

WOOD NOW OUT OF LAVIN'S WAY IN THE POLICE CHIEF RACE

Announces That Sickness Prevents Him From Accepting the Job

CHANGES MIND QUICKLY

He Was Perfectly Willing Last Week to Take the Busse Appointment

Mayor Busse's trip Lavinward in his choice of a chief of police progressed greatly this morning, when Captain Stephen B. Wood, who, three days ago, was declaring that he would take the place if he could get it, suddenly declared that owing to the fact that he had trouble with his eyes and had also had a cerebral hemorrhage, it would be impossible for him to consider an offer of the situation under any circumstances.

Narrows Down to Lavin

This narrows the choice down to Mulloney, who won't have it, and to Lavin and Hunt, who both want it badly, and one of whom will undoubtedly get it, the betting still being 100 to 1 in favor of the arch-crook, Lavin. It is a known fact that no one is really considered for the place now except Lavin and Hunt.

Captain Wood assigns his reasons for his sudden change of front about accepting the place that he has contracted rheumatic fever, which is a disease of the eyes, and also to the fact that he has had a cerebral hemorrhage, possibly due to the bad eyes, which would further incapacitate him.

Last Thursday Captain Wood was not thinking of these incapacities. He made the open declaration on that day and it was published all over the city on Friday morning that he would take the place if it were offered to him. It seems that a light has dawned on him and the conventional physical disabilities have been run in to clear the path for Lavin.

How About 22d Street?

It has not been discovered whether or not the physical troubles of Captain Wood, which he says limit him to being chief of police, will unfit him for guarding the interests of the red light district. There is no intimation that he will resign from the captaincy which he now holds in the biggest police graft district in the city of Chicago because of them. There is no indication that a new man will be sent in to collect the blood money from vice and crime in this district because of Captain Wood's afflictions.

TRIBUNE PAVES WAY FOR LAVIN

Works Up Sympathy for Man Who Takes Thankless Police Post

The gentle manner in which the capitalist press, and especially the Chicago Daily Tribune, is paving the way for the appointment of the notorious Lavin as chief of police is illustrated by articles which appeared in the Tribune on Sunday morning and this morning concerning the "unselfish martyrdom" of the man who would take the thankless job.

According to a well-informed writer on the Tribune who voices his views in the two articles mentioned, the chief of police of the city of Chicago is merely a martyr to duty, a man who is willing to surrender his future for two short years of abuse and the man who accepts it is a man worthy of the highest consideration as a public official.

\$5 PRIZE FOR BEST SOAP BOX ORATION

Five dollars for the best soap box speech! That is one of the luring prizes to be offered at the ninth annual Socialist picnic to be held at Spachman's grove next Sunday. The man or woman who can get the most Socialism, most conveniently stated, into the shortest time possible, stands a chance of getting the money.

Audience Is to Decide

The details of the unique contest are now being arranged by County Secretary G. T. Franckel. The winner of the audience, this being held before a committee of chosen judges. Other struggles for honors just as unique are being planned.

"If the impending street car strike should develop into a reality, I hope that no one will remain away from the picnic on that account," says County

Secretary Franckel. "That would be no reason at all for remaining at home."

Will Provide Wagons

The latest plan proposed in case of a walkout of the street car employees is to have each ward branch charter several busses and wagons to get the picnickers to Spachman's grove. It is proposed to carry huge banners on the trip through the city blazoned with epigrams voicing their sympathy for the striking street car workers.

Large numbers of tickets are already being disposed of by the members of the various ward branches. They are also on sale at the office of the Chicago Daily Socialist and may also be had at the Cook County Socialist party headquarters, 139 Washington street.

12 in Knife Fight Over Cook

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 10.—Twelve persons engaged in a fight with knives and one man was fatally injured. Pete Rogosawa was seriously injured. The fight started over an alleged insult to the woman cook.

BOLIVIA GROOMS SELF FOR A WAR

Is Likely to Get the Aid of Chile in a Prospective Peruvian Conflict

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—Bolivia seeking a pretense to bring on a war with Peru?

This question is being asked, seriously, too, by South American diplomats, who are watching every development in the situation in which Argentina, Bolivia and Peru are directly interested, and Chile and Brazil indirectly. Some of the diplomats profess to think that the excitement in Bolivia over the Argentine award, which was favorable to Peru, is really a blind on the part of the politicians there to bring about an armed conflict with Peru, nominally to secure a more satisfactory adjustment of the boundaries of the disputed tract, but actually aimed at territorial conquest.

