

## TRUST BUSTER DEFENDS COUR

### Ellis Would Not Have the Judiciary Accountable to the People

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS BUREAU  
Washington, D. C., June 8.—(By Mail.)—At the Georgetown University law school commencement, Wade H. Ellis, the miscalled "trust buster," bitterly denounced those who would elect federal judges by ballot. Ellis insisted that a judge on the bench should be free from the influence of public opinion and eulogized the courts of the land by referring to the Supreme court as having had only one of its justices ever summoned before the bar of the senate. "This is the time and place to speak a few plain words of courage and of caution on a subject that is making anxious many thoughtful minds all over America. More than ever before in our history there is a spirit abroad of impatience with the courts, not only of what is called the law's delays, the technicalities of procedure, and the ancient rules of practice which obstruct the prompt administration of justice, but with the whole institution of the judiciary on the ground that it presents an obstacle to the popular will.

**Judiciary in the Way**

"We hear on every hand the complaint that the courts are not near enough to the people; that they stand in the way of progress; that they are dominated by the favored classes; that reforms needed to protect the interests of the great body of the people are obstructed by the decisions of the court; in a word, that it ought to be swept aside or controlled or 'popularized' so that the will of the people may be promptly done and our advancement as a nation may go on without restraint or interruption.

"We have an instance of this complaint in this campaign. It was said that the federal courts especially were abusing their powers, and their authority ought to be curtailed. We have instances of this public discontent, voiced in some of the newspapers, and occasionally by the legislative assemblies whenever some great, progressive measure is declared to be unconstitutional, or is so construed as to restrict the good and intended to be accomplished.

**Is Fraught With Danger**

"Now, I say with all candor and earnestness, that no suggestion was ever made more fraught with danger to a free republic. I am not one of those who believe there is anything sacred about the person of a judge; I am not one of those who believe the courts are above public criticism; that their decisions may not be discussed, reviewed, and dissented from in the forum of the people themselves. I am not one of those who believe that ignorance excuses nobody except the judge. But I am one of those who believe that no judge in the land should ever be compelled to answer to any man, or set of men, to any power on earth, for an honest and fearless declaration of what he believes to be the law.

"The very moment you insist that the courts shall be answerable to the people for their decisions and shall be removable from office if they do not decide according to the popular view of what the law is, or ought to be, you take a step which leads logically and inevitably to the abolition of the government of the people, and to a government for the people and most of all, it is not government by the people."

**Gompers' Farewell Speech**

President Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L. bade farewell to the Central Union of Washington Sunday night. He said in part:

"The greedy, rapacious antagonism of our enemies is seemingly concentrated upon your humble servant. I'm not a giant. I'm not a long-haired anarchist. I'm not bloody-eyed. But up on my head falls all their victim blows.

"Justice Gould says we must not publish the Buck Stove and Range company on our 'We Don't Patronize' list. We must not say there was any controversy. We cannot even refer, by means of press or circular, to the dispute. Now, I don't want to argue this case over again. I have said I won't buy a Buck's stove and range this summer, or next winter, or the winter after that. I don't want to discuss the foolishness of Justice Gould's proposition.

"The government can, when martial law prevails, prevent free speech, free assembly, and free press. But it can establish such a censorship only when the life of the nation is endangered. Yet what the nation cannot do except for the sake of saving its life, Justice Gould would do in perpetuity for the sake of saving a stove.

**Helps Even Unorganized**

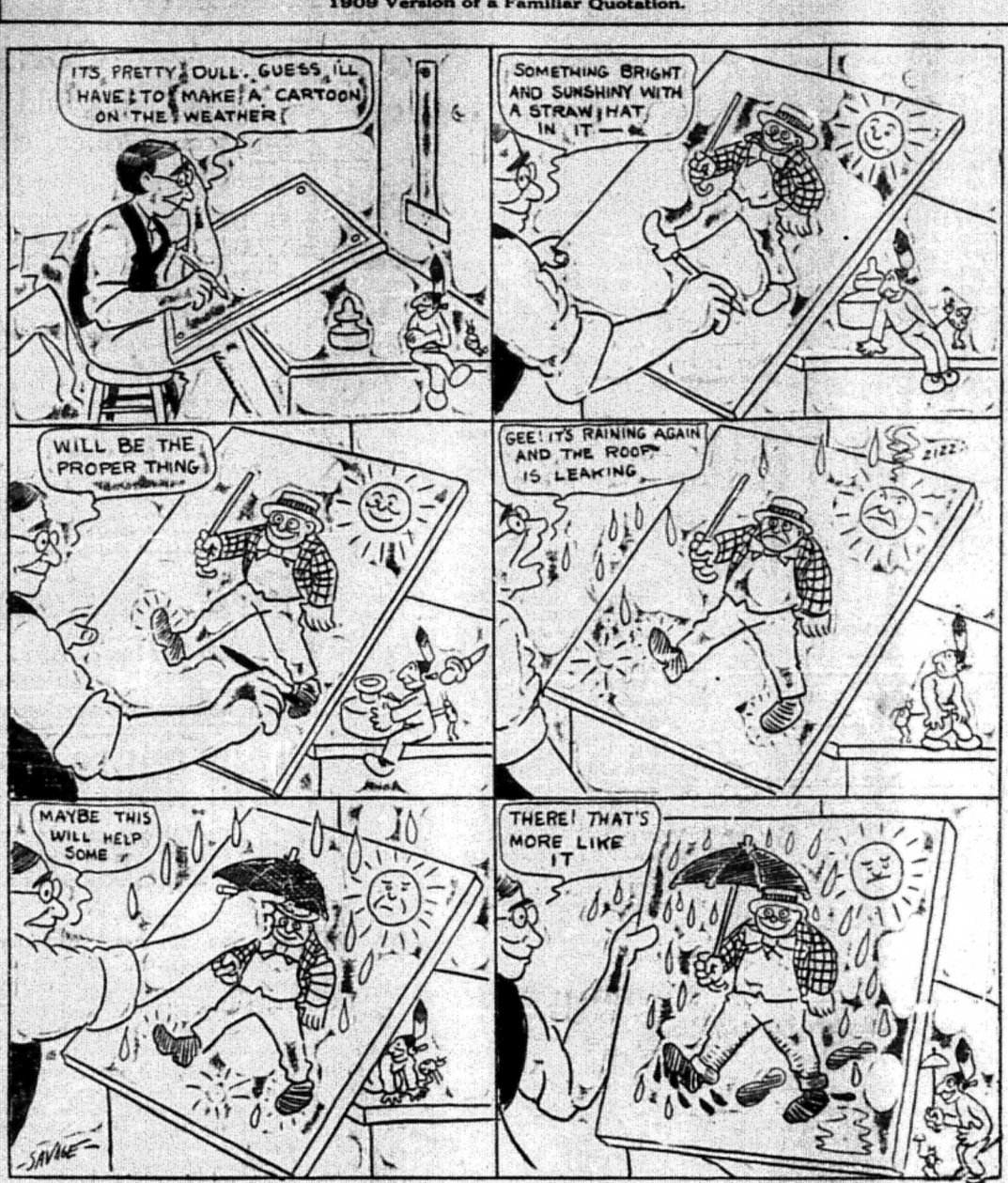
"You cannot improve the conditions of the organized laborer without improving the conditions of the unorganized. And even though the union is bearing the brunt of the fight, he rejoices that others will benefit from his fight.

"I believe I go to Europe as speaking the voice of labor in the United States. I can tell them that no other instrument on earth is so effective and potent to fight the wrongs connected with modern conditions of the industry as the union. That is one message I can take to them.

"President Taft has written to the ambassadors of seven foreign countries asking them to take cognizance of my coming visit to the European states. Every facility will be extended to me to pursue my investigation. I will take advantage of them, and I am sure my work will prove fruitful and profitable in my future work at home.

"Without the unions, we cannot work out our destiny peacefully, lawfully, or justly. Without the unions, either

## "WHAT IS SO RAW AS A DAY IN JUNE"



## GET A THRILL BY WIRELESS

### Erect a Little Tower in Your Own Yard and Attend That Picnic

You out of town people! Do you want to sit in your parlor, backyard or any other old place and enjoy good speaking, red lemonade, a ride on a merry-go-round, or, in fact, enjoy yourself generally as though you were attending a picnic and at the same time see a great working class newspaper gathering momentum?

Just buy some tickets to the Daily Socialist's Riverview park outing, which is to be held June 27. Imagine that you have erected a tall spire with a wire running up the side, and gear your imagination to the place out on the north side by the river and the rest will come to you, for thousands of Chicagoans will be there to send out wireless thrills.

**Bliss Won't Be There**

Jack Bliss himself will not be there, it is said, having other important business on hand, but at that picnic there will be hundreds of wireless operators just as capable as Jack Bliss, and you will not feel the shock of hearing any old "C. Q. D." either.

There will be no ship sinking on June 27. It will be a wireless picnic, and if you make the proper arrangements now you will get all the enthusiasm that these Windy City mutts, who will be there just because it is too unhandy to stay away, will get.

Won't it be just grand? Perhaps some will be fortunate enough to sit in favored spots of nature, such as Niagara Falls, clear, sunny Colorado, or magnificent California, and enjoy alternately the wonders of the favored spot and the thrills of the picnic at Riverview.

**Room for More Spires**

The sky between the two oceans and then some is literally filled with these imaginary spires already, but there is room for more, and more are going up every hour. Every mall brings in stories of them going up by the dozens.

The first zipp-ziss-z-ziss-zipp, meaning "Be at the Riverview wireless picnic, June 27," was caught up by hundreds of spires that are always geared on the Chicago Daily Socialist's office, but more spires are needed if the picnic is to be a success. Remember the call is "D. S."

Come, you Chicagoans, and help send out wireless picnic thrills throughout the country.

## WISCONSIN AID FOR HIGHWAYS

Madison, Wis., June 11.—The assembly today passed a bill appropriating \$300,000 so that state aid to highways may be allowed next spring as soon as the highway law is passed.

## RAISE \$700 FOR NEW SITE FOR POLISH PEOPLE'S DAILY

Just to show what Socialists, when they are in earnest, can accomplish for their press, sixteen men met in a small back room at 427 Milwaukee avenue last night and raised \$700 within the space of five minutes for the purchase of a lot which is to be used later for the erection of a printing plant for the Polish People's Daily, the Socialist Polish organ of the northwest side in Chicago.

The Polish People's Daily has been one of the most active Socialist sheets in the west, and its influence has extended beyond the bounds of the city. Its supporters are enthusiastic and loyal, and when the call came for a bit of money to purchase a lot and build a sanitary printing plant the response was immediate and the paper now hopes to get on its feet in such a manner that before long a new building will be built which will be owned and controlled by the Polish Socialist paper.

## WIFE'S KIN NOW WITH CLEMINSON

### Accused Doctor Will Now Have the Aid of the Morgan Family

The affinity hunters who have been publishing weird stories in the public press about the Cleminson case received a further jolt yesterday when the Morgan family, the father, brother and sisters of the dead woman became reconciled to Dr. Cleminson and promised to aid him in his fight to free himself from the charge of having murdered his wife.

The stupidity of the police has been further illustrated by this reconciliation, the declaration being made by Cleminson's lawyers that the Morgans never would have aided in the prosecution of Cleminson in any way if the police had not told the members of the family a cock and bull story about Cleminson having reflected upon the character of his wife—the story being untrue in every particular.

**Step Nearer to Freedom**

Cleminson moved one step nearer yesterday when the experts making the chemical analysis completed their vapor test and failed to find any traces of prussic acid or chloroform. Immediately the doctors began an "extraction" test to show whether other poisons might have been employed.

Coroner Peter M. Hoffman expects to receive a final report from the experts—Prof. Walter S. Haines and Prof. E. R. LeCount—in four days.

Edward J. Green and S. P. Douthart, attorneys for the prisoner, late in the afternoon prepared papers seeking a writ of habeas corpus to have the physician released on bond. They will now know whether they will present their petition in court until said Cleminson, father of the accused, is heard from this morning.

**About to Release Cleminson**

It is asserted by the defense that Judge Bruggermeyer was about to release the prisoner when Coroner's

## \$120,000 A YEAR NEEDED BY 'LADY'

### It Takes That Much for Mrs. Gould to Keep Up Her Usual Style

New York, June 11.—A perfect lady, under the democratic or supposedly democratic regime which is now in vogue in free America, needs \$120,000 a year in order to support herself "in the state to which she has been accustomed," although she may "have been accustomed to it for only two or three years, according to the testimony of Mrs. Katherine Cleminson Gould, ex-nuptia and wife of Howard Gould, who is suing him for divorce.

One of the items which is necessary for a perfect lady of the haute ton, according to the evidence developed in the case, an item to which she has been "accustomed," is \$47,000 worth of jewelry each year, all purchasable at Tiffany's.

**Must Have Fine Yacht**

Million dollar yachts, with single rooms costing \$57,000 to furnish and with a crew of eighty men and a staff of servants and a seating capacity for sixty guests, are among the other things which the perfect lady must have in democratic America if she is to live in the manner to which she is accustomed, according to Mrs. Gould's testimony.

The fact that Mrs. Gould had to eat pancakes for breakfast on a Virginia farm when she was not Mrs. Gould did not come into the evidence.

After dragging through the courts for two years, the suit for separation brought by Katherine Cleminson Gould against Howard Gould went to trial yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Dowling, who heard the first Thaw trial.

**Woman Alleges Desertion**

Mrs. Gould alleges that her husband deserted her without just cause on July 16, 1906. Gould answers that his justification was the habits of the plaintiff; that since he left her he has made her an allowance of \$25,000 a year, but that she is extravagant, intemperate, and has been guilty of misconduct. The wife denies the charges and asks for an allowance of \$120,000 a year to enable her to live in the manner to which her husband had accustomed her.

Mrs. Gould occupied most of the forenoon with her direct examination, and an hour before adjournment Dr. Lancy Nicoll, counsel for Gould, commenced the cross examination.

In opening for the plaintiff Clarence J. Sharran called attention to the fact that Gould admitted leaving his wife in July, 1904. He told of the wedded life of the couple since they were married at the Holland house in 1898, said that Gould got one-sixth of the estate of his father, and that it cost \$100,000 a year to maintain the yacht Niagara.

"Tried to Starve Her Out"

"My client tells me that her married life was broken up when her husband tried of home life and took up the life of a libertine," said Sharran.

## GRANT GRANDSON CABRERA VICTIM

New York, June 11.—On evidence presented by Colonel Edwin Emerson and the proprietors of Uncle Sam's Magazine, Judge Lacombe of the United District court yesterday issued a temporary injunction, returnable June 15, restraining Ramon Bengedechea, consul general of Guatemala, from buying up and suppressing the June number of the magazine, which contains an article by Colonel Emerson, arraigning the Guatemalan government for alleged harsh and inhuman treatment of American citizens.

"The most recent instance of the tyranny being practiced by President Cabrera and the supreme attitude of our state department," said Colonel Emerson today, "is the forced resignation of Algenon Sartoris as secretary of the Guatemalan legation. Cabrera since my article has been published has been searching for revenge and he picked out Sartoris as his victim, although he had absolutely nothing to do with it. Sartoris and I were together for several days, which fact, of course, the president knew all about."

Colonel Emerson said that American citizens were being robbed, flogged, shot and arrested without the slightest provocation.

## AGED 72 AND OUT OF WORK, SENTENCED AS A BURGLAR

James Murphy, 72 years old, was released from the county jail, having served one day's sentence for breaking into the house of Mrs. Matilda Gates, 111 Honor street, and stealing \$20 and some jewelry. The prisoner's age and his previous good record moved Judge Brentano and Mrs. Gates, and his sentence was made light on Tuesday. Murphy said he had not been able to get work.

In the eighty-seventh year of his life, John Howard was sentenced to serve nine months in the House of Correction Wednesday on the charge of house breaking. He was accused of having broken into the residence of Mrs. Albert Glende, 1083 Fullerton avenue.

"It will kill me if you send me to the penitentiary," the venerable prisoner pleaded with Judge Brentano.

## DIES FOR LOVE OF VANDERBILT

### Suppressed Facts Show That Mme. Ruiz Ended Life When Scorned by Him

London, June 11.—Because Alfred Gwynn Vanderbilt had become tired of her and ceased to call at her apartments, Mrs. Mary Ruiz killed herself May 16, and bribery was used by interested persons to keep the story from the public, but it leaked out yesterday, Madame Ruiz, as she was known in New York, figured sensationally in the divorce proceedings brought by Mrs. Alfred Gwynn Vanderbilt against her husband. It was generally known that Vanderbilt had purchased an expensive automobile for Madame Ruiz and he was often seen with her.

**She Follows Vanderbilt**

When the divorce case was ready for trial, Vanderbilt packed up his belongings and left for England for a coaching tour. Shortly after his departure Madame Ruiz left New York for this city. She and Vanderbilt met and the old relations were resumed. Then it appears that Vanderbilt tired of her and his visits to her apartments in Grosvenor street, Mayfair, grew less and less frequent and finally ceased. Madame Ruiz brooded over this change, and developed acute melancholia. Her American companion, Miss Caney, was always with her when she went riding in this city and tried to turn Madame Ruiz's mind from thoughts of Vanderbilt's changed conduct.

