in business it will be because of an actual change in conditions. The last time it was due merely to a change in sentiment."

"Needn't Have Any Panics"
"We needn't have had the panic at all if we had only been sane. Next time it will be because of some actual happening, such, for instance, as a shrinkage in the volume of crops."

SCHOOL TO TRAIN U. S. DIPLOMATS

Washington, D. C., June 1.—The government of the United States is to establish a school of diplomacy.

With the approval of the president, Secretary Knox has issued the order putting into effect the plan. An officer who has had experience in foreign countries will act as the schoolmaster and his students will be the newly appointed secretaries of the legations and embassies.

Pulls Still to Rule
The action taken does not affect the heads of the missions or embassies. As in the past, the officers of these ranks will continue to be appointed subject to a political pull, although some encouragement may be given to the civil service idea, adopted in the case of the secretaries by occasional promotion.

The school of diplomacy will be modeled upon that which has been utilized in the case of the newly appointed consuls. Following the enactment of the consular reform bill drafted by the state department President Roosevelt issued an executive order providing that vacancies in the office of consul general or consul of the highest grade should be filled by promotion based upon ability and efficiency and that the candidates should have to pass an examination and enter the service in the lowest grade.

Many Candidates Fail
This order has been in force three years, during which time 218 candidates have been examined. Of this number 117 failed, leaving an eligible list of 101, of whom twenty-six have received appointments as consuls, ten as consular assistants, and twelve as student interpreters. The examination included one modern language other than English; the natural industrial and commercial resources and commerce of the United States; elements of the international, commercial, and maritime law, and political economy.

The large number of failures has been attributed to the severity of the examinations, but the result has been to introduce into the service a body of capable young men ambitious to make good records and gain promotion.

JOHN MITCHELL TO MAKE HIS HOME IN NEW YORK
Spring Valley, Ill., June 1.—John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America and now national secretary of the Civic Federation, a position he has held for nearly a year, left Spring Valley today with his family of New York, where he will live permanently. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were married in Spring Valley seventeen years ago and have made their home here since. John Mitchell's first employment here was in the capacity of a coal digger.

BRIDE SUICIDE IN SLEEP, IS THEORY OF THE CORONER

New York, June 1.—That Mrs. Edith Cunningham, daughter of Mrs. Henry Hosmer of Chicago, who was found dead in an alcove dressing room on the second floor of 114 West Eleventh street, smothered by gas, committed suicide while in a somnambulistic state was the remarkable theory advanced by Coroner Harburger.

George A. Cunningham, the grief-stricken husband, to whom the woman was married less than a year ago, while not acquiescing in the coroner's theory, admitted that his wife had been a victim of somnambulism for many years.

"It is an amazing case all through," said the coroner. "I am unable to discover the slightest motive for suicide. The woman was absolutely devoted to her husband and he worshiped her."

"Then they had come to New York to arrange for the purchase of a hunting lodge in North Carolina. They had spent their honeymoon at this lodge and were ready to return to it. They secured all their vacations there and were going back to it. There could not have been any waking thought of suicide in this beautiful woman's mind."

CHILD STEALS FLOWERS TO MARK GRAVE OF CONFEDERATE
St. Louis, Mo., June 1.—Fearing that her grandfather's grave would not be decorated because he was a confederate soldier, Mary Clipper, 9 years old, yesterday went to a florist's shop and secured a large box of flowers, representing that she had been sent by another florist.

She proceeded to the cemetery at Jefferson Barracks, where a small marble slab marked the burying spot of the confederate veteran, who died four years ago. Tenderly she placed the wreath upon the stone, kissing the flowers.

Returning to the city, she went to the florist's shop and made her confession. She was arrested and is held at the house of detention.

QUAKER STRIKE TO BE GENERAL

Philadelphia, June 1.—The entire force of organized labor has pledged itself to back up the street car men and if the strike is not settled by Friday with a victory for the strikers, a general strike will be called on that day, tying up the whole city. President John J. Murphy of the Central Labor Union made public announcement of the plan last night.

Meanwhile Mayor Reuburn is furnishing all possible aid to the street car company and its corps of strike breakers. Two hundred special policemen have been sworn in and the mayor has announced that he will swear in 10,000 more if he thinks it necessary. Even as the mayor makes these plans for breaking the strike and announces that if he can do nothing else he will run the cars with policemen and firemen as motormen and conductors, organized labor is planning to go into politics effectively.

Labor to Free Itself
While the details of the political plan have not yet been announced, Murphy is quoted as having made the following significant remark:
"The present strike is only a beginning of the fight which will be waged by organized labor to emancipate the city of Philadelphia from the thralldom of capitalism."

The striking street car men are winning all along the line. The cars are tied up tight, despite the efforts of the strike breakers to operate them. The late night runs have been abandoned. During the day the cars are run with the greatest irregularity. Sympathizers of the strikers have gathered round the street car barns and called the strike breakers uncomplimentary names and the police have hurried to protect the strike breakers from having their feelings hurt.

Will Show Their Strength
At a meeting of strikers last night President Murphy pledged the support of the Central Labor Union to the strikers.

"If the rapid transit company does not come to time by Thursday," he said, "there will be a general strike declared by Friday. We will parade Broad street on Saturday and show them our strength."

CARUSO OPERATED ON JUST IN TIME TO SAVE VOICE
Rome, June 1.—Prof. Vedova, who recently operated upon Caruso's tonsils at Milan, states that the operation was a complete success and that Caruso would be able to sing in another week. The professor is sure his patient is not affected by the operation, and believes his voice will be even better than ever in consequence of it. But he says had Caruso neglected to have the operation performed for a few months longer he certainly would have lost his voice.

MADMAN KILLS FIVE AFTER WOUNDING HIS OWN MOTHER
Bilbao, June 1.—A madman in the neighboring town of Arratia, after half killing his mother, and setting fire to the house in which she took refuge, ran through the streets with an axe with which he killed five people. The assassin disappeared for a while, but the police placed a cordon around the town and arrested him. There was a desperate struggle before the murderer was captured.

1,000 INSURANCE AGENTS OF NEW YORK LIFE LOSE JOBS
New York, June 1.—One thousand agents of the New York Life Insurance company formally terminated their service with that corporation yesterday. According to officers of the company, they were dropped because of the state law which prohibits a life insurance company from writing more than \$150,000,000 of new insurance in a single year.

TOTS PAY "RED LIGHT" TRIBUTE

Exposure of Loathsome Diseases Among Children Made by Farwell

The terrible tribute which modern civilization is exacting from little children in maimed and ruined lives, the horrible aftermath of the existence of the red light district, fed by the great stores with their starvation wages—these things are shown with consummate horror in a letter to the press just sent out by Arthur Burrage Farwell, president of the Chicago Law and Order League. It is bad enough that civilization should litter the human scrap heap with grown men and women, but that the bodies of little children should be added thereto is a surpassing horror. The letter shows how little lives, even though they are destined for mill and factory, are even deprived of sufficient strength to fulfill the most meager destiny.

A Terrible Indictment
Farwell's letter as quoted verbatim is a terrible indictment against present society. It reads:

City Editor:
Sir: I have reliable information that in twenty-seven months 600 children have passed through the venereal disease ward of the Cook County hospital.

Of these 15 per cent were afflicted with syphilis, 50 per cent with gonorrhoea; 20 per cent inherited the disease from their parents, 20 per cent of the girls (all under 12 years of age) were raped and 60 per cent contracted the disease from others in public schools, institutions, etc., etc.

In one instance a child 17 months old was diseased by her own father, another child three years old by her uncle.

There are now attending one public school two children afflicted with one of these diseases who are not cured and may give the disease to other children.

I am communicating these facts to the board of education, board of health and the police department, giving name of the school where the two children referred to are going. In that connection I desire to call special attention to the entertainment, to be given on Saturday at 2 p. m., May 29, at Music Hall, Fine Arts building, the object of which is to provide a home for children afflicted with these diseases until they can be permanently cured and kept apart from other children and meanwhile obtain an education.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR BURRAGE FARWELL,
President Chicago Law and Order League.

Politicians Reap Harvest
From the conditions which give rise to Farwell's letter—the vast "red light" district—the political machines of both the Democratic and Republican parties draw revenue through "protection money" extorted from the dive keeper. The little children of whom Farwell speaks are victims of the campaign funds of men like Busse on the republican ticket, or men on the democratic ticket.

1,500 WORK HORSES SEEN IN ANNUAL GOTHAM PARADE
New York, June 1.—The third annual parade of work horses in New York today proved larger than that of its predecessors. Over 1,500 horses were in line and represented entries from the various city departments and from local business firms.

The parade was held under the auspices of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mrs. James Swoyer, president of the auxiliary, pinned the ribbons on the prize winners at the conclusion of the parade.

IMMIGRATION IS A. F. OF L. THEME
New York, June 1.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor will meet here June 15 to consider the restriction of immigration. The Central Federated Union of New York obtained data and confer with the executive council.

CHILDREN FIND A BOMB; IT EXPLODES AND KILLS ONE

New York, June 1.—Harry Kaiser, 14 years old, was instantly killed; George Jaeger, 12 years old, was mortally injured, and Louis Jaeger, 11 years old, had his right eye destroyed and was otherwise badly hurt by the explosion of a bomb which the boys found in the meadows at North Woodside, L. I., this afternoon and to which they applied a match.

The explosion shook the entire neighborhood, and as the startled residents hurried to the scene they met Louis Jaeger, his face blackened with powder, stumbling along toward his home in Seventh street, protected by his brother, Lawrence Jaeger, five years older, the only one of the group to escape injury.