Bolivia Wants a Seaport

Bolivia has no sea coast. A successful war with Peru might give her an outlet to the sea by demanding as an indemnity Moquegua province, the southernmost in Peru, and adjoining the Chilean frontier. In that province is the harbor of Ilo, at the mouth of the river of that name. The harbor is said to be an excellent one, and its acquisition by Bolivia would be of great advantage to her.

Much depends on the attitude to be assumed by the Bolivian congress, which opened its sessions Saturday. If Argentina's award is accepted that should prevent further trouble, but if, on the contrary, Bolivia refuses to abide by that decision and proceeds to occupy the disputed territory, serious trouble is ahead.

Chile May Aid Bolivia

Chile's probable attitude in the event of hostilities between Bolivia and Peru is also being discussed with much animation. Her financiers have been spending considerable money in the work of railroad construction in Bolivia and the popular sympathies are believed to be with that country. Her

(Continued on Page Two)

Five Put Under Arrest

J. Semashko, D. Matuz, P. Traiounowicz, A. Shleuss and Zygmund Shwalow were put under arrest and dragged off to the Halsted street station. They were later released on bail. Their cases will come up this afternoon, when jury trials will be asked for.

Dr. S. A. Knopfngel was addressing a good sized crowd at Twelfth and Johnson streets when several policemen appeared and ordered him to stop. His refusal resulted in his immediate arrest. He was taken to the station, where he was soon released, however, no charge being made against him.

Andrew Lahn and Charles Geist were arrested while holding a meeting at Thirty-fifth and State streets, but were later released on bail. Their cases will come up this afternoon, when jury trials will be demanded.

Will Defy Police Tonight

The fight against the police is to be continued without abatement. Walter Huggins and County Secretary G. T. Franckel will speak tonight at a meeting to be held at Thirty-third and Morgan streets, while Dr. Knopfngel and Morris Siskind will be the speakers at Twelfth and Johnson streets.

Chicago Socialist Is Arrested in Omaha



WALTER B. DILLON

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 9.—Walter B. Dillon, the well known Socialist of Chicago, was arrested here last Thursday night, at 15th and Douglas streets, while addressing a crowd of 500 people.

"You'll have to get out of here," said the police officer, coming up and touching Dillon on the shoulder, claiming that he was obstructing the sidewalk.

"Why?" asked Dillon.

"Never mind why—just get," replied the officer.

Dillon asked the officer if he had ever heard of the Constitution of the United States, but the officer only told him not to talk so much.

"You will either have to show cause why I should move on or run me in," said Dillon.

The crowd urged Dillon to go on with his speech, which he did, the officer taking his departure. Later he returned with another copper and made the arrest. Dillon was released on bail and the case was later dismissed.

Dillon spoke again Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights on the same corner. From here he intends going to Lincoln, Neb. After that he will spend about three weeks in Colorado.

POLICE ARREST MORE SOCIALISTS

Knopfngel, Lahn, Geist and Five Lithuanians the Latest Victims

Three Socialist street meetings were broken up by the police last Saturday night. All of the raids were characterized by the brutal, uncalled for clubbing of those in the audience who happened to be nearest the attacking "coppers."

Five Socialists were arrested at the meeting held by Lithuanians at Thirty-third and Morgan streets. The crowd that was listening to the speakers here was unusually large. The police suddenly appeared after the meeting had continued peacefully for some time and began using their clubs in a vicious manner.

Discover Baby on Sidewalk

Washed in a warm, brown shirt, a baby girl was found sleeping on the sidewalk at 24 Appleton street, early today. Mrs. Mary W. H. was the first to see the child. The police were called to the scene and the baby was taken to the hospital.

SLIDING SCALE IS PROPOSED AS WAY OUT OF CAR CRISIS; CONFERENCES ARE NOW ON

SWEDISH STRIKE KEEPS GROWING

General Walk-Out of Railroad Men Is to Be the Next Development

Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 10.—Opening of the second week of the labor troubles in Sweden shows no abatement of the conflict, and the men already on strike continue to augment their forces by the addition of sympathizers in other trades. A general strike of railroad men August 11 is threatened as the latest peril in the situation.

Solidarity of Tollers

The solidarity of the workmen's organizations of Europe is receiving a splendid demonstration in the contributions to a fund to help out the general strike in Sweden. The workmen of Denmark, Norway, Germany and even far away Bulgaria and Roumania have been contributing to help the strikers in their present revolutionary battle against the oppression of capitalism.

No national lines are drawn in the struggle. Even the Finns, hard pressed by the car and needing every cent for the prosecution of their own struggle against despotism, have drawn their belts a little tighter against hunger and sent money to Sweden to help out in the movement here.

