

WAYMAN TO NAME CHIEF OF POLICE AS PRIC FOR QUITTING

His Friend, Capt. Wood, in Levee District, Is Likely to Get the Post

SON IS WAYMAN'S AID

If Not Him, Then Lavin or Hunt Is Slated to Get the Plum

Chances for a further investigation of police graft began to look very shaky early this morning when what practically amounts to an alliance between State's Attorney Wayman and the police department began to be rumored about the city.

The alliance between the Busse machine and the "man who got McCann" and ignored the rest of the stupendous graft of the city of Chicago before the July grand jury was indicated by seemingly well founded rumors that the next chief of police was to be Capt. Stephen C. Wood, who has had charge of the segregated levee on the south side—the most lucrative graft position on the police force—and whose son is an employe in Wayman's office.

Must Be Wayman's Choice

That there can be no new chief of police who does not bear the Wayman stamp is now apparent, and that Wood, despite the fact that he is known to have held his lucrative position and managed it well, would naturally be Wayman's first choice, has been a matter of gossip for days. The presence of Wood's son in the office of the state's attorney is said to have been partly responsible for the peculiar "graft blindness" which afflicted the state's attorney recently when he could only see in a westerly direction. Being able to see in only one direction is the surest sign of the maldy in Chicago, and Wayman has up to the present time given every symptom of it. It is feared that when Wood becomes chief of police Wayman will completely succumb to the disease and will not be able to see graft in any direction.

The most distinguished service which Capt. Wood has rendered the city has been to see to it that the south side "red light" district, which is the most notorious and brutal in America, was undisturbed during his reign at the Twenty-second street station. Things which would have shamed degenerate

SEEK TO COLLECT BACK TAXES ON OVER \$1,000,000,000

Agitation to collect the back taxes on more than \$1,000,000,000 worth of assessable property is being begun by the tax reform association of Chicago as a result of the knocking out of the first section of article 261, Illinois statute, as unconstitutional by a Supreme court ruling. Under this section of the statutes newspapers, mercantile companies and concerns, manufacturers, coal companies and other special interests were allowed to escape taxation on capital stock valued at more than \$1,000,000,000. The amendment behind which the capitalist newspapers and the big mercantile companies, their best revenue producers, had been hiding had been on the statute book of Illinois since 1872. At first the law as amended only embraced the newspapers and those manufacturing concerns which were defined as "purely" manufacturing concerns in the statute. In 1894 the coal companies sought shelter under this blanket and had their capital stock put on the free list. It was not until 1905 that a distinctly capitalistic companies were free from taxation. And all the while, ever since 1872, the whole proceeding was illegal and the country of Cook is entitled to every cent of back taxes on all the capital stock of the newspaper companies, the mercantile companies, the manufacturing companies and the coal companies for the period of time which they have been exempt. It is in an effort to get at least a part of these taxes that the tax reform association, headed by Maxwell Edgar, is starting out on the present campaign.

Law Is Knocked Out The law which was exempting the capital stock of the state street stores and the papers in which they advertised, as well as the big manufacturing and coal companies from taxation was not fought until 1907. A final decision was not given until November of 1905

Rome in its worst days were happening nightly within three blocks of Capt. Wood's station all during his incumbency and are still happening nightly. These things could not happen without Capt. Wood's sanction and tacit approval. Despite his distinguished service of protesting these "shows," Capt. Wood is to be made chief of police—because his son is in Wayman's office and the union between Wayman and Busse is to be consummated.

Wood Is McEwen's Friend

Wood is well educated. He is also a close friend of Judge McEwen. Wayman's vice probe did not get into the Wood district during the July session of the grand jury. Judge McEwen is a close friend of Wayman's. Judge McEwen and Wood both were early called at the mayor's home yesterday morning. About noon Wood was summoned to the office of the mayor and held a long conference with him.

After the conference Capt. Wood admitted that he talked with the mayor on the subject of taking the superintendency, and said that he would gladly accept the position if it is offered to him. The only thing which he believed to stand in the way of his acceptance is that for several months the captain has been in poor health.

Lavin May Get the Post

Falling to get Wood by the council it is currently reported that the choice of the mayor will fall either upon Acting Assistant Chief of Police Patrick J. Lavin, who was fired from the police force under Chief Collins for complicity in a burglary, or Inspector Nicholas Hunt, who has been industriously hunting the job for some time. Hunt has a record almost as bad as that of Lavin and Wood. He entered the police force poor and is now rich, after being inspector in Hyde Park and protecting the vice districts in his district for years.

It is practically settled that one of these three worthies will be elevated to the position of chief of police, charged with maintaining law and order in Chicago. The sedulous manner in which Wayman kept away from these gentlemen during his graft probe bears out the rumor, and it is probable that they will receive his approval in case there is too much of an outcry about the appointment of Wood, although Wood is his logical preference.

Depends on Outsiders

If Wood is appointed chief of police it is certain that Wayman will not go ahead with the graft probe on the south side, where the biggest graft in the police department lies. His appointment means that the whole graft fiasco falls flat so far as Wayman is concerned and that the exposures will have to be continued by outside parties, who will have to meet the hostility of the state's attorney's office as well as the city hall. The same is practically true if Lavin or Hunt is appointed.

Mr. Mullaney's published reasons were taken by many to be the real ones for his refusing the office, those who know Mr. Mullaney personally and know his ambitions advance different ones.

Mullaney to Be Mayor?

The massive secretary to the mayor, with his gruff voice and third degree demeanor, has long been suspected of having his eye on the mayoralty.

There was no immediate move by the tax reform association, but since the decision in this case Maxwell Edgar and others have been gathering data to start the agitation for the collection of the taxes which these big firms have illegally escaped for more than thirty years.

According to Edgar, Ex-Mayor Dunne, John Patrick O'Shaughnessy and others who are interested in the movement for the collection of these taxes, there will be great difficulty in collecting taxes back of 1899, but as far back as that year the back taxes on capital stock can be collected and these taxes will amount to the usual assessment on the sum approximating \$1,000,000,000. The state street stores as well as the big capitalistic dailies are expected to fight every attempt to collect this tax much more fiercely than they fought the collection of the sidewalk tax under Dunne.

