

ROTTENNESS OF SUBWAY IS OLD

Is Called "Costly, Complex, Unscientific and Wasteful" by Bion J. Arnold

The fight which the Chicago Daily Socialist foretold between the subway interests and the traction company has at last broken out...

The proposed subway for the city of Chicago, as the plan is now outlined by the city hall gang...

Elaborate Drawings Wasteful "Costly, complex, unscientific and wasteful," were some of the terms used by Mr. Arnold...

And that Mr. Arnold may not be entirely wrong in the criticism was indicated by the failure of any member of the city administration to take serious issue with him on the subject.

The subway plan is entirely tentative, said Commissioner of Public Works John J. Hanberg. "Criticisms are welcome. The more information we can gather the better."

Arnold doesn't mince words. Mr. Arnold did not mince words in discussing the proposed subway. Among the things he said were these: The loop plan is a development of obsolete and discarded engineering ideas.

The dead mileage represented in meaningless loops would bankrupt any company using the subway.

The plan fails to make the maximum use of the space available under downtown streets.

It would cramp the city's activities, perpetuate the congestion due to concentration and retard business development.

It fails to promote the fundamental idea of unification of Chicago traction lines and simplification of operation.

The loss of time encountered in operating cars about the loops would defeat the aim of the improvement.

The tangled loops would bewilder the public. A guide would have to be placed at every station.

The proposed cost is unnecessarily great.

The plan is an ingenious effort to get around obstacles that ought to be overcome directly.

It would make scientific routing of cars impossible.

Big Financial Error Amplifying these criticisms, Chief Engineer Arnold said:

"From the practical operating viewpoint the plan is hardly to be taken seriously. It would be a shame to foist any such scheme upon the Chicago public."

I am speaking merely as a citizen and not in my official capacity when I say that a loop subway would be a monumental engineering and financial error."

"They are dirty, filthy, slimy laces, fearful to look upon and sickening to smell, with their green scum water and their millions of disease breeding germs."

That is one sentence of Alderman Fred A. Britten's description of certain places where "pop" is made in Chicago. He was attempting yesterday afternoon to convince the council health committee that the making of soda and carbonated water, seltzer and ginger ale needed regulation.

"Sickening," says Alderman Britten. "I know what I am talking about. I took Alderman Evans, Clancy, Sheehan and Utpatel out to one of these places this very afternoon, and they will tell you one of them had actually got out of the ice to keep from becoming violently sick."

"It was fearful," said Alderman Utpatel. "Words can't describe some of those places," went on Alderman Britten. "And you gentlemen know that 85 per cent of the pop manufactured is drunk by children. We found them bottling the stuff in stables."

Alderman Evans suggested to Chief Sanitary Inspector Ball that he put out of business at once some of the ninety known places within the city where soda water is made and bottled. The inspector promised to comply.

Licensed and Inspected The Britten ordinance, which was referred to the corporation council's office for proper form, provides that all of these places shall be licensed, inspected and meet such recognized sanitary and food standards as the health department may prescribe.

"I believe that the manufacturers of extracts, such as lemon, pineapple and the like, should be placed under the same restrictions and requirements," said Alderman Hey. The committee adopted the idea.

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300 ASK PERMITS TO SELL FIREWORKS; ONE IS GRANTED

Quietly the plans for a sane Fourth have been progressing day by day. For one thing, while about 300 applications for permits to sell fireworks have been received thus far only one has been granted.

Fire Marshal Horan said yesterday he was investigating each application to see that each place proposed as a stand for explosives meets the requirements of the ordinance. The one permit granted is for an open air stand in Washington Heights protected by a solid brick wall.

In addition, Assistant Corporation Counsel Hayes will send to the police department a practical interpretation of the recent ordinance for the enforcement of the requirements of "sanity." A copy will be sent to every policeman in the city.

This will be done by the direction of Corporation Counsel Brundage, who was indignant because of assertions that the ordinance cannot be enforced except on the calendar July 4.

"We have a state law establishing the Fourth of July by that name as a legal holiday," he said, "and another statute prescribes that when a holiday falls on Sunday it shall be celebrated on Monday. Any assertions that our ordinance cannot be enforced this year are nonsense."

TAKE 410 FROM WRECKED LINER

Two Ships Rescue All the Passengers from Steamer Stranded Off Azores

New York, June 12.—The transatlantic steamer Slavonia of the Cunard line, bearing 110 saloon passengers and 300 steerage passengers, was stranded yesterday off Flores island in the Azores group. Today the vessel is practically a wreck and it is thought that refloating will be impossible.

The vessel was bound from New York to Naples and Genoa.

Quick Work of Rescue None of the passengers was lost in the wreck, however, owing to the quick work of rescue which was done by the liner Prinzess Irene of the North German Lloyd line and the Hamburg-American liner Batavia.

These two vessels, summoned by wireless from the Slavonia, stood by and took off all of the passengers, the saloon guests being taken aboard the Prinzess Irene and the steerage passengers being taken off by the Batavia.

Among the first cabin passengers were the following persons from Chicago: Miss W. Kennedy, Oak Park; the Misses Weeks, daughters of Mrs. Abbie D. Weeks, 1828 Oakdale avenue; Mrs. T. W. Wood and Mrs. O. Zoos and daughters of Evanston.

Cabin Passengers Mostly Americans The list of cabin passengers as given out by the Cunard line contains but few addresses, but the first class passengers are practically all Americans.

The Slavonia is a twin screw steamer, 16,600 gross tonnage, is 310 feet long, with a fifty foot beam, and is twenty-two feet deep. Its commander is Capt. A. G. Dunning. The vessel is comparatively new, having been built at Sunderland, England, in 1903.

Widow of Senator Passenger Milwaukee, Wis., June 12.—Among the passengers of the steamer Slavonia were Mrs. John L. Mitchell of Milwaukee, her three daughters, Ruth, Martha and Katherine, and her son, John L. Jr.

Mrs. Mitchell is the widow of former United States Senator John L. Mitchell and sister of Washington Becker, president of the Marine National bank. With her three daughters and son she left Milwaukee on May 29 and visited in New York before sailing.

J. M. GORDIN, KNOWN AS THE 'YIDDISH SHAKESPEARE,' DEAD

New York, June 12.—Jacob M. Gordin, Jewish author and playwright, died yesterday in his home at 256 Madison street, Brooklyn, after a long illness. In the Jewish quarters he was known as the "Yiddish Shakespeare."

Among the many novels and plays he wrote are "The Unknown" and "God, Man and the Devil."

Gordin himself estimated the number of plays he had contributed to the Yiddish theater as thirty-three original dramas, forty-four translations and adaptations and twelve one-act plays, all in a period of seventeen years. He it was who first brought to the attention of the East Side the works of Rudermann, Hauptmann, Tolstoy, Ibsen, Strindberg and Gorky.

MILWAUKEE IS MAD AT DEFEAT

Milwaukee, June 12.—The defeat of the home rule bill at Madison has intensified feeling against the Merchants and Manufacturers' association whose legislative committee is held directly responsible for the fate this measure suffered. The bill was fathered by the charter convention representing twenty-seven civic organizations and while Socialistic in tendency had the support of many of the leading people outside of politics.

General Otto H. Falk, who as chairman of the Merchants and Manufacturers' legislative committee opposed the bill before the legislature, was one of those who signed the report favoring its reconsideration to the charter committee. The agitation will continue and it is possible that as a result the Merchants and Manufacturers' association will no longer be invited to attend meetings of the other civic bodies.

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STUDENTS FLOCK TO FOSTER'S AID

Graduate Students at University Endorse Author in Glowing Terms

The student of the University of Chicago have endorsed Prof. George Burman Foster who is at present in controversy with the ministers of the Baptist church because he has stated that the God of the Bible is not the God of today, and have shown their appreciation of Dr. Foster by signing a testimonial in his behalf to be presented to the Baptist ministers' conference at which it is alleged, that Foster will be obliged to turn over his ordination papers and resign from the Baptist church. Dr. Johnston Myers of Chicago has led the fight against the university professor, and has claimed that orthodoxy is outraged by his statements.