When the crowd reached the scene of the explosion they found young Kaiser mangled beyond recognition. His left hand was blown off and his chest was lacerated. Near him lay George Jaeger. His left hand was blown to shreds and the flesh was torn from his chest. He died in St. John's hospital, Long Island City.

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT WILL BECOME ACTIVE SUFFRAGIST
New York, June 1.—The Rev. Anna H. Shaw, a passenger returning to this country by the liner Minnetonka last night, is authority for the statement that Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who up to this time has confined her support of woman suffrage to contributing financially, will actively support the cause. Miss Shaw has been attending the international woman suffrage conference in London.

She was the guest, with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the Woman's International Suffrage alliance, at a dinner the duchess of Marlborough gave at her town house in London.

Mrs. Belmont also was present, and it was there, Miss Shaw says, that she announced her intention of joining the movement. Mrs. Belmont will sail for home next Saturday.

DEBS MAY BE SUED FOR LIBEL
(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Girard, Kans., June 1.—The Appeal to Reason this morning prints a telegram from its Washington correspondent stating that United States Attorney Bone and United States Marshal Maxey are in Washington conferring with the attorney general of the United States with reference to bringing a criminal libel suit against Eugene V. Debs and J. A. Wayland, proprietor of the Appeal to Reason. The suits will be based on statements made in the Appeal by Debs that the United States marshal packed the jury in the Warren case tried at Ft. Scott two weeks ago with Republicans. Maxey's plea will be that he had nothing whatever to do with the selection of a jury, and that the work was done by his deputies.

CHICAGO EAST TRAIN WRECKED
Topeka, Kan., May 31.—Santa Fe passenger train No. 9, west, known as the California fast mail, was wrecked at Peabody early today, and H. C. Thompson, postal clerk, of Kansas City, was killed.

The wreck was caused by a freight wreck on the east-bound track, the cars having been piled on the west-bound track in front of the oncoming passenger train, which was running forty-five miles an hour. The engine, baggage and mail car went into the ditch. Thompson was instantly killed. E. Perkins, a brakeman, and A. W. Travis, a baggage man, were slightly injured. No passengers were hurt.

The train, which was a through one from Chicago to California, left Kansas City at 8:40 o'clock last night. It was made up of a mail, baggage, three chair cars and three Pullman sleepers.

Governor W. R. Stubbs of Kansas was among the passengers on the train.

TWO CHILDREN CRUSHED BY AUTOS AT ABOUT SAME TIME
Death under the wheels of automobiles overtook a boy of 5 years and a girl of 11 yesterday afternoon. Although the fatal accidents occurred at points widely separated they came less than half an hour apart. The circumstances were strikingly similar. Both of the victims were enjoying their Memorial day holiday at play and, bidding in clumps of bushes, darted into the paths of the machines before they were observed. The victims were:

LEE GEORGE, son of J. H. Lee, 721 South Oak Park avenue; struck and instantly killed by an automobile owned and driven by B. W. Wolf, president of the Schultz Piano company.

BALCZYNSKI, EMILIA, daughter of Alphonse Balczynski, 969 North Washington avenue; struck by an automobile owned and driven by J. W. Peterson, a contractor, living at 545 West North avenue; died at the Deaconess hospital. The boy was playing alone in bushes in front of his home and suddenly ran into the street, not seeing the big automobile driven by Wolf.

CASH IS ALL GONE; DEFICIT

After Wasting \$23,000,000 Provided Busse Gang Now Exceeds the Budget

Less Crime Is Recorded but Still It Takes Increase to Run Department

Mayor Busse's administration, the "big business" administration of the city of Chicago, is exceeding the council budgets in its effort to get away with everything in sight. It is spending more money than the council has voted for it and is depending on coming city councils to fill up the deficit—despite the \$23,000,000 grab.

The police department had less crime to handle last year than the year before, as the figures of its own reports prove, but despite the fact that it had the biggest budget in its history to draw upon it exceeded that budget by \$193,987 and left that amount as a deficit for the city to fill up in future budgets. "Less work and more pay," the motto of the Busse administration, held good in this department as well as in the others.

More Expense; Less Work
While this department was exceeding its own budget by the above figure and the last Dunne budget of two years ago by \$2,213,311 arrests were falling off and the work of the department was by no means on the high plane maintained under former administrations.

The total number of offenses dropped off by thousands, the general reports for last year as compared with the year before showing that the police had more than 5,000 cases less to handle while they were grafting on the treasury. To be exact there were just exactly 5,048 fewer of the minor cases handled and some 217 in the felony class, the big cases which keep whole departments busy.

Why the handling of fewer cases should cost millions more in money is not as yet clear. The only fact that does stand out clearly is that the cases were fewer and that the police let future city councils have the pleasure of paying that extra \$193,987.

Demanding More Money
All the while that the police department was soldiering in this manner the reform papers were crying crime waves and demanding more money for the police.

It is not hard to find where the money has gone. While the police were spending more money than ever before they were drawing off men from patrol duty and giving them military drill, a thing very necessary for policemen to have when attempting the suppression of workmen on strikes. There are now six of these drilled companies, and others are being added. A portion of the funds of the city which are being squandered in this department is undoubtedly being paid out to men who are to be used against strikers.

The ordinary guardian of the law is not supposed to be a trained soldier, but the city of Chicago is paying for the military training of its police force.

Finances in Bad Shape
The finances of the department were in such condition this year owing to the dissipation of the funds by the Busse administration that the patrolmen were obliged to go without their pay for the first two months of the year, or until the council had time to get together and pass a new budget providing for the deficit which the dissipation of funds had created. There was more than \$500,000 back salary due the men at that time.

This is taken as an indication that even a bigger deficit than that left last year is in store for the city during the coming year.

More Leak Holes Found
The little leak holes continued to be revealed by further examination of the city records today. Nearly \$13,000 worth of additional clerks were added in the department of supplies alone. Two of the added men draw respectively \$2,500 and \$2,000 a year. The others draw \$15,000, \$13,900 and \$900. The latter is a "store keeper's helper," an ornament of office which has never before been necessary but which takes care of one's henchman. These additions are nearly doubled the expenses of the city in this little sub-department, the total outlay in the department for building, rent and everything else being only \$33,215. The number of clerks employed was actually doubled here, although the work was less arduous than formerly. In order that the head of the department, the business agent, be not let out, his salary was raised to \$4,000 from \$4,000 while his office force was being doubled.

Presumably this additional salary was given to take care of the automobile.

U. S. RULE OF ISLAND RUINS

Porto Rican Commissioner Says Americans Have Cast Blight Over Land

(DAILY SOCIALIST CORRESPONDENCE.) Washington, D. C., May 26.—From the speech of Tullio Larringa, commissioner from Porto Rico, before the house of representatives, sitting as a whole and having under consideration a bill for the benefit of people in that island, it would appear that progress there is hampered on account of grafting public officials, appointed by the United States government, many of whom come from the United States and are working, it seems, in the interests of capitalism and business interests in the United States.

Mentions a Few Evils High salaries of public officials which are out of proportion with other appropriations, the educational evils, high interest money and the appointment of municipal judges by the governor are a few of the evils that Larringa mentioned, and which are going on under the control of the United States government. He could not mention other evils because his time was limited.

From the inception of the civil government of Porto Rico," said Larringa, "there has been a tendency on the part of the executive council to have its own way. The house of delegates has been a body of mere figureheads. One of the members of the executive council had the nerve and the honesty to tell us so."

Speaking of one of the abuses that is keeping the farmers down, Commissioner Larringa said: "Right after the cyclone the house of delegates, which was not formed of our party, but of the other party, tried to pass a bill for the relief of the agricultural classes, but the executive council would not agree to it. Those gentlemen asked for a loan for this agricultural bank, but were refused."

Farms Sold for Taxes "We have seen day after day the small farms of our country people sold at public auction to pay five and ten and fifteen dollars of taxes, and all of these small farms have gone into the hands of wealthy men. Yes, for nine years the papers have been full of advertisements of small farms at public auction. Year after year we have introduced that bill, and they refused it. The people cannot understand why we cannot stand on our rights and have that bill passed."

Replying to Representative Parsons, who asked if the coffee planters did not try to get the agricultural bank, Larringa said: "Not particularly that I know of. I remember that when we introduced the first scheme for that bank they objected, and the only reason they could give was this: 'That if we gave money to people who had their property mortgaged, they would pay the mortgage, which is a large mortgage, and we would have to pay the mortgage.'"

Better Under Own Government That the island was in better shape to pay its debts thirty-six years ago than it is now under the protection of the United States flag, was the claim of Commissioner Larringa, who said on this point: "Some thirty-six years ago we had to pay for our slaves. During those two years, when we had a complete republican form of government, as Spain had gone into a republic, an election was held to establish the community of Porto Rico in a republican form of government. We elected 16 men to the lower house, full fledged representatives, and six senators to the upper house, and instructed them that the first thing to do was to free the slaves, and these men did it, and we took our financial business into our own hands, made a loan of \$7,000,000 and paid every cent of it, and in a few years paid every cent of the capital and interest."

Impossible to Regulate Interest He explained that it had been impossible to get a legal rate of interest fixed, and that loans to small farmers and others were charged for at the rate of from nine per cent up, nine per cent being the very lowest.

PANIC ON CAR AS POLICE ARREST FIVE PICKPOCKETS Street car passengers were thrown into a panic and women and children barely escaped injury when policemen of the West North Avenue station engaged in a fight with alleged pickpockets at North Western and West North Avenue at 11 o'clock last night. Three street cars approached the corner at about the same time and the alleged thieves were noticed by detectives jeering about in the crowd while passengers were transferring from one coach to another.