Gustaf's Efforts Fail

It was after King Gustaf's message had been read and approved at a cabinet meeting Saturday that the king summoned to the palace the two leaders of the warring factions, Director von Sydow of the employers and President Linqvist of the Federation of Trades Unions, for a conference.

The result of this conference has not yet transpired, but apparently the effort for a peaceful solution of the trouble was without result, for yesterday it was announced that the printers would strike today, and the National Labor Union issued a proclamation that, beginning today, every day or other wagon whose driver is not wearing a union permit badge will be stopped by strikers. No exception, it was stated, will be made for owners driving their own wagons. The union further threatens to frustrate the attempt of the Stockholm Street Car company to start its cars on the important lines with the aid of the company's officials and strike breakers.

Employers Have \$4,500,000

The Employers' association is paying out \$45,000 daily to support its weaker members. The cash in the association's treasury is sufficient to keep up this support for three weeks, and when the funds in the treasury are exhausted the association has a reserve fund of \$4,500,000 which may be used.

A prominent journalist, Gustafson, has been summoned to court by the public prosecutor, charged with exhorting the employees of the state railway to strike.

ELEVEN PERSONS ARE KILLED IN FRENCH RAILROAD WRECK

Longjumeau, France, Aug. 10.—Eleven persons were killed and thirty injured here today by the collision of a passenger train with a freight train.

SALT LAKE FALLS INTO THE HANDS OF THE GRAND ARMY

Salt Lake, Utah, Aug. 10.—Occupation of the city by the Grand Army of the Republic is complete. Coming from all directions, the veterans have won every strategic point and command all communications. Their colors are everywhere. On the program this is the first day of the forty-third encampment.

The railroads have carried a heavy passenger traffic into Salt Lake with few mishaps. The veterans and members of affiliated organizations are outnumbered by the tourists and sightseers. Arrivals yesterday were estimated at 6,000. All who have come have been accommodated without difficulty and there is still a large number of rooms upon which to draw.

BIG DECREASE IN DEATHS SHOWN IN HEALTH REPORT

Conditions which made this one of the healthiest summers in Chicago were maintained last week, according to the records of the city health department's weekly bulletin. The 326 deaths for the week were 131 fewer than for the corresponding week of last year and a decrease of forty-four from the previous week of this year. The greatest improvement was in child mortality, the falling off in deaths from stomach disorders and typhoid fever being considerable.

Knowles an Old Warrior

Knowles, who is 63 years old, fought in the civil war and has since taken a keen interest in politics. He was elected to the legislature of South Dakota on the Socialist ticket. Later he joined the Socialist party and has been conducting a fight against capitalism for some time through the columns of the Lantern. Behind the case brought against him is the same animus that prompted the charge on which Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the Appeal to Reason, was convicted by a jury that was alleged to have been stuffed.

The \$500 fine could have been raised easily but Knowles refuses to make use of the funds thus obtained. Subscriptions to a fund to pay the fine have come from all over the country, but he has returned them by the next mail. Several labor unions also asked that they be permitted to pay the fine, but he declined their offers with thanks. Knowles is opposed to the payment of the fine under any considerations.

Blow to Military Law

In spite of his advanced age Knowles recently trumped all over the state getting names on a petition calling for a referendum vote on the South Dakota version of the Dick military law. He was successful in this work and the law cannot now go into operation until the referendum vote is held.

The charge on which Knowles was tried resulted from the appearance in the Lantern of a bitter arraignment of the present conditions of society in which he told of a young girl who had committed suicide as a result of the birth of an illegitimate child. The article was extensively copied all over the country and commented upon.

MAKES A 1,500 MILE TRIP ON TROLLEYS FOR \$24.85

Forty-two hundred miles in two weeks at a cost of \$24.85 for carfare is a nutshell summary of a trip Principal John E. Baggett of the Lake Forest schools has just taken from Waukegan to Boston by trolley. He now is going 300 miles further northeast to Waterville in Maine, which is the limit of the trolley lines in that direction.

During his trip the teacher passed through Chicago, Fort Wayne, South Bend, Lima, Toledo, Cleveland, Ashtabula, Conneaut, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Amsterdam, Schenectady, Albany, New York, Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Worcester.

Ten miles of his trip was taken over the elevated roads in this city and ten miles in New York city were by subway while 114 miles from Hudson, N. Y., to New York city were on a steamer. Two jaunts were by railroad trains, one of thirty miles from Warsaw to Wabash, Indiana, and the other of twenty-seven miles from Little Falls to Fonda in New York.