Tribune Will Be Hard Hit

The Tribune alone will be compelled to pay some thousands of dollars into the city treasury if this tax is collected. The Record-Herald will be hard hit. But by far the hardest hit will be the big coal companies, which will be compelled to pay their taxes back as far as 1894 if the agitation now started bears any fruit. Here alone there is more than \$500,000,000 worth of capital stock to be assessed and taxes collected thereon at the regular rates since the ruling in the Miller case. Busse will be hard hit, since the capital stock of his coal company has not been paying taxes on its capital stock since its formation and has been watering the stock accordingly. The campaign for the collection of the back taxes is expected to begin within the next two weeks and will make a big headline for the graft crusade which State's Attorney Wayman may or may not start in September.

Boat Kills Couple in Home Warrensville, Va., Aug. 7.—During a severe electrical storm at Warrensville, Andrew Jones and his wife were struck by lightning and instantly killed as they sat in their home.

IT'S NOT SO EASY AS IT LOOKS, EH, BOYS?



Job. Anything in favor of workers was not as it should be.

Shortly after leaving his office this morning William Quinlan, president of a street car man.

SITUATION UNDEVELOPED

Fred A. Stowe, assistant to President E. T. Mitten of the Chicago City Railway company, said: "We don't need the strike board of arbitration at this time because the situation has not developed sufficiently."

WHEW! SAYS FRED W. JOB

Employers' Secretary Mad at Daily Socialist; Thugs Are Coming

"There ain't going to be no street car strike," declared Frederick W. Job, secretary of the Employers' Association.

"Why?" was asked. "Oh, I can't say. But take it from me that there won't be any strike among the street car men."

Mr. Job was found in his sumptuous office at 832 Marquette building by a reporter for the Daily Socialist.

A Davenport cartoon of a walking delegate hangs directly over his desk in a black frame.

"You don't want to come up here," he exclaimed. "You don't want to see me. You want to go up to Schoenhofen's hall."

"You don't want to go up to Schoenhofen's hall," he exclaimed. "You don't want to see me. You want to go up to Schoenhofen's hall."

"What is a strike breaker, anyway, if he isn't a thug?" asked the reporter.

"Employer Has a Right"

Mr. Job dodged the question by thumping. "The employer of labor has a right to hire any one he chooses."

"But you don't mean to say, Mr. Job, that if every one of your street car men walked out you could fill their places with strike breakers and run the system, anyway?" was asked.

"Well, I don't believe there is going to be any strike," reiterated Mr. Job.

"All that you want the strike breaker for is to keep out and agree to go back to work again—ain't that right?" was then asked.

Mr. Job wouldn't say, and at the psychological moment the telephone bell rang, and the secretary of the strike breaking organization of the big employers of Chicago answered the call.

"The American is had enough in writing up these strikes," continued Mr. Job.

"Where to Find It"

An index to sources of information on all subjects of interest.

HENRY JACOBS, 590 Prospect Ave., New York

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Why, you're after the man with a dollar or two in his pocket," claimed Mr. Job.

"But you don't believe it is wrong for a man to go out on strike in order to get enough to live on if he can get it in no other way?" was asked.

Mr. Job replied by reiterating that the employer of labor had a right to employ whomever he chose, wherever and whenever he pleased, at whatever price he could get them for.

"Whew!" Says Mr. Job

"The Daily Socialist is the limit," he repeated. "Of course, I've nothing against you," he said, meaning the reporter.

"You look to me like a good fellow. That reporter that was in here the other day from the Daily Socialist was a good fellow. I know the boys on the American, too. They are also good fellows. But the Daily Socialist—whew!" and Mr. Job raised his hands in an ecstasy of feigned repulsion.

And all because the Socialist was fighting for the man who was trying to get enough to live on from the street car company, and because it had been fighting for the same men ever since it first appeared.

"No harm done, I hope, in dropping up to see you," continued the reporter.

"Not at all, not at all," replied Mr. Job, very assuringly and pattingly.

"I'm sorry I haven't got a story today. We're absolutely doing nothing in the present trouble as yet, and I don't suppose we will until the strike is declared. I can't give you a story today, but as I said, you can get your headlines over at Schoenhofen's hall. That's where you can get them."

The reporter said he was "very much obliged" for the information, and took his departure, leaving Mr. Job banging down the top of his rolitop desk and getting ready to keep that appointment for a 4 o'clock.

CAR MEN MAKE STATEMENT

Give Facts and Figures Proving Justice of Their Claims

In a clear statement which shows that the companies are well able to pay the increase asked by the motormen and conductors, Lawrence Bland, editor of the Union Leader, official organ of the street car union, gives facts and figures which prove the new wage scale to be necessary.

The tremendous advantage which the companies enjoy in the shape of monopoly, the 26 per cent bonus which any other company must pay over and above other costs in purchasing the present car lines, the large sums of money, over \$3,000,000 in two years, which the companies have paid to the city, are cited as crucial reasons why the new scale should be given.

The argument made by Mitten that the wages in Chicago are higher than elsewhere is shown to be beside the question, as figures are produced to show that companies in cities where the earning power is smaller pay higher wages. It is shown that a short line running near Chicago pays the 36-cent rate per hour. Mitten's arbitration fable is hit a body blow.

Text of the Statement

The statement in full reads: "The request of the car employees of Chicago for a maximum wage of 30 cents an hour is a fair one. All things considered it is the most reasonable request ever made of the traction companies of this city."

The companies to concede 30 cents an hour or to make any proposal of increase, seems inconsistent with good policy.

"The statement of wages paid car men in other cities, issued by the City Railway company, has no place in the present controversy. The inhabitants of all cities are governed by local conditions. The prevailing wage rate in one city has no more relation to the rate in another city than the varying price of commodities or the change of climatic conditions. Local surroundings govern all these matters, and to set up Boston or New York as a standard for Chicago would be about as reasonable as to compare the standards of China with those of the United States."

Living Is Costly Here

"The car men of Chicago are residents of Chicago. They must adapt themselves to Chicago's conditions. They cannot escape them. Labor exactions, climatic conditions, social standards of living and rearing of families, sanitary living quarters, cost of fuel, light, rent, food and clothing in Chicago are the standards the Chicago car men must be governed by, and not the standards of other cities."

"As a matter of fact there are eight cities in this country paying a higher wage to car men than Chicago. They are: Oakland, Cal., 30 to 42 cents an hour. Sacramento, Cal., 27 to 30 cents an hour. San Jose, Cal., 24 to 30 cents an hour. Vancouver, British Columbia, 20 to 31.25 cents an hour. Butte, Mont., 35.13 to 45 cents an hour. Helena, Mont., 30 cents an hour. Salt Lake City, Utah, 25 to 30 cents an hour. Spokane, Wash., 25 to 30 cents an hour."