Will Attend by Wireless The out-of-town Socialists are going to attend the Riverview Park picnic by wireless, but you Chicagoans must be there in person.

Very Air Is Socialistic You can go to a lot of picnics, but you won't have the chance again soon to attend such an affair, where every one is a Socialist and where the very air itself is Socialistic.

SHERIFF SHIPP IS READY FOR HIGH COURT'S SENTENCE

Washington, D. C., June 1.—Ex-Sheriff I. F. Shipp of Chattanooga, Tenn., and his five co-defendants, who were cited by the Supreme court of the United States to appear before it to receive sentence for contempt of court in connection with the lynching of the negro Johnson, reached here early today. Shipp's five associates are Jeremiah Gibson, Nick Nolan, Henry Padgett, William Mays and Luther Williams. The men say that they will be in court promptly tomorrow.

The men reached here in custody of United States Marshal W. A. Dunlap and were accompanied by M. H. Cliff and G. W. Chamblee, attorneys, the former of whom is looking after Shipp's interests. The entire party are stopping at a hotel and are under little or no restraint. The understanding is that the attorneys will go into court tomorrow, announced that their clients are ready to receive sentence and make a brief plea for leniency.

CASH IS ALL GONE; DEFICIT

(Continued from Page One)

bles, as the ten machines which the city recently sold at a loss, cost, this department \$3,371 for two months upkeep and the business agent had to superintend the chauffeurs who were taking care of the machines, which was fatiguing business. The chauffeurs got the \$3,371 and the business agent got the \$2,000 added to his salary.

Bares Contracting Graft The contracting graft, one of the biggest leak holes in the treasury was taken up in a tentative manner this morning. Theodore Phillip, who is examining the figures in this line, declares that the graft in the water department chargeable to contractors alone exceeds 23 per cent of the entire valuation of the property of the department. He cites figures to show that depreciation of the value of the city under Busse last year was from 46 to 47 per cent of the total value and that at least half of this enormous depreciation is traceable to the contractors who have grafted on the city hall.

Phillip's list of figures will be published in full in an early edition of the Daily Socialist. The total of the graft in this department, according to Phillip, runs up nearly a million dollars, the exact figures ascertained to date being \$805,000.

HEAT FELS ROBERT LINCOLN AT UNVEILING OF STATUE

Hodgenville, Ky., June 1.—Robert T. Lincoln, son of the great liberator, was so overcome by the heat at the unveiling of the statue of his father yesterday afternoon that it was necessary to help him to a carriage.

He had traveled from Chicago to be present at the services and had planned to make his first visit to the Lincoln farm, the birthplace of his famous parent. Just as the carriages were lined to convey Mr. Lincoln to the farm, two miles distant, he complained of feeling weak and distressed.

ENGINEER WRECKS TRAIN TO SAVE CHILD ON THE TRACK

Medina, N. Y., June 1.—While a west bound New York Central fast freight was going through Medina at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour last night Engineer Flannigan saw a little child sitting between the rails. Flannigan threw on the emergency brakes and brought the train to a standstill ten feet from the child. Three cars were so badly wrecked by the force of the emergency brake that they had to be removed before the train could proceed.

Oh, You Germans!

The German comrades must be at that picnic. It takes the Germans to make any picnic a success. The Neues Leben will be benefited by their attendance and so will the Daily.

Both Wet and Dry

There will be dancing, refreshments—wet and dry—and all kinds of other amusements at that Riverview Park Picnic, June 27.

SCENE FROM "THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE"



Charles Ross Kennedy's "The Servant in the House" will be brought to Bush Temple tonight. There it is by Crane (Mrs. Power), Frank Mills, Frances during the first week will be in Teachers' federation. The play is in the brotherhood of man theme. Power richly rewards intelligent attention

ZEPPELIN GIVES BRITAIN A SCARE

Remarkable Flight of Airship Causes New Hysteria to Seize People

London, June 1.—The remarkable airship flight of Count Zeppelin in Germany is causing its aftermath of hysteria in England.

The facts that Count Zeppelin's dirigible balloon sailed 850 miles before meeting with an accident; that the accident in no wise affects the airship's powers of speed, ability to maneuver and staying powers aloft, and that it carried nine men have deeply stirred England.

Shake Heads Ominously

It is noted that the distance covered is much greater than between Berlin and London, and alarmists are shaking their heads ominously. The Zeppelin is called the Dreadnought of the air, and people are asking if there is any reason why this giant member of Germany's sky fleet might not sail over England and what possible safeguard there is against such a visit.

With these questions and forebodings has come a revival of the alarmist stories which have been current for weeks of mysterious airships hovering over eastern England during the past few weeks, some people going so far as to intimate that such invasions of the upper air as Count Zeppelin might conduct have already been in progress by other and more secretive German aeroplanes.

Airship Badly Damaged

Goepplingen, June 1.—After covering a distance of about 850 miles in thirty-seven hours, Count Zeppelin's new airship, on its return trip from Bitterfeld to Friedrichshafen, came to grief in an open field near here yesterday. In maneuvering for a landing, the airship came into contact with a tree and its position is dangerous.

The damage to the ship is much more serious than at first thought. A cursory examination directly after the accident showed that the envelope had been torn and it was thought that the injury could be repaired and the vessel proceeded.

A more careful examination, however, disclosed the fact that the prop was broken and that considerable time must elapse before the journey can be continued.

The position of the craft is extremely unfavorable, the ground being extremely hilly. The bow rests on the ground, while the stern is about sixty-five feet in the air. A strong breeze sprang up toward evening, causing anxiety for the safety of the airship, which it was feared would be wrecked should a storm come up during the night.

Craft's Position Shifted

After considerable labor and with the assistance of some of those who had gathered at the scene of the accident, Count Zeppelin was able to shift the position of his airship a little, and thus give better protection from the wind. That the collision was a heavy one is indicated by the broken and bent strips of aluminum lying about the ground and the half-split branches dangling from the tree trunk.

Enormous crowds assembled soon after the accident, and it became almost impossible for vehicles to pass along the public highways.

NEW BALLOON IS A SUCCESS

Captain Baldwin Conducts Series of Experiments in Craft

New York, June 1.—Captain Thomas S. Baldwin conducted a series of aerial experiments with his new dirigible balloon late yesterday at Arlington, N. J. He discovered that after getting his balloon under full flight and then stopping the motor, the craft could be steered and maneuvered so that its headway could be regulated for twenty-three minutes.

The West Hudson Aero club, which is conducting the aerial carnival at Arlington, gave a luncheon today in honor of the Aero club of America, at which Captain Baldwin received the Aero club's first gold medal in recognition of his services for the cause of aeronautics.

BASEBALL GAMES TODAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE. Chicago at St. Louis. St. Louis at Pittsburgh. Brooklyn at Boston. AMERICAN LEAGUE. New York at Washington. Boston at Philadelphia.

Yesterday's Results

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Chicago, 1-7; Detroit, 6-7 (second game first inning, 1st hit). Philadelphia, 2-1; Boston, 1-2. Cleveland, 2-3; St. Louis, 6-1. Washington, 4-2; New York, 1-2.

Standing of the Clubs

NATIONAL LEAGUE. W. L. Pct. Chicago, 14 18 .438. St. Louis, 11 14 .438. Philadelphia, 11 14 .438. New York, 17 17 .500. Boston, 18 14 .563. Cleveland, 17 17 .500. Cincinnati, 19 21 .476. St. Louis, 17 19 .472. Brooklyn, 18 21 .459. Pittsburgh, 18 21 .459. Washington, 13 24 .349.

BOOK PRICES FIXED IN BILL IN THE LEGISLATURE

Springfield, Ill., June 1.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the house passed the Etzelson text book bill, establishing maximum prices for books used in the public schools of the state.

The votes with which to put it over had been lined up a day or two ago and as soon as it was called up it was sent across by a large majority. It still has to pass the scrutiny of the attorney general and with the approval of the governor. Its backers, basing their hopes on the Indiana text book laws, believe that it will be pronounced effective and that the governor will sign it.

The prices fixed by the act follow: Primer, 10 cents; Elementary English, 15 cents; Second reader, 20 cents; Complete English, 30 cents; Third reader, 25 cents; Grammar, 15 cents; Fourth reader, 20 cents; Spelling, 10 cents; Fifth reader, 20 cents; Geography, 15 cents; Elementary arithmetic, 15 cents; Elementary U. S. history, 20 cents; Complete U. S. history, 30 cents; Complete U. S. geography, 30 cents; Complete U. S. civics book, 30 cents; Complete U. S. civics book, 30 cents.

The measure provides that no board of education shall contract with any publisher for books which are offered for more than the price fixed in the bill.

YOUNG SWIMMER PLUNGES INTO OOZE; CHOKED TO DEATH

Los Angeles, Cal., June 1.—Elmer Carlisle, 17 years of age, son of H. E. Carlisle, was choked to death in the slimy ooze and mud in the bottom of an excavation on Avenue Fifty yesterday, when he dived into the pool, thinking to take a swim.

One of his companions braved death in an effort to save the boy's life, and another boy ran for assistance to such a distance that when he reached help and gasped out his story he fell unconscious to the ground, with the blood gushing from nose and mouth.

June Propaganda Package \$4.50 for \$1.00

Here is a bunch of the best propaganda books, cheap enough to give away, or if you sell a quarter of them you can get your money back.