SAYS JAILS ARE FULL OF BLONDES; TOO MUCH SUNSHINE

New York, Aug. 10.—In furtherance of his theory that there is too much sunshine in America to make it a favorable habitation for blondes, Dr. Charles E. Woodruff, a surgeon and a major in the United States army, says he has found that the jails and similar institutions are largely populated by light-complected persons. These, he says, are unable to stand the struggle for existence in a climate to which they are unfitted, having fallen into poverty, disease and crime.

Dr. Woodruff contends that the excess of sunshine in America breaks down the nervous system of blondes, renders them unstable, morally as well as physically, and makes them peculiarly liable to the ravages of consumption and other deadly ailments. He concludes that unless the blond American finds some better means of survival than he has at present, he will be wiped out, as a type, in favor of the brunettes.

AIRSHIP LANDING ON SKYSCRAPER

New York, Aug. 10.—The plans for the new twelve-story home of the Automobile Club of America call for a landing for airships on the roof. This will be the first landing place for aircraft to be built on the roof of a skyscraper, or any other building, and indicates the belief of the members of the Aero club who are associated with the Automobile club that flying machines are soon to be so perfected that they can utilize such a landing.

Wright Goes to Europe

Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 10.—Orville and Katherine Wright left here unexpectedly last night for Europe in a few days. Their intended departure was kept a secret and few people were at the station when they left.

Wilbur Wright, who accompanied his brother and sister to the train, commented upon the feat of Roger Sommer, the Frenchman, who clipped seven minutes and eighteen seconds from Wilbur's record for prolonged flight.

"I do not regard the recent rather amazing achievements in flight of Sommer and Bleriot and others as indications of striking improvements in aeroplanes," he said. "Perhaps they are due to skillful manipulation."

Wellman Getting Ready

Tromsø, Norway, Aug. 10.—Advices received here from Spitzbergen, where the Walter Wellman polar expedition is being prepared for a dash to the north pole, say the repairs to the airship sled, which was badly damaged by a storm last June, have been completed and that a gas apparatus has been installed. Mr. Wellman began the inflation of the balloon July 31.

SOCIALIST EDITOR IN JAIL ON U. S. CHARGE

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST) Lead, S. D., Aug. 10.—Freeman Knowles, editor of The Lantern, the Socialist weekly paper published at Deadwood, was taken to the Pennington county jail yesterday until a \$500 fine imposed for an alleged misuse of the mail is paid.

"I will die in jail before paying the fine," says Knowles. "It is a charge founded on no basis whatsoever. It is merely one of the results of the persecution of the Socialist press by the federal authorities. I will not admit that I have done wrong by the payment of a fine."

Knowles an Old Warrior

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Heads of the Unions and Companies Meet With Walter Fisher

SPEED IS ALSO FACTOR

Another Plan Would Give Increases in Proportion to Time Made

Negotiations which may prevent the threatened car strike and bring about peace by mutual concessions are in progress today. Meetings with President John M. Roach of the Chicago Railways company and with President E. T. Mitten of the Chicago Railway company are scheduled. That with Roach began this morning at 11 and that with Mitten at 2:30 this afternoon.

Walter L. Fisher, traction counsel for the city of Chicago, was present at both conferences on behalf of Mayor Busse. Fisher outlined what he expects to be the form which the proposition presented to the men will take.

Sliding Scale Outlined

It is the following scale to take effect as soon as ratified by the union:

First year employed—	25 cents an hour.
Second year—	26 cents an hour.
Third year—	27 cents an hour.
Fourth year—	28 cents an hour.
Fifth year—	29 cents an hour.

This scale is not to lower the pay of any motorman or conductor now in the service of either company.

Another Proposition

At the same time that Fisher outlined this scale he outlined a possible alternative which is based on a compromise of the present maximum rate of 27 cents an hour and the granting of a cent and a half or a two-cent increase per hour instead of the 3 cents now demanded by the men.

The basis of this compromise would be this: About a year ago when the street cars on the south side were running at the rate of 8.5 miles an hour Mitten told the local transportation committee of the city council that when the cars made the rate of 8.03 miles an hour he would raise the maximum hourly wage to 30 cents. The cars are now making 8.5 miles an hour—only .23 of a mile less than the speed which Mitten desired.

Should Have Increase

On this ground Fisher expressed himself as follows:

"I think that the street car companies might anticipate the hoped for a little and give the men an increase. The cost of living has increased and that should be considered."

At about this same time William Kniffin stated that he had not been informed what the company proposition was to be today. M. C. Buckley of the south side street railway men made the same statement.