"In none of these cities are the responsibilities of car men so great as in Chicago. None of these companies has the earning capacity of Chicago companies. Let them all pay a higher wage to their employees. From this it would seem that if comparisons were to be the standard the car men of this city should have a strong argument."

"In making a wage demand for Chicago, however, we are not dealing in wage comparisons of other cities. We hold that Chicago conditions should govern."

Small Line Pays 30 Cents

"Thirty cents an hour is now being paid the car operators in a suburb of Chicago. The little four-mile route, the North Shore and Western, running from the end of the Evanston line to Glenview, is paying its motormen and conductors the 30-cent rate."

"The ability of the Chicago companies to meet the increase asked for is unquestioned. The two big systems of Chicago are veritable gold mines, and their reports of earnings, even during the period of rehabilitation, are so creditable as to enable them to turn over to the city, since the new franchise went into effect, the sum of \$2,858,854. This is the city's 50 per cent share of the net profits. Does it not look reasonable that an industry that can afford to contribute this amount from its net profits in two years for the privilege of a monopoly should pay its employees a wage in conformity with the demands of the occupation?"

Companies Are Favored

"There is no monopoly more firmly entrenched or better protected in its holdings than the street railway monopoly of Chicago. Under the street

railway ordinances of Chicago the companies are protected from competition forever, for if the property is not purchased at the expiration of the franchise, the city promises it will not grant a franchise to a competing corporation unless this corporation purchases the properties of the holding companies at a valuation set upon them in 1906, plus cost of rehabilitation and extension, and allowance for construction, profit and brokerage. Under this arrangement the citizens of Chicago are compelled to pay tribute to the companies for at least twenty years, and at the expiration of the franchise every dollar the companies put into the business must be returned to them with interest before either the city or another company can take over their holdings.

Low Pay Is Ignored

"Averages are resorted to in the City Railway's statement of wages paid motormen and conductors. They do not mention the multitude of instances of long hours and seven days of labor necessary to a reasonable wage, and nothing is said of the individual pay of the men who work short runs on a pay basis of actual platform time. Nor is the spread of duty mentioned, where men are required to cover 18 hours of the calendar day to be paid for ten."

"The wage increase demanded by the Chicago car men has so many arguments in its favor that it must appeal to public conscience. A cause so meritorious must surely win."

"The car men of Chicago have labored faithfully to make Chicago the best street railway city in the world. Their co-operation has brought about this accomplishment. They have helped the companies to increase their earnings and the city has profited handsomely from their labors."

"They request that they receive a share of the increased earnings. They are reasonable in this request. All they ask from the companies and the public is a square deal and a rational adjustment of their contentions."

Underpaid Men Rebel

"The spirit of an already underpaid class of intelligent employees rebels at such an unjust proposal. Human incentive, competency in employees, public safety and common decency demand that the car employees be treated fairly in this matter. If arbitration is to settle this controversy, it must be argued between the present rate of 27 cents an hour and the rate of 30 cents asked for."

Arbitration Is Not Fair

"The proposal of the City Railway Company to arbitrate the duration of the contract is not fair. The motive behind this is to perpetuate the old condition of contracts of various kinds expiring at different periods. The object is to keep the employees of one side of the city tied down by contract so they cannot move concertedly with the employees of the other side. Yet the companies are operating over each other's lines and moving as a unit."

"This trick of forcing contract expirations at different periods has been played too long on the men of Chicago. The local divisions have moved to a point where they are free from contract restrictions, and they will insist upon their right to state the period under which they desire to contract."

Sup Thrown to Labor

"On many occasions we have been confronted with the statement that the increase tendered the car men of Chicago in 1907 was a voluntary offer from the company. If this be so the company must have considered it justifiable, and if a rate of 27 cents an hour in 1907, given voluntarily, was right, why should a decrease be asked for at this advanced date? The truth is the increase was right as far as it went, but it was not given voluntarily. It was wrong from them, and only given at the eleventh hour to curry public favor in the passage of franchise ordinances."

"When the traction ordinances were under consideration by the city council, the car men of Chicago, through their representatives, pleaded earnestly and vigorously before the council traction committee to be recognized in the settlement. They asked that a standard of wage and conditions for traction employees be inserted in the ordinance, and that they be protected in their rights the same as the companies and the city. They were opposed by the company representatives and turned down by the traction committee."

Fair Terms Denied

"They persevered further and tried to reach a fair understanding with the company officials on wages and working conditions during the life of the franchise, but in this they were unsuccessful, and it was only after all efforts along the line had failed that they entered the fight against the ordinances."

"Time was when a portion of the car employees of Chicago were receiving the highest street railway wage in the country. This was in the old cable days, when operating cable trains were at a high rate of \$3.42 for a day of 10.5 hours, and the lowest wage paid to a trailer man on the south side was \$2.65. When the cable was abandoned the wage was lowered to the electric rate, the cable men suffering a considerable wage reduction. This happened in the fall of 1906 and the men accepted the reduction without protest."

Chicago Car Men Best

"The traction employees of this city are not receiving a wage in keeping with their surroundings. The demands of the business in Chicago make a high efficiency imperative, and Chicago's traction employees on the whole are the best in the country. Even the companies will admit this fact. The men are giving more return for labor now than at any time in the history of local traction. Car mileage has increased, and responsibilities are increasing daily."

"Since the representatives of the traction companies made the statement to the council traction committee, during the hearings of 1907, that if an average speed of 9.3 miles per hour could be attained in Chicago the maximum wage of thirty cents an hour was possible, the car men have grasped every opportunity to co-operate in bringing about this condition. The speed of runs has been increased to such extent that on a number of lines one more trip has been added to the day's labor in the same number of hours."

"Thus has been squeezed out of all schedules. Thus the companies have been enabled to increase car mileage in a given time without extra cost of operation."

Must Guard 'Death Strip'

"It would be fair to say that the responsibilities of the position have been doubled in the past two years. The new type of car requires the constant watchful care of train crews to prevent accidents in congested districts. A reference to the notorious 'death strip' is an example. Who may be responsible for the 'death strip' is immaterial. It is there, and the great burden of preventing a repetition of its ghastly experiences falls almost solely upon the car crews."