- 1 Common Sense of Socialism, Spargo, new edition, seventeen thousand first printing, beautifully printed on extra paper, 100 pages, 25 cents.
2 Socialist songs, 25 cents.
3 Parable of the Water Tank, Bellamy, 25 cents.
4 The Social Basis of Mind and Morals, by M. H. Fitch, 25 cents.
5 Mission of the Working Class, Vail, 25 cents.
6 Rational Prohibition, Young, 25 cents.
7 An Appeal to the Young, Kropotkin, 25 cents.
8 Civic Rights, Money and Social Ethics, 25 cents.
9 Socialist View of Rockefeller, Spargo, 25 cents.
10 Where We Stand, Spargo, 25 cents.
11 Industry and Democracy, Brown, 25 cents.
12 The Hold-Up Man, Darrow (Feb Review), 25 cents.
13 Private Property of Dix, Murray (April Review), 25 cents.
14 Reply to Roosevelt, La Monte, (May Review), 25 cents.
Total \$4.50
Fill out the blank below and send it in at once. This offer will not be good after June 30, and the advertisement will not appear again.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 132 Kinzie St., Chicago.

Comrades: Enclosed find \$1.00, for which mail at once your June Propaganda Package of books and Reviews.

Name _____ Address _____ Postoffice _____ State _____

GRATEFUL FOREZEMA CURE

There are undoubtedly many friends in the testimonials of medical firms—letters written by friends or even employees of the advertiser. But on the other hand, in some cases the testimonials are thoroughly genuine, gladly offered by prominent citizens, who are grateful for the cure.

Such a case is that of Robt. Sussman, a well known furrier of Toledo, Ohio, who for years suffered with a severe case of eczema.

He described his case as almost unendurable. About five years ago he was induced to try the oil of wintergreen compound known as D. D. D. Prescription for eczema sufferers. He has gone out of his way to find sufferers and to tell them of this remedy. He has done this without pay, of course, and without even having been requested to do so by the D. D. D. Company. It was simply the fact that his health, his very life, had been restored that made him so enthusiastic.

Mr. Sussman recently wrote a letter of thanks to write any eczema sufferer and to describe his case. If any reader of this paper should write Mr. Sussman, we request that self-addressed stamped envelope be inclosed.

D. D. D. Prescription, also D. D. D. Soap, are strongly recommended by all druggists.

A free sample bottle may be obtained by writing direct to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. 315, 113 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

The Daily Socialist is delivered by carrier in Chicago for 5 cents per week.

EVICT SICK GIRL IN POURING RAIN

Wisconsin Landlord Guilty of Unspeakable Brutality Toward Tenants

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Madison, Wis., June 1.—The hand of vengeance, backed by greed and the law, cracked the whip that drove men to carry household goods and a sick girl, suffering from pneumonia, to the street in a downpour of rain on a Saturday afternoon, because the rent had not been paid.

It must have been the hand of vengeance, because neighbors and others offered to pay up all back rent and the rent to a certain period in advance if the house agent would stop the brutal work of ejection of motherless little children in the absence of the father, who was away at work, but the landlord had been inconvenienced, so vengeance insisted that the hirings go ahead.

Evicted in Midst of Rain

The writ of ejection was executed by Constable Hyman Mitchell, who, with the aid of the agent for the property, Peter Rose, contractor, 901 Broadway, carried the household goods into the street, where everything was soaked by the heavy downpour of rain. The affair brought a number of people to the scene. The thing which caused the most indignation was the fact that Minnie Rich, 15 years old, who has toiled in the household for the rest of the family since her mother's death, three years ago, until she became sick a few weeks ago, and is still far from being out of danger, was forced from her home and thrown into

the street. The thing which caused the most indignation was the fact that Minnie Rich, 15 years old, who has toiled in the household for the rest of the family since her mother's death, three years ago, until she became sick a few weeks ago, and is still far from being out of danger, was forced from her home and thrown into

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THE O'Brien \$4 A Sensible Shoe for Sentive Feet.

MEN who use their feet a great deal will find a world of comfort in this Shoe, which does not cramp the foot—and is yet very stylish in appearance.

Made with swing extension—to prevent running over—in Russia tan, patent colt and dull leather, military heels, both lace and button.

Notice—Union Factory No. 250 Same styles in oxfords.

It was learned upon inquiry that Rich owed two months' rent. The further explanation was made that when Minnie was taken sick her father was forced to quit work and nurse her. In pneumonia cases the patients require extra care and Mr. Rich devoted all his attention to his daughter.

He provided the meals for the other members of the family and the ordeal was one which few men are unfortunate enough to meet with. At the time the girl was taken sick Rich was employed at the What Cheer mine, and he had gone back there to work, but what little he had earned, it was said, had been used to meet absolute expenses aside from paying the rent.

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GOMPERS BRANDS HUBBARD A LIAR

Labor Head in Federation-ist Replies to Editor's Assault on Unions

In the current number of the American Federationist Samuel Gompers brands Elbert Hubbard, the famous "Fra Albertus," as a liar, and Gompers takes particular pains to point out just how, when and where Hubbard lied in regard to his statements about the American Federation of Labor having placed the Roycroft shop on the unfair list.

Declares Hubbard Is Untruthful After citing correspondence of the A. F. of L. to show that the organization has never boycotted a paper or magazine because of opinions expressed, Gompers, among other things, says of Hubbard:

"Elbert Hubbard, of the Roycroft print shop, and other things at East Aurora, N. Y., says 'The Philistine is boycotted' and that 'The Federation of Labor has placed the Roycroft shop on the unfair list.' Then in a lengthy attack he pretends to give the reasons, and in the course of his tirade misrepresents men and facts. For instance, Mr. Hubbard assigns as reasons for his claim that his shop has been declared 'unfair' by the Federation, first, that he is 'teaching trades to boys and girls in unlimited numbers,' and second, because he is a friend of the Post-Parry-Van Cleave combination and has 'spoken well of them in print.' In point of fact Mr. Hubbard does not help but know that his entire attack is without the slightest foundation in truth.

"The facts are that no fault was found nor objections interposed by anyone to the Roycroft shop turning out its own printing of any other article and teaching trades to any number of boys and girls. But the printers learned that during their national strike for the establishment of the eight-hour day, Mr. Hubbard solicited, procured, and performed work for firms in which the printers were on strike. Small wonder then that the printers felt some resentment toward such an unfair course, which helped to prolong and make more acute the struggle and keep the printers unemployed, while Mr. Hubbard performed the work with his 'unlimited number of boys and girls.'

Violated Child Labor Law "In his attack Mr. Hubbard says: 'The unions have done much good in the past; to them we owe factory inspectors, child labor laws, and the shorter workday.' Surely Mr. Hubbard speaks from experience on this score, for it was not the factory inspectors of New York who successfully prosecuted him for violating the child labor law of the state. Hubbard is only utterly untruthful in his statement as to the alleged causes which, he says, led to the American Federation of Labor placing the Roycroft shop on the unfair list, but he also repeats much of the worn-out misrepresentation as to the aims and work of the trade union movement. And vilifies the men engaged in the cause to advance the rights and interests, not only of the union workers, but all the workers.

"We may add that never since the formation of the Federation of Labor have there been any applications or suggestions made by anyone or any organization to the American Federation of Labor, or any of its officers, to boycott the Philistine or to place the Roycroft shop on an unfair list, and that therefore the statements of Mr. Hubbard that 'The Federation of Labor has placed the Roycroft shop on the unfair list' is unqualifiedly and absolutely false."

Hubbard an Uplift Writer Hubbard is an uplift writer who writes about anything whether he knows anything about it or not and his writing is always interesting. He is very fond of a sort of dicker-bird-simple-life-philosophy and runs a shop which is strictly non-union and which turns out special editions of "Hubbard's Works."

LOOK OUT FOR ROTTEN EGGS 350 Inspectors Will Walk Out on Strike at 5 O'Clock Today

Two million eight hundred thousand eggs will be dumped on the Chicago market daily without the least guarantee of the freshness because the provision dealers have refused to allow the members of the Egg Inspectors' union the Saturday half holiday which other crafts enjoy. After today the only way to tell that an egg is fresh will be to open it and take the risk or candle it yourself. There will be no inspection at the Egg Inspectors' union, 350 strong, quiet work in the Chicago commission houses at 5 o'clock this evening. This action is taken in conformity with the unanimous strike vote taken yesterday at a mass meeting of the membership in Trades Union hall, 15 North Clark street.

The men are striking for a half holiday on Saturday and by tomorrow morning there will not be a single experienced egg inspector at work anywhere in Chicago except in a few places at the Union Stock Yards where the union conditions have been complied with. The egg inspectors' work day is 10 hours and each receives 25 and "candles" or inspects the contents of 25 cases, each case containing 30 dozen eggs, a total of 8,000 eggs per man. In the next few days any restaurant which pretends to handle "inspected" eggs is misrepresenting facts.

LOVE FOR GIRL MAKES HIM PROMISE NEARLY EVERYTHING

New York, June 1.—Justice of the Peace William of Montclair has given out the text of a remarkable marriage covenant. The names of the contracting persons were withheld, but here is the text of the document the groom had to sign before the bride would permit the performance of the ceremony. "I solemnly promise before the justice of the peace and the woman I have asked to be my wife to give to her my pay envelope unopened every Saturday night; to be at home every night by 9 o'clock, unless my wife is out with me; never to go to parties without her, and never to dance with anybody else without her permission. "I promise to be kind always to her mother; never to join any lodge that does not admit women; never to smoke more than three cigars on a week day and not more than five on Sunday; never to smoke cigarettes at all; and never to use profane language; to beat carpets every spring without grumbling; to do up my own laundry packages each week; never to drink intoxicating liquors, except at the annual spring house cleaning, and never to keep a dog."