When Madame Ruiz came from a ride on Sunday, May 16, she went directly to her room and shortly after a shot was heard. Miss Caney rushed to Madame Ruiz's room and found her lying on the floor, shot fatally through the breast. She was taken to Fitzroy square hospital where she died three days later. The newspapers contained no notice of the death.

**Reporters Undoubtedly Eribed**

The inquest was held before Danford Thomas, a famous coroner, at St. Pancras Coroner's court. There were reporters present, but bribery was undoubtedly used by someone as no story of the inquest ever appeared in the papers, though an investigation shows that the evidence taken at the inquest told the dead woman's story in detail.

There is no doubt that Vanderbilt learned of the death of his former friend, but he abated his grief by not one jot. Madame Ruiz had a picturesque career. She began her career as Mary Agnes O'Brien, daughter of a Missouri farmer. Later she went on the stage under the name of Ruth Elliott. Soon after she met Ruiz of the Cuban legation, whom she afterwards married, ending her matrimonial career in the divorce court about a year ago, shortly after she had become acquainted with Vanderbilt.

**Had a Palatial Home**

In this city she lived in a palatial home at 19 Grosvenor street, where she had a retinue of eight servants. She came to London in April and took a furnished house near Vanderbilt's home in Piccadilly.

## KAISER WANTS A BETTER SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION

Berlin, June 11.—Emperor William as king of Prussia yesterday issued a decree countermanding by the members of the crown council appointing a commission to report upon the decentralization and simplification of the existing system of administration.

The present methods are cumbersome and slow, especially in the provinces, because of the necessity of referring a great many questions to Berlin. This entails a vast amount of correspondence and makes it necessary for the provincial administrators to come frequently to the capital, where there are delays in the disposal of business, a multiplication of officials and endless red tape.

The chairman of the commission is Count Botho zu Eulenburg. Among the seventeen members are Herr Schmoller, the political economist; Herr Krupp von Bohlen, head of the Krupp gun factory; Ludwig Delbrueck, the banker, and various provincial governors and mayors.

## BAPTISTS RENT BY FOSTER CASE

### Church Clergy at Loggerheads Over Demand for Professor's Expulsion

The attempt of Johnston Myers and his associates in the Chicago conference to have George Burnham Foster of the University of Chicago unfrocked and expelled from the Baptist church because of statements recently made by him that the God of the Bible is not the living God of today, has stirred up the Baptists all over the country and the church promises to be rent with factional strife over the matter for some time to come.

That Foster's expulsion will raise a storm is certain. That his non-expulsion will also raise a storm is equally certain. The statements of the University of Chicago professor have thrown the church into such a state of mind as has not been recorded in its history.

**Both Sides in Interviews**

Both Dr. Myers and Prof. Foster said they had received many communications since the attempt of the ministers to expel the university professor, the tone of the letters being that of commendation.

Prof. Foster gave a new turn to the situation when he confessed his inability to return his ordination papers, as demanded in one of Dr. Myers' resolutions.

"It is twenty years since I have seen the ordination papers, and even if I wanted to I could not return them," he said. "That's not saying I would do it if I could, for I can't see what right Dr. Myers has to demand them.

"Will my friends on the faculty make a fight for me? I hope not. I think good spirit will prevail and there will not be a stormy session. I have a peck of letters from people all over the country, many of whom are Baptist ministers. I can't understand just what the opposition of the Baptist conference can be based on. It surely cannot be that its members are putting faith in what Dr. Myers says. Of course, they have a perfect right to expel me if they wish, and there will be no hard feeling on my part. But wouldn't it be queer? They knew what I believed when they elected me to membership, and I have not changed my stand one bit since then. Would it seem natural if they should now turn against me?"

**Dr. Myers' Plans Given**

Dr. Myers said he will not make the resolutions in the form of a written statement of the case. He declared the Rev. W. A. Matthews, who reviewed Prof. Foster's book last Monday, made all the indicting statements necessary.

His motions will be offered immediately upon the opening of the session next Monday. They will be three distinct resolutions, baldly stated, demanding Prof. Foster's expulsion from the conference, on which the ministers present will vote; his resignation from church membership, which Prof. Foster puts up to the Hyde Park Baptist church, and his turning in of the ordination papers, which Prof. Foster declares impossible under the circumstances.

## MESSINA SHAKEN BY NEW QUAKE

Messina, June 11.—Two earthquake shocks again were felt here with an interval of about six minutes. The first was slight, but the second had a strong undulatory movement and lasted eleven seconds. The populace was greatly frightened and hundreds of persons ran out of the buildings. Several walls collapsed, but so far as could be ascertained no lives were lost.

**SPANISH ARTIST HERE FIVE MONTHS; MAKES \$500,000**

New York, June 11.—Jaquin Sorolla y Bastida, a Spanish artist, left New York yesterday for his native country. Five months previously he arrived here with his wife, a son and a daughter. 246 of his own paintings and a European reputation. Today he and Mrs. Sorolla and their children went out without the paintings, but he took with him an intercontinental reputation and American money, or its equivalent, in value to the amount of nearly half a million dollars. This was the proceeds of a sale of his pictures and of commissions which he obtained after his arrival.

## INSPECTION OF MEAT A FARCE

### Federal Stockyard Overseer Quits; Tells of Tainted Meat Being Passed

St. Louis, June 11.—After eighteen months' service as a United States meat inspector in East St. Louis packing houses J. F. Harms has resigned and has written a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, demanding an investigation of the meat inspection system at the National Stock yards.

**Too Lenient With Packers**

Harms, who has gone to his home in Fremont, O., asserts that he resigned because he could not tolerate the conditions he saw and that inspectors in charge of the bureau of animal industry are too lenient with the packers. He says no animus prompted his letter.

After asserting that "U. S. inspected and passed," as it appears on products of all the packing houses, is meaningless because the inadequacy of the inspection, Harms says in the letter:

"The inspection at the National Stock yards, Illinois, is costing the people approximately \$100,000 a year, and it is not actually worth \$1 to them. For when the word is passed from the inspector in charge on to the inspectors actually doing the work on the floors that they are getting too many condemned animals and to change the grading, what does that mean?"

**Whole Inspection a Farce**

"It means that the whole thing is rotten and a farce. Mr. Secretary, the packers are getting today from 70 to 80 per cent of what ought to be condemned and destroyed.

"To illustrate. On April 1, 1909, Drs. Graham and Stingley retained and condemned eleven beef carcasses for emaciation. On April 2 Mrs. Clancy and Meadors released six of said carcasses to the packers. The remaining five were tanked and destroyed.

"On the morning of April 2 I was in a cooler and a packing company superintendent came in. When his attention was called to the eleven carcasses he said: 'Yes, they are a bad lot, and had I been on the floor last evening I could not have let them come down, but would have sent them to the tank.'

**Dying Animals Are Passed**

"Men holding good positions with the packers see and know these things and acknowledge they were wrong. I have seen animals in a dying condition dragged into the killing beds and marked 'U. S. inspected and passed.'

"I will give you another instance that happened elsewhere. The meat inspector in the department held some 6,000 or 7,000 pounds of cured meats for being sour, and, mind you, four or five other inspectors were called in, and they all pronounced the meat sour. Your Dr. Meadors released it to the packers.

"If you please, Mr. Secretary, I have seen from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of lard spilled on the floor which ran down into an open sewer in the floor, the sewer outlet being quickly blocked and said lard taken up from the floor and out of the sewer, both of which were unclean and unsanitary from walking over and the sputum and filth which naturally finds its way into any sewer.

**Cites Tax Inspection Methods**

"And your doctors, Clancy and Meadors, passed same to the packers over the protest of the inspector on that floor, and it went to the public marked 'U. S. inspected and passed.'

Harms cites several specific instances of lax inspection methods, declaring that meat condemned by sub-inspectors has been later released to the packers by higher officials in the service.

## BEASTS DRINK BUBBLY CREEK

**Stock Yards Animals' Thirst Slaked by Forbidden Water**

The Union Stockyards company admits it is violating daily the city ordinance prohibiting the use of water from "Bubbly creek" for the watering of stock consigned to the meat packing plants. The ordinance was passed on Feb. 8 as a protective measure against possible infection from the sewage in "Bubbly creek" and other impure bodies of water.

The company filters the water before pumping it into the stock pens. The city health department has ignored this violation of the ordinance on the ground that the water after treatment is more pure than lake water.

Daily reports of the analysis of the water are made to the health department by Frederick P. Pritchard, a son of Secretary E. R. Pritchard of the health department. Young Pritchard is a civil service employe of the city, but he receives a salary of \$100 a month from the Union Stockyards company. He has reported the water pure up to date.

Supt. Jennings of the filtration plant admitted yesterday that the water is used for watering animals. Assistant Manager Henkle of the stockyards company refused permission to inspect the plant and declined to be interviewed. Others reports of the secrecy maintained by the company at its water plant have reached several south side aldermen and a demand for an investigation is scheduled to be made before the council adjourns for the summer.

## SIXTY RAILROAD EMPLOYEES AT PERU, IND., ARE LAID OFF

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)  
Peru, Ind., June 11.—The Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railway has laid off sixty of its employes at this point and as a result 240 m. w. women and children are in danger of starvation unless something is done for their assistance.

The railway has laid off men on several occasions, but never on such a scale as at present.



CRACK HEADS OF STRIKEBREAKERS

Men Who Tried to Stop Foundry Strife in Ohio Roughly Treated

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Wellston, O., June 11.—The efforts of the Peck-Williamson foundry to break the strike of the molders by importing non-unionists resulted in the breaking of several heads and the speedy return of the "scabs" to the place whence they came.

Changes From Ethical Appeals The arguments then changed from ethical appeals to material things, one scab being knocked senseless with a blackjack, another receiving a right-handed left to the jaw, and still others coming into violent contact with rapidly moving machinists' hammers.

Thoughts of home were thus brought to the minds of the scabs and they broke and ran amid a volley of cinders, slag and other things which lay handy. One of the strike breakers was carried to the hospital, while the others hastened to the outgoing trains.

Inspectors Rush to Springfield Inspectors Pate and Horsford took an early train, with instructions to run down two Italians, whose names were learned by a perusal of the "black hand" correspondence taken in the Marion raid.

Word is expected from Springfield by Inspector Oldfield that more men have been bagged in the wholesale raid upon the Italian agents of the blood-money society, styled in secret meetings as "The Society of the Banana."

With the arrest of the Italians in Cleveland as a result of interpreting the correspondence procured at the headquarters of the band in Marion, and the prospective arrest of others at Springfield, it is believed that further perusal of the stacks of mail from Marion will reveal the identity of other agents.

Thirteen Agents Arrested Already thirteen have been arrested, but for these have been released. Federal warrants have been served on Lima, Risso and Bataglia of Marion, and Ventola of Columbus, Ventola being arrested here last night.

Augustine Marfel, arrested Wednesday at Dennison after a revolver duel with the authorities, is charged with the same offense. He will be taken to Canton today for arraignment before United States Commissioner Whiting.

Marfel returned from Italy two months ago. He is alleged to be the agent for the Lima blackmailers, who relayed the letters from the Marion headquarters demanding money from John Amicon. Marfel received the letters from Marion and remailed them to Amicon from Dennison.

Dennison Man Slain in Italy Before he left Dennison, six months ago, Marfel had been preceded to Italy by Barney Bonetti, a Dennison fruit dealer, who sold his store there at a sacrifice and fled to escape "black hand" vengeance. Bonetti was murdered not long after his arrival in Italy.

Soon afterward Marfel, who was in Italy at the time of the murder, returned to America.

Text of Agreement Signed The contract reads: 1. That the firm recognizes the union in matters of dispute arising between the members of said union in their employ.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

SON OF CLARENCE DARROW WEBS TELEPHONE OPERATOR

Paul Darrow, a graduate of Dartmouth college and son of Attorney Clarence Darrow, was married yesterday in Denver, Colo., to Miss Lillian Anderson, former telephone operator in his father's office.

Miss Anderson, who had been employed in the law office for the last five years, left Chicago Monday and was joined in Denver by Mr. Darrow, who is manager of the gas plant at Greeley, Colo. All arrangements had been made in advance and the wedding followed.

Mr. Darrow is 24 and his bride 21 years old. She had been making her home with her sister, Dr. Anna M. Lund, 1323 Montrose boulevard.

"There's nothing much to say about it, except that it's true," said Attorney Darrow at his home early this morning. "We have known of their plans for a year and there was no objection to the match. It was all understood in advance."

Black Hand IS ALL OVER OHIO

Columbus, O., June 11.—With activity in the round-up by federal authorities of Italian extortionists in Ohio extending to all parts of the state, Springfield, O., early today was drawn into the investigation.

After an all night conference between Postal Inspector J. F. Oldfield, Postmaster Krumm and secret service agents, who made a careful examination of mysterious letters taken from the trunks of Sam Lima at Marion, it was determined to send inspectors to Springfield.

Inspectors Pate and Horsford took an early train, with instructions to run down two Italians, whose names were learned by a perusal of the "black hand" correspondence taken in the Marion raid.

Word is expected from Springfield by Inspector Oldfield that more men have been bagged in the wholesale raid upon the Italian agents of the blood-money society, styled in secret meetings as "The Society of the Banana."

With the arrest of the Italians in Cleveland as a result of interpreting the correspondence procured at the headquarters of the band in Marion, and the prospective arrest of others at Springfield, it is believed that further perusal of the stacks of mail from Marion will reveal the identity of other agents.

Thirteen Agents Arrested Already thirteen have been arrested, but for these have been released. Federal warrants have been served on Lima, Risso and Bataglia of Marion, and Ventola of Columbus, Ventola being arrested here last night.

Augustine Marfel, arrested Wednesday at Dennison after a revolver duel with the authorities, is charged with the same offense. He will be taken to Canton today for arraignment before United States Commissioner Whiting.

Marfel returned from Italy two months ago. He is alleged to be the agent for the Lima blackmailers, who relayed the letters from the Marion headquarters demanding money from John Amicon. Marfel received the letters from Marion and remailed them to Amicon from Dennison.

Dennison Man Slain in Italy Before he left Dennison, six months ago, Marfel had been preceded to Italy by Barney Bonetti, a Dennison fruit dealer, who sold his store there at a sacrifice and fled to escape "black hand" vengeance.

Bonetti was murdered not long after his arrival in Italy. Soon afterward Marfel, who was in Italy at the time of the murder, returned to America.

Text of Agreement Signed The contract reads: 1. That the firm recognizes the union in matters of dispute arising between the members of said union in their employ.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

That the firm shall be bound to work for the union, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm, and that the union shall be bound to work for the firm.

UNION TO FIGHT MADDEN VERDICT

Electrical Toilers Confident of Boyle's Innocence; To Raise \$5,000 Fund

Michael J. Boyle, assistant business agent of the Electrical Workers' union, was given a vote of confidence by the union last night and a defense fund of \$5,000 was authorized to carry an appeal to the highest courts in the hope of setting aside the verdict of the jury in Judge McSurely's court, which declared Boyle to be guilty of having entered into a conspiracy with Martin B. Madden and Fred A. Pouchot to extort \$1,000 from the Joseph Klecka company.

Will Pay Boyle's Fine Boyle was fined \$500 by the jury's verdict and it is proposed to pay the fine out of the \$5,000 fund to be raised by the union.

About eight hundred out of the 1,000 men connected with the union were present last night, and the vote of confidence was passed with scarcely a dissenting voice. The meeting was held in the union headquarters at 275 La Salle street.

There had been rumors that the union would not support Boyle, but these were set at rest last night by the action taken.

Boyle, the subject of the two-hour session, sat silently through it all. Only when the vote on the two questions was announced did he speak.

"Friends," he said "I hoped for your approval of my conduct, but I had not hoped that you would support me in such a manner. I shall fight to clear my name, and if I need the help you offer I shall not hesitate to use it, for it comes from friends."

A warm fight is expected at the Sheet Metal Workers' union annual election tomorrow night. Frightened by the strength shown by the opposition a week ago, when the nominations were made, Fred A. Pouchot, business agent of the union, and recently convicted of conspiracy to extort money, has been gathering his forces for a close contest. Thomas Walsh is the other candidate.

Boyle Will Fight Verdict "Friends," he said "I hoped for your approval of my conduct, but I had not hoped that you would support me in such a manner. I shall fight to clear my name, and if I need the help you offer I shall not hesitate to use it, for it comes from friends."

A warm fight is expected at the Sheet Metal Workers' union annual election tomorrow night. Frightened by the strength shown by the opposition a week ago, when the nominations were made, Fred A. Pouchot, business agent of the union, and recently convicted of conspiracy to extort money, has been gathering his forces for a close contest. Thomas Walsh is the other candidate.