Thank Him for Ideas Graduate students at the University of Chicago took a hand in the discussion between Prof. Foster and the Baptist ministers' conference and adopted a testimonial expressing their extreme gratitude for the valuable ideas obtained from his course in the philosophy of religion and endorsing the sentiments expressed by their instructor. Of the fifty students under Prof. Foster all but one signed the testimonial. The name of the dissenter was not divulged.

On his part Prof. Foster declared that he was gratified at the endorsement of his teachings and added that as far as he knew all the thinking men are with him.

Text of the Testimonial Following is the text of the testimonial:

"Out of respect for your teachings in the course entitled 'Philosophy of Religion,' and our high personal regard for you as an instructor, we members of the class of graduate students, take this method of expressing our appreciation of the service you have rendered us in our relations to some of the greatest and most vital problems in human life.

"We have found in you not only an able instructor and a man of great depth and breadth of mind, but also a deeply and sincerely religious man. You have given us in the course just finished a deeper and broader meaning of life, of reality as a whole, and through your personality and instruction a broader outlook upon existence in all that religion in its historical, psychological and ethical content can mean in a modern world and to modern thought.

"It must be a gratification to you to know that we are of one accord in the expression of our highest regard for your broad, democratic, thoroughly religious views and teachings both in the classroom and in your recent book, 'The Function of Religion in Man's Struggle for Existence.' Those of us who have made a critical study of the book in connection with your classroom lectures and the writings of other present day leaders of philosophical inquiry, such as Hocking, Ladd, James, and Royce, believe this to be one of the great books of modern thought, a book that the broadly cultured psychological mind can lay hold of with much profit and with great interest and satisfaction."

Prof. Foster will preach in Third Unitarian church at 10:30 tomorrow morning on "The Church and the Free People."

PAID THIS MAN TO READ BIBLE

New York, June 12.—"It pays to read the Bible," solemnly said Steve Marsh yesterday, as he gazed at a pile of green paper representing \$4,867 in his home in Fairfield, near Caldwell, N. J. "I wish I'd started reading that Bible thirty-five years ago. What wouldn't I've done with all that money in those days?"

And if Auntie Sarah Marsh who "went beyond" thirty-five years ago, was looking down at Nephew Steve just then, he might have heard a spirit voice whisper, "That'll teach you to read the good book always."

Almost 3,000 bills were found, ranging in denomination from 10 cents to \$10. The smaller ones were "shipplasters," which were withdrawn from circulation in the early '70s. The total value of the Bible's treasure may be even larger, as it is possible some of the issues of the 10, 25 or 50 cent currency may command premiums from collectors.

Marsh made his discovery when packing his trunk preparatory to starting to join his son, Steve Marsh Jr., near Denver. He was undecided whether to take the old Bible with him or to leave it with his cousin, Abram, Marsh of Fairfield, with whom he has lived recently. While debating this question Steve opened the brass clasp of the book for the first time since it has been in his possession and found the money.

SEEK THE HEIRS TO \$25,000 LEFT BY HOSPITAL PATIENT

Cincinnati, June 12.—Twenty-five thousand dollars is lying in the safe of the German Deaconess hospital, awaiting the finding of heirs to the estate of Mrs. Tradel, who died at that hospital following a stroke of apoplexy. The money was in bills of large denominations, carefully concealed in the clothes, together with her will and other important papers.

ARSENIC FOUND IN BREAD FOR RICH INDIANA WOMAN

Indianapolis, June 12.—The presence of arsenic in the bread sample sent to the food and drug laboratory of the state board of health by Former 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 Whitefield are said to have been poisoned May 24, the symptoms being ptomaine poisoning. The two Whitefields 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 \$700,000. The jury decided in her favor.

THREATENS CELL FOR REPORTER

Attorney in Crippled Girl's Case Is Angry at Daily Socialist's Man

Charles Carnahan, attorney for the Singer Sewing Machine company, this morning threatened a reporter from the Chicago Daily Socialist with citation for contempt of court in case the Chicago Daily Socialist printed any comments on the case of Ella Gallagher, the girl who was persecuted by the Singer company, according to testimony now in hand, and who had served the Singer company long and well.

The reporter for the Daily Socialist only wished to know Carnahan's initials, and he asked him to supply them. It has not yet been established that it is contempt of court to know a man's initials, but Carnahan is red-headed and an Irishman, as well as being attorney for the Singer people. Therefore the threat.

Reporter Taken Before Judge Carnahan took the reporter up to Judge Abbott, who is hearing the case, and asked Judge Abbott to explain to the reporter that any printing of facts might influence the jury, because the jury might see 126 pages. When the first threat of contempt of court was made ex-Judge Dunne was leaning across the table and heard the threat. Lee Mathias, another lawyer in the case, also heard Carnahan make the threat.

"What are your initials?" asked the reporter, "and what is the name of your firm?" Carnahan turned round and asked "what paper the reporter represented." "Daily Socialist," was the reply. "Did you write that article which has lately appeared about this case?" "Why, certainly," said the reporter. "If you comment on this case in any manner during this trial," said Carnahan, "I will have you cited for contempt of court. All right, go ahead," said the reporter.

Lawyer Becomes Meeker Later Later the reporter was sitting in the back of the room and Carnahan approached him while there was a lull in the court. Carnahan placed his hand on the reporter's shoulder, and said, "You want to play square, don't you, old man?" The reporter asserted that playing square was a part of the Socialist philosophy. "Well, you ought not to print any more nasty stories about it like you did last week. That was not fair. Give us a square deal."

"Why, sure," said the reporter. Carnahan then appealed to Judge Abbott to tell the reporter what was necessary to avoid getting into contempt of court, and Judge Abbott told him.

The reaction between the reporter and the attorney followed a very close examination of a witness, one J. Wall, who had declared himself opposed to corporations and the general way that corporations act. Wall was examined by Attorney Wayne, who is representing the Singer company, and Carnahan feared that some of his statements might affect the jurors who had been accepted already.

History of the Case Miss Gallagher is contesting a retrial of her case wherein she was awarded \$50,000 damages against the Singer Sewing Machine company for calling her a forger. Side issues were that the company had been persecuting her, but the damages were awarded on the forgery charge and are the largest which have ever been awarded in America.

TRUST GOBBLES UP MANY IRON AND STEEL PLANTS

New York, June 12.—It was announced here yesterday that the Iron and Steel Products company, recently organized in New Jersey, had acquired the capital stock of a number of iron and steel manufacturing plants, among them the Canton Iron and Steel company of Baltimore, the West Iron company of Lebanon, Pa.; the Lebanon Chain works and the Bristol Iron and Steel company of Bristol, Pa.

Elberton R. Chapman of New York has been elected president of the company; J. C. Brown of Baltimore, vice president and general manager, and W. D. Dunlop secretary and treasurer. The company is capitalized at \$2,500,000.

STABS SHERIFF ON SCAFFOLD

Floresville, Tex., June 12.—Refugi Jureque, sentenced to death for attacking Alvina Olenik, aged 18, a Bohemian girl, at Sutherland Springs last July, stabbed and probably fatally wounded Sheriff Wright here yesterday, when the sheriff started to fix the black cap on Jureque to hang him. He plunged a sharp sword handle in his neck, just above the heart and attempted to escape. Jureque was seized by a deputy sheriff, dragged back to the scaffold and unceremoniously hanged without a black cap. It is not known how he secured the sharpened sword handle.

FIVE MEN PLUNDER EXPRESS CAB AND ARE CAPTURED

Rochester, N. Y., June 12.—The express car of the fast mail from New York reaching here at 1:32 a. m., was robbed by five New York and Brooklyn men. The robbery was discovered at Syracuse and the Rochester police notified. When the train entered the Rochester depot the robbers tried to escape but were captured. All the packages in the car, which was of the refrigerator type, were torn open and the contents strewn about.

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BARBERS MUST GO UNDER AN EXAMINATION AND PAY FEE

Springfield, Ill., June 12.—The "art and business" of barbering was brought under state regulation last night when Governor Deneen signed the Paby bill, requiring the examination and registration of persons who shave other faces and trim other beards than their own. Within ninety days every barber in the state will have to pay a license fee of \$1 and get a certificate of registration, which he must renew annually. Those now practicing the art and business may obtain their certificates without examination.