PARADE SHOWS GREAT CONTRAST

Men Upholding Wage Slavery and Ones Who Abolished Old Slavery March

(From Yesterday's Last Edition.) The abolition of one sort of chattel slavery in the United States was celebrated today by practically the whole population of Chicago. The streets were thronged with people in gala attire early in the day, all anxious to show their appreciation of the twirling guard of feeble old men, who, as boys, hated the old style chattel slavery and fought for its abolition. Early in the day the cemeteries were thronged with people, bearing flowers for the graves of the men who "fought mit Sigel" and the other great commanders of the American civil war. The people who look backward and see the slavery of the past, cheered the troops in Grant Park, the regulars from Fort Sheridan, the marching veterans and the militia which upholds the slavery of the present indiscriminately.

Modern Slave Drivers Present All of the great upholders of the slavery of the present were on hand to participate in the exercises of the day. Gov. Charles S. Deneen and his staff came up from Springfield in gold lace, ribbons and medals. General Frederick Dent Grant, commander of the department of the lakes, reviewed the parade of the troops in Michigan avenue opposite Congress street. The mounted police, under command of Captain Charles C. Healey, were on hand to lead the great parade, resplendent in shining buttons and blue uniforms. The opponents of the slavery of the past formed a pitiful little handful in the middle of the hordes of the upholders of the slavery of the present. The thinnest ranks of last year were still thinner this year, where here and there one of the fighters against the old slavery had dropped out.

Many Too Feeble to March Many of those remaining were too feeble to complete the long march from Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue to Jackson boulevard and the river where the parade disbanded. The followers of the gray also were out in force and the big confederate monument in Oakwoods cemetery was covered with flowers all around its base.

PRINTERS HOLD BIG MEMORIAL Typographical Union Conducts Services in Memory of Its Dead

Typographical Union No. 16 yesterday held memorial services in the Garrick Theater. The roll call of the dead, read by Organizer John C. Harding, showed that twenty-four members of the union died within the year. A monument was erected on the stage and as the name of each departed member was called, the name was displayed in the center of the monument by stereopticon. The principal address was made by W. B. Prescott, former president of the International Typographical Union, who said that the printers had always held aloft the banner of unionism and were proud of the fact that no union printer ever was buried in a potter's field.

A musical program of hymns was given by the Part-Song Club of Chicago, and solos were rendered by Miss Mary Canty, Miss Amy Emerson Nell, Miss Helen Irene Brady, Miss Alta Carroll, Arthur L. Bowen and Heinrich Louis Miller.

LONE PILGRIM CIRCLING GLOBE FOR \$25,000 IS IN CHICAGO

Worn and emaciated, F. A. Greenley, sole survivor of four globe trotters who left Sidney, Australia, June 2, 1906, in an effort to circle the globe under conditions which provided they could not walk or beg, yesterday arrived in Chicago. He is stopping with David O'Keefe, 2439 South Marshfield avenue. A tale of hardship is told by the wanderer. While passing through Africa the men were attacked by savages and two were killed. At Albuquerque, N. M., Greenley's companion died of fever. The prize which induced these men to undertake the almost impossible task was a purse of \$25,000 raised by a Sidney newspaper. Greenley is now the sole claimant. He must be in New York on June 2, 1910, to receive the reward.

Where To Go On Sunday, June 6, at 11 a. m. in Orchestra Hall, a concert will be given by the Chicago Philharmonic Society. The program includes the symphony of the "Cello" by the composer, and the "Cello" by the composer. Admission will be free.

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN BY A. W. MANCE.

NOT AT THE GRAVE

This is Decoration Day. We are not yet decorating the grave of the Daily, but, instead, struggling desperately to save its life.

While others are celebrating the heroic deeds of the dead we have our eyes fixed firmly on the present and the possibilities of the future. This is a holiday and there is only one mail delivery. We will anxiously wait to see what message the postman brings FROM YOU Tuesday morning.

Chicago Socialists must not fail to push the sale of the River-view picnic tickets wherever possible.

Readers of the Daily outside of Chicago are now receiving a book of seven tickets which will each be good for a ten days' subscription to the Daily. Send in the dollar for the same as soon as possible after you get them. This will make it possible for every friend of the paper to contribute a mite which in the aggregate may easily reach the amount which would place our paper out of danger.

Let us make June 27, the day of the Riverview Park benefit picnic, the greatest day in the history of the Chicago Daily Socialist. It can easily be done if you will sell those seven tickets and send in that dollar.

YOU CAN DO IT IF YOU TRY. MONTHLY PLEDGE

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

HUSTLERS' BULLETIN BOARD

"Dear Comrade Mance: My subscription is out. Inclosed find \$3.00 for one year's renewal. Now don't you let me miss a paper. I can't do without the Daily. We have a live local here of twenty-five members and you will soon hear from us with more subs. I hope the Daily will soon be sailing in smooth waters, in the meantime I will do all I can for it." B. M. BROWN, Dexter, Kans. Branch 101 of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund at its meeting Friday night voted a \$10.00 donation to assist the Daily. The comrades who constitute that order are always doing practical things.

The sixteenth monthly remittance of 25 cents from N. T. Romaine of Crossville, Pa., has just arrived. How easy it would be to finance the Daily if all its friends were as thoughtful as Comrade Romaine. J. W. Cash, Kansas City, writes that he is hard up but will do his utmost to sell \$5.00 worth of subscription cards to help the Daily at this time and push the propaganda in that way. We want a couple of hundred of you to do likewise.

Dear Comrades of the Daily: Enclosed find \$1 to help you boys keep her going. I will send another in a few days, writes a friend who says: "Do not publish my name."

Here is a letter which is characteristic of many we are receiving just now: "Dear Comrade Mance: Inclosed find \$1, the best I can do at present. I have \$40 to pay next week and have only \$12 on hand, but if it is absolutely necessary to save the life of the paper let me know and I will do its best to reach Chicago tomorrow." CARL SORENSON, "Storey City."

Will his hope be realized? A. R. E. writes: Inclosed find \$1. I know it is a hard struggle and requires sacrifice, but we must not despair. I hope that

CARS TIED UP IN PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, Pa., June 1.—Although the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company brought men to this city yesterday and during the night to take the places of its motormen and conductors who went on strike yesterday for higher wages and better working conditions, the street car service is worse today than at any time since the trouble began. Less than one-half of the regular number of cars were operated by the company, which controls every line in the city, are running today, a day when the facilities of the big corporation are always taxed by the holiday crowds. The strike seriously interfered with Memorial day plans. At 3:30 a. m. the company admitted that only 25 per cent of its number of cars are in operation. President John B. Parsons of the company and Charles O. Kruger, general manager, are still optimistic on the outcome of the trouble, and they declare the company will win the struggle and fill the deserted places with new men. On the other hand, there is much joy in the ranks of the strikers over the demoralized situation they have brought about.

Speakers, Attention!

This also applies to those who are desirous of becoming successful speakers. "EFFECTIVE SPEAKING" By Arthur B. Phillips Is the best book without question, in the field of instruction that has ever appeared and is recommended as such by leading instructors in the best colleges of the country. "EFFECTIVE SPEAKING" will be sent postpaid to your address for \$1.50. Order from

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington St., Chicago NEW SOCIALIST GAME "The Chess Strategy" The whole family can play it.

WILL CONFER ON SALORS' STRIKE

Interstate Arbitration Board to Meet in Cleveland; Carriers Consider Strike Off

The Interstate arbitration board, composed of the labor commissioners of several states and supplemented by a number of the National Civic Federation, meets in Cleveland tomorrow to listen to the case concerning the seamen's strike presented by Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Lake Seamen's union. With characteristic arrogance and brutality the Lake Carriers' association has announced that it will not be a party to the conference. Thus the association has absolutely rejected the good offices of the state officials, whom the seamen declare to be fair, coming out flatly in the full strength of the union-breaking scheme which the association carried on till the men were forced to strike.

Peonage Charges—That's All As might be expected, nothing has been done at the federal building relative to the charges of peonage practiced on lake vessels. The assertion that that quarter is that "additional evidence" is needed. The matter is in the hands of Attorney Daniel Cruise, who is doing his best to look after the interests of the union. The union seamen hope little or nothing from the conference in Cleveland, for from the union some legal pressure is found which can be brought to bear on the Lake Carriers' association that body will hold out till the union is broken and American seamen are driven from the great lakes and all semblance of unionism is gone.

Says There Is No Strike Just as soon as it was informed of the meeting tomorrow the Lake Carriers' association issued a statement that it will not be represented, and that as far as it is concerned there is no strike. The port of Milwaukee gives the lie to this, for in the harbor a fleet of great coal steamers of the latest pattern is tied up for want of crews. At Duluth, Buffalo and other points other huge freight steamers are lying at the dock idle.

Remember the Last Time Remember the fun we had at the picnic the last time when we buried "Injunction Bill" and played other stunts.

The above messages contained in letters about express the spirit of our entire mail these days. Once in a while one writes "let her die," but the ninety and nine say "no." But the trouble is so many of you don't say anything. Let us hear from you. Does Two Remarkable Things The editor of the Progressive Journal of Education and the managing editor of the Daily Socialist, Peyton Boswell, celebrated his birthday yesterday by doing two remarkable things. One was to donate money to the Daily—30 cents to the birthday fund—and the other was to get his hair "cut off to the skin." The question has now been asked "did he get his hair cut to appear young and thereby save a few cents on his birthday fund or did he do it for comfort?"