This morning at 11 o'clock, President William Buckley, Secretary William Taber, and James Larkin of local No. 241 Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees were ushered into the private office of John M. Roach. They remained over an hour. When they came out they refused to discuss what had transpired declaring that they can not do so till after the conference with Mitten this afternoon. Walter L. Fisher was present at the conference, as he has been delegated by Mayor Busse to attend all conferences between the companies and the employees.

Speed an Impossibility

Recording Secretary Mills of Division 241 pointed out this morning that the running time which Mitten wants is practically impossible as an average all over the company's lines, because of the congestion in the loop. He pointed out that the new rules which the company has made to lessen the number of accidents would operate against fast schedules if enforced. He showed that under the rules a motorman must shut off his power when crossing a street and just let the car coast with its momentum, so that it will be easier to apply the brakes in an emergency. He showed that the run over Van Buren street is four miles each way and that the time for the whole trip is an hour, because of the delays in crossing the river, due to teams and open bridges.

Walter Fisher said that he expected that with the co-operation of the mounted aid foot police in the loop and the rerouting of certain cars, loop congestion might be lessened. He declared this would not increase the danger to life.

MILWAUKEE STRIKE IS IN SIGHT

Living Wages Are Also Sought by Car Employees of Cream City

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 10.—Plans are afoot among street car employees in Milwaukee to organize a branch of the Amalgamated Association of Street

NEED MOB RULE TO PURIFY U. S.

Professor Giddings Says Nation Is Governed by Band of Thieves

New York, Aug. 10.—"The United States stands for thief rule and that by a gang of thieves more than those Christ drove out of the temple," said Franklin H. Giddings, Socialist and professor of sociology in Columbia University, speaking before the university summer school. His class was composed of school teachers and ministers of all denominations and he was loudly applauded.

The world has only seen two kinds of government, according to Giddings, "thief rule" and "mob rule," being the kind which have been in use. Never, said he, has there ever been "scientific government."

Thief Rule, Mob Rule He said in part: "I have come to the conclusion that there have been only two kinds of government in the world so far, namely, 'thief rule' and 'mob rule.' "We have never had any such thing as a scientific rule; we have never had any such thing as rule by persons of intellect and good moral character. "I am further disposed to think that the best sort of civilization is not prominence in art, in literature, or even in science, such less prominence in capitalism, or coal mining, or soap boiling, or any of the industries that have raised the United States to a place of prominence.

"I suppose I am a little peculiar in those views, but I think civilization should be measured by the Golden Rule.

"Mob Rule" Is Needed "I am putting the thing in just that bold, crude way in which it needs to be put. Some fellows may say, 'You believe in mob rule.' Yes, sir; I believe in mob rule as against thief rule. The United States, as a matter of fact, today stands for thief rule, and that by a gang of thieves worse than those Christ drove out of the temple. We want, if necessary, mob rule to clean the sort of thing out, for they are thieves and everybody knows it, and they know it themselves."

DR. WILEY STARTS WAR ON ALUM-EMBALMED PICKLES Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Agricultural department and guardian of the pure food laws, has started a crusade against embalmed cucumbers and gherkins inoculated with alum. He asserts that withered and half spoiled cucumbers are given generous hypodermic doses of alum, and under its magic influence the once soft, soggy and generally disreputable pickle of commerce is plumped out, rejuvenated and becomes so pleasing to the eye that few persons can resist its alluring attractiveness.

Although the board of food and drug inspection has had the question of the use of alum, as a preservative under consideration for several weeks, no decision has yet been given.

Meanwhile Dr. Wiley is working assiduously against the embalmed pickle and the alleged unscrupulous undertakers. Alum, he says, is one of the lesser known preservatives, its use being more circumscribed than that of benzoate of soda, borax, formaldehyde and other chemicals on which manufacturers wax fat, while the consumers grow lean.

"What benzoate of soda is to the decaying tomato and borax to embalmed beef, alum is to the limp and lifeless cucumber," says Dr. Wiley. "The public does not appreciate the woes and misery concealed beneath the verdant jacket of the innocent-looking pickle."

FRENCH TO HAVE WEEK'S FETE IN HONOR OF HUGO Paris, Aug. 10.—The dedication of a new statue of Victor Hugo by Rodin on September 26, the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of the "Le-gende des Siecles" (Story of the Centuries), is to be made the occasion of a week's literary celebration to the memory of the great novelist and poet. There will be a ceremony at the Pantheon, a revival at the Comedie Francaise of "Le Roi S'Amuse," with Silvain in the role of Triboulet, and a fete in front of Notre Dame with a big procession of vagabonds carrying colored torches.