"The requirements of the position—a neat and clean appearance, coupled with a mannerly, intellectual deport-

ment, demands an expenditure for clothing and sundries, and a mode of living not necessary in many other occupations."

"Who can say with truth that 27 cents an hour is sufficient to meet these requirements? Who can justify the statement that this wage is enough to properly care for the wants of a family under present cost of living in Chicago?"

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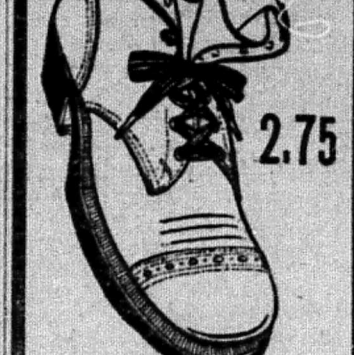
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INCOME TAX IS HIT IN GEORGIA

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 7.—The senate has refused to make a special order of the resolution providing for ratification of the proposed income tax amendment to the federal constitution.

Professional lobbyists are seeking to defeat the resolution in the Georgia legislature.

NEED VAST AMOUNT TO FINANCE WESTERN CROPS

New York, Aug. 7.—Although banks throughout the west report large holdings of cash, New York institutions are preparing to ship vast amounts to the west and northwest to handle the unprecedented crops which are being harvested.

President Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City bank has returned from a tour of the west, in which he studied the needs of the banks in handling the crops. All interests reported record breaking crops.

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CIGAR MANUFACTURERS

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West Side

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Comrade Dr. H. M. Silverberg, 405 E. Halsted St. Telephone Canal 184.

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BAKERIES

COUNTRY SAVED; TARIFF IS LAW

Most Remarkable Statement Is Issued by President Taft in Apology

Washington, D. C., Aug. 7.—The nation is saved and the poor infant industries will be kept on a nourishing tariff diet to be paid for by the guileless consumer.

Westerners in Revolt
Beveridge of Indiana, Bristow of Kansas, Clapp and Nelson of Minnesota, Cummins and Doliver of Iowa and La Follette of Wisconsin voted "no" in the senate when the bill came up for passage there, thus breaking with the almost solid line up of their party.

Taft's Complaints Air
Taft said in part: "I have signed the Payne tariff bill because I believe it to be the result of a sincere effort on the part of the Republican party to make a downward revision and to comply with the promises of the platform as they have been generally understood, and as I interpreted them in the campaign before elected."

How Trusts Will Benefit
The guiding principle of the tariff bill favored the great trusts, as raw material is for the most part on the free list while manufactured products were made the subject of high duties.

TARIFF RACE IS LOST BY SHIPS
Vessels Put on Steam, But Arrive at New York Too Late
New York, Aug. 7.—Nearly twenty transatlantic steamships which have been bending their utmost efforts in response to orders sent by wireless to reach New York before the new tariff law went into effect lost their race yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS
Riverview Expo
Western, Belmont, Clynburn and Roscoe. Women and children free from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

SUPREME COURT TO GET WHIFF OF SNELL STENCH

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 7.—An appeal was taken today to the state supreme court by lawyers representing the proponents of the will of Col. Thomas Snell, the eccentric Clinton millionaire, whose son recently won a victory in court and was awarded his legal share in his father's estate.

LAY JUMP IN DIAMONDS TO "SUDDEN PROSPERITY"
Berlin, Aug. 7.—The new diamond monopoly of the imperial government in southwest Africa has published sale prices of the first six importations of diamonds, which show increases ranging from \$5.62 to \$7.25 a carat wholesale.

WHAT HO! FOR A LITTLE HOLIDAY
Hard Working Solons to Take Many Junkets at Nation's Expense
Washington, D. C., Aug. 7.—"Now, gentlemen, after the big show all get ready for the big dive!" This is the luring command ringing in the ears of the statesmen at Washington.

Are to "Sit" Elsewhere
These pocket-book diving organizations are composed of congressmen and each is armed with the necessary authority of the law which will enable it to "sit elsewhere" in Washington, and to draw on contingent funds, variously provided, for the necessary money to defray all expenses in so doing.

Irrigationists to Start
The senate irrigationists will be among the first to get away. Messrs. Carter, Warren, Flint, Morah, Chamberlain, Painter, and Newlands will gather in Chicago next Wednesday and start westward on an inspection tour of irrigation projects which lie along the route to Seattle.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT
WHILE MY WIFE AND LITTLE DAUGHTER, Selma, were visiting at the home of L. C. Overstreet, president of the National Football Co., my little girl took sick and died July 21, 1909, and we called an undertaker to take care of her body and prepare for shipment.

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN BY A. W. MANCE

'KEEP HER GOING,' THEY ALL SAY
Letters have arrived this week from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean and from Mexico and Canada on the north and south. Without a single exception they have urged the management of the Daily Socialist to stand to its guns.

HUSTLERS' BULLETIN BOARD
In this column a few days ago I told you that I wished you could read the Chicago Daily Socialist mail for a day or so. Taken as a whole, the letters reflect the soul of the Socialist movement better than you will ever see.

COMMONS GET ANGRY AT SHAW
London, Aug. 7.—Even a committee of the British parliament can display a great deal of childish petulance. Witness the actions of the joint committee of parliament appointed to inquire into the workings of the dramatic censorship when George Bernard Shaw, dramatist and humorist, appeared before it yesterday.

Witticism Causes Anger
Shaw pointed out how they claimed to have mislaid those already sent being doctored anxious to possess as many copies as possible of a work which would shortly be worth \$2.

Shaw Coming to Chicago?
New York, Aug. 6.—George Bernard Shaw, the English playwright, is to attend the international congress for the unemployed at Chicago on January 5 next to discuss plans for the relief of the idle.

PLAN FETE FOR TAFT AND DAZ
El Paso, Tex., Aug. 7.—Plans for the entertainment of Presidents Taft and Diaz of Mexico when they visit, chief executives met in El Paso next October are being pushed to completion and will be on an authorized scale.

MODEST, WANTED ONLY \$45,000

Man Who Tried to Ape the Big Business Methods Lands in Cell
Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 7.—While there has been no rule, regulation or law against the Pennsylvania railway system holding up the people of Pennsylvania to the tune of millions every year, the attempt of a private citizen, Abram C. Eby, to hold up the Pennsylvania railway system has brought that private citizen to sudden grief.