One thing is certain and this is agreed upon by everyone employed at the Daily, and that is this: "Boswell acts like he is 100 years old and should pay that amount."

Since he got his hair cut short he has been asked several times whether he believes in the Darwinian theory concerning monkeys and men.

Bargain Bargain \$5 worth of good literature only \$2.25 Prepaid

A Grand Array of Good Pamphlets Which Will Make Socialists. Read this list over, and if after receiving the books you do not agree, you may return them and get your money back.

- Lee's Pious Recipes by Ignatius Donnelly. 10 Art of Lecturing, by A. M. Lewis. 10 American Politics, by H. H. Caldwell. 10 Industrial Politics, by Chicago Federation of Labor. 10 Socialism and Religion, by Omar Norell. 10 American Politics, by H. H. Caldwell. 10 Story of the Red Flag, by G. B. Benham. 10 Trying to Cheat God, by M. W. Robbins. 10 Political Economy of Jesus, by A. W. Ricker. 10 This Misery of Boats, by H. G. Wells. 10 Rights and Wrongs of Labor, by W. J. Morrison. 10 Live Topics, by W. C. Benton. 10 Division of Wealth, by Joshua Wanhope. 10 Our Inevitable King, by F. H. Serrano. 10 Socialism, by Robert N. Blanchard. 10 From Star Dust to Socialism, by A. M. Striton. 10 Socialism, by A. M. Striton. 10 Principles and Programs of Socialism, by C. D. Thompson. 10 Railroads and Reform, by N. A. Richardson. 10 Socialism, by Robert N. Blanchard. 10 Socialism Readings and Recitations, by The Trump, by Jack London. 10 Reign of Conflict and Capital, by George Barrett. 10 Mules, Trainers and Riders, by W. J. Moseley. 10 Story of the Molly Maguire, by G. H. Shook. 10 Why the Church Opposes Socialism, by Fred Warren. 10 Public Rights and Private Rights, by Alfred George. 10 Primer of Socialism, by G. L. Clemens. 10 The Human Body a Co-operative Commonwealth, by E. E. Dight. 10 Science and Socialism, by C. F. Dight. 10 Conversation with You, by J. A. Wayland. 10 Methods of Acquiring Possession of Our National Income, by N. A. Richardson. 10 A Reply to Fairbanks, by George M. Wells. 10 The Socialist Party and the Working Class, by E. V. Drew. 10 A Social View of the Labor Question, by Ira O. Mosher. 10 Socialism Made Plain, by Robert C. Bischoff. 10 Ernest Untermyer. 10 The Militia Bill, by Ernest Untermyer. 10 A Farmer's Talk to Farmers, by G. H. Lamb. 10 Why White Ribboners Should Be Socialists, by V. G. Kimball. 10 The Mill that Jack Bull, by Ryan Walker. 10 Misinformation of the World, by George Herron. 10 Economics of Socialism, by C. F. Dight. 10 Hiteback. 10

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Rates under this heading: Three lines daily for one year only \$3.00 per month. Each additional line \$1.00. Tell your merchant about it. Tell him about the Daily Socialist Purchasers' league. Invite him to advertise. If you are an advertiser yourself telephone us your ad without delay. Phone number, Main 4488.

South Side.

- LAWYERS. STEDMAN & SOELKE, COUNSELLORS AT LAW. 54 La Salle St., Chicago. CARL STROVER GENERAL LAW PRACTICE - 117 W. 12th St., Chicago. PETER SISKMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Suite 41-42 Stock Exchange Bldg., 103 La Salle St., Chicago. DAVID J. BENTALL, Attorney at Law, SUITE 101 IN LA SALLE ST. COLLECTIONS, personal injuries, adjustment, bankruptcy, all suits, advice free. JONES, 520 Ashland Block. Cent. 3324. FREDERICK MAINS, ATTORNEY AND CONSULTING GENERAL PRACTICER, all courts. 261-264 Unity Building, 7 Dearborn St. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS. E. M. BLAINE & CO. HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS. N. E. Corner Clark and Washington Sts. MEN'S FUR FACE TO FACE. TOM MURRAY, 8 W. Corner Jackson and Clark Sts. PRINTING. H. G. ADAIR, Commercial Printing and Stationery. Machine Composition. Publications. 129-134 Lake St., cor. La Salle, Chicago. Phone Main 3223. WHERE TO EAT. DR. PEROY L. CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH ROOMS. 116 E. Randolph St., 276 S. Clark St. Member 14th Ward Branch. ETCHING AND ENGRAVING. ENGRAVING. BEST GRADE HALF TONES, ZINC ETCHING, WOOD CUTS, ELECTROTYPE REASONABLE PRICES. H. A. Services Engraving Co., 109 E. Van Buren st. BUFFET. ASK FOR BERLIN'S CHAIRS AT BUFFET second floor east of Daily Socialist, corner La Salle and Washington. W. H. HANCOCK, 207-209 La Salle St. FIRST-CLASS BUFFET AND RESTAURANT of Fred H. and August Marx will be open at Madison and Dearborn about May 15.

West Side.

- BOOTS AND SHOES. HANDELMAN. STERN. -SHOE STORE- 330 W. 12th St. JACOB BURNESSE DEALER IN FINE SHOES. 277 West Lake Street. NELSON BROS. 72 W. NORTH AV. Made Pedicures, Fish, oysters, teas, coffee. O. J. BECKMANN, RELIABLE SHOES. 124 WEST NORTH AVENUE. J. KOLAR, dealer in fine and up-to-date boots and shoes. 104 W. 33rd St., Chicago. Repairing neatly done. FOR BARGAINING IN UP-TO-DATE FOOTWEAR, try Chas. Casemir, 31 Grand av. Large machine repair shop in connection. MEATS AND GROCERIES. QUAM BROS.' Grocery and Market. Always complete; quality best; prices right; courteous treatment. 718 W. North av. CARLSON & EYEBACK MILK, MEATS AND GROCERIES. 68 W. Montrose Blvd. L. S. FLAATEN, 229 W. Erie St. Member 11th Ward Branch. CAMILLO BRUNO, IMPORTED AND HOME MADE PASTICAZES, Fish, oysters, teas, coffee, etc. 1211 W. North av. Phone Belmont 781. FRANK HANKENMETER, GROCERY-MARKET. 50 N. Park av. Austin, Phone Ann 5. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. The Elston Clothing-Furnishings-Shoes. Walter Rasmussen Prop. Elston, California, & Belmont Aves. DENTISTS. COMRADE DR. H. M. SILVERBERG, 122 S. Halsted St. Telephone Canal 124. Hours—9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sun. 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. HALSTED DENTAL PARLORS. 60 S. Halsted St. Comrade Dr. H. M. Silverberg, Dentist. WHERE TO EAT. TRISTEN'S IS THE ONLY RADICAL CAFE and RESTAURANT in town. 417 S. Halsted St. and 217 Fifth av. between Adams and Quincy. MOVING PICTURES. SENATE 5 CENT THEATER. Madison and Halsted sts. n. e. cor.—We pride ourselves in giving the best located show in Chicago. Comrade Louis Hiner, chief operator. PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING. P. C. PAGES. PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING, 555 N. AVERS AVE. LAUNDRY. FREE HAND LAUNDRY, 1277 Sheffield Avenue. Tel. Grandland 191. Wagon will call. AMERCO HAND LAUNDRY, 25 E. Fullerton av. Tel. Lincoln 244. WAGON WILL CALL.

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"Monkeys and Monkeyettes" A Reply to EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT By W. F. Ries, AUTHOR OF "MEN AND MULES," the book which had a sale of more than 1,000,000 copies in five months. Those who have read and distributed Comrade Ries' former book will appreciate the appearance of another which is in the nature of a "follower-up" of "Men and Mules." Price per copy. 10c 8 for. 50c 20 for. \$ 1.00 100 for. \$ 4.00 1,000 for. \$30.00 ORDER NOW CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington Street, Chicago.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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Born Saddled and Bridled

In an address to the students of Howard university, President Taft gave utterance to a statement that, if made a generation ago, would have aroused a perfect storm of protest. Today it goes unchallenged. He said:

The great body of colored men, as the great body of the white race, must depend for their livelihood upon their manual labor, skilled or unskilled, or upon some occupation which requires less education than that which is conferred by a university, and if it (university education) is too widely extended the effect of it is to put a lot of men into life who do not find occupations which are suited to their tastes and to make them unhappy and really not fit for the life which is before them.

Two distinct statements are implied in this sentence. One of these is that the great body of the population, white or black, must reconcile itself to continuous, hopeless wage slavery. This is the kind of manual labor he means, for it is the only kind which exists today.

This is a repetition of the old theory of divine right of rulership. It is the same argument by which chattel slavery and serfdom were defended.

Taft has here completely repudiated the old doctrine by which it was once sought to keep the laborer contented, which told every workingman that he had a chance to "rise" out of the ranks of the exploited into those of the exploiters.

Once this position is accepted the other portion of his statement becomes inevitable. If the great body of the race are to remain slaves they should not be permitted to think. They should be shut out from the intellectual heritage of the race. They should be denied access to the sources of knowledge. Otherwise they will be made "unhappy," which means discontented. Then they might inquire into the conditions that enslave them.

They might discover that, while it is true that under the system of private ownership of the sources of life the great body of the race must remain wage workers, CAPITALISM ITSELF IS NOT NECESSARILY ETERNAL.

Once the workers become discontented AS A CLASS they can abolish the conditions that maintain wage slavery.