The barbers coming along hereafter will have to stand a test before the examining board, which is created by the act, and a fee of \$3 will be required. Hereafter an applicant will be obliged to show that he has worked three years as an apprentice; that he has studied three years in a barber college or that he has practiced for three years in this or another state.

The governor also signed the automobile bill, requiring owners of machines to pay the license fee of \$2 annually.

The governor also approved the measure increasing the salaries of the election commissioners in Cook county to \$4,000 and the salary of the chief clerk to \$5,000 and fixing the salary of the assistant chief clerk at \$3,000.

HYMEN REAPS A BIG 1909 CROP

Number of Marriage Licenses Shows Increase Over Last Year

"Prosperity" is showing signs of life. If the records of the marriage license clerk at the county building tell anything of economic significance. The first five months of 1909 show the very marked increase of 982 licenses over the same months of 1908. The month of June, which is the marrying month, has not yet yielded its statistics to the curious. Illinois being the banner state when it comes to the number of divorces. It is necessary to find a large number of homes in order to keep up the state's record.

Steady Gain Shown For instance, in the month of January, 1908, there were 1,893 marriage licenses taken out, while in the same month of this year there were 1,185, an advance of 322. The next month of 1909 showed a falling off of 107, there being 1,577 in February, 1909. But from March onward the numbers steadily increased. March of 1908 had 1,176, while March of 1909 had 1,288, an increase of 112. April, 1909, boasted 1,837 as against 1,645 in 1908, a gain of 292. May of 1908 had 1,891, while last May had 2,084, a gain of 393.

Marriage License Clerk Salmonson, who has grown gray in the service of the marriage license bureau, has many stories to tell and the elevator starters in the county building snicker at anyone who asks, "Where is the county clerk's office?" Of course there is a large amount of perjury committed when it comes to telling ages. Old men often come in maybe for the second or third time, or divorced persons of long experience approach with an air of great calm and get their licenses.

Divorces Also on Tap The county clerk's office is on the second floor, while up on the seventh and eighth are the very polite and kind judges who will untie such matrimonial knots as seem to be badly tied. Saturday is the prime day for such things. That is "default" day, and uncontested divorce cases are heard, about fifty in a normal morning. The absence of the other party to the marriage gives courage to tell some fearsome things. On Saturday morning the courts are great places for alienists, incipient Ibsens, or students of abnormal psychology—or for cynics—but no place for optimists.

'L' ROAD MERGER IS CALLED OFF

Negotiations looking toward a unification of the elevated railroads in the city have been declared off. The city's hopes of through routes and universal transfers have gone glimmering. The South Side Elevated Railroad company proved the stumbling block in the way of a unified system and caused the committee on consolidation to throw up its hands.

The committee, composed of Ira M. Cobe, E. K. Boiesot and Samuel Insull, yesterday issued a statement to the public as follows:

"For some time past progress has been so far made with the Northwestern and Oak Park lines as to justify us in the belief that no practical difficulty would arise in concluding arrangements with these lines. In the negotiations with the Metropolitan company substantial progress has been made, but not to an extent sufficient to justify us in stating whether or not an agreement would have been reached. The negotiations with the South Side company have been terminated. We have not been able to meet the requirements of the directors of that company as to the amount of rentals and negotiations with that company, therefore, have terminated. Inasmuch as we do not think it advisable to effect unification of the elevated lines except on the basis of operating all the properties, we do not think it advisable to proceed further with negotiations, at any rate for the present."

Letters Are Uninteresting This decision came with the failure of the police to find anything interesting in letters of Miss Anna Kolb, formerly of 12 Cully court. There is no certainty in Capt. Kawa's mind that the young woman will be of any aid to the prosecution.

Clemenson's attorneys are still anxious to go into court and seek his release on habeas corpus proceedings, but Isaiah Clemenson, father of the prisoner, is opposed to the scheme on the ground that vindication and the re-establishment of his son in his chosen profession will come only through an open court hearing.

The experts making the chemical analysis during the day informed Coroner Hoffman they had something to tell him, but did not indicate whether it was favorable to the prosecution or defense. Prof. Walter S. Haines has been locked up in his laboratory for several days and would not communicate with the coroner, but Prof. E. R. Le Count reported he had reached certain conclusions, but deemed his information of too much importance to inform the coroner over the telephone.

Inquest for June 18 Coroner Hoffman told him he desired a full report for the inquest on June 18, because he feared that unless Clemenson was on that day held by the coroner's jury, Judge Bruggemeier would release him on June 19. The expert promised to have his report ready one day ahead of time.

MRS. GOULD AN ADROIT WITNESS

On Stand All Day, She Forgets Everything Reflected on Her Character

New York, June 12.—Mrs. Katherine Clemmons Gould, one of the witnesses stand all day yesterday, submitted to a bitter cross examination and proved herself one of the most adroit witnesses who ever appeared in a court. Admitting only non-essential details, forgetting all things which reflected on her character and parrying questions, till Judge Dowling told her that she was giving Howard's Gould's attorney unnecessary trouble. Mrs. Gould was as calm as if the proceedings failed to interest her in any particular way.

"Another Lady" in Case Asked about the purchase of a \$13,300 diamond drop necklace, Mrs. Gould said:

"I can't say whether that was my diamond drop or the one Mr. Gould bought for another lady."

When asked about her relations with Col. William Cody, Buffalo Bill," Mrs. Gould said:

"I was with Col. Cody quite a lot. He was my manager and I often had to consult him."

She could not remember "Big Bill Hawley," a gambler whose real name was Woodward, and all that she could remember about Dustin Farnum, the actor, was that she had lunched with him on sundry occasions and that he had happened to be in the same hotel in which she was at Atlantic City, Washington, Philadelphia, Richmond and elsewhere.

"Really, I Don't Remember" Her attorney, Clarence J. Shearn, objected to dragging in the evidence about "Buffalo Bill," but the judge overruled the objection. All questions which tended to establish that Mrs. Gould had known either Farnum or Col. Cody more intimately than convention sanctioned were parried by Mrs. Gould with, "I can't recall," "Really, I don't remember."

As uncertain as was

BAND TOGETHER TO IMPORT MEN

Evidence Shows Lake Companies Pledge Aid in Securing Strikebreakers

The Lake Seamen's union has gained possession of conclusive evidence that the members of the International Shipping Federation, to which the Lake Carriers' association belongs, are pledged to aid in securing labor for any members who are affected by strikes and this aid goes as far as importing seamen or longshoremen from other countries.

FORCES AGAINST SEAMEN Complete evidence of the tremendous forces which the lake seamen, marine engineers and others and marine cooks are facing...

Each associated federation shall, as a condition of membership of the International Shipping Federation, or of continuing membership, as the case may be, maintain in the satisfaction of the general council an organization for supplying strike or substituted labor...

TOLD OF EFFORTS ABROAD The evidence above quoted came to the Lake Seamen's union through the International Federation of Transport Workers...

KARL LIEBKNECHT IS OUT OF PRISON

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Berlin, June 12.—Karl Liebknecht, who was sentenced to prison two years ago for the publication of his book, "Militarism and Anti-Militarism," has completed his sentence and is free.

His release has been delayed by the fact that he got leave this year for some days to attend the funeral of his mother. These days of absence were then added to the sentence.

The authorities having done their worst against him—having secured his conviction at all costs—tried also to cut off his career as an advocate and have his name struck off the rolls. They were, however, unsuccessful and his attempt has only strengthened Karl Liebknecht's position in the ranks of his profession.

Karl Liebknecht represents a triumph of the Social Democracy over its opponents. Karl Liebknecht comes out a man better fitted than ever to do work against militarism, having won a place in the affections of the German and international proletariat, of which no public prosecutor can ever rob him.

WEALTHY 'HOBO' OFF FOR EUROPE

New York, June 12.—J. Eads How of St. Louis, the "millionaire hobo," will start for Europe today to organize the unemployed there, as he has here, into what he calls the "committee for the relief of the unemployed."

Although How is said to be worth \$2,000,000, he lives as the most modest of the unemployed. He would not accept the name of the steamer on which he is to sail because he said he was going to work his way across and that it was against the rules of the steamship company to have its employees receive visitors.