Boyle Will Fight Verdict "Friends," he said "I hoped for your approval of my conduct, but I had not hoped that you would support me in such a manner. I shall fight to clear my name, and if I need the help you offer I shall not hesitate to use it, for it comes from friends."

A warm fight is expected at the Sheet Metal Workers' union annual election tomorrow night. Frightened by the strength shown by the opposition a week ago, when the nominations were made, Fred A. Pouchot, business agent of the union, and recently convicted of conspiracy to extort money, has been gathering his forces for a close contest. Thomas Walsh is the other candidate.

Boyle Will Fight Verdict "Friends," he said "I hoped for your approval of my conduct, but I had not hoped that you would support me in such a manner. I shall fight to clear my name, and if I need the help you offer I shall not hesitate to use it, for it comes from friends."

A warm fight is expected at the Sheet Metal Workers' union annual election tomorrow night. Frightened by the strength shown by the opposition a week ago, when the nominations were made, Fred A. Pouchot, business agent of the union, and recently convicted of conspiracy to extort money, has been gathering his forces for a close contest. Thomas Walsh is the other candidate.

Boyle Will Fight Verdict "Friends," he said "I hoped for your approval of my conduct, but I had not hoped that you would support me in such a manner. I shall fight to clear my name, and if I need the help you offer I shall not hesitate to use it, for it comes from friends."

A warm fight is expected at the Sheet Metal Workers' union annual election tomorrow night. Frightened by the strength shown by the opposition a week ago, when the nominations were made, Fred A. Pouchot, business agent of the union, and recently convicted of conspiracy to extort money, has been gathering his forces for a close contest. Thomas Walsh is the other candidate.

Boyle Will Fight Verdict "Friends," he said "I hoped for your approval of my conduct, but I had not hoped that you would support me in such a manner. I shall fight to clear my name, and if I need the help you offer I shall not hesitate to use it, for it comes from friends."

A warm fight is expected at the Sheet Metal Workers' union annual election tomorrow night. Frightened by the strength shown by the opposition a week ago, when the nominations were made, Fred A. Pouchot, business agent of the union, and recently convicted of conspiracy to extort money, has been gathering his forces for a close contest. Thomas Walsh is the other candidate.

Boyle Will Fight Verdict "Friends," he said "I hoped for your approval of my conduct, but I had not hoped that you would support me in such a manner. I shall fight to clear my name, and if I need the help you offer I shall not hesitate to use it, for it comes from friends."

A warm fight is expected at the Sheet Metal Workers' union annual election tomorrow night. Frightened by the strength shown by the opposition a week ago, when the nominations were made, Fred A. Pouchot, business agent of the union, and recently convicted of conspiracy to extort money, has been gathering his forces for a close contest. Thomas Walsh is the other candidate.

Boyle Will Fight Verdict "Friends," he said "I hoped for your approval of my conduct, but I had not hoped that you would support me in such a manner. I shall fight to clear my name, and if I need the help you offer I shall not hesitate to use it, for it comes from friends."

A warm fight is expected at the Sheet Metal Workers' union annual election tomorrow night. Frightened by the strength shown by the opposition a week ago, when the nominations were made, Fred A. Pouchot, business agent of the union, and recently convicted of conspiracy to extort money, has been gathering his forces for a close contest. Thomas Walsh is the other candidate.

Boyle Will Fight Verdict "Friends," he said "I hoped for your approval of my conduct, but I had not hoped that you would support me in such a manner. I shall fight to clear my name, and if I need the help you offer I shall not hesitate to use it, for it comes from friends."

A warm fight is expected at the Sheet Metal Workers' union annual election tomorrow night. Frightened by the strength shown by the opposition a week ago, when the nominations were made, Fred A. Pouchot, business agent of the union, and recently convicted of conspiracy to extort money, has been gathering his forces for a close contest. Thomas Walsh is the other candidate.

Boyle Will Fight Verdict "Friends," he said "I hoped for your approval of my conduct, but I had not hoped that you would support me in such a manner. I shall fight to clear my name, and if I need the help you offer I shall not hesitate to use it, for it comes from friends."

A warm fight is expected at the Sheet Metal Workers' union annual election tomorrow night. Frightened by the strength shown by the opposition a week ago, when the nominations were made, Fred A. Pouchot, business agent of the union, and recently convicted of conspiracy to extort money, has been gathering his forces for a close contest. Thomas Walsh is the other candidate.

Boyle Will Fight Verdict "Friends," he said "I hoped for your approval of my conduct, but I had not hoped that you would support me in such a manner. I shall fight to clear my name, and if I need the help you offer I shall not hesitate to use it, for it comes from friends."

A warm fight is expected at the Sheet Metal Workers' union annual election tomorrow night. Frightened by the strength shown by the opposition a week ago, when the nominations were made, Fred A. Pouchot, business agent of the union, and recently convicted of conspiracy to extort money, has been gathering his forces for a close contest. Thomas Walsh is the other candidate.

Boyle Will Fight Verdict "Friends," he said "I hoped for your approval of my conduct, but I had not hoped that you would support me in such a manner. I shall fight to clear my name, and if I need the help you offer I shall not hesitate to use it, for it comes from friends."

A warm fight is expected at the Sheet Metal Workers' union annual election tomorrow night. Frightened by the strength shown by the opposition a week ago, when the nominations were made, Fred A. Pouchot, business agent of the union, and recently convicted of conspiracy to extort money, has been gathering his forces for a close contest. Thomas Walsh is the other candidate.

Boyle Will Fight Verdict "Friends," he said "I hoped for your approval of my conduct, but I had not hoped that you would support me in such a manner. I shall fight to clear my name, and if I need the help you offer I shall not hesitate to use it, for it comes from friends."

A warm fight is expected at the Sheet Metal Workers' union annual election tomorrow night. Frightened by the strength shown by the opposition a week ago, when the nominations were made, Fred A. Pouchot, business agent of the union, and recently convicted of conspiracy to extort money, has been gathering his forces for a close contest. Thomas Walsh is the other candidate.

Boyle Will Fight Verdict "Friends," he said "I hoped for your approval of my conduct, but I had not hoped that you would support me in such a manner. I shall fight to clear my name, and if I need the help you offer I shall not hesitate to use it, for it comes from friends."

A warm fight is expected at the Sheet Metal Workers' union annual election tomorrow night. Frightened by the strength shown by the opposition a week ago, when the nominations were made, Fred A. Pouchot, business agent of the union, and recently convicted of conspiracy to extort money, has been gathering his forces for a close contest. Thomas Walsh is the other candidate.

Boyle Will Fight Verdict "Friends," he said "I hoped for your approval of my conduct, but I had not hoped that you would support me in such a manner. I shall fight to clear my name, and if I need the help you offer I shall not hesitate to use it, for it comes from friends."

A warm fight is expected at the Sheet Metal Workers' union annual election tomorrow night. Frightened by the strength shown by the opposition a week ago, when the nominations were made, Fred A. Pouchot, business agent of the union, and recently convicted of conspiracy to extort money, has been gathering his forces for a close contest. Thomas Walsh is the other candidate.

Boyle Will Fight Verdict "Friends," he said "I hoped for your approval of my conduct, but I had not hoped that you would support me in such a manner. I shall fight to clear my name, and if I need the help you offer I shall not hesitate to use it, for it comes from friends."

A warm fight is expected at the Sheet Metal Workers' union annual election tomorrow night. Frightened by the strength shown by the opposition a week ago, when the nominations were made, Fred A. Pouchot, business agent of the union, and recently convicted of conspiracy to extort money, has been gathering his forces for a close contest. Thomas Walsh is the other candidate.

Boyle Will Fight Verdict "Friends," he said "I hoped for your approval of my conduct, but I had not hoped that you would support me in such a manner. I shall fight to clear my name, and if I need the help you offer I shall not hesitate to use it, for it comes from friends."

ARSENIC FOUND IN BREAD FOR RICH INDIANA WOMAN

Indianapolis, June 11.—The presence of arsenic in the bread sample sent to the food and drug laboratory of the state board of health by Congressman John C. Cheney of Sullivan has been established by a test just completed, and on the strength of the discovery preparations are being made to investigate the cause of the recent death of Spencer Spriggs, living in Haddon township, Sullivan county. In addition to the bread samples, a sample of flour was sent to the laboratory but this has not yet been tested.

Spriggs and Sam and Howard Whitfield are said to have been poisoned May 24, the symptoms being ptomaine poisoning. The two Whitfields recovered, but Spriggs died.

Mrs. Flora Haddon believes the poison was placed in the bread in order to cause her death. Spriggs lived on her farm. Mrs. Haddon has told of receiving three anonymous letters recently on which were pictured a skull and cross bones, telling her to leave or she would be killed.

Mrs. Haddon was recently defendant in a suit brought by Frank Crawford, postmaster in the Hawaiian Islands, involving land valued at \$200,000. The jury decided in her favor.

Will Pay Boyle's Fine Boyle was fined \$500 by the jury's verdict and it is proposed to pay the fine out of the \$5,000 fund to be raised by the union.

About eight hundred out of the 1,000 men connected with the union were present last night, and the vote of confidence was passed with scarcely a dissenting voice. The meeting was held in the union headquarters at 275 La Salle street.

There had been rumors that the union would not support Boyle, but these were set at rest last night by the action taken.

Boyle, the subject of the two-hour session, sat silently through it all. Only when the vote on the two questions was announced did he speak.

"Friends," he said "I hoped for your approval of my conduct, but I had not hoped that you would support me in such a manner. I shall fight to clear my name, and if I need the help you offer I shall not hesitate to use it, for it comes from friends."

A warm fight is expected at the Sheet Metal Workers' union annual election tomorrow night. Frightened by the strength shown by the opposition a week ago, when the nominations were made, Fred A. Pouchot, business agent of the union, and recently convicted of conspiracy to extort money, has been gathering his forces for a close contest. Thomas Walsh is the other candidate.

Boyle Will Fight Verdict "Friends," he said "I hoped for your approval of my conduct, but I had not hoped that you would support me in such a manner. I shall fight to clear my name, and if I need the help you offer I shall not hesitate to use it, for it comes from friends."

A warm fight is expected at the Sheet Metal Workers' union annual election tomorrow night. Frightened by the strength shown by the opposition a week ago, when the nominations were made, Fred A. Pouchot, business agent of the union, and recently convicted of conspiracy to extort money, has been gathering his forces for a close contest. Thomas Walsh is the other candidate.

Boyle Will Fight Verdict "Friends," he said "I hoped for your approval of my conduct, but I had not hoped



# HUNGRY PUPILS DUE TO BOOZE

## President Schneider Insults the Parents of Indigent School Children

President Otto G. Schneider of the Chicago board of education pretends to have discovered that most of the suffering in Chicago, which causes the 15,000 school children to go hungry to school, is due to drunkenness and ignorance. This is his way of insulting the poor in his annual report:

"It can not be said that Chicago presents extraordinary conditions in the number of the objects of charity. It is true that many cities in England and Germany, where there are not as good chances of earning a living as there are here, have large numbers of poor. While the board of education has no legal right to spend money for charity, there is a growing sentiment that no one should be allowed to be in want. But it is impossible to learn every case of wanton dissoluteness, of improvidence, of ignorance, of misfortune or other perversities of fortune which are thrust on struggling humanity."

**Blames Bad Cooking**

Schneider then asserts that the cooking in the average American hotel is such that "one must have the stomach of an ostrich not to have dyspepsia after eating such for any length of time. How much less must we expect from quarters where shiftlessness and ignorance are a home and responsible not only for the underfed children, but of the delinquent also."

This is the language in which Schneider dismisses the problem of the hungry school children. Far more exercised is he over his own educational theories. It was in treating of truant children that he first mentioned poverty, and he did it in this self-satisfied way:

"The problem of taking care of the truant children confronts us with the dark side of life in a great city, and generally leads us into the quarters of the needy, the neglected and the disolute, although some truant children come from the better situated parents, and in these instances marital disruption furnished often the underlying cause. Chicago has its share of this existing misery."

**Neglect and Ignorance**

"Not want, but plain neglect and ignorance seem to furnish the most causes of underfed children. Parents go to work and leave their children to warm the coffee and prepare their food before going to school. Often these children oversleep, hurry through their ill prepared breakfast, or, when late, go to school without any breakfast at all."

In another section of the report Schneider admits that "teachers' salaries are stood almost stationary." He attacks the machine which Cooley built up, but does not name anyone. This machine was built up through the district superintendents and Cooley's own office. Of the power vested therein he says:

"No reports of the superintendents' force has ever been made, showing its scope." In this force rested the fate of the school teachers of Chicago.

## PLAN TO SAVE ON TEXT BOOKS Suggestion Is Made That Monthly Pamphlets Be Issued as Substitutes

Unless the Chicago board of education takes action against the textbook trust at or before the last meeting in June the present contracts under which the book trust robs Chicago's school children will be continued for the next school year. The board rules so provide and to prevent the Busee trustees from handing the school children over to the book trust a motion will be made to suspend the rules and the Busee trustees will thus be played on record, if they attempt to delay the action on the text book matter.

### Bemedy Against Extortion

As a remedy against the extortion of the book trust, which recently rewarded Edwin G. Cooley the presidency of D. C. Heath and company, it was suggested at the meeting of the text book committee yesterday that the board either print its own textbooks in the form of pamphlets, edited by the teaching force, or that it let the printing of such pamphlets to some firm.

This suggestion carried with it the idea that the educational system could be in this way brought up to the most modern methods, and was therefore naturally repellent to Otto C. Schneider, the near educator, now president of the board of education. Schneider even went so far as to condemn the bill passed by the legislature which safeguards the schools from the extortions of the book trust. The novel textbook suggestion came from George Bolling, a publisher, who thought it clearly practical from the printer's standpoint. His plan is to have two sets of pamphlets, one to be left at home and the other to be used in school.

### \$1,200,000 Saving on Books

If this is done it is estimated that \$1,200,000 will be saved annually on the purchase of books. Under Bolling's plan pamphlets would be issued once a week to those in the lower grades and once a month to those in the higher grades, the texts to be prepared with the highest degree of teaching skill of which the Chicago teaching force is capable.

Schneider has a poor opinion of the teaching force, because it does not quite agree with his own personal ideas of school teaching. He has condemned teachers' councils, has fumed because he is not invited to the meetings of the district superintendents and acted altogether like a peevish little boy whose pet toy has been taken from him.

### DIES AFTER EATING A BEER GLASS ON A FREAK WAGER

New York, June 11.—A freak wager that ended fatally was brought to light when James Shea, a laborer, 35 years old, died at his home in Brooklyn, as the result of eating a beer glass February 10.

Since that time Shea suffered intensely as the broken glass penetrated his system and came out in different parts of his body. Doctors wanted to operate on him, but Shea would not allow them to do so, and he died yesterday.

## BASEBALL GAMES TODAY Results Yesterday—Standing of Clubs

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

Results Yesterday  
NATIONAL LEAGUE  
Chicago, 5; New York, 6.  
Other games postponed, rain.  
AMERICAN LEAGUE  
New York, 1; Detroit, 2.  
Other games postponed, rain.

Standing of the Clubs

NATIONAL LEAGUE	AMERICAN LEAGUE
Pittsburgh, 21; St. Louis, 20; Cincinnati, 19; Philadelphia, 18; Chicago, 17; Brooklyn, 16; Boston, 15; Washington, 14; Cleveland, 13; Detroit, 12; New York, 11.	St. Louis, 21; Detroit, 20; Cleveland, 19; Philadelphia, 18; Chicago, 17; Boston, 16; New York, 15; Washington, 14; Cincinnati, 13; Baltimore, 12; Philadelphia, 11.

## 'TRUST BUSTER' DEFENDS COURTS

(Continued from Page One)

servility or revolution will come. Therefore to the powers that be, let me say that some day you will appreciate the great service the men of union labor are rendering for peace.

**Judges Create Outlaws**

"We ask equality of rights, equality of opportunity, and equality before the law. Judges have taken unto themselves the power to issue writs that would make common outlaws of men active in the labor movement."

Referring to the legal profession Mr. Gompers said: "The most successful lawyers are those with their heads turned back farthest."

In bidding adieu the official said: "I will not say farewell to the people I love nor to the cause which has been my life. I will merely say, 'So long, good night!'"

Mr. Gompers was presented with a gold-headed cane by J. B. Colpoys on behalf of the Central Labor Union.

### Raise for Rural Carriers

Representative Staenerson (Minn.) has introduced a bill into the house providing for an increase in the compensation for the services of rural delivery carriers. Upon routes of twenty-four miles in length they shall be paid at the rate of \$37.50 annually per mile and \$18.75 annually per mile for each additional mile of the route over more than twenty-four.

## LIST OF 'DON'TS' FOR A SANE 4TH

- DON'T begin celebrating on July 4.
- DON'T explode a toy cannon, use or blank cartridge.
- DON'T set off fireworks other than firecrackers less than two inches in length and a quarter of an inch in diameter or torpedoes less than three-quarters of an inch in diameter.
- DON'T discharge fireworks in back yards or alleys.
- DON'T set off a firecracker of any description within two blocks of a hospital.