The logs will be reserved at the Comedie Francaise for Adele Hugo and the daughter of the poet, whose sad and tragic history has aroused the sympathy of the world. As a girl she was kidnapped at Guernsey in an English officer. Her parents searched Europe for her whereabouts when, several months later, a girl was found wandering alone, apparently demented, in the streets of New York.

"I am the daughter of Victor Hugo," was all she ever said. She was sent back to her parents, but with wide staring eyes she kept her lips sealed and the mystery of her martyrdom, perhaps a stranger and more absorbing drama than her father ever wrote, never was revealed. She never entirely recovered her reason and since the death of her father has lived in his villa, morose, solitary, and alone, seldom speaking and never of the novelist.

BIG BATTLESHIP FLEET TO BEGIN TARGET PRACTICE Old Point Comfort, Va., Aug. 10.—The Atlantic battle fleet will today depart for the drill grounds south of the Virginia capes where the fifteen big ships will get busy at target practice.

The second gun practice for which the gun crews now are practicing will not begin until some time next week. The Rhode Island will be the first ship to have a trypout on the targets.

Socialist News Organizer Clayton Quits J. W. Clayton, organizer for Allegheny county, has tendered his resignation, and if possible will devote his time to the cause. Notice of this resignation was given at the last meeting of the county committee. The next meeting will be held August 22.

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN BY A. W. MANCE.

A GREAT LABOR-DAY EDITION

The Labor Day Special Edition of the Chicago Daily Socialist this year promises to be one of the best pieces of Socialist propaganda and educational literature ever issued to reach union men.

Besides general articles on the history and progress of labor on the economic and political field the world over by the ablest and best known writers, there will be articles by labor leaders in many specific industries giving a history of the rise and achievements of the different national and international unions.

The keynote to the whole edition will be "What Organization Has Done for Labor," says Editor Simons.

No effort will be spared to make the 1909 Labor Day edition of the Chicago Daily Socialist a piece of literature you will all be proud to distribute.

Besides the articles which will be of special interest to union men there will be an article giving a general review of the splendid service the Chicago Daily Socialist has rendered to the working class, organized and unorganized, and its brilliant fight for civic decency in Chicago which has attracted the admiration of all honest citizens, regardless of their political views.

The distribution of this edition in any community will make it easy to secure new subscribers if followed up by the Hustlers.

The price of the Labor Day Special will be \$7 per 1,000; 75 cents per 100. Order a bundle at once.

A PAPER FOR PROGRESSIVE AND THINKING PEOPLE Please Send THE DAILY SOCIALIST One Year, \$3.00 Six Months, \$1.50 Four Months, \$1.00 Three Months, 75 cents Two Months, 50 Cents In Chicago, by carrier, same rates. Carrier will collect.

Name..... Flat..... Address..... City..... State..... If you live in Chicago, mention which flat.

Bear in mind that this is the only daily paper in Chicago which gives news and editorial comment from the viewpoint of the worker. The other papers are printed in the interest of the employers and capitalists. Once you get to know the Chicago Daily Socialist you will depend upon it for all news of interest to the wealth producers.

HEAVY IMPORTS AT LOW PRICE

Record Broken for Quantity of Manufacturers' Materials Last Year

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—The quantity of manufacturers' materials imported into the United States in the fiscal year just ended exceeds that of any earlier fiscal year in the history of the manufacturing industry of the country. This statement is the result of an analysis of the import statements of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor.

Raw wool, raw cotton, raw silk, fibers, hides and skins, India rubber, tobacco, tin, copper, lumber and certain articles included under the general group "chemicals, drugs, and dyes," are the principal articles imported for manufacturing, and in nearly all of these the quantity imported in 1909 exceeded that of any earlier year.

Larger Than Ever Before There are a few exceptions. Raw wool, for example, shows a slightly higher quantity imported in the fiscal year 1907 pending the enactment of the Dingley law, which transferred wool from the free to the dutiable list; pig tin, lead, cotton, and lumber show in certain earlier years quantities slightly in excess of the figures of 1909. But in all the other important articles of manufacture such as copper, ore, copper pigs, fibers, hides and skins, India rubber, raw silk, tobacco and many other articles of less importance, the quantities imported in 1909 are larger than ever before.