BRYAN TO RUN FOR THE SENATE

Omaha, Neb., June 11.—William J. Bryan is in the race for United States senator from Nebraska to succeed Burke, the incumbent from the east half of the state. This statement is made by Richard L. Metcalf, editor of the Commoner.

Mr. Metcalf says Bryan will at once begin formulating a campaign. His name will go on the primary election ballots, he thus hoping to show he is the choice of the people. Then the plan will be, if endorsed, to require all legislators to pledge him support.

LAW PROVIDES TEST FOR APPLICANTS FOR MARRIAGE

Seattle, Wash., June 12.—The new state law providing that applicants for marriage licenses must undergo medical examination except where the woman is 45 years old went into effect yesterday. Ten couples appeared at the license clerk's office with physicians' certificates, and two couples, when informed of the new law, said they would go to British Columbia to be married. County officials say the law will result in many American marriages in Canada.

HERE IS A WORLD RECORD FISH STORY: 6 1/2 FEET LONG

Los Angeles, Cal., June 12.—A telegram to the California Tuna club from Tarpon, Tex., says that L. G. Murphy, while fishing in the Gulf, landed the world's record tarpon, measuring 6 feet 6 inches in length. The catch was taken on a nine-ounce rod with a nine-thread line.

SLICK PLAN TO DETECT 'GREASE'

Prosecutions for the violation of the oleomargarine law may increase in the near future. The state food commission is considering the idea of changing the force of inspectors about so they will not be recognized by the dealers.

At the office of the state food commissioner in the Manhattan building it is said that nearly all of the offending butter merchants have a mental photograph of the present force of inspectors and that it is next to impossible for an inspector to catch a dealer in the act of fraudulent selling.

When an inspector calls at a store and asks for butter he usually gets it while a customer is handed a package of oleomargarine with the stamp, if it be stamped at all, carefully concealed. This fraud is not discovered, perhaps, until it is too late to bring the matter before the food commission in such a way that the proper evidence may be secured.

Though it is against the law in Illinois to color oleomargarine to make it look like butter, several cases of violation have been discovered, most of which could not be prosecuted because there was nothing more than the customer's word that it was purchased at a particular store, and since the law is against selling the colored or unstamped article, and not against keeping it, raids on the store would be of little use.

Colored oleomargarine, in brick form, usually has on the inside, or called wrapper the words, "U. S. Govt. Inspected." This is said to mean that the coloring matter only has been tested for poisonous substances by the government inspectors, but it does not mean that the butter has been inspected in any manner.

Another fraud that is often practiced is the sale of oleomargarine in its uncolored state as "country roll," with the word "oleomargarine" stamped in such small letters that it will be hardly seen. The law requires that the letters of the stamp shall be three-quarters of an inch high.

The oleomargarine law was passed in 1878, but does not seem to have succeeded in checking the evil to any great extent.

Another fraud that is often practiced is the sale of oleomargarine in its uncolored state as "country roll," with the word "oleomargarine" stamped in such small letters that it will be hardly seen.

The Review's Study Course in Socialism Complete for 50 Cents.

In November, 1909, the International Socialist Review began publishing a Study Course in Socialism, prepared by Joseph E. Cohen of Philadelphia. It was welcomed so enthusiastically by the Socialists of the United States and other English-speaking countries, that the edition of the Review, although the largest that had ever been printed up to that time, was exhausted in a week.

Seven more lessons have been published, in the issues of the Review from December to June, inclusive, and the course will be completed in the July number. We have printed large editions of all these issues, and have a few hundred sets to spare. For FIFTY CENTS, sent at once, we will send the eight numbers of the Review, together with the first lesson in leaflet form. Or for two dollars we will send five complete sets to any address, postage or expressage prepaid.

They will not last long, and this advertisement will not appear again. Better order now and start a class in the study of Socialism. Address: Charles H. Kerr & Company, 153 Kinzie St., Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS Riverview Cxpc. GATES OPEN 10 A.M. Admission 10 CENTS. Westerns, Solitaires, Cytobars and Rascals.

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LUNA PARK HALSIED AND 52 ST. JAR O'LEARY, Prop. & Mgr. D'URBANY'S BAND "Fish" Murray's Human Roulette Wheel Share Dinner

The Best News in Chicago. Our great sale of those 4,000 Men's Fine Summer Suits—purchased recently—continued this week. \$20.00 Fine Summer Suits for Men, great selection, \$14.50 at..... \$2.95. Special Offering in Children's and Boys' Suits—\$4.00 and \$5.00 2-piece Suits, in all wool material, sizes 10-16, marked down to \$2.95. THE STERN CLOTHING CO. NORTH AVENUE AND LARRABEE ST. The Largest Clothing Store on the North Side.

WHAT every man should know—a price and quality test— "Buy a suit of clothes from us and see the same kind for less money in any other retail clothing house—show us—and we will refund to you IN CASH not only the difference in price but double that amount." Just try it— OR, select from the stock of your clothing several garments that appeal to you. Take the names of the makers and the lot numbers, then visit our clothing department and have our salesmen quote you prices. Thus we can demonstrate to you beyond all doubt that no matter what style or quality of clothes you want they are here at lower prices than in any other clothing house in Chicago. No store excels in beauty of appearance, quality of apparel or modernness of equipment for quick and satisfactory service to customers. \$6.00 "Best Ever" Suits for boys, plain or knicker-bocker pants, 3 to 17 years—rainproof, mothproof, \$3.75. Everything a Man or Boy Wants. BENSON RIXON CO. CLOTHIERS & SHOEES 347-349 & 351 MILWAUKEE AVE. THE HANDSOMEST STORE FRONT IN CHICAGO.

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Novak & Sebek CLOTHIERS and MEN'S FURNISHERS UNION TAILORS SUITS MADE TO ORDER 1562-64 West 22nd Street Southeast Corner Troy Street

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Don't come in my store late Monday and kick if I should happen to be out of your size in these silk lined suits. The trouble is when a customer kicks I am obliged to smile; it is my business to smile. I don't mean by that to take a "smile." I am not a "dry" always or a "wet"; it don't hurt me to smile, yet I don't "smile" too much. Some men are natural born grouches—sometimes it is because they "smile" too much the night before. If I can make you read the balance of this ad and you come to my store Saturday I will make you smile with me, because a crowded busy store always makes me smile. My employees all smile because I treat them like men—not like slaves. Come in some day; it is catching. "man" suits 15.00 Saturday. Lined With Silk. Saturday and Monday for you, O. Men. I don't mean old men, also for you young men and men who want to look young I offer 260 pure silk lined all worsted 25.00 Suits at 15.00. They come in all the new colorings. Will also sell 180 elegant silk lined navy blue Serge Suits, 25.00 values, at 15.00. Come Saturday morning if you can, for lucky are the men who get first pick. I could get 25.00 for nearly every one of these suits between now and the Fourth of July and then offer you what I have left at 15.00. I don't do business that way. I bought them cheap, I am going to sell them cheap. I scalp the profit, take the money and hunt for another bargain for you. Other bargains for Saturday and Monday will be 12 dozen very fine plaited bosom fancy shirts—shirts that I sell every other day in the week at 1.50. Price for two days will be 79 cents. Only one sold to any one person unless they buy a suit of clothes; then they have the privilege of buying only three. These shirts are sold less than cost. What for? To get you in my clothing department and after I get you there I will see that my men don't urge you to buy any clothing. You may kick because you can't buy but one shirt. I can't help that, because I don't propose to sell these shirts to other merchants. I am going to sell genuine 50c Guyot French Suspenders for two days at 37c, one pair to one person. 100 dozen solid colored and fancy 25c Half Hose for the same two days at 10c, not more than 6 pairs to any one person. Also a lot of Fancy Vests; don't think any of them are worth less than 2.00; price will be 1.15. A lot of low cut Shoes, worth 4.00, most of them narrow sizes, will be sold for two days at 1.95. Season is late and cold; 2.00 Straw Hats for two days, 1.50. You may not like the limit I put on these purchases. I am obliged to do this and if you don't like it and want to go and pay full prices some place else that is your privilege. It is also your privilege to take advantage of these bargains if you want to. They are offered—as I said before—to advertise my clothing business. I am not going to try to force you to buy clothing because you come in the store but I am going to try and force you to think of me when you want to buy a suit of clothes. When you come in the store Saturday, and I believe you will if you read this, ask the boys for Tom. I have been looking for you for a long time; I would like to meet you "face to face."