## PLAN TO SAVE ON TEXT BOOKS Suggestion Is Made That Monthly Pamphlets Be Issued as Substitutes

Unless the Chicago board of education takes action against the textbook trust at or before the last meeting in June the present contracts under which the book trust robs Chicago's school children will be continued for the next school year. The board rules so provide and to prevent the Busee trustees from handing the school children over to the book trust a motion will be made to suspend the rules and the Busee trustees will thus be played on record, if they attempt to delay the action on the text book matter.

### Bemedy Against Extortion

As a remedy against the extortion of the book trust, which recently rewarded Edwin G. Cooley the presidency of D. C. Heath and company, it was suggested at the meeting of the text book committee yesterday that the board either print its own textbooks in the form of pamphlets, edited by the teaching force, or that it let the printing of such pamphlets to some firm.

This suggestion carried with it the idea that the educational system could be in this way brought up to the most modern methods, and was therefore naturally repellent to Otto C. Schneider, the near educator, now president of the board of education. Schneider even went so far as to condemn the bill passed by the legislature which safeguards the schools from the extortions of the book trust. The novel textbook suggestion came from George Bolling, a publisher, who thought it clearly practical from the printer's standpoint. His plan is to have two sets of pamphlets, one to be left at home and the other to be used in school.

### \$1,200,000 Saving on Books

If this is done it is estimated that \$1,200,000 will be saved annually on the purchase of books. Under Bolling's plan pamphlets would be issued once a week to those in the lower grades and once a month to those in the higher grades, the texts to be prepared with the highest degree of teaching skill of which the Chicago teaching force is capable.

Schneider has a poor opinion of the teaching force, because it does not quite agree with his own personal ideas of school teaching. He has condemned teachers' councils, has fumed because he is not invited to the meetings of the district superintendents and acted altogether like a peevish little boy whose pet toy has been taken from him.

### DIES AFTER EATING A BEER GLASS ON A FREAK WAGER

New York, June 11.—A freak wager that ended fatally was brought to light when James Shea, a laborer, 35 years old, died at his home in Brooklyn, as the result of eating a beer glass February 10.

Since that time Shea suffered intensely as the broken glass penetrated his system and came out in different parts of his body. Doctors wanted to operate on him, but Shea would not allow them to do so, and he died yesterday.

## NEW ILLINOIS LOCALS FORMED

## Nine Get Charters; County and State Forces in an After-Election Rally

At the last regular meeting of the Illinois state executive committee of the Socialist party, which meets in Chicago once every month, charters were granted to nine new locals in the state. State Secretary Bentall reported that the month of May has been one of the best since the campaign last fall, and that the work of organization has been carried on steadily and energetically.

### Locals Applying for Charters

The following are the new locals which applied for a charter in May: Noble, 7 members; Eliza, 6; Olney, 19; Fairfield, 12; Mt. Vernon, 16; Dorrisville, 5; Muddy, 12; Sheldon, 8; Coal City, 5.

Organizer Maxwell organized four of these in the southern part of the state. He has also succeeded in getting a number of new locals started. Organizer Jacobs has also covered a big territory. J. S. Griffith organized two locals and is working among the miners to get them interested.

The state office is co-operating with the national committee in arranging for John Collins to do specific work among the unions throughout the state. He speaks at regular union meetings and puts in his time in the locals between the dates of the union meetings.

### 'The Next Step' a Winner

The first number of the monthly paper, "The Next Step," has been issued and sent out. The subscription list is now over 400 and is growing fast. The comments that have come in have been favorable and the undertaking promises to be very successful.

Sixty thousand leaflets have been sent out during the month of May, and have been distributed systematically. Many new towns have been organized for regular literature distribution. The committee discussed several phases of extension work and urged that all forces in Illinois be utilized in the prosecution of propaganda and organization.

### Increase in Cook County

As in the state the rally for Socialism is being carried on in Cook county with good results.

At the end of the month of May the Cook county branch of the Socialist party totaled about 700 members than it had in the month of May, 1907. The increase was general and about equally distributed through the various branches of the county.

All elections being over and with politics practically out of the way for a year, the next twelve months or so will be entirely devoted to organizing and increasing the membership of Cook county. Ward branches are making preparations for a year of intense activity in this direction.

### Fraenckel's Speaking Tour

County Secretary Fraenckel will begin next week on a speaking tour and will visit every ward branch in the county. In this work he will be assisted by several well known, able local speakers.

One of the improvements that have been made locally is an entirely new portable speakers' stand, which will replace the soap box and other similar arrangements which have been used at open air meetings. The new stands will be supplied from the office of the county secretary to all branches in the county.

In appearance the stands resemble a short step ladder with a shelf on top. They may be folded and carried about with very little difficulty. Speakers say that "it beats soap-boxing all to pieces."

## 3 DYING FROM LACK OF FOOD

New York, June 11.—The emaciated and almost lifeless form of a woman at the window of a tenement lodging in West Forty-seventh street caused a policeman to enter and he found a pitiful case of destitution and starvation. The woman was Mrs. Thomas Corbett, and she and her husband and her father, Jacob Kirchgasser, had been in the house without food since Saturday.

The father, almost a skeleton, was unconscious on the floor in one room, while Corbett, in another room, was too weak to help himself. The woman had struggled to the window in the hope of attracting help. She said that many months of illness on the part of her husband, due to his illness, and the physical disability of herself and her father, had reduced them to starvation. The last crust of bread was divided among them on Saturday and since then they had remained in the house growing steadily weaker and weaker.

The father was sent to a hospital, where it was said that he was likely to die, and a physician and nurse were called in to attend Corbett and his wife.

### BERLIN TO HAVE AMERICAN EXPOSITION NEXT YEAR

New York, June 11.—Announcement was made yesterday that an American exposition will be held at Berlin, Germany, in April, May and June of 1910. Prominent citizens and business men on both sides of the Atlantic will co-operate to make it a success.

The purpose of the exposition is to exhibit American fine arts and to offer to American industries an opportunity to exploit their products in Germany and on the continent.

The exposition is planned to stimulate cordial commercial relations between the German and American nations.

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

Patronize our advertisers.

## ERLANGER HOUSE EJECTS LEE SHUBERT AND FRIENDS

Atlantic City, N. J., June 11.—Considerable excitement was caused in the Apollo theater here last night when Lee Shubert, Lew Fields and Mrs. Fields were ordered from the theater. The trio had intended to witness the performance now playing at that house, but were ordered out first. It is said, by Florence Ziegfeld and subsequently by A. L. Erlanger. Upon their refusal to leave the house officer was called upon and a threat to use force made. Finally, after the curtain had been held down for ten minutes, the party left the theater.

Mr. Ziegfeld explained that the action was in retaliation for the refusal to allow him in a Shubert theater. Mr. Shubert threatens to bring suit for his ejection.

## ETTINGER BURIAL FOR TOMORROW

Funeral services for Charles N. Ettinger, the Socialist poet and writer, who committed suicide by jumping into the lake near Irving Park boulevard about two weeks ago, and whose body was found yesterday morning, will be held at Cochran's undertaking rooms, 179 West Ravenwood Park, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be at Rosehill cemetery.

The funeral was postponed a day until the arrival of his sister from Beaver Dam, Wis., and a son, Everett Ettinger, from Michigan. Rev. Frank Dyer, secretary of the Congregational Brotherhood, will officiate. The funeral will be private.

Ettinger passed his 60th birthday on January 31. He was a member of the Twenty-sixth ward branch of the Socialist party and had been a free contributor to various Socialist publications for forty years. His writings were always in defense of justice and humanity and were both in prose and poetry.

Though he had given repeated warnings of late to his son and daughter-in-law that he should be locked up in a sanitarium, because he said his mind was falling, his son says relatives did not wish to encourage him in the belief and tried to reason with him.

## ADVICE IS GIVEN GIRLS BY TWAIN

Baltimore, June 11.—Mark Twain was the star yesterday at the commencement exercises of St. Timothy's, a young women's school at Catonsville, a suburb of Baltimore. He was enthusiastically greeted.

Smiling, Mr. Clemens, with his peculiar drawl, gave the girls some advice.

"There is nothing for me to do but to tell you young ladies what not to do. There are three things that you should never do on any occasion:

- "First—Don't smoke; that is, not to excess. I am 73 and have always smoked during my 73 years to excess.
- "Second—Don't drink—that is, to excess."
- "Third—Don't marry—that is, to excess."

## Clearance Sale

Dollar Books at 25 Cents Each.

We have bought a lot of fine imported books on social science at less than cost. We might make a profit on them, but we prefer to close them out at once to those who are helping us build up the International Socialist Review. These books are all bound uniformly in handsome library style. Here are the titles. We have only a few copies of each. Now for the offer.

- Selections from the Works of Fourier, the great Utopian Socialist, with an Introduction by Charles Gide, translated by Julia Franklin.
- Trade Between the United Kingdom and the United States, by S. J. Chapman.
- John Ruskin's "House of Democracy and Social Reform in England During the French Revolution," by Charles Centre.
- Biography of English Politics, by C. H. Harvey.
- Public House Reform, by A. M. Cummins.
- Rates and Taxes as Affecting Agriculture, by J. S. Nicholson.
- The English Republic, by W. J. Linton.
- The Dilemma of the Great Britain, by Arnold White.
- Abortments and Small Holdings, by J. L. Green.
- The Village Problem, by G. F. Miller.
- Common Sense and Fustian in Old Age, by J. A. Spender.
- The Religion of Socialism, by E. Beifort Bax.
- The Ethics of Socialism, by E. Beifort Bax.
- Outlooks from the New Standpoint, by E. Beifort Bax.
- Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century, by H. M. Hyndman.
- (To this list we add three American

Revolutionary Essays, by Peter E. Barrowes.

When Things Were Doing, by C. A. Stone.

Thoughts of a Fool, by Evelyn Gladys.

We will send you by mail or express prepaid as many as you want of these dollar books for 25 cents each, provided you send in the same remittance one dollar for the International Socialist Review one year to a new name. If you are already a subscriber, and want to make sure of the books before they are gone, we will send you for the dollar a Review Post Card good at any time for a new yearly subscription. This offer will not appear again.

Address  
Charles H. Kerr & Company,  
153 Kinzie Street, Chicago.

## Central DRUG CO.

100 STATE STREET  
Chicago's Largest Drug Store  
Diagonally across from Marshall Field & Co.

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

Patronize our advertisers.

The Largest Clothing and Shoe Store on the West Side.

Open Saturday Night Till 10 o'Clock

**THE Continental CLOTHING HOUSE**

Open Sunday Till Noon

Corner Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues.

## Another Continental Bargain

A Big Suit Sale—classy garments for men of taste at a snappy reduction. The Continental has long been noted for its elegant Men's Suits—it has also become famous for remarkable value. In this suit sale the two stand out—exceptional quality—great value. You cannot afford to miss seeing these suits. If you do see them, you'll be sure to buy. If you buy, you are sure of satisfaction. Now is the time to please your pocket and your taste at the same time.

## Men's High Class Suits—\$18 and \$20 Values—Only... \$15

These suits are products of the country's best makers—elegantly tailored and elegant in appearance. All the latest fabrics and patterns are included. The most attractive styles of the season are shown. Do not fail to see this big Continental bargain.

### A Pair of Roller Skates Free With Every Child's Suit at \$3.50 and Over

You can save money on your children's clothes at the Continental. Our clothing for the young ones—is stylish and made to stand the rough and tumble wear and tear of childhood days. Bring your boys here for value and dress them handsomely for less money than elsewhere. We'll clothe them from head to foot at a saving.

**The Finest Assortment and the Best Bargains in Men's and Ladies' and Children's Shoes in Chicago.**

**Your House Wired At Cost, Two Years to Pay**

We offer to wire houses at cost, from cellar to attic, closets and porch included—with or without fixtures, as desired—at exact cost. You may pay a little monthly for two years, without interest. Call Randolph 1260.

**Commonwealth Edison Co.**  
139 Adams Street

Wm. D. Mc... Advertising Agency

**THOMAS J. MORGAN**  
NOTICE PHONE 11, P. 1217

**PATENTS**  
PHONE CENTRAL 6082

**Morgan & Rubinstein**  
LAWYERS  
79 DEARBORN STREET  
General Practice in All Courts

**Special Offer on SHEET MUSIC**

Under the Red Flag (March, Direct Action March), Battle of Dunville, General Bull, etc. (song), The Capitalist's Love Song, No Question Is Ever Settled, etc. (song); six elegant compositions for 75 cents postpaid, regular sheet music size, beautiful title pages. The matches contain a cut of the Socialist flag and a good photo of Debs. Any one for 10 cents or two for 15 cents. Send today. They are the best you ever heard.

**W.M. DE LEROY & SON, Music Publishers, SAN DIEGO, CAL.**

**Blood Poison**

No money required to commence treatment or a dollar need be paid until a cure is effected.

**My Specific Blood Cell Remedies Cure Infected Men**

**DR. REYNOLDS**

One of BLOOD OR GUAJAC Ounce of URINE  
Dr. Reynolds complete Laboratory examination, Physical, Chemical and Microscopical Urinalysis tells you facts every man should know in Chronic Skin and Genitourinary Diseases. Weak organs can only be made strong by filtering the Blood Stream. The Blood Stream is Life. I filter and purify it by my Blood Making and Blood Purifying Remedies. I examine, treat and prescribe for every patient personally. One treatment cures piles, Stomach and various veins.

24 Floor, 84 Adams St., Hours 8 to 8

**"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 "follow-up" of "Men and Mules."

Price per copy..... 10c  
\$ for..... 50c  
20 for..... \$ 1.00  
100 for..... \$ 4.00  
1,000 for..... \$30.00

ORDER NOW

**CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST,**  
180 Washington Street, Chicago.

**Bart.**

**CORRECT CLOTHES**  
READY TO WEAR  
FOR MEN WHO CARE  
2 SHOPS

117 MADISON 209 WABASH  
AT CLARK AT ADAMS

Send notices of your union meetings to the Daily Socialist.

**Speakers, Attention!**

This also applies to those who are desirous of becoming successful speakers.

"EFFECTIVE SPEAKING"  
By Arthur E. 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 \$1.65. Order from

**CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST,**  
180 Washington St., Chicago

**THE COMMON SENSE OF SOCIALISM**  
BY JOHN SPARGO

PRICE 25c

**CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST**  
180 W. WASHINGTON STREET, Chicago, Ill.



SHOWER HONORS ON THE WRIGHTS

Washington Agog Over the Gold Medal Presentation at White House

(From Yesterday's Last Edition.) Washington, D. C., June 11.—The achievement of man-flight, for which men have striven for more than 4,000 years, will be celebrated today. After receiving homage from the rulers of Europe, Wilbur and Orville Wright of Dayton, O., today will receive their first public recognition by their fellow countrymen.

Governors Laud Wrights

The event is intended to be one of national interest and to carry out this idea the Aero Club of America invited the leading newspapers throughout the country to print editorials today appropriate to the occasion. The governors of the various states have sent laudatory messages congratulating the Wrights on their success.

Likenesses on Medals

At its annual meeting last year the Aero Club of America, the pioneer aviation club in the United States, elected the Wrights to honorary membership and decided to award to each a gold medal. These were procured at a cost of \$2,300, obtained through the subscriptions of its members.

Wonder of Hemispheres

Some of the autograph letters to be presented to the aeronauts show a remarkable familiarity with the scientific methods of flight. Gov. Noel of Mississippi wrote: "In the solution of this problem of aerial navigation, two Americans—Wilbur and Orville Wright—have attained the largest success with the aeroplane.

Ohio Takes Special Pride

Gov. Harmon of Ohio, the home state of the Wrights, who is to take part in the ceremonies at Dayton June 17 and 18, asserts that the people of Ohio take a special pride in Wilbur and Orville Wright because they have shown, as many others have done, that Ohio can distinguish in other ways than the furnishing of men for public life in the state and nation.

Governor Discusses Problem

Gov. William of Kentucky sends greetings to the aviators and rejoices in their achievements in sailing the "ocean blue" of the air in a heavier-than-air machine, a problem so hard to work out that it took a century after man learned how to sail the water in a machine made of a substance heavier than water.

SENATE UPHOLDS ALDRICH AGAIN

Washington, June 11.—The "progressives" came into the senate today determined to continue the fight against the wool schedule, although all the votes taken recently demonstrated the ability of the committee on finance to maintain a majority of ten or twelve on all provisions it had recommended.

BIG MEETING OF SOCIALIST WOMEN ON FOR SUNDAY

The Socialist women of Chicago will start a city-wide agitation and propaganda next Sunday evening at a meeting in the rooms of the Young People's Socialist League, 150 Washington street. The women are agitating for the purpose of bringing the working women into the Socialist party.