Acts Like Rational Man
Eby's demeanor at the hearing before Commissioner Craig appeared that of a rational man, and when he heard the amount of bail in which he was held he jumped to his feet and said: "Bail will be forthcoming as soon as my friends hear of my predicament."

First "Declaration of War"
The first "declaration of war" was served upon the railroad in a letter received on July 11. In part the communication was as follows: "President of the Pennsylvania Railroad: This is a declaration of war. My life is openly staked on the result; for I am prepared to meet you at any time and place you may name.

TO REACH UNION MEN
If you want to reach the union men in your town with the Socialist message don't fail to order a bundle of the Chicago Daily Socialist Labor Day special.

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Peaches, best per can 17c
New City Baked Beans per can 9c
Uneda Biscuit pkg 3 1/2c
High Grade Minnesota Patent Flour, Guaranteed: 1-3 bbl. sack \$3.24 1-4 bbl. sack \$1.63
Zu Zu Ginger Snaps pkg 4c
Ivory Soap bar 4c
Campbell's Soups can 7c
General Midsummer Clearing Sale now going on in every department in the house. A straight discount of 25 to 50 per cent on every dollar. Visit our grocery department, second floor, the only strictly package grocery department on the South Side.
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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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

Issued by the Workers' Publishing Society, 130-132 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Business Telephone, Main 4488. Editorial Telephone, Main 2969.

By carrier in city of Chicago—Daily, per month, \$3.00. Order by postal card or telephone, Main 4488. Daily by mail in advance—Chicago: One year, \$27.00; six months, \$15.00; four months, \$10.00; three months, \$7.00; one month, 30 cents.

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

Thirty Cents an Hour

The street car employes of Chicago are asking that their wages be raised to thirty cents an hour. The employers are threatening to fill the streets with armed thugs, trained to brutality and skilled in inciting to riot if this request is pressed.

The only thing striking about the request of the men is its mildness. Thirty cents an hour for guiding a mighty juggernaut through the crowded streets of the second largest city on this continent!

Imagine one of those hours, and then ask if you would like to exchange places with motorman or conductor. Twenty times, and often more, within that hour you will hold a human life in your immediate hand.

A single misstep or careless action on your part, or on the part of someone who is an utter stranger to you, and the awful horror of having killed a fellow creature is with you for the rest of your life.

Add to this the fact that your employer is constantly devising new ways of making the work more deadly, that the weight of the car behind you grows greater each year, that profits are constantly demanding more passengers and greater speed and less perfect safety devices; remember the "death strip," the defective fenders, the long and irregular hours, the crowded aisles and weary, irritable men and women who are packed into the car.

THEN ASK WHETHER YOU WOULD LIKE TO COLLECT FARES OR HANDLE A CONTROLLER ON SUCH A CAR FOR ONE HOUR.

Go back to the home from which that street car employe comes. You will not find him there, for he seldom has a chance to get acquainted with his family. Talk to his wife and children.

Ask them about the hopeless struggle to make a very slowly rising wage catch a swiftly flying price. Talk to them of the sort of family life that accompanies "swing runs," and the condition of the father's nerves after an all-day struggle with the difficulties of a conductor or motorman.

Then go back and study the figures of the millions of dollars that are poured into the coffers of the stockholders. Read the story of bribed councils, watered stock, multiple bond issues, wasteful litigation, highly paid "traction experts," and the hundred and one other methods by which the wealth that flows from the riding public of Chicago reaches the capitalists who own the traction securities, and then ask whether that thirty cents an hour is not so small as to be ridiculous.

Taft and Diaz

When the czar announced a visit to Italy the workers of that country, led by the Socialists, made it so evident such a visit would be unpleasant for him that he decided not to go. When he visited France and England the Socialists and organized workers took advantage of the opportunity to denounce him and his deeds of blood, and they did it so well that he will not soon repeat his visit.

President Diaz of Mexico is the only ruler who can hope to rival the murderous character of Nicholas of Russia. The story of his ferocious brutality against such of his subjects as dare to think of liberty has been told by the Socialist press of America, and makes a chapter that, when their comparative opportunities are considered, entitles him to rank with the bloody butcher of the Neva.

Yet President Taft is going to visit Diaz within a few weeks! The president of the United States is to travel to the borders of this country to grasp the hand of one of the most inhuman beasts on this globe.

Yet up to the present time there has been very little protest against this visit.

There are too many investors in Mexican railways, mines and plantations, and too much money to be made in advertising such securities for the capitalist press of this country to have any opinions on the subject.

But the working-class press should raise its voice. If the owners of stock in Mexican enterprises have a common interest in maintaining exploitation, however bloody the means to that end, the workers of the United States and of Mexico have a common reason for hating that exploitation and the bloody methods by which it is maintained.

For Chief of Police

Barney Mullany having declined to become the "fall guy" in the Busse-Lorimer-Wayman political mess, a new candidate is being sought for the position of chief of police.

Just at present Inspector Wood of the TWENTY-SECOND STREET DISTRICT seems to be in the lead.

HIS SON IS AN EMPLOYEE OF WAYMAN'S OFFICE. His district includes the hideous south side levee, where more tribute is collected from vice than in almost any equally large section in the world.

THERE WAS NO INVESTIGATION OF HIS DISTRICT BY THE STATE'S ATTORNEY. The other prominent candidates are Assistant Chief Lavin, whose notorious record has already been exposed by the Daily Socialist, and Inspector Hunt, who made a fortune from graft during the world's fair.

The only other qualification possessed by these two men is their well-known brutality toward strikers.

Judging from the candidates now under consideration, no man can hope for the position of chief of police in Chicago without a notorious graft record and close connections with the state's attorney's office.

Tidings of the Times—Statesman and Socialist

BY MURRAY S. SCHLOSS.

"Statesman" is a simple old English word. It means the state's man, the man who serves the state in the most important, brainy work.

What is the metaphysics? We don't need any profound metaphysical exposition. It's really quite simple. Louis XIV. that most picturesque extravagant of the kings of France, let the cat out of the bag when he said, in a vain moment "I am the state (l'Etat, c'est moi)." And this particular Louis had time enough to find out, for he still holds the world's record for length of reign. He was king for seventy-eight years straight, without ever taking four years off to hunt monkeys and write guff for a standard oil magazine.