It is this intelligent discontent that Taft consciously or unconsciously fears. He knows that it follows education, and would therefore stifle education or confine it to the ruling class.

He is proceeding on the theory that the great mass of the population are born saddled and bridled ready for the other portion who are born booted and spurred to ride.

He therefore opposes anything that will tend to take these saddles and bridles off the ridden portion of the population.

Not Now

After two years and more of effort to build up a working class press in Chicago we will not give up.

After men and women from every corner of the United States have saved and sacrificed and worked that we might have a voice, we will not let their efforts be lost because we will not make another and much less of an effort.

Just now, when there is every sign that the Socialist and trade union movement is about to enter upon one of the most strenuous periods of its existence, we dare not throw away our best weapon.

Just now, when the opportunity and the need are the greatest, and the effort easily within our power, we would be false to ourselves, our comrades and our cause did we give up.

WE WILL NOT DO IT.

After having made way with some thirty million dollars, the Busse administration is still crying for "more." The shade of Oliver Twist must feel itself outclassed.

Madden is alleged to have held up a few contractors and has been fined \$500. How much ought Patten, who has held up a whole nation for millions, to be fined?



The Ignorant and Vicious Element. The ignorant and vicious capitalist class is at one of its old games again. The ignorance and viciousness of the ruling class of Europe has just been illustrated by the fact that her courts have just banished to Siberia for life Professor Roshkoff of the University of Moscow. He was recognized as the greatest historian of Russia. The Russian governing classes are ignorant of history and want the masses to remain more ignorant than themselves. Their depth of viciousness is seen in the horribly cruel way they treated the harmless teacher and writer, Roshkoff.

Taft is taking pattern after the czar. We now have a secret detective agency looking out for the educated so that they may be tortured as a demon would torture his victims. A man with only ordinary education will be over-looked by, but wherever they can find one with "extraordinary" attainments and who teaches his thoughts without fear, he is a marked man.

The ignorant and vicious element in America, led by such ignorant and vicious animal hunters as Roosevelt, would dance with glee to see the Socialists tortured in any inhuman manner. When our heads go down, hundreds, little behind in attainments, will take our places. If they kill our big papers hundreds of little ones will spring up in their places. If they kill them all the "underground mail" will carry more news for the oppressed than ever. A few jailed martyrs like Debs and Haywood and Warren have

helped the revolution, but there are a thousand of us ready to go to jail to show our neighbors how dearly we love and hope to see justice for the workers.

Let me say this through the Daily Socialist to the outside world: There are ten thousand Socialists able to teach and lead whose mettle you have never touched. Take away our learned men, then come on down to us with your persecution, and you will find that you have raked the crust from a seething lake of fire.

GREEN FIELDS AFAR

Green fields afar! No shrieking car. Nor panting horse, nor trudge at war: The world shut out with all its noise. Strong hearts attuned to quiet joys. Glad homes where happy children are! How broad to the horizon's bar Cool meadows deep that daisies star! One fresh, keen memory never cloya— Green fields afar!

No slaves there, burned by want's black scar. Eat bread beneath the scimitar That gambols traffic holds in poise. Oh, for the peace no fire destroys. The love no anxious care can mar. Green fields afar! —From The Bohemian.

Just Get the Stops Right. Achievement depends on getting into action promptly. "Beat it" and "Be at it" are both spelled the same.

BOULEVARDS OR BREAD?

BY JOSEPH E. COHEN.

The city councils of Philadelphia have just voted to have a boulevard built to extend from the city hall to Fairmount park.

This project is not the result of any popular clamor for it. The popular clamor has been the other way. It is one of the many spectacular pieces of business whereby the powers that be line their pockets.

And of all the many such gigantic works of graft this of the boulevard is the least called for.

Some time back in the middle ages, almost beyond the memory of any man now living, the politicians of the City of Brotherly Love began erecting the city hall. Millions of dollars ran their course from the public treasury to the strong boxes of the favored contractors. And so deliberate were these contractors in doing their work that the building began crumbling before it was completed.

Some time later a new—the first new—high school was started building. And year after year pupils were welcomed in the old tottering building or carriage factory that served as an annex with the assurance that they would be graduated from the new school. And class after class was graduated—from the carriage factory.

Then the capitol buildings at Harris-

burg burned down—providentially. The long, lingering stench that rose from the erection of the new state house, that pervaded the whole state, has not yet been fanned. Grafters have been brought to trial, some have even been convicted, but the state house remains a monument of splendor and graft.

That gives some idea to what extent Pennsylvania politicians will go in search of filthy lucre. It also gives some idea of the gigantic scale upon which Quay and the machine he has left behind him operate.

No one has attempted to argue that the boulevard is needed. Fairmount Park is the finest and largest park in the country, barring only Yellowstone Park. Aside from the many magnificent views in which it abounds, there is a walk and driveway of some miles along the Schuylkill river and a foot-path and driveway for several miles more along the Wissahickon creek which cannot be excelled for beauty. No one imagines that the boulevard will add to the splendor of the park. It will rather detract from it. But it will serve as a fine backyard for several notorious politicians and contractors. Furthermore, it will bring in the greatest amount of profit for the least expenditure of labor.

This is the all-important consideration. The problem with the ruling class is ever to secure the greatest amount of luxury while permitting those who

work to have the least amount of bread.

This aim is to be had by building boulevards.

It cannot be had by erecting small school houses. It cannot be had by furnishing small playgrounds for the children of the poor. It cannot be had by starting any municipal improvements calculated to put the greatest number of unemployed to work for the money to be spent. It cannot be had from any of these things.

But it can be had from such large projects as boulevards. None of the politicians or contractors behind the boulevard has any notion of the enormous amount of money required for the enterprise. All that they know is that the amount will be enormous. And that is the important consideration—for them.

Last winter some poor deluded Italians, promised work by the politicians, started to march to the city hall to learn why the promise had not been kept. They were mobbed by the police, several of them sent to the hospital, while a few are serving terms in jail.

But that does not appease the hunger for bread.

Some day the whole city will march, either to the city hall or to the ballot box. It may be that some of the playthings with which the ruling class has been amusing the people will be toppled over. And the hunger for bread will be satisfied.

IS IT THROUGH YOU?

BY MILA TUPPER MAYNARD.

Is reform needed? Is it through you? The greater the reform needed, the greater the personality you need to accomplish it.

You! Do you not see how it would serve to have eyes, blood and complexion clean and sweet?

Do you not see how it would serve to have such a body and soul that, when you enter the crowd, an atmosphere of desire and command enters with you, and everyone is impressed with your personality? Oh, the magnet! The flesh over and over!

Go, dear friend! If need be give up all else and commence today in lure yourself to pluck, reality and self-esteem, definiteness elevatedness.

Rest not till you rivet and publish yourself of your own personality.—Walt Whitman.

Socialism is not advertised as a prescription for moral reform, but every one familiar with the movement knows many instances of character transformed through the Socialist gospel. When Socialism takes a good grip on a man, the whisky shackles, if they have existed, are reasonably sure to loosen; spend-thrift habits disappear

—a general stiffening of the character fiber is manifest. "I am not much to brag of now," said a young comrade in a mining camp recently, "but you would think I was if you had known me six months ago. Gee, but I was a fool specimen then. Didn't care what I said or did, had an idea above a chipmunk. Socialism has sure given me a brace. I like the world it shows up to a fellow."

The "kind of a world Socialism shows" is a world in which splendid possibilities loom before us—possibilities which may be brought nearer by our help.

In one way individuals do not count from our viewpoint: in another they count tremendously. No miraculous "great man" is going to achieve supernatural feats of leadership, but thousands upon thousands of dynamic personalities are going to throw themselves—all aglow with vision and purpose—into the natural, inevitable, radiant movement of their class and their generation and find therein satisfaction inexpressible and service incomparable.

To know one's self a Socialist is to feel elbows touching on in, out and out around the world, to feel one's self lost in the crowd—an electric, meaningful,

powerful crowd—but a crowd in which all the power and the purpose and the life depends upon the ones—upon you!

What wonder then that backbone stiffen when class consciousness begins to thrill in the heart! What wonder that thoughtlessness gives place to a full grown seriousness of outlook!

Read again Walt Whitman's poem given "To a Pupil" and catch the challenge of it. The body he talks about is a body alive in every atom with mind and spirit, a body that reveals at a glance the dominance of spiritual force.

This is the season when we hear much of the training the baseball athletes have been undergoing, the methods by which they have been gaining their quick eye, quicker brain and steady, reliable muscle.

We of the last, best, finest game of all the ages need to get in training. We must put ourselves in shape to do, in maximum measure, the work of today, of tomorrow, of the great days ahead, which we—each one of us—alone can do.

Brain must be alert, informed, the spirit poised to an invincible good will, the body trained to strength and efficiency.

It is through you!

Pink and White

By George E. Bowen

Out of the storm and shadow, out of a winter's night, Love's messages come pleading, perfumed pink and white. The plum, the peach, the cherry haste softly forth to teach A faith to stop your hunger, however you pray or preach.

In mornings gray or golden, whatever your pretty plight, Your dreams are all translated in fragrant pink and white. There may be sighs and shadows, though nothing have I seen But promises and plenty behind this joyous screen.

The plum-tree is perfection, the peach superlative; The cherry to your longings has rubies rare to give. Why starve or suffer grimly among the things of night When all the day is gorgeous with banners pink and white?

The taxman cannot take it, the landlord has no right To any of this beauty that scatters pink and white. So be a prince or princess and come this very day To crown you with the glory that joy alone can pay.