Washington, June 11.—The "progressives" came into the senate today determined to continue the fight against the wool schedule, although all the votes taken recently demonstrated the ability of the committee on finance to maintain a majority of ten or twelve on all provisions it had recommended.

WILL MAKE EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF LOST EXPLORER

New York, June 11.—Announcement has been made by the Arctic Club of America that arrangements have been completed for an expedition to go to the relief of Dr. A. Cook, the explorer, who has been in the arctic region more than two years. Dr. Cook had planned to return home in September, 1908, but he has not been heard from since March, 1908. At that time he was forty miles north of Cape Thomas Hubbard on the polar sea.

AUTOS BARRED WITHIN LIMITS OF A TOWN IN GEORGIA

Rome, Ga., June 11.—The town of Seney, near here, has declared war on automobiles. At a meeting of the town council recently, after a spirited discussion, an ordinance was adopted prohibiting the use of automobiles within the town limits and the town marshal was authorized to arrest any one passing through Seney with such "engines of destruction." This is said to be the first town on record to bar automobiles.

DR. HALE DEAD AT AGE OF 87

Boston, Mass., June 11.—The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the United States senate, died at his home in Roxbury today. News of the death of Dr. Hale shocked Boston to an unusual degree because comparatively few knew that he was ill. A week ago he was present at a celebration in honor of the 50th birthday of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, his contemporary and many of the reform movements with which both had been identified for more than fifty years.

Noted Clergyman and Author Expires Suddenly at Home in Roxbury

Boston, Mass., June 11.—The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the United States senate, died at his home in Roxbury today. News of the death of Dr. Hale shocked Boston to an unusual degree because comparatively few knew that he was ill. A week ago he was present at a celebration in honor of the 50th birthday of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, his contemporary and many of the reform movements with which both had been identified for more than fifty years.

Was 87 Years Old

To his family it had been apparent for some time that Dr. Hale's health was failing. A few days ago heart weakness was noticed, and his condition became alarming. His great age—87 years—militated against him. Yesterday, however, he was up about his apartment in fact he had not been confined to his bed at any stage of his illness. He retired at the usual time last night, but his physician had noted evidences that led him to ward the immediate members of the family that the end was not far off. As the night passed Dr. Hale constantly became weaker, until the end came, about 3 o'clock this morning.

Of Revolutionary Stock

Edward Everett Hale, clergyman and author, was born in Boston, Mass., April 3, 1822. He was descended from revolutionary stock. Nathan Hale, the patriot, was his great-uncle. His father, Nathan Hale, was the proprietor of the Boston Advertiser. Young Hale entered school almost as soon as he could walk and was in the Boston Latin school at the age of 9. He was a member of the student body at Harvard when he was 13. Upon graduating from that institution in 1839 he became a teacher in the Latin school, where he continued for two years, devoting part of his spare time to the study of theology. At the same time he gave some attention to the work of his father's newspaper office, where he familiarized himself with the art of type setting and editorial work.

Became Preacher in 1842

Dr. Hale said afterward that the few months he devoted to the post of private secretary to his father, who at that time was making a study of the important work regarding the railroads and canals of Pennsylvania, proved his most valuable training. Dr. Hale was ordained to preach in 1842, and during the many years following he supplied many pulpits in various parts of the country. In 1846 he held a charge in Worcester, Mass., where he remained ten years, when he accepted a call to the South church of Boston, a unitarian, of which he has continued pastor up to his death.

His Literary Work

Among the literary achievements of Dr. Hale are the novel, "A Man Without a Country," "The Sunday School Gazette," "Ten Times One Are Ten," and "In His Name." In 1856 he became editor of the magazine, "Lend a Hand," and three years later was coeditor with Edwin D. Mead of the New England Magazine. In 1868 he undertook to rejuvenate the old Boston Commonwealth.

SENATE UPHOLDS ALDRICH AGAIN

Washington, June 11.—The "progressives" came into the senate today determined to continue the fight against the wool schedule, although all the votes taken recently demonstrated the ability of the committee on finance to maintain a majority of ten or twelve on all provisions it had recommended. Shortly after the senate met, a vote of 21 to 43 was cast against the contention of Mr. Dooliver that only the wool in yarn should be taxed, thus upholding the committee on finance.

Washington, June 11.—The "progressives" came into the senate today determined to continue the fight against the wool schedule, although all the votes taken recently demonstrated the ability of the committee on finance to maintain a majority of ten or twelve on all provisions it had recommended.

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN BY A. W. MANCE.

WE TAKE IT FOR GRANTED YOU ARE WITH US TO WIN

June 27 Set as Historic Date—A Little Effort from Each Will Make the Task Light for All—Special Appeal to Persons Receiving Paper by Carrier—Income from Picnic Should Solve Present Financial Obligations—Sustainers' Fund to Free the Management to Concentrate Efforts on Extending Circulation—Your Comrades Are Depending on You.

We take it for granted YOU are interested in maintaining the Chicago Daily Socialist and are willing to co-operate with your comrades in executing the plans that the best judgment of the management adopts. At present YOU are urged to co-operate along the following lines:

BEND EVERY ENERGY TO MAKE THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST BENEFIT PICNIC AT RIVERVIEW PARK JUNE 27 A SOCIAL AND FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

If you live in Chicago you can do this by pushing the sale of picnic tickets to your friends and urging them to be on the grounds June 27. We should be able to secure a thousand new subscribers that day.

Those of you who live outside of Chicago can participate in this effort by selling the seven tickets you have or will receive, which, if not used to attend the picnic, are each good for a ten day subscription to the Daily.

Nearly 20,000 of these letters have been sent out. The least anyone interested in the future of the paper can do is to sell those seven 15-cent tickets or send the dollar and the names of the seven persons you consider the most likely material for permanent subscribers.

Besides this an effort is now being made to secure monthly pledges to the amount of at least \$1,000 per month to a Sustainers' Fund to take care of the weekly deficit so we can concentrate our energies on the all important work of securing additional circulation, which alone will in the end wipe out the deficit. There is over \$500 of this amount pledged already.

There are thousands of readers of the Daily who receive it by carrier in the towns and cities within 100 miles of Chicago who are not on our list and will therefore receive no letter containing picnic tickets good for ten day subscriptions.

All readers of the Daily outside of Chicago who get their paper by carrier may select seven names and send them in with \$1, and they will receive the paper for ten days by mail. Where this is done all names of persons receiving the paper for ten days should be canvassed for a permanent subscription and the names turned over to the local carrier.

If you are so fortunate as to have a little ready cash to spare buy one of our refunding and improvement bonds for from \$10 to \$100. YOU SHOULD EACH DO SOMETHING no matter how little or much it may be.

MONTHLY PLEDGE

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

Name..... Address.....

HUSTLERS' BULLETIN BOARD

Nora E. Ferrell, Erie, Pa., sends in a ten-spot to help the Daily. She says she is afraid it will be the last she will be able to do to help the Daily for some time, and sincerely hopes that the paper will soon be sailing in a clear financial sea.

J. P. Anderson, Raneely, Minn., writes: "My subscription will expire June 11. Enclosed find \$1.50 to extend it. Please do not let me miss a single copy, as I have come to look for the Daily with as much interest as I do my meals."

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Williams, Denver, Colo., send us the following message: "Dear Comrades of the Daily: Enclosed please find \$3, for which please extend our subscription one year. Our time does not expire for several months yet, but we notice that our paper is in danger and our brave managers and writers hounded by the press and the workers, and our children will be oppressed more than ever before if we do not sustain the Socialist press. We wish we could do more, but cannot at the present, but urge every comrade and every lever of humanity and justice who reads the Daily to help in every possible way, no matter how small the amount they may be able to do."

Edward Dickinson, Tampa, Fla., writes: "I am sending three dollars to renew my subscription, though my time is not out yet. If the paper should go under I can afford to lose the \$3 better than I can afford to feel that I did not stand by my other comrades with my mite in the effort to save it. But I do not believe it will go under. I have every confidence that all will do a little and that will make the burden light for every one."

DeWitt Owen, Mineral Wells, Tex., sends in \$3, part of it to renew his own subscription and part for the subscription of a neighbor whom he has interested in Socialism, with a message to the staff to keep up their courage, as he is certain that enough comrades throughout the country will do the same as he has done to keep the paper going.

Florence S. Curtis, Waukegan, Ill., is so pleased with the paper that she has become a hustler to the extent of securing another subscriber and forwarding the dollar to pay for the same.

I. H. Thomas, Young America, Minn., writes: "Dear Comrade Mance: I am very poor and have to be miserly, but I enclose you one dollar for the picnic tickets you sent me, though I am afraid I can't sell them."

R. W. Gillespie, Glasgow, Mont., sends a dollar and a half and says: "Please accept my mite to assist the Daily in this crisis, and I am going to send you a diamond willow cane, and also a poem by one of our Montana Socialists." Now that is going some.

T. L. Penn, Bandana, Ky., writes: "I see I let my subscription expire. Enclosed you will find \$3. If possible send me the back numbers. I don't see how I could get along without the paper. I do not want to miss a single issue. I have not succeeded in getting any other subscribers here, as the capitalists seem to have the people blinded. I am with you until the battle is won or as long as I am permitted to live on this capitalist globe. I sincerely hope the people will soon get their eyes opened."

U. S. Collins, Turon, Kan., writes: "Chicago Daily Socialist: I got hold of a sample copy of your paper a few days ago. Enclosed find \$1, for which please extend my subscription one year."

Local Pittsburgh, Pa., reports that the steamer excursion on June 4, was the most successful that has yet been held, more than 800 persons were on board. The financial result was that has yet been held, more than 800 persons were on board. The financial result was that has yet been held, more than 800 persons were on board.

The Socialist of Clinton, Ind., have nominated a city ticket for the coming election. It is as follows: Mayor, Henry Walthers; Treasurer, R. H. Ober; Clerk, Jesse Freese; Constable, James F. Robinson; Lawrence Hallock; Second ward, Adam Singer; Third ward, David; Fourth ward, Thomas E. Jones. The latter candidate is an old veteran of the civil war.

All Socialist women in Cook county are urged to attend a meeting of the Women's Socialists at Lincoln Hall, 201 N. W. Chicago avenue, next Sunday, at 3 p. m. and 5 p. m. The lecture will be illustrated by stereograph views.

All Socialist women in Cook county are urged to attend a meeting of the Women's Socialists at Lincoln Hall, 201 N. W. Chicago avenue, next Sunday, at 3 p. m. and 5 p. m. The lecture will be illustrated by stereograph views.

All Socialist women in Cook county are urged to attend a meeting of the Women's Socialists at Lincoln Hall, 201 N. W. Chicago avenue, next Sunday, at 3 p. m. and 5 p. m. The lecture will be illustrated by stereograph views.

All Socialist women in Cook county are urged to attend a meeting of the Women's Socialists at Lincoln Hall, 201 N. W. Chicago avenue, next Sunday, at 3 p. m. and 5 p. m. The lecture will be illustrated by stereograph views.

All Socialist women in Cook county are urged to attend a meeting of the Women's Socialists at Lincoln Hall, 201 N. W. Chicago avenue, next Sunday, at 3 p. m. and 5 p. m. The lecture will be illustrated by stereograph views.

All Socialist women in Cook county are urged to attend a meeting of the Women's Socialists at Lincoln Hall, 201 N. W. Chicago avenue, next Sunday, at 3 p. m. and 5 p. m. The lecture will be illustrated by stereograph views.

All Socialist women in Cook county are urged to attend a meeting of the Women's Socialists at Lincoln Hall, 201 N. W. Chicago avenue, next Sunday, at 3 p. m. and 5 p. m. The lecture will be illustrated by stereograph views.

All Socialist women in Cook county are urged to attend a meeting of the Women's Socialists at Lincoln Hall, 201 N. W. Chicago avenue, next Sunday, at 3 p. m. and 5 p. m. The lecture will be illustrated by stereograph views.

THE RUPPERT COMMON SENSE



Is made on old-fashioned lines and has stood the test for many years. Will positively cure corns, bunions and other foot ills, and for both young and old men will prove a lasting good delight. Made in Vici kid and old French wax calf, polished like patent leather.

For the hot summer months, the above shoe can be obtained in Oxford and button, and remember that every pair of Ruppert Shoes is made and fitted by expert shoemakers.

My Number 1 Shop My Number 2 Shop My Number 3 Shop My Number 4 Shop My Number 5 Shop My Number 6 Shop My Number 7 Shop My Number 8 Shop My Number 9 Shop My Number 10 Shop

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

McVicker's Theater Building, Van Buren & La Salle Sts., Harrison and Clark Streets.

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 Publishers' League. Invite him to advertise. If you are an advertiser yourself telephone us your ad without delay. Phone number, Main 4498.

South Side

LAWYERS STEDMAN & SOELKE, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 14 La Salle St., Chicago.

CARL STROVER GENERAL LAW PRACTICE-PATENTS, 128 Washington St., Tel. 289 Main.

DAVID J. BENTALL, Attorney at Law, SUITE 414, 121 LA SALLE ST.

DR. PERCY L. CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH ROOM, 116 E. Randolph St., 276 S. Clark St., and CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH CLUB, 185 Dearborn St., bank floor Adams Express Bldg., bet'n W. Monroe and Adams.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS E. M. BLAINE & CO., HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS, N. E. Cor. Clark and Washington Sts.

MEATS AND GROCERIES FREDERICK MAINE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR, general practice, all courts, 901-904 Unity Building, 2 Dearborn st.

DR. PERCY L. CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH ROOM, 116 E. Randolph St., 276 S. Clark St., and CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH CLUB, 185 Dearborn St., bank floor Adams Express Bldg., bet'n W. Monroe and Adams.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS E. M. BLAINE & CO., HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS, N. E. Cor. Clark and Washington Sts.

MEATS AND GROCERIES FREDERICK MAINE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR, general practice, all courts, 901-904 Unity Building, 2 Dearborn st.

DR. PERCY L. CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH ROOM, 116 E. Randolph St., 276 S. Clark St., and CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH CLUB, 185 Dearborn St., bank floor Adams Express Bldg., bet'n W. Monroe and Adams.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS E. M. BLAINE & CO., HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS, N. E. Cor. Clark and Washington Sts.

MEATS AND GROCERIES FREDERICK MAINE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR, general practice, all courts, 901-904 Unity Building, 2 Dearborn st.

DR. PERCY L. CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH ROOM, 116 E. Randolph St., 276 S. Clark St., and CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH CLUB, 185 Dearborn St., bank floor Adams Express Bldg., bet'n W. Monroe and Adams.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS E. M. BLAINE & CO., HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS, N. E. Cor. Clark and Washington Sts.

MEATS AND GROCERIES FREDERICK MAINE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR, general practice, all courts, 901-904 Unity Building, 2 Dearborn st.

DR. PERCY L. CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH ROOM, 116 E. Randolph St., 276 S. Clark St., and CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH CLUB, 185 Dearborn St., bank floor Adams Express Bldg., bet'n W. Monroe and Adams.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS E. M. BLAINE & CO., HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS, N. E. Cor. Clark and Washington Sts.

MEATS AND GROCERIES FREDERICK MAINE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR, general practice, all courts, 901-904 Unity Building, 2 Dearborn st.

DR. PERCY L. CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH ROOM, 116 E. Randolph St., 276 S. Clark St., and CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH CLUB, 185 Dearborn St., bank floor Adams Express Bldg., bet'n W. Monroe and Adams.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS E. M. BLAINE & CO., HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS, N. E. Cor. Clark and Washington Sts.

MEATS AND GROCERIES FREDERICK MAINE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR, general practice, all courts, 901-904 Unity Building, 2 Dearborn st.

DR. PERCY L. CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH ROOM, 116 E. Randolph St., 276 S. Clark St., and CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH CLUB, 185 Dearborn St., bank floor Adams Express Bldg., bet'n W. Monroe and Adams.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS E. M. BLAINE & CO., HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS, N. E. Cor. Clark and Washington Sts.

MEATS AND GROCERIES FREDERICK MAINE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR, general practice, all courts, 901-904 Unity Building, 2 Dearborn st.

DR. PERCY L. CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH ROOM, 116 E. Randolph St., 276 S. Clark St., and CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH CLUB, 185 Dearborn St., bank floor Adams Express Bldg., bet'n W. Monroe and Adams.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS E. M. BLAINE & CO., HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS, N. E. Cor. Clark and Washington Sts.

MEATS AND GROCERIES FREDERICK MAINE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR, general practice, all courts, 901-904 Unity Building, 2 Dearborn st.

DR. PERCY L. CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH ROOM, 116 E. Randolph St., 276 S. Clark St., and CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH CLUB, 185 Dearborn St., bank floor Adams Express Bldg., bet'n W. Monroe and Adams.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS E. M. BLAINE & CO., HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS, N. E. Cor. Clark and Washington Sts.

MEATS AND GROCERIES FREDERICK MAINE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR, general practice, all courts, 901-904 Unity Building, 2 Dearborn st.