"I am the state." To be sure he was and he had his own particular set, who happened to be the high nobles, both land owning and churchly, so was—and is—every other Louis, or ever sat on the throne of France, or of any other country, whether for sixty years or for four. Likewise—with their own set, almost as powerful as themselves—such of the Edwards and Wilhelms and Victorias as was the state, every crowned Nicholas, Francis, and Alfonso, Theodore and William H.

They are each of them the state, ruler plus ruling class. For no one can stand alone and rule, not even king or president.

So the statesmen, the men who serve the state in a leading, important way, are the men who serve as brains for ruler and ruling class.

And that's just who they are and always were, for hundreds of years back.

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back. We say cynically, but sincerely—"a statesman is a dead politician," which he is as a rule, if he's big enough. While he's living, a few of us can see through him. But when once he's dead, the people who own the state—who also own the newspapers—use the sanctity of death as a cloak to make it appear that he had the interests of common folks at heart.

So they've made statesmen out of Marshall, who did so much to saddle the tyranny of the Supreme court on the back of the country; Hamilton, who wanted only the rich to vote; Madison, who wondered, back in 1787, just how much power the merchant and banking class would have to concede to the rabble to get the constitution adopted; Webster and Clay, who with all their position and popularity would not attack the slave power; and so the rest, with a few rare exceptions like Lincoln, of blessed memory.

Now that Cleveland and McKinley are dead, we are asked to believe that they were statesmen. Perhaps they were—ask the shade of Louis XIV. They also were Morgan's men and Hanna's men. Both entered the White House busted, both came out of it rich, though their affairs got tangled later—the state cared nothing about them when it could no longer use them. As for the presidential salary, it is probable that no recent president has saved anything out of that.

But we needn't badger dead statesmen—only, we would like to know what McKinley and Cleveland ever did for the folks you and me? And you may count on it, when Taft and Cannon and

Aldrich and Payne are dead, we'll be asked to sing praises to those—rather than to statesmen.

No congressman can save anything out of the few thousand a year they get, certainly not a party leader.

Statesman Aldrich and Statesman Cannon both entered congress when comparatively poor. Both have been in it thirty years or more. One bosses the senate, and the other bosses the house, both for "The Interests" that own "the state." Both are worth millions today.

Those two gentlemen, with a majority of Republicans and Democrats in congress (the parties you voted for last November—didn't you?) are at present at their leisure putting through—Taft won't veto it—a set of high tariff taxes—for you and I to pay—for the "protection" of the poor little infant industries that have grown into billion dollar trusts—which would be a straight joke, if the joke weren't on you and I.

Now for the Socialist. He's no statesman—not in the way of most "statesmen." He's not long on dignity and frock coats, and mystery and cheap windy patriotism—for his benefit and at your expense. No, he's not the man of the state, so long as it is a syndicated, trust-owned state.

You find him in legislatures and city councils, in various countries including our own, actually working for the interests of the working people, humanity as a mass, and against the interests of the great corporations. That's not statesmanlike at all—never has been.

Isn't he queer?

A REAL NEED

BY EMANUEL JULIUS

One of the real great difficulties in studying the literature of the Socialist movement is met in its large number of extremely strange and unfamiliar technical names and phrases. This may seem a small matter at first glance, but after some thought, no doubt, the reader will be more inclined to agree.

I well remember a case wherein I loaned a small pamphlet to an intelligent young man. I chose the pamphlet of dozens, because I thought it exceptionally simple. A week later the young man returned the pamphlet and said that though he liked it he could not understand some of the "hard names" he stumbled across. I asked him to point them out and he called my attention to no less than thirty-two names that were incomprehensible to him.

Just as an experiment I made a list of ordinary words and terms used in Socialist literature that I thought the average mind would not understand, and the result was, after casually glancing through some of our books, a total of over four hundred and fifty. I feel that this is not one-tenth of what could have been listed had I had the necessary time and inclination.

For that reason I am fully convinced that the English Socialist movement is in real need of a dictionary, properly compiled and carefully defined, whereunto the student may turn when he meets his intellectual Waterloo in the form of "surplus value," "abstract labor power," "proletariat," etc., etc. This is by no means a task for the novice. A mind that is fully capable of undertaking the task is necessary. After a rapid survey of our American writers the first most logical and able mind that presents itself is that of Ernest Untermann. Let us hope he will take the hint.

Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.

FLOWERS THAT KEEP TIME

"With a little time and labor, it would be possible to construct a garden whose flowers would coincide to make a first rate clock," said the botanist. "It is 5 a. m. when the sow thistle opens," he continued. It is 7 when the white lily opens. It is 8 when the hawkweed opens. "At 20 minutes past 11 a. m. the sow thistle closes. At noon precisely the yellow goat's beard closes. At 5 the white lily closes. The dandelion closes at 8 sharp. Since Pliny's time 46 flowers have been known to open and shut with great punctuality at certain hours of the day or night."

Proof Positive

Caller—You must love your papa, Willie, as he loves you. Willie—Oh, I love him more than he loves me.

Caller—Impossible! What makes you think so? Willie—Well, I wouldn't spank my papa even if he deserved it.

From Different Viewpoints

Anxious Mother—I cannot permit you to have such late callers. It was after 11 o'clock when Mr. Huggins left last night. Pretty Daughter—Why, mamma, I don't see how you can class Mr. Huggins as a late caller. It was only 7:30 when he came.

RUSHING BUSINESS

A city-bred man, who had never been to the seashore, decided one day to make the trip. Arriving there, he remembered an old saying that sea water was good to bathe aching feet in, and straightway he took a bucket and proceeded to the seashore.

He noticed a party of men near the water, and, thinking they owned the sea water, he asked, "What do you charge for a bucket of your water?" "Twenty-five cents," answered one of the party who was out for a joke. The city man handed over a quarter and filled his bucket.

After bathing his feet in the salt water and finding the same beneficial, he decided later in the day to go and buy another bucket for another bath for his feet.

He accordingly took his bucket and proceeded again to the shore. The tide had now gone down and the water was at low ebb.

"H'm," he mused, "those fellows must have been doing a rushing business since I left!"—Judge's Library.

Where He Came In

Minister—I had seven hearts happy today. Parishioner—How was that? Minister—Married three couples. Parishioner—That only makes six. Minister—Well, you don't think I did it for nothing?—Exchange.

The Facts

"Do poets ever really starve?" "Well, maybe not. But we seldom ever get a chance to overeat."