It does not follow, however, that this highest record of quantity of manufacturers' materials imported shows the highest record as to values. On the contrary, the figures show that the value of crude materials imported for use in the fiscal year 1909 was \$24,000,000 below the value of this group of imports in 1907, and manufactures for further use in manufacturing, were \$52,000,000 below the figures of 1907. This fall in value of manufacturers' materials imported, in the face of an increase in quantity, is due, of course, to lower prices in 1909 than in 1907.

Shows Price Comparisons The reduction in import prices of manufacturers' materials, which resulted in lower totals of value while quantities were greater than ever before, is illustrated by a comparison of the import prices in June, 1909, with those of June, 1907, when prices in the various parts were much brighter than at the present time. The average import price of pig copper, for example, in June, 1907, was 21.6 cents per pound, and in June 1909, 12.3 cents per pound; raw cotton in June, 1907, 18.2 cents per pound; in June, 1909, 15 cents per pound; Manila hemp in June, 1907, \$20.61 per ton; in June, 1909, \$106.58 per ton.

HIS JOKE HAD STING IN IT: GUESTS ARE UNAPPRECIATIVE Aspinwall, Pa., Aug. 10.—The friends of Stephen Swartz has discovered that the contents of a beer barrel sometimes stings like five thousand adders.

Swartz often has been the butt of practical jokes. Yesterday he telephoned for his friends to join him in disposing of a barrel of beer near town.

On their arrival the friends found Swartz sitting by a cool looking keg with a large ice cake on top. Steve asked another to pour and excused himself for a moment.

Unable to resist temptation until Steve's return, a guest pulled the stopper from the keg and loosed two packs of mad bees into the air. Five hundred stings were inflicted on Swartz's friends inside the next two minutes. The bees had been imprisoned by Steve while they were swarming yesterday.

Mr. Swartz has left town. When last seen he was four rods ahead of his nearest former friend.

TARIFF TO BE 'WORKED' AGAIN

Republicans to Use It Once More to Pull the Wool Over Public Eye

A petty squabble between the "progressive" Republicans and the stand-patters will be waged from one end of the country to the other in the hope of continuing to use "near radicals" like Beveridge of Indiana, Cummins of Iowa, La Follette of Wisconsin and others as decoys to lead the voting public into the camp where Senator Aldrich, Speaker Cannon and others of like ilk are in command.

Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa passed through Chicago yesterday and told a dire tale of "war to the knife" between the reactionary and progressive elements in the Republican party because of the tariff bill just passed. He said this war would be bitter, the progressives fighting for "party control" unless there was danger of a Democratic congress, in which case the progressives and reactionaries would bury their differences "for the good of the party."

Here is the things which Cummins says the "progressives" are striving for:

- 1. Placing in control at the head of organized Republicanism men who will stand absolutely by platform pledges.
2. Struggle for this policy at every convention, local, congressional or state, between now and 1912, where there are enough progressive Republicans to make it worth while.
3. No general revision of the tariff for perhaps a decade, but revision from time to time in particular schedules, as expert investigation demonstrates to be necessary, and at the same time conforming with the broad principle of protection.
4. Appointment of an expert tariff commission at the earliest practicable moment to furnish this information to congress.
5. And particularly—no opposition to President Taft, whom the progressives believe to have a thoroughly progressive program in hand for his administration—at least until the presidential policy demonstrates the contrary.

Democrats Are Out of It "In my judgment, the tariff never again will be an issue between the Republican and Democratic parties," says Cummins. "It is the decisive issue between the two well defined elements within the Republican party. It is an issue which must and I believe will be settled definitely at the next national convention."

300,000 SEEK RELIEF AT ATLANTIC CITY ON SUNDAY Atlanta City, N. J., Aug. 10.—More than 300,000 persons crowded the Atlantic City hotels, boardwalks, and beach between dawn and sundown Sunday. The hotels were compelled to feed their hungry patrons in relays.

Following the rush of Saturday, the police were ordered not to interfere with tired ones who wished to sleep in chairs, bench pavilions, or on the beach after their fruitless search for quarters. Hundreds passed the night in this way to be on hand for Sunday.

Fifteen thousand persons were in the surf at noon. The trolley companies brought out their winter cars to handle the surplus traffic.

Where To Go SOCIETY MEETINGS

- ANNOUNCEMENT WHILE MY WIFE AND LITTLE DAUGHTER, Selma, were visiting at the home of I. C. Overmayer, president, National Portrait Co., our little girl took sick and died, July 19, 1909. We called an undertaker to take charge of her body and prepare for shipment. While still bowed down with grief over our loss we feel that we should like to acknowledge the kindness and courtesy, as well as the reasonableness of his charges, and commend Mr. W. B. Shelton, undertaker, 22 W. Madison street, phone Monroe 352, to the comrades of C. S. SMITH AND WIFE, 312 E. 16th st., Oklahoma City, Okla. Aug. 2, 1909.