DR. PERCY L. CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH ROOM, 116 E. Randolph St., 276 S. Clark St., and CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH CLUB, 185 Dearborn St., bank floor Adams Express Bldg., bet'n W. Monroe and Adams.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS E. M. BLAINE & CO., HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS, N. E. Cor. Clark and Washington Sts.

MEATS AND GROCERIES FREDERICK MAINE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR, general practice, all courts, 901-904 Unity Building, 2 Dearborn st.

West Side

BOOTS AND SHOES NELSON BROS., 725 W. NORTH AVENUE.

MEATS AND GROCERIES QJAM BROS. GROCERY AND MARKET, Always complete, quality best, prices right, courteous treatment, 778 W. North av.

DR. PERCY L. CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH ROOM, 116 E. Randolph St., 276 S. Clark St., and CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH CLUB, 185 Dearborn St., bank floor Adams Express Bldg., bet'n W. Monroe and Adams.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS E. M. BLAINE & CO., HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS, N. E. Cor. Clark and Washington Sts.

MEATS AND GROCERIES FREDERICK MAINE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR, general practice, all courts, 901-904 Unity Building, 2 Dearborn st.

DR. PERCY L. CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH ROOM, 116 E. Randolph St., 276 S. Clark St., and CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH CLUB, 185 Dearborn St., bank floor Adams Express Bldg., bet'n W. Monroe and Adams.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS E. M. BLAINE & CO., HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS, N. E. Cor. Clark and Washington Sts.

MEATS AND GROCERIES FREDERICK MAINE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR, general practice, all courts, 901-904 Unity Building, 2 Dearborn st.

DR. PERCY L. CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH ROOM, 116 E. Randolph St., 276 S. Clark St., and CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH CLUB, 185 Dearborn St., bank floor Adams Express Bldg., bet'n W. Monroe and Adams.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS E. M. BLAINE & CO., HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS, N. E. Cor. Clark and Washington Sts.

MEATS AND GROCERIES FREDERICK MAINE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR, general practice, all courts, 901-904 Unity Building, 2 Dearborn st.

DR. PERCY L. CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH ROOM, 116 E. Randolph St., 276 S. Clark St., and CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH CLUB, 185 Dearborn St., bank floor Adams Express Bldg., bet'n W. Monroe and Adams.



DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

ACTORS AS WAGE SLAVES

BY VERNE E. SHERIDAN.

It seems to me that all the other working folks have told their wrongs and grievances, so I think I'll tell mine, just to show that life on the stage isn't always as nice as it looks across the footlights, and to what mean things managers will stoop when they find themselves in a corner.

I recently worked for a man against whom I was warned "I left New York. A man in this business, and one in a position to know, said to me when I left: "Now, Miss Sheridan, good luck. I know you'll make good," and Mr. — is a nice man, but—make him come out with the money."

Well, I went, opened as per contract, and got my money although we were playing to losing business almost all the time.

Several of the men came to me after a little while and said they were not getting their money, just enough each week to pay their hotel bills, and sometimes not that, in several places they had to "stand off" the hotel proprietors, etc. I told them not to stand for it. I said: "You are working for your money, and working hard; he has no right to withhold your salary."

But somehow they lacked the courage to stand up for their rights. All the while, however, I made up my mind to raise an awful howl the minute he held back any of my salary.

And I did. When a certain payday my envelope contained all but ten dollars of my salary, with a little slip "Will give you the rest Sunday" (we were paid on Thursday) I spoke to his highness, the manager, and said I would not stand for it; of course, he told me a long, nicely worded tale of woe, and I thought I'd give him a week's chance. I did, and next salary day I got no money at all. I protested, and asked him if he didn't have money to pay us why he didn't close?

"Must we work for nothing for you," I said, "just because you feel that you want to be a manager? Why don't you look for a job as a piano player or a bootblack somewhere, instead of dragging us through the wilds of Canada without carfare to get back home?"

He showed me then a contract he had for sixteen weeks in the state of Pennsylvania, to begin on Memorial Day, on a guarantee, which means that he is to get a stipulated amount each week, whether the house receipts amount to that much or not.

This was three weeks or more before Memorial Day and I told him we could all die and be buried and resurrected in that time.

I told him the only sensible thing for him to do would be to close, and open again on Memorial Day. No more was said then and I decided on Saturday night to refuse to go on the stage until I got my money, but he evidently knew something was "in the air" for he called a meeting of the entire company on Saturday morning, to talk things over.

He came and we talked, and unanimously decided to close that night, although the manager begged us to go on to the next town, and almost cried a couple of times.

None of us knew then that the little coward had already cancelled the next town on Wednesday of that week, and that our advance man was already on his way home, while we were "talking it over."

What he meant by such action I cannot even guess at.

When he saw we were firm in our intention to close that night he asked us all to promise to give him our word

of honor we would join him in Washington, Pa., where we were to open, a week before the 50th of May for rehearsal, and we all promised, all gave our word of honor we would come, for we all wanted work, and also to get the money he already owed us.

Then we found that all the money which had come into the house that week had to be paid to the manager "in the town" we just left, as he had "freed" us from there to this place. Saturday night's receipts, after the house percentage was taken, would be divided evenly among all.

But somehow after the performance that night the house manager found some means of holding onto the money until he had telephoned to Mr. Small in Toronto, who is the manager of the circuit houses we were playing.

Now, just imagine, they could not get Mr. Small until Sunday at 10:30 p. m. Can you see through it? If not, I'll explain. Our dapper little manager arranged to have the house manager keep this money thinking that some of us would get hired waiting and would leave town without the few dollars that were coming to us. And the "rust" worked beautifully, for a number did leave and by Sunday night there were only a few left.

At 11 p. m. the money came, was divided, and each one of us was to get \$4.00. One of the men who went to our manager's hotel to get the money for us girls saw several envelopes lying on his bed with the names of the absent members written on them. He had divided the money received equally amongst all the members, laid the absent one's envelopes on the bed for those who came there to see and never sent them their envelopes at all, but put it into his own pocket and laughed at us all for being so easily duped.

I'm positive in making this assertion, for I made inquiries, wrote to those who had left town and found they never got the money at all.

Had I been there and seen those envelopes (Bostonese for "a hot row")? Well, we all got out of town somehow, and waited for the call to rehearsal, which, of course, never came. And I, having had several offers of positions since, refused to accept them because I had given my word of honor to go with him. Isn't it awful? And I suppose it is just so with the other folks they probably had offers of positions too and refused, thinking to open again with Mr. — and have work all the summer, and get our "back salary."

But alas! Alack! The dream is over, if he ever gets the fifty dollars he owes me he can hire a brass band with it to play a couple waltzes for him. I'm still alive, my hair has not turned gray and what's more to the point my shoes are good. "I can walk if I ain't got no carfare."

Of course, we all know the poor actor, male and female, has no redress and so I've been thinking seriously of taking out my own company, not on the proverbial shoe string, but on a spool of yarn (s); it is not so coarse, besides being longer it will stretch farther.

If this has been dry reading, let me add a little story, a true story, about a manager who was not paying salaries, but gave his people their money in dimes and quarters (occasionally).

The leading man asked him for fifteen cents. "What do you want it for?" he asked. "Well," said the actor sheepishly, "I want some cigarettes, and a package of chocolate. I'm very fond of chocolate." The manager put his hand to his pocket, pulled out five cents, handed it to the leading man, and said: "Here is your nickel for the cigarettes, but don't eat the chocolate; it rots your teeth."

Rotor: Don't want anything that the other fellow does not want to give you; be humble, submissive, learn to do without things; you're only a poor workman—heaven! you can't stand prosperity.

That is only for the trust magnate. Work your fourteen hours a day, and if you get your wages, how low in humbleness and gratitude, and if you don't get it, do as an acquaintance of mine in Brooklyn does; he is extremely religious (and incidentally very lazy), and when his wife scolds him for not looking for work he waits until she's all through then he says devoutly: "Well, praise the Lord, anyhow!"

VERNE E. SHERIDAN

had to "stand off" the hotel proprietors, etc. I told them not to stand for it. I said: "You are working for your money, and working hard; he has no right to withhold your salary."

But somehow they lacked the courage to stand up for their rights. All the while, however, I made up my mind to raise an awful howl the minute he held back any of my salary.

And I did. When a certain payday my envelope contained all but ten dollars of my salary, with a little slip "Will give you the rest Sunday" (we were paid on Thursday) I spoke to his highness, the manager, and said I would not stand for it; of course, he told me a long, nicely worded tale of woe, and I thought I'd give him a week's chance. I did, and next salary day I got no money at all. I protested, and asked him if he didn't have money to pay us why he didn't close?

"Must we work for nothing for you," I said, "just because you feel that you want to be a manager? Why don't you look for a job as a piano player or a bootblack somewhere, instead of dragging us through the wilds of Canada without carfare to get back home?"

He showed me then a contract he had for sixteen weeks in the state of Pennsylvania, to begin on Memorial Day, on a guarantee, which means that he is to get a stipulated amount each week, whether the house receipts amount to that much or not.

This was three weeks or more before Memorial Day and I told him we could all die and be buried and resurrected in that time.

I told him the only sensible thing for him to do would be to close, and open again on Memorial Day. No more was said then and I decided on Saturday night to refuse to go on the stage until I got my money, but he evidently knew something was "in the air" for he called a meeting of the entire company on Saturday morning, to talk things over.

He came and we talked, and unanimously decided to close that night, although the manager begged us to go on to the next town, and almost cried a couple of times.

None of us knew then that the little coward had already cancelled the next town on Wednesday of that week, and that our advance man was already on his way home, while we were "talking it over."

What he meant by such action I cannot even guess at.

When he saw we were firm in our intention to close that night he asked us all to promise to give him our word

of honor we would join him in Washington, Pa., where we were to open, a week before the 50th of May for rehearsal, and we all promised, all gave our word of honor we would come, for we all wanted work, and also to get the money he already owed us.

Then we found that all the money which had come into the house that week had to be paid to the manager "in the town" we just left, as he had "freed" us from there to this place. Saturday night's receipts, after the house percentage was taken, would be divided evenly among all.

But somehow after the performance that night the house manager found some means of holding onto the money until he had telephoned to Mr. Small in Toronto, who is the manager of the circuit houses we were playing.

Now, just imagine, they could not get Mr. Small until Sunday at 10:30 p. m. Can you see through it? If not, I'll explain. Our dapper little manager arranged to have the house manager keep this money thinking that some of us would get hired waiting and would leave town without the few dollars that were coming to us. And the "rust" worked beautifully, for a number did leave and by Sunday night there were only a few left.

At 11 p. m. the money came, was divided, and each one of us was to get \$4.00. One of the men who went to our manager's hotel to get the money for us girls saw several envelopes lying on his bed with the names of the absent members written on them. He had divided the money received equally amongst all the members, laid the absent one's envelopes on the bed for those who came there to see and never sent them their envelopes at all, but put it into his own pocket and laughed at us all for being so easily duped.

I'm positive in making this assertion, for I made inquiries, wrote to those who had left town and found they never got the money at all.

Had I been there and seen those envelopes (Bostonese for "a hot row")? Well, we all got out of town somehow, and waited for the call to rehearsal, which, of course, never came. And I, having had several offers of positions since, refused to accept them because I had given my word of honor to go with him. Isn't it awful? And I suppose it is just so with the other folks they probably had offers of positions too and refused, thinking to open again with Mr. — and have work all the summer, and get our "back salary."

But alas! Alack! The dream is over, if he ever gets the fifty dollars he owes me he can hire a brass band with it to play a couple waltzes for him. I'm still alive, my hair has not turned gray and what's more to the point my shoes are good. "I can walk if I ain't got no carfare."

Of course, we all know the poor actor, male and female, has no redress and so I've been thinking seriously of taking out my own company, not on the proverbial shoe string, but on a spool of yarn (s); it is not so coarse, besides being longer it will stretch farther.

If this has been dry reading, let me add a little story, a true story, about a manager who was not paying salaries, but gave his people their money in dimes and quarters (occasionally).

The leading man asked him for fifteen cents. "What do you want it for?" he asked. "Well," said the actor sheepishly, "I want some cigarettes, and a package of chocolate. I'm very fond of chocolate." The manager put his hand to his pocket, pulled out five cents, handed it to the leading man, and said: "Here is your nickel for the cigarettes, but don't eat the chocolate; it rots your teeth."

Rotor: Don't want anything that the other fellow does not want to give you; be humble, submissive, learn to do without things; you're only a poor workman—heaven! you can't stand prosperity.

That is only for the trust magnate. Work your fourteen hours a day, and if you get your wages, how low in humbleness and gratitude, and if you don't get it, do as an acquaintance of mine in Brooklyn does; he is extremely religious (and incidentally very lazy), and when his wife scolds him for not looking for work he waits until she's all through then he says devoutly: "Well, praise the Lord, anyhow!"

VERNE E. SHERIDAN

had to "stand off" the hotel proprietors, etc. I told them not to stand for it. I said: "You are working for your money, and working hard; he has no right to withhold your salary."

But somehow they lacked the courage to stand up for their rights. All the while, however, I made up my mind to raise an awful howl the minute he held back any of my salary.

And I did. When a certain payday my envelope contained all but ten dollars of my salary, with a little slip "Will give you the rest Sunday" (we were paid on Thursday) I spoke to his highness, the manager, and said I would not stand for it; of course, he told me a long, nicely worded tale of woe, and I thought I'd give him a week's chance. I did, and next salary day I got no money at all. I protested, and asked him if he didn't have money to pay us why he didn't close?

"Must we work for nothing for you," I said, "just because you feel that you want to be a manager? Why don't you look for a job as a piano player or a bootblack somewhere, instead of dragging us through the wilds of Canada without carfare to get back home?"

He showed me then a contract he had for sixteen weeks in the state of Pennsylvania, to begin on Memorial Day, on a guarantee, which means that he is to get a stipulated amount each week, whether the house receipts amount to that much or not.

This was three weeks or more before Memorial Day and I told him we could all die and be buried and resurrected in that time.

I told him the only sensible thing for him to do would be to close, and open again on Memorial Day. No more was said then and I decided on Saturday night to refuse to go on the stage until I got my money, but he evidently knew something was "in the air" for he called a meeting of the entire company on Saturday morning, to talk things over.

He came and we talked, and unanimously decided to close that night, although the manager begged us to go on to the next town, and almost cried a couple of times.

None of us knew then that the little coward had already cancelled the next town on Wednesday of that week, and that our advance man was already on his way home, while we were "talking it over."

What he meant by such action I cannot even guess at.

When he saw we were firm in our intention to close that night he asked us all to promise to give him our word

of honor we would join him in Washington, Pa., where we were to open, a week before the 50th of May for rehearsal, and we all promised, all gave our word of honor we would come, for we all wanted work, and also to get the money he already owed us.

Then we found that all the money which had come into the house that week had to be paid to the manager "in the town" we just left, as he had "freed" us from there to this place. Saturday night's receipts, after the house percentage was taken, would be divided evenly among all.

But somehow after the performance that night the house manager found some means of holding onto the money until he had telephoned to Mr. Small in Toronto, who is the manager of the circuit houses we were playing.

Now, just imagine, they could not get Mr. Small until Sunday at 10:30 p. m. Can you see through it? If not, I'll explain. Our dapper little manager arranged to have the house manager keep this money thinking that some of us would get hired waiting and would leave town without the few dollars that were coming to us. And the "rust" worked beautifully, for a number did leave and by Sunday night there were only a few left.

At 11 p. m. the money came, was divided, and each one of us was to get \$4.00. One of the men who went to our manager's hotel to get the money for us girls saw several envelopes lying on his bed with the names of the absent members written on them. He had divided the money received equally amongst all the members, laid the absent one's envelopes on the bed for those who came there to see and never sent them their envelopes at all, but put it into his own pocket and laughed at us all for being so easily duped.

I'm positive in making this assertion, for I made inquiries, wrote to those who had left town and found they never got the money at all.

Had I been there and seen those envelopes (Bostonese for "a hot row")? Well, we all got out of town somehow, and waited for the call to rehearsal, which, of course, never came. And I, having had several offers of positions since, refused to accept them because I had given my word of honor to go with him. Isn't it awful? And I suppose it is just so with the other folks they probably had offers of positions too and refused, thinking to open again with Mr. — and have work all the summer, and get our "back salary."

But alas! Alack! The dream is over, if he ever gets the fifty dollars he owes me he can hire a brass band with it to play a couple waltzes for him. I'm still alive, my hair has not turned gray and what's more to the point my shoes are good. "I can walk if I ain't got no carfare."

Of course, we all know the poor actor, male and female, has no redress and so I've been thinking seriously of taking out my own company, not on the proverbial shoe string, but on a spool of yarn (s); it is not so coarse, besides being longer it will stretch farther.

If this has been dry reading, let me add a little story, a true story, about a manager who was not paying salaries, but gave his people their money in dimes and quarters (occasionally).