SCHEME TO COLOR PLANT BLOSSOMS

"Every once in a while some florist puts some odd colored blossoms in his window as an extra attraction to the display," said a clubman. "I just noticed one down the street. It consisted of a bunch of impossibly green carnations. Now anybody who wants to have any of these flowers can get them by buying some kind of aniline ink, any color desired. Carnations are the easiest to color, white ones of course. Put their stems in a glass filled with ink. Their stems are soft, and in a short while the larger veins in their petals are filled with the ink. Don't let them absorb too much color; they are prettier with just so much, says the Philadelphia Record. Then remove them and put them in a vase of salt water. Lilies of the valley lend themselves to this scheme also; in fact any white, soft-stemmed flower may be used."

FEEDING SCHOOL CHILDREN

In the bulletin that has just been issued by the United States Bureau of Education there is an interesting review of the extent to which public feeding of school children in the foreign countries has progressed; and we quote from it as follows:

Germany. Meals are served to school children in most of the large cities of Germany. The money is raised chiefly by private charitable enterprise, but this is supplemented by municipal funds. The work in Germany may be considered as relief, except in the schools for the feeble-minded children in Leipzig, where a mid-day meal is provided for all children in attendance. Milk and rolls, are given in other schools in Leipzig to children who are especially fragile and delicate. These are selected by medical officers.

Austria. In Austrian cities (Vienna, Trieste, Prague) poor children are fed partly by private charitable associations and partly by the use of municipal funds. The municipality furnishes rooms usually in the school buildings.

Belgium. In Liege the municipality has furnished soup free for many years to all children in the kindergartens. The benefits of this practice have recently been extended to the children of the first year's course, and to needy children in the second and third years' courses.

In Antwerp food is served to all who wish to buy. There is a charge of 5 centimes a day in the kindergarten and 10 centimes in the elementary.

In Brussels meals are served to indigent children.

Denmark. In Copenhagen meals are provided free for all children who wish them. No questions are raised as to the economic conditions of the parents. One-third of the children in the free schools were reported, in 1905, as taking advantage of this opportunity. The work is administered by an association directly connected with the municipality and recovering from it a yearly grant to supplement the private contributions.

Holland. Utrecht has since 1904 provided free dinners during the winter months for children designated by the head of the school and approved by the proper officials. In other cities of Holland the relief is entirely in the hands of charitable organizations, in most cases without aid from municipal funds.

Norway and Sweden. Free meals are provided necessitous children by the local authorities. In Stockholm, kitchens are constructed in connection with the school buildings in all parishes. In Christiania provision is made for the purchase of tickets by parents who are able to pay about 2 1/2 cents per meal, and in some parishes of Stockholm those who are able to pay are charged about 1 cent for a meal, consisting as a rule of two dishes. In some parishes the poorest are served a breakfast of milk and bread. In the elementary schools of Stockholm the

food is prepared by the pupils in the cooking sections of the schools.

Spain. In Madrid an association has recently been organized for maintaining "school canteens." This is under supervision of the public authorities and receives assistance from the ministry of education, the provincial administration, and the municipality. It supplies food to those qualified for relief, while children who can afford it pay 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 cents per week toward the canteen expenses.

Switzerland. In Zurich the provision of meals is in the hands of the school authority of each district, assisted in some districts by charitable organizations. Meals are given to all underfed children. Well-to-do parents pay 1 cent a meal.

Italy. In Italy the care of unfed children is, as a rule, in the hands of private institutions receiving assistance from state, provincial, and municipal funds. An exception is Milan, where a central organization connected directly with and administered by the municipality, provides a breakfast for school children, and at a small cost to those who can afford to pay. These breakfasts are served to the five elementary classes only.

Another exception is Vercelli, where all school children are fed at the municipal expense. Here the rations are carefully planned, one of the first two classes, for example, receiving 120 grams of bread with 20 grams of cheese or meat.

France. In Paris the provision of meals is in the hands of the school authority of each district, assisted in some districts by charitable organizations. Meals are given to all underfed children. Well-to-do parents pay 1 cent a meal.

THE ROAD TO POWER

BY KARL KAUSKY CHAP. VI.—THE GROWTH OF REVOLUTIONARY ELEMENTS

(Continued from yesterday.)

We have seen that the Marxists have shown themselves to be by no means as poor prophets as some people would like to make them appear. Many of them, to be sure, have been wrong in some ONE point, as, for example, the setting of a date for the great revolutionary struggle that shall bring about important political alterations of power in the interest of the proletariat.

What reason have we to expect that now, at last, the long expected time is drawing close when the ban of political stagnation will be broken, and that once more the fresh, joyful life of battle and victorious progress on the road to political power will appear?

In his introduction to Marx's "Class Struggles in France," to which reference has already been made, Engels quite properly pointed out that, under present conditions, a great revolutionary struggle can be carried on only by great masses who know what they intend to do. The times are past in which a small minority, by a sudden energetic action, can overthrow a government and erect a new one in its place.

This was possible in a centralized state where all political power was concentrated in a capital city which dominated the entire country, and where the villages and smaller cities had no trace of political life and no power of co-operation. Whoever was able to cripple the military forces and the bureaucracy of the capital, or to win it to their side, could seize the powers of government, and, if the general conditions were favorable to a social revolution, use them for that purpose.

Today, in the age of railroads and telegraphs, of newspapers and public assemblies, of countless industrial centers, of magazine rides and machine guns, it is absolutely impossible for a minority to cripple the military forces of the capital, unless they are already completely disorganized. It is also impossible to confine a political struggle to the capital. Political life has become national.

Where these conditions exist a great transfer of political power shall destroy a tyrannical regime is only to be expected where all of the following conditions exist:

- 1. The great mass of the people must be decisively hostile to such a regime.
2. There must be a great organized party in irreconcilable opposition to such a regime.
3. This party must represent the interests of the great majority of the population and possess their confidence.
4. Confidence in the ruling regime, both in its power and in its stability, must have been destroyed by its own tools, by the bureaucracy and the army.

During the last decade, at least in Western Europe, these conditions have never existed simultaneously. For a long time the proletariat did not form a majority of the population and the Socialist Party was not the strongest party. When in earlier decades we looked for the early appearance of the revolution, it was because we calculated, not alone upon the proletariat, but also upon the small capitalist democracy as helping to make up the mass of the revolutionary party, and upon the small capitalists and the farmers as forming a party of the masses that would stand behind such a revolution. But the small capitalist democracy has completely failed in this respect. In Germany it no longer constitutes an opposition party.

On the other hand, however, the uncertainty as to conditions which prevailed in 1870 has disappeared in the great cities of Europe outside of Russia. The governments have entrenched themselves and grown in strength and security. They have learned how to gain the confidence of the mass of the nation and to convince them that it stands for their interest.

So it was that in the first decade of the rise of a permanent and independent labor movement, during the '60s of the last century, the possibilities of revolution were constantly less. At the same time the proletariat was ever in more and more need of such a revolution, and, because of the example of the decades just passed, believed such a revolution near.

But gradually conditions changed to favor its coming. The organization of the proletariat grew. Perhaps this was most striking in Germany. During the last dozen years this growth has been especially rapid. We have seen the organization of the Social Democrats reach a half million members. Closely united to it in spirit is a trade union movement with two million members. Simultaneously has grown its press, as a work of the organization and not of private enterprise. The political daily press now has a circulation of a round million, and the trade union press, composed mostly of weekly papers, reaches an even greater number.

That is an organized power of the laboring subject masses such as the world has never seen before.

(To Be Continued.)

Educational Contest

Materialistic Interpretation of History The Class Struggle

Whatever man may be potentially (and I believe he is destined to a spiritual existence ultimately), the proofs are so abundant and overwhelmingly weighty that fundamentally he is a material being, that it almost seems needless to state them. Darwin and Wallace have proven, and all scientific men the world over with scarcely an exception agree that the descent of man is from the animals below him.

From this it naturally follows that man is first and most strongly influenced by whatever ministers to his material well being. This we know from history has been true of all races in their onward progress from savagery to the present. We know it from studying and noting our children; in whom if we know how to observe, we may see the history of the race.

The normal, natural child is almost entirely dominated and influenced by material considerations.

But let us glance at society about us, as it actually is. We have a large number of religious sects, multitudes in the various classes of men claim allegiance to these sects, and many to no sect at all. We also observe a large number of intellectual strata, running through these classes. The legend is that men are banded together by their sect-fellowship, and the ignorant multitudes accept this blindly without ever having examined its premises. What are the facts?

Go into any club or fashionable society throughout this country and Europe and you will find people from all the above mentioned sects and from those professing no sect belief, from the grossest dunce to the genius, associating together in the most amiable way.

If an outsider should happen to step in he would at once make up his mind that these (to each other) amiable people all belonged to one sect. What would be his surprise if he were told that fifty-seven different sects were represented here, not to speak of a variety of agnostics? And if on top of that being informed that 157 degrees of intellects were represented, would he not be somewhat jolted?

If now we inquire what has brought together these representatives of so many sects and varying intellectual strata, we shall find in almost every case throughout the world that it is their class interest.

The different classes are represented in the above mentioned sects, but in so far as associating together because of belonging to the same sect that never happens. icy gulfs separate the exploiting class from the working class. They are wholly and entirely banded together by their material and class interest.

Can we have a stronger illustration of the material or economic dominance of the individuals in certain classes? What a lesson for the working class this might be, if that class would but use its ears to hear and its eyes to see.

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Just Get the Stops Right. Achievement depends on getting into action promptly. "Beat it" and "Be at it" are both spelled the same.