LETTERS OF O. U. GRUMP

BY NICHOLAS KLEIN.

deare Mr. Editor—I see by the reports in your every paper that you tellers are hard up for month with witch to run the "daily socialist." I air glad to here it, not because I want your wives and children to go hungry for the want of bread and lasses, or ginger-snaps for that matter, but because your every paper has been viciously attacking such well known citizens and patriots as "bath house Johnny" and "Hon hinky dink."

Why do you fellers continy to attack these gentlemen? Why I ax ov you? Hav they ever don you any harm? hav they ever been to your pork barrels? have they ever lither severally or jintly, together or severally, abused you, or cut down your rail-fences?

I understand that you hav never seen these gentlemen intosticated in publik, buy any notes on the hyways or by-ways of chicao, or mawltreat any-1 without good kawz.

by konsultin the city dektry of Chicago I fall to see anything against these men, all of witch goes to show their standing in the komuniti. The editor of the weekly republikan organ here Mr. Tenors informs me that your Reasons for attacking these honorable men is because they siv free pikniks, free shows, free balls, free straw hats to the orfings, and free cider to the widders, and free lodging just bet lekshun to all the unfortint veters so that said unfortint veters can vote airy and oftin get all their frens to vote at least onct on that glorios date, the 1st, cheday arfter the 1st monday in November, et cetry, et cetry.

Anything rong about that mi pretty socialist frens? I spore you fellers air jello because the statesmen of your city do these things for the poor pay-trols. I wish we pay-trols here in Breville had such citizens. I no that all the Brevillians jine me in this sentiment except Squir Larkins and his socialist fellers who threaten to stop votin the republikan ticket hensith and fever.

If you woud stop attacking these gentlemen and ax them for aid for your paper I no they will respond with a respons; depend upon it. quit attacking prominent statesmen and abozing Mr. wayman or somethin will happen in chicao. If I see anything moore about these men in your paper I shall rite to Mr. wayman and urge him to akt to onct.

I remember I had been justis of the piece and no the law includin the revised statutes of Illinois.

Its bad enuf when you rite about socialism, the captivins of industri, and other subjeks includin "dividin-up," a subjek witch I will rite you about later arfter my interwief with "Shorty" my brother blacksmith of dayton, hoo I saw informd has also bekam I ov them socialist fellers, but you go the limit when you want to purif Chicago.

you better go and purif the socialist fellers fast and let us patriots alone. take the advis mi dad gav me as a boy down to Van Wert were I was born to wit:

"B good B good, my father said, & never do hard labor, & go and skin your nailboor," of honging you will mend the error of your ways and seize to rite diskrediting artikles about these statesmen, I remain, yures, O. U. GRUMP.

Some New Books

THE GARDEN YARD. By Bolton Hall. David McKay, publisher. Bolton Hall is the most enthusiastic propagandist of the "back to the land" idea in this country, and there is no doubt that he is preaching a popular gospel at this time. Moreover, it is a movement whose influ. upon American social conditions may well be studied. In his earlier book, "Three Acres and Liberty," the philosophy predominated rather heavily over the practical advice. In "The Garden Yard" he talks straight to the man who wishes to have a little vegetable garden for home consumption, or who decides that he wants to go "back to the land" to escape from wage slavery. To be sure, he will not escape from capitalism in so doing, but that is another story.

The author says of his book: "I want to help the man or woman who has to do the cultivation at odd times and who finds it hard to get the time for the work, even though this work enables him to do far more work of other kinds." Actual experiment with the

book in connection with a garden has shown that he has accomplished this object.

In fact, it is not too much to say that this is the most satisfactory hand-book for the amateur gardener published at the present time.

There is a good, practical chapter on "The Soil," and another on "Soil Fertility," that is undisturbed by technicalities, and tells just what the actual worker wants to know. Then here are several chapters on the details of gardening, giving general preliminary information. After that each crop is taken up in turn and the reader is furnished just the sort of "handy" information that he wants. It is safe to say that any gardener who has this book will soon find himself making constant use of it, and that is the best of all tests of a book.

Even if a person never has had or never expects to have a garden, he will be fascinated by the possibilities of the new intensive culture and the revolution which it is bringing in agriculture.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS

The Simplon tunnel, from Italy to Switzerland, is the deepest mining work in the world. It is 7,000 feet below the peak and is 12 miles long.

The Queen of Roumania has written 30 volumes. The world's yearly record of earthquakes is 30,000.

Roller skates were invented in 1763 by a Hollander. The dress of the Japanese woman shows her age.

It is stated that the first bread was made by a Chinaman. Alaska has a trifle less than 300 miles of railroad.

The teeth of a squirrel will penetrate deeper than those of a dog. Some of the clams of the Philippines the two and a half feet long.

The microphone makes the footsteps of a fly plainly audible. Only 10 per cent of Japan's population may be classed as illiterate.

Eight times as much energy is expended in walking upstairs as on the level.

The coal bill of the United States navy during 1908 amounted to \$5,545,000.

The most powerful dredge in the world is claimed for Russia. It can move 7,000 cubic yards of earth from the bottom of a river in the course of an hour.

tonnage, 4,315 sailing vessels, of 372,319 aggregate tonnage and 1,330 Japanese "ships of the old style," of 511,462 aggregate tonnage. In all, 7,523 ships, of 2,037,111 aggregate tonnage.

The Boy Was Not the Fool

The other day a little boy was sent to a shop for a penny's worth of cobble's wax. The shopman, thinking of quizzing him, said:

"Won't shoemaker's wax do?" "Aw doon't know," replied the lad. "Aw'll go an' see."

He returned again directly and, addressing the shopman, said:

"Mi father says that shoemaker's will do."

The shopman handed it to him, smiling, and said:

"What is the difference?" "Well," said the lad, going toward the door, "mi father says there's some difference as there is between you and a donkey, and that is they're both alike."

And then he was off like a shot—London Spare Moments.

Ready for Them

Friend—Now, if I were building a house, I'd— Owner—Step around the corner, please, and you'll find a house I'm putting up to carry out the ideas of my friends. This is one I'm building to suit myself.—Judge's Library.

When the Weather Waxes Warm

"These are the days when a man quarrels with his wife or to who shall answer the doorbell."

The Rooster Is Beheaded

You have committed the deed. "Tis done, and 'tis well that 'twas done quick."