The leading man asked him for fifteen cents. "What do you want it for?" he asked. "Well," said the actor sheepishly, "I want some cigarettes, and a package of chocolate. I'm very fond of chocolate." The manager put his hand to his pocket, pulled out five cents, handed it to the leading man, and said: "Here is your nickel for the cigarettes, but don't eat the chocolate; it rots your teeth."

Rotor: Don't want anything that the other fellow does not want to give you; be humble, submissive, learn to do without things; you're only a poor workman—heaven! you can't stand prosperity.

That is only for the trust magnate. Work your fourteen hours a day, and if you get your wages, how low in humbleness and gratitude, and if you don't get it, do as an acquaintance of mine in Brooklyn does; he is extremely religious (and incidentally very lazy), and when his wife scolds him for not looking for work he waits until she's all through then he says devoutly: "Well, praise the Lord, anyhow!"

VERNE E. SHERIDAN

had to "stand off" the hotel proprietors, etc. I told them not to stand for it. I said: "You are working for your money, and working hard; he has no right to withhold your salary."

But somehow they lacked the courage to stand up for their rights. All the while, however, I made up my mind to raise an awful howl the minute he held back any of my salary.

And I did. When a certain payday my envelope contained all but ten dollars of my salary, with a little slip "Will give you the rest Sunday" (we were paid on Thursday) I spoke to his highness, the manager, and said I would not stand for it; of course, he told me a long, nicely worded tale of woe, and I thought I'd give him a week's chance. I did, and next salary day I got no money at all. I protested, and asked him if he didn't have money to pay us why he didn't close?

"Must we work for nothing for you," I said, "just because you feel that you want to be a manager? Why don't you look for a job as a piano player or a bootblack somewhere, instead of dragging us through the wilds of Canada without carfare to get back home?"

He showed me then a contract he had for sixteen weeks in the state of Pennsylvania, to begin on Memorial Day, on a guarantee, which means that he is to get a stipulated amount each week, whether the house receipts amount to that much or not.

This was three weeks or more before Memorial Day and I told him we could all die and be buried and resurrected in that time.

I told him the only sensible thing for him to do would be to close, and open again on Memorial Day. No more was said then and I decided on Saturday night to refuse to go on the stage until I got my money, but he evidently knew something was "in the air" for he called a meeting of the entire company on Saturday morning, to talk things over.

He came and we talked, and unanimously decided to close that night, although the manager begged us to go on to the next town, and almost cried a couple of times.

None of us knew then that the little coward had already cancelled the next town on Wednesday of that week, and that our advance man was already on his way home, while we were "talking it over."

What he meant by such action I cannot even guess at.

When he saw we were firm in our intention to close that night he asked us all to promise to give him our word

of honor we would join him in Washington, Pa., where we were to open, a week before the 50th of May for rehearsal, and we all promised, all gave our word of honor we would come, for we all wanted work, and also to get the money he already owed us.

Then we found that all the money which had come into the house that week had to be paid to the manager "in the town" we just left, as he had "freed" us from there to this place. Saturday night's receipts, after the house percentage was taken, would be divided evenly among all.

But somehow after the performance that night the house manager found some means of holding onto the money until he had telephoned to Mr. Small in Toronto, who is the manager of the circuit houses we were playing.

Now, just imagine, they could not get Mr. Small until Sunday at 10:30 p. m. Can you see through it? If not, I'll explain. Our dapper little manager arranged to have the house manager keep this money thinking that some of us would get hired waiting and would leave town without the few dollars that were coming to us. And the "rust" worked beautifully, for a number did leave and by Sunday night there were only a few left.

At 11 p. m. the money came, was divided, and each one of us was to get \$4.00. One of the men who went to our manager's hotel to get the money for us girls saw several envelopes lying on his bed with the names of the absent members written on them. He had divided the money received equally amongst all the members, laid the absent one's envelopes on the bed for those who came there to see and never sent them their envelopes at all, but put it into his own pocket and laughed at us all for being so easily duped.

I'm positive in making this assertion, for I made inquiries, wrote to those who had left town and found they never got the money at all.

Had I been there and seen those envelopes (Bostonese for "a hot row")? Well, we all got out of town somehow, and waited for the call to rehearsal, which, of course, never came. And I, having had several offers of positions since, refused to accept them because I had given my word of honor to go with him. Isn't it awful? And I suppose it is just so with the other folks they probably had offers of positions too and refused, thinking to open again with Mr. — and have work all the summer, and get our "back salary."

But alas! Alack! The dream is over, if he ever gets the fifty dollars he owes me he can hire a brass band with it to play a couple waltzes for him. I'm still alive, my hair has not turned gray and what's more to the point my shoes are good. "I can walk if I ain't got no carfare."

Of course, we all know the poor actor, male and female, has no redress and so I've been thinking seriously of taking out my own company, not on the proverbial shoe string, but on a spool of yarn (s); it is not so coarse, besides being longer it will stretch farther.

If this has been dry reading, let me add a little story, a true story, about a manager who was not paying salaries, but gave his people their money in dimes and quarters (occasionally).

The leading man asked him for fifteen cents. "What do you want it for?" he asked. "Well," said the actor sheepishly, "I want some cigarettes, and a package of chocolate. I'm very fond of chocolate." The manager put his hand to his pocket, pulled out five cents, handed it to the leading man, and said: "Here is your nickel for the cigarettes, but don't eat the chocolate; it rots your teeth."

Rotor: Don't want anything that the other fellow does not want to give you; be humble, submissive, learn to do without things; you're only a poor workman—heaven! you can't stand prosperity.

That is only for the trust magnate. Work your fourteen hours a day, and if you get your wages, how low in humbleness and gratitude, and if you don't get it, do as an acquaintance of mine in Brooklyn does; he is extremely religious (and incidentally very lazy), and when his wife scolds him for not looking for work he waits until she's all through then he says devoutly: "Well, praise the Lord, anyhow!"

VERNE E. SHERIDAN

had to "stand off" the hotel proprietors, etc. I told them not to stand for it. I said: "You are working for your money, and working hard; he has no right to withhold your salary."

But somehow they lacked the courage to stand up for their rights. All the while, however, I made up my mind to raise an awful howl the minute he held back any of my salary.

And I did. When a certain payday my envelope contained all but ten dollars of my salary, with a little slip "Will give you the rest Sunday" (we were paid on Thursday) I spoke to his highness, the manager, and said I would not stand for it; of course, he told me a long, nicely worded tale of woe, and I thought I'd give him a week's chance. I did, and next salary day I got no money at all. I protested, and asked him if he didn't have money to pay us why he didn't close?

"Must we work for nothing for you," I said, "just because you feel that you want to be a manager? Why don't you look for a job as a piano player or a bootblack somewhere, instead of dragging us through the wilds of Canada without carfare to get back home?"

He showed me then a contract he had for sixteen weeks in the state of Pennsylvania, to begin on Memorial Day, on a guarantee, which means that he is to get a stipulated amount each week, whether the house receipts amount to that much or not.

This was three weeks or more before Memorial Day and I told him we could all die and be buried and resurrected in that time.

I told him the only sensible thing for him to do would be to close, and open again on Memorial Day. No more was said then and I decided on Saturday night to refuse to go on the stage until I got my money, but he evidently knew something was "in the air" for he called a meeting of the entire company on Saturday morning, to talk things over.

He came and we talked, and unanimously decided to close that night, although the manager begged us to go on to the next town, and almost cried a couple of times.

None of us knew then that the little coward had already cancelled the next town on Wednesday of that week, and that our advance man was already on his way home, while we were "talking it over."

What he meant by such action I cannot even guess at.

When he saw we were firm in our intention to close that night he asked us all to promise to give him our word

of honor we would join him in Washington, Pa., where we were to open, a week before the 50th of May for rehearsal, and we all promised, all gave our word of honor we would come, for we all wanted work, and also to get the money he already owed us.

Then we found that all the money which had come into the house that week had to be paid to the manager "in the town" we just left, as he had "freed" us from there to this place. Saturday night's receipts, after the house percentage was taken, would be divided evenly among all.

But somehow after the performance that night the house manager found some means of holding onto the money until he had telephoned to Mr. Small in Toronto, who is the manager of the circuit houses we were playing.

Now, just imagine, they could not get Mr. Small until Sunday at 10:30 p. m. Can you see through it? If not, I'll explain. Our dapper little manager arranged to have the house manager keep this money thinking that some of us would get hired waiting and would leave town without the few dollars that were coming to us. And the "rust" worked beautifully, for a number did leave and by Sunday night there were only a few left.

At 11 p. m. the money came, was divided, and each one of us was to get \$4.00. One of the men who went to our manager's hotel to get the money for us girls saw several envelopes lying on his bed with the names of the absent members written on them. He had divided the money received equally amongst all the members, laid the absent one's envelopes on the bed for those who came there to see and never sent them their envelopes at all, but put it into his own pocket and laughed at us all for being so easily duped.

I'm positive in making this assertion, for I made inquiries, wrote to those who had left town and found they never got the money at all.

Had I been there and seen those envelopes (Bostonese for "a hot row")? Well, we all got out of town somehow, and waited for the call to rehearsal, which, of course, never came. And I, having had several offers of positions since, refused to accept them because I had given my word of honor to go with him. Isn't it awful? And I suppose it is just so with the other folks they probably had offers of positions too and refused, thinking to open again with Mr. — and have work all the summer, and get our "back salary."

But alas! Alack! The dream is over, if he ever gets the fifty dollars he owes me he can hire a brass band with it to play a couple waltzes for him. I'm still alive, my hair has not turned gray and what's more to the point my shoes are good. "I can walk if I ain't got no carfare."

Of course, we all know the poor actor, male and female, has no redress and so I've been thinking seriously of taking out my own company, not on the proverbial shoe string, but on a spool of yarn (s); it is not so coarse, besides being longer it will stretch farther.

If this has been dry reading, let me add a little story, a true story, about a manager who was not paying salaries, but gave his people their money in dimes and quarters (occasionally).

The leading man asked him for fifteen cents. "What do you want it for?" he asked. "Well," said the actor sheepishly, "I want some cigarettes, and a package of chocolate. I'm very fond of chocolate." The manager put his hand to his pocket, pulled out five cents, handed it to the leading man, and said: "Here is your nickel for the cigarettes, but don't eat the chocolate; it rots your teeth."

Rotor: Don't want anything that the other fellow does not want to give you; be humble, submissive, learn to do without things; you're only a poor workman—heaven! you can't stand prosperity.

That is only for the trust magnate. Work your fourteen hours a day, and if you get your wages, how low in humbleness and gratitude, and if you don't get it, do as an acquaintance of mine in Brooklyn does; he is extremely religious (and incidentally very lazy), and when his wife scolds him for not looking for work he waits until she's all through then he says devoutly: "Well, praise the Lord, anyhow!"

VERNE E. SHERIDAN

had to "stand off" the hotel proprietors, etc. I told them not to stand for it. I said: "You are working for your money, and working hard; he has no right to withhold your salary."

But somehow they lacked the courage to stand up for their rights. All the while, however, I made up my mind to raise an awful howl the minute he held back any of my salary.

And I did



THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 21, 1896, at P. O., Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879. Issued by the Workers' Publishing Society, 138-142 Washington st., Chicago, Ill. Business Telephone, Main 4483. Editorial Telephone, Main 2209.

The Importance of Theory

Socialists sometimes grow impatient of theory. It has a loud revolutionary sound to cry out against "philosophers," and to say that all that is necessary is to arouse the workers to action.

Such talk is wholly logical on the part of the defenders of capitalism. They have always proceeded on that principle. All they wanted was to keep the workers aroused, without knowing what they were aroused about.

The distinguishing characteristic of the Socialist movement is that it brings a theory of action to the blind movements of an oppressed class.

A theory is only an explanation. The progress of science is only the evolution of new theories. The progress of humanity has been little more. There was a time when men used their energies blindly in nearly all directions. They fought and worked and organized with few general principles to guide them. The consequence was a terrible waste of energy.

Nature still works in this way. Evolution among plants and animals still proceeds without any theory. All possible ways are tried, and, among others, the right way. Sometimes before the right way has been tried the organism dies.

Civilization consists fundamentally in proceeding according to a carefully thought out theory rather than according to the blind and wasteful methods of physical evolution. To be sure it has not proceeded very far along that road yet. We still work blindly in most things.

It is because theories of strain and stress and other properties of matter have been carefully worked out that it is now possible to build engines and bridges and steamships and aeroplanes. When we come to know the laws of social evolution and how to apply them we shall proceed as intelligently in the formation of institutions as we now proceed in the construction of machines.

This does not mean that societies will be built according to any fantastic scheme that may arise in the mind of men. In fact such schemes will no longer arise in sane minds when social theories are sufficiently well known to explain all the forces at work in society.

Nothing is more dangerous than a working class movement unguided by correct theories. Such movements we have had in plenty in the past. They have cost the blood of millions of workers, but they have achieved little for the progress of the class whose blood was shed.

Nothing is more necessary to a working class movement than the careful working out of the theories which explain the steps to be taken on the road to freedom.

The great merit of Socialism has been that it has made the efforts of the working class intelligent and effective. The work of Marx and Engels and the host of thinkers that have followed them has for the first time in history transformed the workers into a compact force intelligently directed.

Just in so far as the true theories of society are undiscovered or unknown to the great mass of laborers will their energies continue to be wasted.

No work is more necessary or more effective in the fight for freedom than the work expended in the study and discussion and propaganda of correct theories concerning the action of the workers.

The Picnic Tickets

There is a determination to make the 27th of June the turning point in the affairs of the Daily Socialist. The whole great army of friends of the paper are bending to the work with energy.

If there is a weak point anywhere it is that the Chicago Socialists have not yet caught hold of the work of selling tickets as generally as they might. There are still some branches that have done very little.

There is a body of the faithful workers that are doing all in their power. But they can use plenty of recruits.

This is a matter that should occupy the attention of every branch meeting held between now and the 27th of June. It should occupy the attention of every member of the Socialist party in Cook county. It should be of immediate and pressing interest to every reader of the Daily Socialist wherever he may be.

There is no man, woman or child who cannot use a bunch of these tickets. What are you doing in the matter?

Will you be at the meeting of the Cook county delegate committee next Sunday? If so, come prepared to take a big bunch of tickets. If not, come down to the office today and get as many as you think you can sell.

Restricting Suffrage in Maryland

Maryland seems to be the latest state to disfranchise the workingman under cover of race prejudice.

The legislature of that state has recently enacted a law that provides for a \$250 property test for voting. This law was accepted, because it contained provisions which are supposed to disfranchise the negro.

It would seem to be a poor excuse for a bad law. In their willingness to disfranchise the negro the white workers have disfranchised themselves.

Blighted Vein of Uranium. Pale of visage, slow of gait, and sad of voice, a young man entered the post office and approached the "registered" section, with a bundle of letters tied in a pink ribbon. "Here," he said wearily, holding them out, "I want to send these by registered post. What do I do?" The clerk instructed him, and while he set to work with sealing wax and paper, proceeded to make out the receipt. "What are they worth?" inquired the clerk. "Ah," replied the young man huskily, "that's the sad part of it! I thought they were worth \$200,000; but then a bloated duke came along, so what chance had I?"

CAUGHT IN THE COGS

BY JOHN C. CARROLL

Any one who has seen two millstones as they grind one on the other has reflected on the proverb which says, "The mills of the gods grind slow, but they grind exceeding fine," and the thought has come that the saying is very, very true.

But at that same person watch intricate cog wheels as they fit one with the other—tooth for groove, and groove for tooth—and at once all mills, even those of the gods, seem very clumsy, as indeed they are when compared with cogs. Cogs give very direct transmission of power, so there is great demand for them.

It is horrible to think of a human being caught between the upper and the nether millstone.

But think of seeing a living, breathing human creature caught in the cogs!

But then the machine as a whole is very little disturbed by the life which the cogs crush out. See how the wheels revolve with wonderful precision, see how crank and piston blend into a vast concord of motion, a symphony of power.

Ancient civilization was like the mill. Modern life is the interplay of cogwheels.

It was a great, a very great event in the life of the Labowski when Mrs. Labowski, widow of Anton, announced that she would leave her native town in Poland and seek riches in the great America, which, as every one knows, overflows not only with milk and honey, but with gold.

It would be a sorry time for the three children, but their mother would make them all rich and they could be great men and women and not poor peasants like their parents and their parents' parents, going back into a hazy time, about which strange stories were told of a free Poland, when the peasants' yoke galled less.

There were passports to be secured and things to be collected and money to be borrowed, but at last it was all over and Mrs. Labowski sat in the steerage with several hundred others who also sought wondrous things in the new land.

Had not the steamship company's flaming placards told of the chance of easy wealth within the reach of all? And had not letters come back from this wonderful painting in its rosy colors?

The steerage smells were varied. There were also food. Then there were children who were sick. There were girl mothers who were made very sick by the rolling of the vessel. There were old men who wished they were dead every time a wave struck and the steamer rocked.

There was much color. High hopes, dull, sodden despair, age, youth, all nations and creeds and colors crowded the stuffy quarters called the steerage. Sometimes on calm days from the decks above wonderful beings peered down at the steerage people.