Young Looking Suits for Men 16 to 106 Age. Jackson, cor. Clark. Open Saturdays THU 10. I Take Pay Checks. "man" "Murray" Tom

WANTED 200 Workmen and Socialists to come in with us in a new undertaking. "UNITE" CO-OPERATIVE. A similar company sold its shares first at 25c the same shares are today earning \$12.00 a month dividends. The company has distributed \$700,000 to shareholders. If we do 100th as well we shall pay 60 per cent a month to our comrades who come in at the time. Over fifty companies in this business are paying monthly or quarterly dividends. It rarely happens that all fail. We know a man that invested \$15.00 and received \$6.00 a month back for many months running. Demand for product far exceeds output. Japanese government is contemplating its use. U. S. Government now uses some and probably will extensively soon. Price has doubled in two years due to demand; right NOW is the time to come in for best results. Special advantages to those who answer this ad at once. IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER SOCIALISTS, WE SHALL CONTROL OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT. Offer open to CIOE readers only. This ad appears nowhere else. Address JOHN M. CROOK, Dept. "COC" 141 N. 133 Ave., Chicago.

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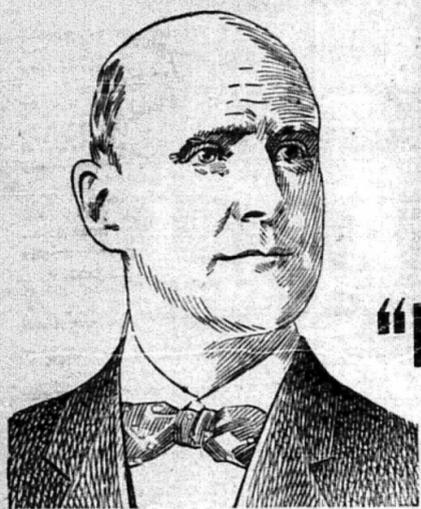
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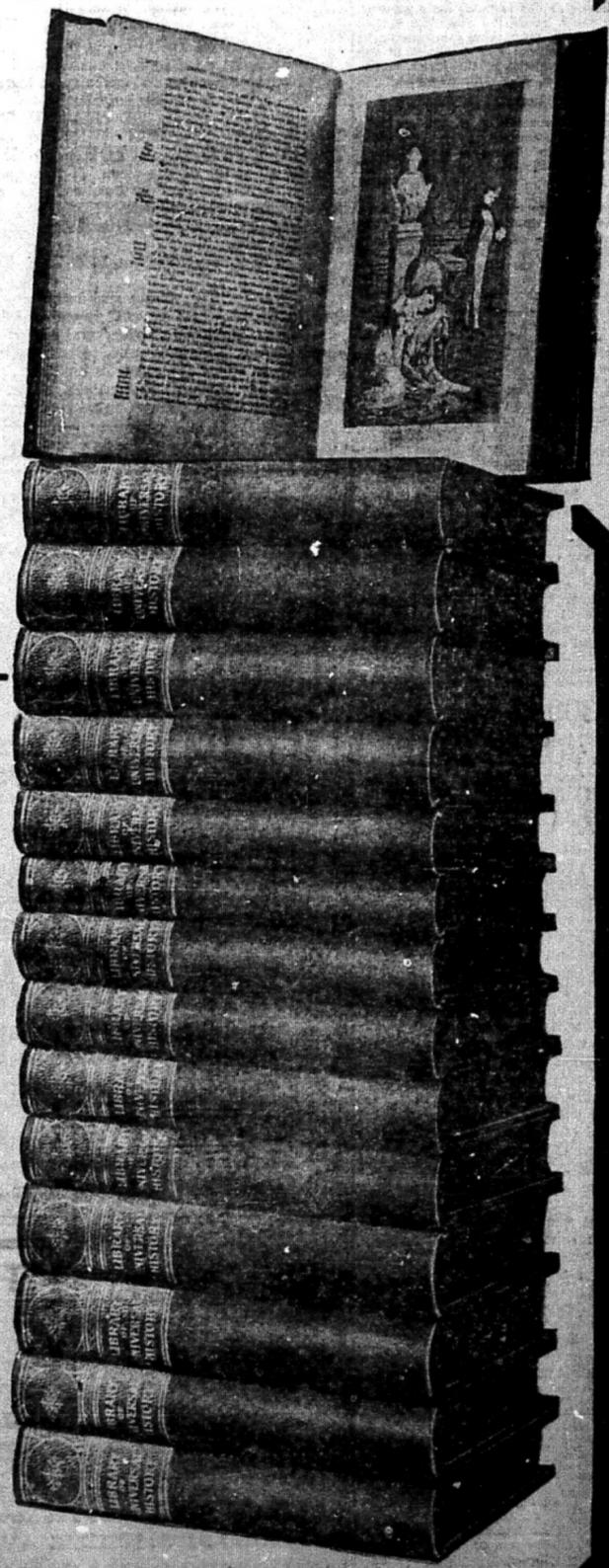
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Every American Citizen should know the full history of our own nation and the world, to perform intelligently his full duty in improving the government of this nation. Our Colonial Policy, the Trust Question, the respective rights of Labor and Capital, the struggle between Socialism on the one hand and Organized and Predatory Capital on the other—these and hundreds of other important questions press us for immediate decision. How, how must we decide very, very soon. The Library of Universal History will tell you.

Consider well the fate of other nations which have flourished, decayed and died. Then when you know history, when you know the cause of the rise and downfall of empires and nations as it is told you in the Library of Universal History, then you will be able to give the answer you should give to the social problems which must be decided very, very soon. The Library of Universal History! Among scholars, students and the most famous authorities everywhere, this magnificent work is unanimously recognized as the very finest and most complete History of the World that was ever published. It is a name, among historians is the same as Webster's among dictionaries—the very highest, the final authority. The Library of Universal History is The Life-Story of the Human Race from the earliest dawn of history right down to the present day; told in such vivid fashion that your attention is riveted and held more strongly than by the most powerful novel. As you read the thrilling narrative it is as though you were watching the most stupendous events of the great World-Story unrolled by magic hands on a screen before your very eyes. You see our earliest ancestors, more brute than humans, struggling for their very existence amidst the strange, terrible dangers of the young world. You watch the branching out of the different races; their developments of civilization and government. Live with the mighty pyramid builders in far-off, mystic Egypt. Cross the Rubicon with Caesar's mighty, never-sundered cohorts and fight with them the battles that have changed the destiny of nations. All the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome are spread before you. All the nations, all the peoples of the world pass before you in one great, gorgeous pageant. You can know the great men and the warriors of all the ages, the colonial wars of all times, as you know the plots and statements of the present day. The Library of Universal History is a foundation stone of literature, the essence of all that is finest and highest in the world of letters as well as history, a work of which any library anywhere can justly boast. Send the coupon.



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DAILY SOCIALIST BOOK BULLETIN
A BOOK CATALOG

We have for several months been intending to put out a comprehensive list of books on Socialism, Science, Philosophy and Education, together with some good Socialist Essays and works of fiction. Owing to circumstances too lengthy for recital in this limited space we were unable to do so heretofore, but we have now finally overcome all difficulties and are now in a position to supply with very little delay the books in the following list at prices quoted. These are all prepaid prices, so all that is necessary is that you select the books you want and remit list price.

This is only another means by which you can directly help the Daily Socialist to get on its feet. Whenever you are going to purchase a book, just look this list over and, whether it is listed or not, send the order along and the book will be forthcoming. The prices quoted are just the same as your local book store will charge you, so you lose nothing by buying your books from the Daily Socialist, and at the same time materially help to put YOUR PAPER out of financial difficulties.

Look this list over carefully and see if you cannot find something you want right NOW.