That five will never appear there again. It's gone into the past and will never be known except in history.

It LOOKS better today. And it IS better by a little over \$300 to what it was when we started.

But we are only started. The task is barely begun. When we got rid of the pesky five we did so only to be confronted with THE BIG FOUR.

The BIG FOUR is staring at us with eyes of a night owl. Look at it:

Table with financial figures: Original amount \$5,300.00, Previously reported \$270.18, Received today \$1.35, Total so far \$301.53, Balance to get \$4,998.47

Shall we give the knockout blow to that four at the head of the column by next Tuesday?

WE CAN DO IT.

How would you like to see a three there instead of a four? Now, unless you good men do the work the women will come out.

Did you ever see a woman chop? It's great—if you are far away. Well, you stayed away, but the rooster got it in the neck.

I don't want to joke about this work. It's too serious. It makes me shudder when I realize that unless you act we will be compelled to shut down this mighty shop the workers have founded to effect their emancipation.

The world is watching us. The wage slaves of every country are anxiously waiting for the daylight of liberty. We can spread that light. WE MUST MAKE GOOD.

Hack away at this knotty tree, boys. The old thing is causing a shadow all around. Get it down.

By order of the board of directors, J. O. BENTALL, Sec.

THE END OF UNIONISM

BY ROBERT HUNTER

"I really feel sorry for your people," he said. We were sitting in a committee room of the Senate.

"The Senators and Congressmen here know what is going on. The leading men in the country come here to talk over plans, and they are determined to crush Unionism and Socialism. In the next few years," he went on, "you will have the fight of your life. Every agency that money can command will be used to destroy you. Have you ever realized all you are up against?" he asked.

"Perhaps not," I answered. "Well, let me tell you." He pulled out a drawer of his desk to rest his foot upon and threw himself back in his chair. "The most dangerous and subtle thing is corruption. The Civic Federation is using that method with masterly skill. It doesn't buy leaders outright. That could not be done. It wins them—

with dinners, conferences, patronage. The second method is warfare. The Manufacturers' Association takes care of that. Wherever there is a strike it supplies the funds, leads the battle and uses its vast influence, financial and political, to crush the strike. The third method is disruption. The hired men of the Civic Federation and other organizations foment division inside of the organization. They divide the sheep from the goats, the Radicals from the Conservative. They awaken suspicion and hatred by creating two warring factions that make united action in the Labor Movement impossible. Above all, they want to drive Socialists out of the unions and to force them to declare war on the unions."

"The Civic Federation?" I asked. "Yes, the Civic Federation as well as other organizations. It is the work of all organizations, and the game is to divide you," he replied.

"Spies, traitors and false leaders are employed to foment disorder and to create division. They supply reports to the bosses, keep them informed as to what is going on, and in time of strike use their efforts to encourage violence and other causes for bringing in the militia."

"Yes, that I know," I said. "And the greatest power wielded by the opponents of Unionism is their political power. They own the political machines and through them control the police, the militia, the governors, the legislators and the courts. When a strike is too powerful to be overcome by any of the methods I speak of they then force the State to take a hand and through some arm of the government break the strike. The injunction is the supreme weapon, but how often we see now the courts tying up the funds of the union, suppressing all the rights of the union and even sending to jail the leaders of the union."

"But this opposition," I declared, "will strengthen Unionism in the end, not weaken it."

"Yes," he answered, "open opposition; but that is the least of the measures taken to destroy Unionism. It is the disintegration within, the growing hostility inside, encouraged by enemies outside, that will prove the ruin of Unionism. When Socialists and Unionists come to hate each other more than they hate their bosses, your finish is near. And I want to tell you without mincing words that the Trade Unions will never win another great industrial battle."

"Well, then new organizations will be formed," I declared. "And there, too, you are wrong," he insisted. "The courts intend to make any form of industrial organization impossible. Strikes have heretofore been legalized revolts, hereafter they are going to be considered riot and sedition."

"Well, then," I said, "there will be riot and sedition."

"And that's where you'll lose," he answered. "I am sorry, but that will be your ruin. The trouble with you visionaries is that you have lost control of the State. You have the votes, but no intelligence to use them. You could today possess the legislatures and the courts. You could dictate legislation, direct the police, and the militia, but you haven't the intelligence. Rome was once a Republic, and so WAS America. Rome became a tyranny, and America is following in her footsteps. It's sad, God knows, but it's true. Democracy required intelligence, and your people are innocent of any suspicion of intelligence."

TO THE EDITOR

The Single Tax Rent, interest and profit, without exception and without distinction, are all capitalist names for one and the same thing, namely, TRIBUTE TO OWNERSHIP, and one is as much "rent" as the others, and all are surplus values realized and realizable only in the surplus products of productive labor.

The Socialist lays Marx's theory of the nature and origin of value and surplus value before the single taxer with the confident assertion that on this question Marx is absolutely incontrovertible. If the Socialist is right, then it is as reasonable to talk of laying a tax on commodity values as on land values, that, in the Marxian view, are directly dependent upon, derived from and fluctuate with commodity values.

That is, it would be as effective a step toward abolishing exploitation to levy a tax on sugar and salt values as on those land values that exist solely because the land contains sugar and salt, unless we distinguish between exchange value and use value as Marx does, and accept his theory of surplus value.

Conceding then that it is the surplus product from land that the single taxer is reaching out after, with a view to restoring it to the producers, its rightful owners, he should rise and explain why his particular form of collectivism is "land" superior to the Marxian idea, and why the surer and the

profitmonger are any better than the landlord that they should be left off scot free with an "unearned increment" derived from sources identical with the sources of "ground rent," since the source of all wealth is labor applied to natural agents.

Despite liberal contributions of money to the single tax propaganda, that theory is sure to be abandoned as futile to meet the enlarged demands of a growing intelligence that will accept no halfway measure, no palliatives, short of the total abolition of exploitation so far as is humanly possible. Carbon, Cal. LIL' VOLN BRADEN.

Dick Military Law Question—A former militiaman asserts that under the Dick military law the militia can not be sent out of the country for service in case of war or rebellion. Is that true? A. B. LOOMIS.

Answer—The new military law practically makes the state militia a part of the regular army and as such they can be used anywhere that the president, as commander in chief of the army, may direct.—Editor.

Safe and Sane "Do you take this woman for better or worse?" "I do, Jed. I do. But I hope I can kinder strike an average."—Washington Herald.