Finally there was quarantine and then the ship bumped against the wharf and the steerage passengers were herded into the buildings at Ellis Island.

When Mrs. Labowski had somewhat recovered from the dazing swirl and bustle of the new surroundings she found herself packed into a car and being bumped and hurried along. Near her Croats, Bohemians, Russians, Italians, Greeks and many others conversed in their native tongues.

Mrs. Labowski thought of Chicago and in a dull, puzzled way wondered what it would be like. Would it be different from Riga, or Warsaw, or Cracow, of which she had heard so much?

It seemed a long time before the end of the journey and before the people left the rocking, creaking cars. It was a motley throng which poured out from the train onto the station platform. Single men, with their crude trunks on their shoulders, spoke in strange tongues of railroads, or steel mills. Quick, voluble Italians hugged their babies closely and tried hard to carry their household goods through the crowd.

All the crowd were full of hope. All thought of the time when they should return, wealth laden, to astonish their townfolk.

Mrs. Labowski did not know definitely how she happened to the maze of the city and find the address she sought "back of the yards," but find it she did and the members of the Piotrowski household received her with stolid kindness. She was to board there and expected to get work at one of the great packing houses. She had heard vaguely that a great part of the

world got its food from those same packing houses, and surely those who toiled to feed the world must get rich.

Still the Piotrowski home did not seem to show marked wealth. There were plenty of children, to be sure, but of other things there was a dearth. In the evenings men slouched past and often stopped to talk to Stanislaus, the lord and master of the Piotrowski home. Sometimes there was the excitement of a street light or a wife beating. Otherwise life was very dull and sordid.

Then the road to wealth opened, for Mrs. Labowski got a job in the sausage trimming room at a great packing plant. From the letters written back to the end of some time Mrs. Labowski knew that after a job was secured one became rich. Why the Piotrowski had failed to do so she could not see. Doubtless they were exceptions.

On the first morning that Mrs. Labowski went to work she got her time check and was placed among a crowd of women and girls who soon entered a room in the basement of a large building. Mrs. Labowski noticed that the room the women and girls entered was cold and the floor very hard. There were tables and each woman and girl had a place.

At each place was a pail of warm water and a large, sharp knife. Mrs. Labowski noticed that the women and girls kept on what outdoor wraps they had. Mrs. Labowski thought that she was laying the basis of her children's fortune and would soon return like the fairy godmother and make her children happy. Therefore she went to work with a light heart, a lighter heart than she had known since she landed in this new and strange country.

Carefully she watched the others cut the meat laid before them. She tried the operation and found that her knife struck to the thin fibers. She did not know that the temperature of the room was just a little below freezing. She saw the other women and girls dip the knives in the hot water, and following their example found that the meat cut easily.

When she learned her wage and talked it over with the Piotrowski she had her doubts about getting rich immediately. She did not know that what she received was also paid in great stores where the girls and women must dress better than was required back of the yards. Had she known this it might have cheered her. Still she denied herself many necessary things, and at the end of some two or three months had been sending money home with great regularity.

She began to understand then why the emigrant writes home and tells the wonders of the new land. Doing this keeps up courage, and were it not done those at home, steeped in similar tales, would look down on one who did not begin to get rich very soon.

It was about three or four months later, for Mrs. Labowski was a hardy soul, before she developed a cough. She paid no attention to it and worked. Her remittances home were regular. One day she coughed and spit up a little blood, but as there is no molly-coddling back of the yards she continued to work, else how could she lay up her children's fortune?

The spitting of blood became more and more frequent. A woman, accustomed to settlement work, inured to seeing the white faces, the tired eyes, and hearing the heart-breaking, sordid stories of those who work back of the yards, met Mrs. Labowski toiling in the sausage casing plant. Hollow and wan were Mrs. Labowski's cheeks, save for tiny spots of color unnaturally bright. Mrs. Labowski gave a hacking cough and spit out a tiny clot of blood-red mucus.

The settlement worker took Mrs. Labowski to the doctor, who shook his head and named a very short space of time as the limit of Mrs. Labowski's life. Shortly afterward Mrs. Labowski stood in the depot waiting for the train. Settlement workers had raised her passage money. She coughed and her eyes were bright and the skin of her face drawn tight over the bones. With only half of a lung free from the ravages of tuberculosis she was going home to die among her children.

This was different than bringing back a fortune—it involved a change of plans.

"People like Mrs. Labowski," said the doctor, in telling the story, "are not to blame. They are caught in the cogs."

A saying which is very true.

GET YOUR JOB INSURED

BY BEN HANFORD

This is to the worker—man or woman, boy or girl—with a job. Especially to the man with a good job. The better his job, the higher his wages, the shorter his hours and the greater his independence, the more important that he should read this.

Notwithstanding the fact that you have employment, you cannot have failed to note that many of your fellows are out of work. The unemployed man, the unemployed woman, the unemployed child! You see them, and you hear them.

How common to see some man with sneaking step and hanging look come into the shop and in low tones ask: "How is work?" "Do you think there is any chance to catch on?" "Who's the foreman?" No doubt you have had that experience more than once. You know just how hard it is to get a job when times are good. But when times have been bad for years! It is almost as easy to break into the United States Treasury as to get into the shop or office and ask for work. Once in, you must put your "best foot forward," and ask that louse with a lion's power (called superintendent or foreman) if he (or she, or it) "needs any help." In times like these you know the answer.

Then you heard last evening of an old shopmate of yours—a "louse" of work—who had been evicted. He had come to you for a loan, but you "couldn't spare it." Besides, why didn't he save his money when he had a job? Of course, he was not as good a workman as yourself. Then your side partner tells of another old shopmate who is ill, and that his family is in want. He also had long been out of a job. But you know that he was never very bright, and did not seem able to catch the new wrinkles in the trade—as you do so easily.

Another old friend and fellow worker has died. You and the boys took up a collection to keep his body from the porter's field. He had been ill and out of work so long that he was not in good standing in the union. But you know he was always on the square, and his body shall be saved from a pauper's grave if it breaks you to do it.

If only, he and yourself and other workers could be saved from a pauper's life! In the papers now and then you read of some workman who has given up the search for employment and committed suicide. Of course, you know that self-destruction is the act of a coward, and you are not a coward. You know everything the boss wants you to—you are so smart.

Slowly, however, if you have sufficient sense to do your boss' work and hold your job, two or three things dawn upon your mind. You see conditions are such that not only are some men out of work, but many men are out of work, also many women—the hopeless, helpless army of the unemployed.

In that army you see men who are not inefficient. You can find there men who are young, strong, skillful, and honest—in a word, men who are almost as smart and good as you are.

Then, at last, if you possess the intelligent self-interest of the primal paleozoic protoplasm, you find that you have something more than a sentimental or academic interest in the problem of the unemployed. That, brother and sister, is why you wish to read this.

If there is to be a standing army of the unemployed, if it is to be great in numbers, and if its ranks are to be kept full by the draft, then it is a matter for your very serious consideration—for it might get you, even you. So long as the unemployed army is made up of scoundrels, bums and ineffectuals, as the boss says it is, of course it is none of your business. What is it to you that an old man or an inefficient man should die for want of a chance to work and earn a livelihood? You are not inefficient, nor are you old—perhaps you never will be old. But when the ranks of the unemployed army are filled with men of intelligence, honest men, industrious men, thrifty, skillful and efficient men—men who have every virtue that a boss demands in a wage slave—in a word, men so like yourself—that is a different proposition. Yes, if strong, smart and able men are to be drafted into the army of the unemployed, it might get you—even you, strong and intelligent as you are; faithful, conscientious, alert and awake to the interests of the boss as you have always been.

That is the point. Last week I pointed out that if a man wished to insure his life, he must do so before he died. So with your job. If you would insure your job (which is your life), you must do it before you have lost your job.

Mr. Man With a Good Job. Do you understand that your job is your life? That it is food, raiment, and shelter to yourself and to your family? Lose your precious job, and how quickly yourself and family are in want. How quickly you may be mustered into that pitiful army of the unemployed. To join the army of the unemployed is to go to the devil in the hurry up wagon and walk all the way and arrive ahead of time.

So, Mr. Good Workman, you had best insure that job without delay. How? There's only one way. You will never be sure of your job till you are the owner of the tools and materials that you use at your work. Socialists propose that all the men who work shall be the owners of the things necessary to the production of wealth, you will own your job. Then you will own yourself. Then you will be a man. A free man. Mr. Man With a Good Job, get busy now. Delays are dangerous.

Any day may see you in that army of the unemployed. Then it will be too late. The best way, the only way, to insure that job is to work for Socialism. You are a very smart man! Yes, I know you are. You can save yourself? Not so. In the labor movement, the man who tries to save himself by himself is going to be lost and damned. And it will serve him right.

HARD LUCK



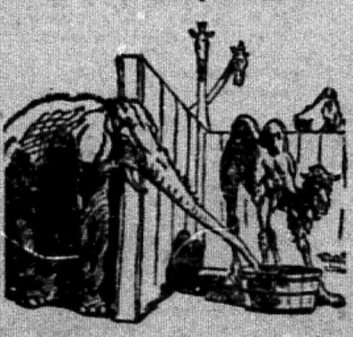
The City Farmer—Doggone it! I planted three cans of baked beans here a month ago, and there ain't no signs of 'em growing yet!—New York World.

PLANT LIVES A YEAR IN AN AIR-TIGHT CAN

For a whole year a plant in Columbus, O., has been under a glass case. It has had no water in that time. The glass case or cover is air tight itself and to prevent the air from entering at the bottom sand has been placed around it. To all purposes the plant lives and thrives without air. A little air might enter at the bottom in spite of the sand, but the amount would be extremely small compared with what other plants require.

It is commonly called the "sweet" plant on account of the peculiar perspiration it emits, says the Columbus Dispatch. It thrives and looks green and fresh. In size it is about ten inches long and has small bright green leaves. Miss De Vaney, the owner, is experimenting to find out just how long it will survive under present conditions.

NOT WELL ACQUAINTED



The Camel—Here! Keep your tail out of my fodder! The Elephant—Well, you needn't get your back up!

No Need of It

"Can't I take your order for one of your encyclopedias?" asked the dapper agent. "No, I guess not," said the busy man. "I might be able to use it a few times, but my son will be home from college in June."—Buffalo Express.

Characteristic

"Have ye any anathoras, Kelly?" "An' zheva's anathoras?" "Why, people you sprung from." "Sprung from beggars. The Kellys sprung from nobody. They sprung at thim!"—The Outlook.

THE ROAD TO POWER

BY KARL KAUTSKY

CHAP. VIII.—THE SHARPENING OF CLASS ANTAGONISMS

(Continued from yesterday.)

Thanks to the corporation, we have seen employers' associations since the '90s shoot up like mushrooms. These take on different forms, according to the state of legislation in the various countries. All, however, have the same objects—the creation of artificial monopolies by increasing profits. This is sought partially through raising the price of the products, also through increased exploitation of the consumers, and partially through reduction of the cost of production, which is accomplished either through the discharge or increased exploitation of labor or more frequently, by both.

Still easier than the joining together into combines and trusts for the maintenance of prices, is the formation of organization for the suppression of laborers. In this latter field there is no competition, no antagonism, all are united. It is not only all the employers in any one branch of industry that feel themselves united by a common interest, but the same bonds unite all those in the various branches of industry. However great their enmity as buyers and sellers in the goods market may be, in the labor market they are all united by the most brotherly ties as purchasers of the same commodity—labor power.

These employers' associations offer every possible obstacle to the progress of the working class through labor organizations. Naumann has exaggerated their strength in the extracts quoted above. But the victorious progress of the unions is more restricted during recent years. They are everywhere being placed on the defensive. Ever more frequently and more effectively is the strike met with the lockout. The favorable periods in which successful battles may still be fought are more infrequent.

This situation is made still worse by the ever increasing flood of needy foreign labor power. This is a natural and necessary result of the industrial growth that has extended the world market with steamships and railroads until the most distant corners of the earth have been opened for the introduction of the products of capitalist industry. In the newly opened localities these products displace those of domestic industry, especially of peasant house industry. This means upon the one side the awakening of new needs in the dwellers in such newly opened localities, and on the other hand it renders necessary the possession of cash. At the same time the destruction of these home industries renders labor power superabundant in such backward localities. This labor power soon finds itself without any occupation in its old home, and certainly without any money earning occupation. The new means of transportation, steamships and railroads, that have brought them the industrial products of other countries, now offer them the possibility of shipping as living return freight to these industrial countries, where wage earning labor is in sight.

The exchange of men for goods is one of the unavoidable results of the extension of the market for capitalist industry. At first it brings the industrial products of its own country from the city to the open country, and draws from there not simply raw material and food products, but labor power also, back to the city. As soon as an industrial country becomes an exporting country it soon begins to import men. So it was at first in England during the first half of the last century when it drew hordes of workers, especially from Ireland.

To be sure, this flood of backward (hiefstehender) elements is a serious obstacle to the proletarian class struggle, but it is naturally and necessarily united with the extension of industrial capitalism. It does not do to do as some "practical politicians" of Socialism wish, and praise this extension of capitalism as a blessing for the proletariat and immigration of foreigners as a curse which has nothing to do with the blessing. Each economic advance is under the system of capitalism united with a curse for the proletariat. If the American laborers wish an influx of Japanese and Chinese, then they must also oppose the carrying of American goods in American steamships to Japan and China, for the purpose of building railroads there with American money. One thing is inseparably connected with the other.

The immigration of foreigners is a means of keeping the proletariat down, just the same as in the reduction of machines, the substitution of men by women in industry, or of skilled by unskilled workers. Its oppressive results furnish a reason for hostility, not to the foreign workers, but to the domination of capitalists, and of renouncing all illusions that the rapid development of capitalist industry can bring any permanent advantage to the laborers. All such advantages are ever transient.

The bitter end inevitably comes later. Once more this fact becomes evident. We have already noticed the great reduction in emigration from Germany during the last twenty years. At the same time the number of foreigners in Germany has increased, as is shown by the following figures:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Number of foreigners, and other data.

The enumeration always takes place on the first of December when building and agricultural work is at a standstill. The numerous foreign laborers who work in Germany only during the summer, returning to their homes in autumn, are not included in this count.

The difficulties added to the economic battle by the employers' associations and the influx of unattached, unorganized, unprotected strange laborers was rendered doubly bitter by the rise in the price of food products.

One of the most important factors in maintaining the standard of life of the European working class was the fall in the price of food products since the '70s, to which we have already referred. It raised the purchasing power of their money wages, softened the effect of their fall during crises, and during the time of revival permitted the real wages to rise faster than money wages, in so far as agrarian taxes did not offset the favorable effect of lowering food prices.

But within a few years the price of food products has again begun to rise. This movement can be most clearly followed in England, where it has been unaffected by any agrarian tariff. According to Conrad's table the price of wheat per ton was:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Price per ton, and other data.

On the other hand, in recent times, according to the quarter-yearly statistics of the German Empire, prices are as follows. In Liverpool La Plata wheat from July to September was:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Price per ton, and other data.

Naturally the price has varied in the different years with the various harvests. But it, nevertheless, appears as if we were now confronted with a rising price of food products, not as a temporary but a permanent phenomenon.

The bankruptcy of Russian agriculture, together with the transformation of the United States from an agricultural to an industrial nation, makes it probable that the gigantic stream of cheap food products which has flowed toward Europe will gradually dry up.

The American wheat production, for example, has not been increasing for several years. It has been as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Cultivated Area, Crop, and Av. Price Per Bushel.

It is thus evident that production is rather decreasing than increasing. Consequently the price shows a decided tendency to increase. The effect of the stoppage in the importation of food products is made worse by the capitalist combines that artificially raise all prices and freights. All this is aside from the agrarian tariffs by which the state still further adds to the burden which increasing prices lay upon the laborer.

All this was still further aggravated by the crisis which came at the end of the year 1907, bringing with it widespread unemployment, rendering the condition of the proletariat a frightful one, which it remains today. But it is not to be expected that the end of the crisis will bring with it any such upward movement as marked the period from 1895 to 1907. The high price of food products will remain and rise yet higher. The flood of cheap labor power from without will not cease; on the contrary, it will set in with increased power on the appearance of somewhat improved conditions. Most important of all the employers' associations will form an even stronger iron ring, which it will be impossible to break by purely economic methods.

(To be Continued)

Domestic Scheme. Mrs. H.—Why are you so very fond of oriental rugs? Mrs. R.—I'll tell you a secret. The dirtier they get, the more genuine they look. You've no idea how much sweeping that saves!—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Breaking It Gently. Jack—Perhaps you don't like my style of dancing. Orme (in distress)—Well, there is rather too much samepats about it. Jack—Er—How may I vary it? Orme—Suppose you tread on my left foot once in a while.—Exchange. Gratifying. "One-half of the world does not know how the other half lives." "Well, it is gratifying to think that one-half of the world attends to the own business."—Puck.