Table listing various books with columns for title, author, and price. Includes titles like 'Degeneration', 'The Living Machine', 'The Mind', 'The Maguire', 'The Plants', 'The Solar System', etc.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1868, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879. Issued by the Workers Publishing Society, 150-152 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Business Telephone, Main 448. Editorial Telephone, Main 2509.

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

Can We Meet the Test?

The Socialist movement in America is facing one of the greatest crises in the history of the working-class movement.

If you doubt this consider some facts. Consider, first, the industrial basis of society. Concentration of ownership and association of the employers has proceeded to a point where the unions seem almost unable to make any progress in their struggle for better conditions.

Out of this same concentration has proceeded a most brutal use of the government for class purposes. Few even among the non-Socialists can deny that the present congress is anything more than a general committee of the great capitalists.

The developments in the political field are even more significant. The Republican and Democratic parties are no longer financed by DIFFERENT DIVISIONS of the capitalist class.

THEY ARE NOW FINANCED AND MANAGED BY THE SAME INDIVIDUALS.

They no longer quarrel even about the distribution of offices. The leaders of the two parties arrange these things with but trifling disagreements.

Even geographical divisions are being wiped out. The capitalists of the "solid south" have disfranchised the negro and the white workmen, and are now ready to join with the northern capitalists in a division of plunder.

Nothing is more certain than that there will be a NEW POLITICAL ALIGNMENT IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

That alignment will be between the working class and the capitalist class.

THE LOGICAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WORKING CLASS IS THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

If the Socialists rise to their opportunity the next two years will see such an onward sweep of the Socialist movement in America as has never been known in the history of international Socialism.

The tremendous task to be accomplished in the next few months is the CRYSTALLIZATION OF THE GREAT INDEFINITE SOCIALIST AND ANTI-CAPITALIST SENTIMENT NOW EXISTING.

Literally millions of people must be reached and shown that Socialism offers the only explanation of present conditions and the only possible line of escape from present evils.

The one organ upon which our main dependence must be placed in this crisis is the Socialist press. In no other way can such a gigantic task be accomplished.

A magnificent beginning for such a press has been made. There are publications for almost every language and every class of people. From Chicago alone fifteen Socialist periodicals are now issued.

Each of the two largest cities have established daily papers, the first Socialist dailies in the English language.

The effort to maintain and develop this press is straining every energy of the Socialists of America.

If they meet that strain, if they succeed in giving voice through Socialist channels to the mighty unrest of labor, next presidential election will see one great party of capitalism confronting the Socialist party in the struggle for mastery.

The national thought is permeated with Socialist ideas. The labor world is ready for political action. Old party lines are dissolving.

The responsibility that rests upon those who know the truth of Socialism is tremendous. The work before us is staggering—but not impossible of achievement.

If we can but build up this press and maintain it until that struggle begins, until the class lines are drawn, until we can make Socialism an issue, then every sacrifice will seem small, every effort will have brought tremendous results.

We are standing at a critical moment. To falter now means years of discouraging struggle. To meet the test that the moment has laid upon us is to accomplish a work such as is given to but few generations to accomplish.

CAN WE MEET THE TEST? Now it is Guatemala that is being ruled by American capitalists and whose government is being used to persecute American citizens.

What is the use of a pan-American alliance when both continents are already ruled from Wall street?

President Otto Schneider of the Chicago school board says that the children are hungry because of booze. Perhaps. A great deal of the money that Schneider's class takes from the workers of Chicago is spent for champagne.

Katherine Clemmons Gould says that it takes \$120,000 a year to support a "lady." Until you have that much to support your wife do you not think it a bad idea to give any of your earnings to the Goulds?

Just suppose that H. M. A. Chauchard had been a Socialist and had left several million dollars to a favorite mistress—but what's the use? No one expects Socialists to do those things.

If Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt had been a Socialist it would have been another instance of "breaking up the family."

Tact. Mabel—"I don't believe you really meant it when you said you were anxious to hear me sing." A—Is the old man always so glib as this? B—By no means. He laughs twice a year, spring and fall, when the new woman's hats come in.—Fleegende Blaetter.

SOCIALISM AND UNIONS

BY OTTO F. BARMANN, 'RESIDENT COOKS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 685.

The Socialist party is organized to better the industrial and ethical condition of the masses by education and political action. The masses are the working people and in order to drive home their arguments it is their first aim to make the workingman class-conscious, to teach him that the capitalist is not willing to grant him any more chance in the political or industrial field than the workingman can wring from him by the strength of his organization.

The unions are founded upon the principle of combined assistance in the industrial world and aim to better the conditions under which men and women labor by agitation in the industrial field mainly and their political activity is very limited because the rank and file of the unions are opposed to it.

The educational side of the union is limited to the purpose of explaining the benefits of organization and the political side is ignored. The main purpose of the unions to better the conditions of their members has in a good many branches been accomplished; a good many crafts have an eight-hour working day and their pay is far above what it was ten and fifteen years ago.

This has been accomplished by many a hard fought strike and the organization can with pride look to their achievements and the members are well aware that their improved conditions can only be kept by being ever watchful of their interest in the organization which accomplished the improvement.

With sick and death benefit added, perhaps also an out of work stipend, unions think they have accomplished all they are organized for. The Socialist agitation goes farther than this; it is not satisfied to wring from the employing class a sop here and a bone there. The doctrine is that to the laborer belongs what he produces and that as all wealth is the product of labor, all wealth is the workingman's rightful property.

It teaches you the principle of the common ownership of the producing machine as well as the producing soil. It shows you the ideal conditions of life for the human race, when all people will be equal in rank, in means and in comfort.

These conditions are so beautiful and enticing that men would be foolish not to try to attain to them, but like human nature the majority is satisfied with a little bit gained and sits by the wayside to rest. True enough, what the Socialists wish to accomplish will take years and years of agitation and stinging political surroundings will set back this agitation time and again.

Unions are satisfied with the progress they are making in their own lines and while they are by no means standing still they are afraid to enter the political field to any extent for fear that it might detract their attention from their original purpose and by useless discussion disrupt their membership.

But taken as a whole where two powerful organizations are working for the same end, to obtain by hard struggle and strike the height of the mountain, "Success"—which means in each case here, the ideal condition for the classes,

Is there any need to antagonize each other?

The union organizer as well as the Socialist organizer are both traveling the same road and working among the same people, trying to bring about the same thing, bettering their conditions; only their means of accomplishment are different. Why should they fight each other? Mr. Capitalist in the wood-pile some where stirring up strife? The writer is not a professed Socialist, but has always found Socialists broadminded and open for argument and first of all always ready to give a helping hand to the oppressed. The same is true of the unions, the long history of sympathetic strikes shows how willing is their class spirit, that they are willing at any time to sacrifice their own livelihood to help a brother in need.

While the unions are working for immediate betterment of conditions, do not let them forget that the Socialist propaganda is their friend and the Socialist education is the means to open the eyes of the worker to his oppression and if he wishes immediate relief he will have to apply to the union.

Do not forget that there are other things to be considered in life besides laboring conditions and wages, and try to work shoulder to shoulder with your fellow workman—Socialist or non-Socialist—for a clean shop, for a clean home, a clean city and a clean government. Climb up to the mountain, help each other over all the obstructing boulders and don't stop to argue with your brother about means to get there—but get there somehow and let your watch words be: "Onward, Forward, Upward."

JACK LONDON REPLIES TO CRITICS

A writer to "The Socialist" (Melbourne), takes exception to Comrade London's literary treatment of economic problems. In a letter to the editor of "The Socialist" one Andrew M. Anderson of Brisbane says: "The Socialist movement is not without its snobbery. This snobbery interferes with clear vision and tends to destroy the proletarian spirit of revolutionary Socialism. Jack London's presence in Australia brought to the surface a display of the weakness I complain of. 'The Socialist' even goes out of its way to make flattering mention of Jack London's description of a prize fight! As far as I have been able to learn, Jack London has done nothing to assist the Socialists of Australia. His plea of ill-health is, of course, sufficient excuse for this."

The writer then goes on to say that London's stories often lead the reader astray from a true conception of Socialist philosophy and methods. To this argument, Comrade London, in a succeeding issue of "The Socialist," makes the following reply: To the editor of "The Socialist": If Comrade Andrew Anderson of Brisbane plays cricket; if the editor of "The Socialist" likes the way Comrade Anderson plays cricket, and says so, and if I am not enamored of the game of cricket, far be it from me to go after the scalp of the editor of "The Socialist" on the ground that Comrade Andrew Anderson's cricket is no credit to the Socialist movement. If the Socialist movement is not as broad as life, including cricket, then I for one am going to get out of it.

If Comrade Andrew Anderson ever tells funny stories I wonder if he is so rigid a zealot that he never tells one story that falls to have incorporated in it the theory of surplus value and the class struggle?

If Comrade Andrew Anderson should ever be compelled to lay bricks for a living I wonder if he would think some other comrade justified in attacking him because the bricks he laid were for some capitalist employer?

If Comrade Andrew Anderson sacrificed some few thousands of pounds because of his adherence to the Socialist movement, and if he were of so retiring a nature, so far as the Socialist movement is concerned, that he was always crawling into holes to hide away, I wonder how he'd feel if some other comrade haled him forth to judgment on the charge of aspiring to leadership?

If Comrade Andrew Anderson were of so retiring a disposition that he even shrank from the charge of being a snob because of that very retiringness, I wonder how he'd feel if some comrade charged him with being a snob and a menace to the movement because he was trying to run the movement?

I wonder what evidence Comrade Andrew Anderson has for his statement that I am "too willing to honor the exalted; i. e., those who are standing on the backs of their fellows?" I wonder if he thinks my fiction will furnish this evidence? And if he does think so, I wonder if he will, by similar evidence, find me guilty of anarchy, murder, bigamy, adultery, incendiarism, treason, disloyalty, invalidism, devil worship, anthropophagy and a few thousand other fallings and wickednesses

that I have written about in stories and novels? Apart from fiction—coming down to solid fact—I wonder if Comrade Andrew Anderson can show one instance where I have been "too willing to honor those who are standing on the backs of their fellows?"

Comrade Andrew Anderson, I agree with you that the exaltation of leaders, instead of principles, is a disastrous policy; but, on the other hand, as between one comrade and another, I put it to you if it isn't a trifle unfair to exploit this opinion by attacking a visiting comrade from another land, who not only has never before been charged with aspiring to leadership, but who has also run away and escaped whenever possible from any attempt to make him lead anything.

I wonder if Comrade Andrew Anderson will take a brief lesson in arithmetic? I know in California an ardent Socialist. He speaks on an average of 100 times a year. His audiences average 100 persons. That is to say, in a year he addresses 10,000 persons; in ten years 100,000 persons. In a hundred years he will have addressed 1,000,000 persons. In five days I write an article on Socialism.

I publish it in an American bourgeois magazine with half a million circulation. Each copy is calculated to average five readers. That is to say, with five days' effort I address an audience of 2,500,000. In five days I address as many persons as my friend would address if he went on steadily speaking for two centuries and a half.

Now what is the difference between me and this comrade I have mentioned? Am I more virtuous, am I wiser, am I a better Socialist than he? Bosh and nonsense! Yet I've got my audience.

In five days I address as big an audience as he would address in two centuries and a half. How did I get my audience? I got it by writing those very stories Comrade Andrew Anderson has attacked as doing disservice to the Socialist movement. Because I can tell stories about dogs and wolves and gold miners and ships and cannibals—all of which are unrelated to the tactics, strategy and philosophy of Socialism—I can get a whacking big crowd to listen when I turn loose and talk on Socialism.

If I accepted Comrade Andrew Anderson's subordination, of literary art to the incorporation in all my fiction of Socialist tenets and methods, I would not sell any stories at all. I would not have any reputation as a story writer, and, like my friend in California, I'd be speaking to audiences of 100. I am afraid you are very short-sighted, Comrade Anderson, when you censure the particular method, namely, my stories, by which I get an audience to listen to me talk about Socialism.

Well, anyway, Comrade Anderson, let those try to lead that want to. Let those refuse to be led that don't want to be led. But for heaven's sake let me write if I want to, and in that manner to get my own little audience to listen to me while I do my own little bit for the Socialist movement.

God knows we are all made different, but that is no warrant for you to bash me just because God didn't see fit to make me in your image, and give me your conception of the function of literary art. JACK LONDON.

The Locust Tree

By George E. Bowen

Scented of the sunny south, tropic fragrance far you fling Down the wind-ways of the wood where your birds of summer sing. Whately hang your heavy sweets to the burdened joy of bees— Sweets to savor strong of June seasons not for locust trees.

Gayly green above your white softly plays your plumage new, Breezes wait to deeply breathe in the tender shade of you. By what magic lift your anns to the clouds, with softer gleam, Censers of the ancient east, rich with Egypt's lotus-dream?

Shaggy bark and stony soil, long neglect and scoffing sneers— Thus the locust lives and loves always thro' unkindly years. Lend me, then, a locust's soul, bruise my broken strength with hate, That of sweetness I may spill more upon the years that wait.

A FABLE

A traveler from a Distant Country came to Victoria in the Season of Plagues and Sickness. Among the Strange Sights he beheld was a man who progressed by Walking Backward, and, turning to a Native, the Traveler begged him to explain this strange Phenomenon.

"That locomotively reversed Personage," replied the Courteous Informant, "is a Legislator. He walks Backward because the God he worships is Precedent; and he is ever under the illusion that he is Backing out of his Deity's Presence."

"How interesting!" exclaimed the Traveler. "But do all your legislators walk backwards?" "No," said the Native, "not all. Many of them progress Sidewise like a Crab." "But why, pray, why?" "In order to sidestep Issues, of course," responded the Native, patiently. "Then whatever gets Done in this Remarkable Country?" cried the Traveler. "The Native looked Pityingly upon him. 'The People, of course,'" he said. —Liberator.

Got His Answer. "Uncle—You are a very nice little girl to ask me to have more soup." "Now why do you want me to have it?" "None—So you won't eat so much of the chicken as you did last time.—Fleegende Blaetter.

Zoology. "Isn't it a shame to keep those poor hons caged?" "Lads," answered the keeper at the zoo, "they're much happier and safer than they would be roaming the African Jungles."—Washington Star.

He Deserved Her. Her Father—"When you mar, my daughter you marry a big-hearted, noble girl." Her Sultor (a wise guy)—"I know that, sir, and I'm sure she inherits those qualities from you.—New York Observer.

The Human World

BY EDWARD MEEHAN. From o'er the brink of the infinite I looked Into the vast unfathomable, And, overpowered by the nothingness, I cried, "O time, O space, illimitable!"

Earth's hoary rocks gave back a hollow echo: There came no answer from the blank, And, all affrighted by the empty stillness, Trembling, a humbled heap I sank.

Nor dared again to shout into the vastness, But chastened; I arose and sought The human world, and in its pettiness Immersed myself in common thought.

SAYS SUN'S CORONA IS MOLTEN METAL

Dr. John A. Miller, professor of astronomy at Swarthmore college, advances the opinion that the sun's mysterious halo, which is visible only in cases of total eclipses of the solar body, is composed of gigantic streams of molten metal, ejected from the surface of the sun and hurled sometimes through space 6,000,000 miles before falling back, says the Los Angeles Times. Another theory regarding the composition of the corona is that it is the passing of electric currents through rarified gases which surround the sun.

Although Dr. Miller did not formulate the theory that the corona streamers are molten metal of about the same consistency as a comet's tail, recent work done by him has tended to prove this theory. After an immense amount of mathematical calculation Dr. Miller found that if the theory were true certain streamers of the corona must curve first toward and then away from the pole of the sun. He then carefully examined some photographic plates of the corona, which he had taken in Spain during a total eclipse of the sun in 1906. Certain of the streamers were of the form indicated in the calculations, thus, Dr. Miller says, practically verifying the theory.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TO CREOSOTE TIES

The Canadian Pacific railway will this year begin the building of plants for the creosoting of railway ties, says the Winnipeg Free Press. One of these will probably be built at Ft. William, and others at points through the west, where the facilities can readily be provided, and where the ties can be delivered with least expense.

The saving effected by treatment of this character is very pronounced. Ties are becoming dearer annually, and are harder to obtain each season. Experiments have been made with steel and concrete to take the place of wood for this purpose, but these tests have not proven satisfactory. Apparently the railways must continue to use the material which has always been in use for this purpose.

On certain American roads the ties used for many years past have been treated, and the fact that these railways are continuing the work indicates that they are convinced that the policy is a good one. The life of an ordinary tie is reckoned at seven years. After treatment jack pine and tamarack ties will last for 14 years, spruce ties for 16 years and oak ties for 18 years. It is stated that the first experiments in this work on the Canadian Pacific will be made during the coming summer, and that treatment will be given to about 100,000 ties.

SCIENTIFIC FACTS

Cuba grows 20-pound cabbage heads. Norway and Sweden have many women sailors. The world's oceans contain 7,000,000 cubic miles of salt.

The depth of the earth's atmosphere is from 120 to 200 miles. The sailing vessels of the world are twice the number of the steamers. There are more than 2,000 distinct operations in the work of assembling a watch.

The microbe population of city air is 14 times more than that of country air. The importation of tea into the United States has ranged from \$9,000,000 to \$18,000,000 a year.

France imports 170 tons of human hair every year. Most of it comes from China, and after being made up it is sent to all parts of the world. Two billion dollars' worth of coffee, tea and cacao have been imported into the United States during the past 20 years, or an annual average of about \$100,000,000.

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THE ROAD TO POWER

BY KARL KAUTSKY CHAP. VIII.—THE SHARPENING OF CLASS ANTAGONISMS

(Continued from yesterday.)

However important, and indeed indispensable, the unions have been and will remain, we need not expect that they can again so mightily advance the proletariat by purely economic methods as they were able to do during the last dozen years. We may even need to reckon with the possibility that their opponents will gain sufficient power to gradually force them back.

It is worthy of notice that even during the last years of prosperity, while industry was still in full swing, and was even complaining of a lack of labor power, that the workers were no longer able to raise their real wages—that is, their wages as measured not in money, but in the necessities of life. This has been proven by private investigations in various sections of the workers in Germany. In America we have an official recognition of this fact for the whole laboring class. The labor bureau at Washington has, since 1890, undertaken each year to investigate the condition of the workers in a number of establishments of the most important branches of industry in the United States. In recent years there were 4,169 factories and work places in which the height of wages, the hours of labor, as well as the domestic budgets of the laborers were investigated, together with the form of their consumption and the prices of the necessities of life. The figures thus obtained were then compared to show the improvement or deterioration in the condition of the workers.

For each individual article the average of the figures from 1890-99 was taken as 100. The number 101, therefore, indicated an improvement of one per cent as compared with the years 1890-99; the number 99, in the same way, indicated a deterioration of one per cent.

Table with 5 columns: Year, Weekly Wages of a Workingman Continuously Employed, Retail Price of Necessaries of Life in Workingman's Budget, Purchasing Power of Weekly Wages. Rows include years 1890-1907.

First of all this table shows us how much of a basis there is for the so-called "improvement through reform" of the proletariat. The last seventeen years were uncommonly favorable ones for the working class. They were years of such tempestuous upward leaping in America as perhaps may never come again. No working class enjoys greater liberties than the American. None is so "practical" in its politics, freer from all revolutionary theories that might attract its attention from the detail work of improving its condition. Nevertheless, in the year of prosperity, 1907, when the money wage rose an average of 4 per cent above that of the previous year, actual wages were only a trifle higher than in 1890, when business was by no means exceptionally good. To be sure, unemployment and the uncertainty of existence make an enormous difference between a time of prosperity and a crisis; but the purchasing power of the weekly wages of the fully-employed laborer has changed but a trifle from 1890 to 1907.

Money wages, to be sure, have increased quite largely. They fell during the period of depression from 1890 to 1894 from 101 to 97.7, or more than 3 per cent, but from then on they grew steadily, until in 1907 they reached the figure indicated by 124.4, or almost 25 per cent.

The prices of the necessities of life, on the contrary, fell more rapidly than wages during the period from 1890 to 1896, the decrease being from 102.4 to 95.5, or about 7 per cent, so that the purchasing power of a week's wages did not fall as fast as the money income. Actual wages, in the period from 1890 to 1896, fell only from 96.6 to 98, or only 6 of one per cent, while money wages had fallen around 3 per cent. From 1894 to 1896 money wages rose from 97.7 to 99.5, while the cost of living fell still faster. So it was that in 1896 the purchasing power of the wages of an average laborer reached the point indicated by 104.2.

His money wages have never since been able to purchase an equal amount. In spite of all prosperity actual wages are LOWER NOW THAN TEN YEARS AGO. And this is what they call a slow but sure rise of the laborer!

It is equally worthy of notice that in the very highest intoxication of business, when the capitalists were grabbing their fattest profits, the actual wages of labor did not even hold their own, but had already begun to sink. To be sure, the index number indicating money wages increased from 1906 to 1907 from 118.5 to 122.4, almost 4 per cent, but the price of the necessities of life moved even more swiftly upward from 115.7 to 120.4, or nearly 5 per cent, so that the purchasing power of a week's wages actually sank one per cent. In reality the relation was much worse. American statistics are not ordinarily fixed up so as to make existing conditions blacker than the facts justify.

All this gives rise to a foreboding that after the passage of the crisis and the reappearance of prosperity, the proletariat need expect no repetition of the former glorious industrial era.

Let it be repeated that this does not mean that the unions will be powerless or by any means superfluous. They will remain the great mass-organizations of the proletariat without which it would be delivered up helpless to be completely despoiled. The change in the situation does not lessen their importance, but only demands that their methods of fighting be transformed. Where they have to deal with powerful employers' associations they can accomplish little directly, but their battles with such organizations grow to gigantic proportions, and where all concessions are refused by the employers such conflicts may shake all society and the state and influence governments and parliaments.

Strikes in those branches of industry that are dominated by employers' associations, and which play an important part in the general economic life tend more and more to take on a political character. On the other hand, opportunities come with increasing frequency in the purely political struggles (for example, battles for the suffrage) in which mass-strikes may be used as an effective weapon.

So it is that the unions are compelled more and more to take up political tasks. In England as in France, in Germany as well as in Austria, they are turning more and more toward politics. This is the justified kernel of the syndicalism of the Romance countries. Unfortunately, however, as a result of its anarchistic origin this kernel is buried in a desert of anti-parliamentarism. And yet this "direct action" of the unions can operate effectively only as an AUXILIARY and RE-ENFORCEMENT TO and not as a SUBSTITUTE FOR parliamentary action.

The center of gravity of the proletarian movement is again resting, even more than during the last two decades, in politics. In the first place, proletarian interests are naturally directed toward social reform and protection for labor. In these fields, however, there is almost universal stagnation, which with the present distribution on the basis of the present governmental foundations cannot be overcome.

By stagnation we do not necessarily understand a complete cessation of movement. That is impossible in such a wildly agitated society as ours. There may be, however, such a rate of advance, that it amounts to a complete cessation, or even to a backward movement in comparison with the rate of technical and economic transformation and the growth of exploitation. And this unpeppery slow progress must be secured only through great economic battles, carefully prepared for and fought out. The burdens and sacrifices of such battles tend to rapidly increase and ever more to overbalance the definite results.

It must not be forgotten that our "positive" and "reformatory" work not only strengthens the proletariat, but also arouses our opponents to more energetic resistance to us. The more the battle for social reforms becomes a political battle the more do the employers' associations seek to sharpen the antagonism of parliaments and governments toward the laborers, and to cripple their political powers.

So it is that for once the battle for political rights is being forced into the foreground, and constitutional questions that touch the very foundations of governmental life are becoming live questions.

The opponents of the proletariat are constantly seeking to limit the political rights of the workers. In Germany every electoral victory of the proletariat is followed by threats to substitute a system of plural voting for the present universal suffrage. In France and Switzerland the militia are turned upon the strikers. In England and America it is the courts that are restricting the freedom of the proletariat, since parliament and congress lack the courage to openly attack the workers.

(To be Continued)

TO THE EDITOR

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