Dollar Treatment Free to Men Proves the Cure—BUT COSTS YOU NOTHING

We want to prove to your own perfect satisfaction—that you can be cured—not simply fixed up a bit or made to feel a little better—but cured—restored in vim and vigor. The proof of success is a full dollar's worth—we will gladly give you free—free of cost, charge or obligation to you of any kind whatsoever.



we will send you a book on men's ailments which gives instructions on how men are successfully cured at home. Write now—but SEND NO MONEY. DR. JOSEPH LISTER O., M.D., 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago. Gentlemen: I am troubled with.....

Please send me, absolutely free, your full dollar treatment for..... and also your book which tells how men can treat themselves successfully at home.

Name..... State..... Address—P. O.

CURE IN 5 DAYS VARICOCELE HYDROCELE (ENLARGEMENT OF VEINS) Without Knife or Pain

I want to cure every man suffering with Varicocele, Stricture, Contagious Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Hydrocele or a disease peculiar to men. This liberal offer is open to all who have spent some of their money on doctors and medicine without any success, and my aim is to prove to all these people who were being treated by a dozen or more doctors, also without any success, that I possess the only cure by means of which I will cure you permanently.

Don't Pay for Unsuccessful Treatment—Only for Permanent Cure I will positively cure diseases of stomach, lungs, liver and kidneys, even though very chronic.

PRIVATE DISEASES OF MEN cured quickly, permanently and with absolute secrecy. Nervous Debility, Weakness, Loss of Vigor, Strains, Blood Poison, Urinary Lesions.

LUNGS Asthma, Bronchitis, Pulmonary Disease positively cured with my latest method. Heart trouble.

CONSULTATION FREE DR. ZINS, 41 SO. CLARK STREET Chicago HOURS: 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M., SUNDAYS 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

JANE ADDAMS OF CHICAGO FOR PRESIDENT, TO BE ORY

Boston, Mass., Aug. 10.—Jane Addams of Chicago, future president of the United States, will be the slogan before many months have passed, according to the advocates of equal suffrage. Boston has been chosen as the starting point of the startling and novel campaign by which the women hope to gain prestige; if not actually a president.

When William Dean Howells confessed in his characteristic fashion that he "had no doubt whatever that our national housekeeping could be in no better hands than those of our natural housekeepers," he little thought that already the suffragettes were planning to elevate a woman to the highest office in the nation's gift.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell says that no better national housekeeper could be found than Jane Addams of Chicago, and her opinion is shared by Boston suffragettes, who are preparing to work with might and main for the election of Miss Addams.

MORE TOILERS NOW EMPLOYED

New York, Aug. 10.—State Commissioner of Labor John Williams has issued a bulletin saying that March 31 of this year 31.1 per cent of the organized wage earners in this state were idle, while on the same date last year there were 35.7 per cent unemployed. The report shows that the percentage of organized wage earners now employed is nearly as great as in any year back to 1896, when the records were first started.

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North Side

North Side CARPENTER REPAIR WORK. LAUNDRY. HOTELS. AMUSEMENTS. WORKINGMAN'S THEATER—THE IDEAL. PIANO TUNING. DRY GOODS. AUGUST F. KELTING.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1905, 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 2609.

By carrier in city of Chicago—Daily, per month, \$6. Order by postal card or telephone, Main 4488. Daily by mail in advance—Outside Chicago: One year, \$54; six months, \$28; four months, \$18; three months, \$12; two months, \$8 cents.



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

Street Speaking

The Chicago police seem to be playing an old game in trying to stop Socialist speakers. While the acting chief of police declares that no meetings will be disturbed, and issues orders that all permits signed by the county secretary of the Socialist party shall be recognized, his subordinates continue to disturb the meetings and arrest speakers.

This has been tried in Chicago before. It has failed to suppress free speech, as any such scheme must fail. The fact that some of the police are smarting under the exposures of corruption by the Daily Socialist may aggravate the present situation, but with that the Socialists have no concern.

One thing might as well be understood: The Socialists will continue to hold meetings on the streets of Chicago, and the police cannot stop them. It may take some months to settle the question, but that is the way it will be settled in the end, and the police know that as well as anyone.

There is one thing that should be borne in mind by all Socialists during such a fight, and that is that the only ground upon which victory is sure is that of free speech. No man can be punished for the offense of speaking on the street. No one has ever been charged with that offense in a Chicago court. Technically the charge is always one of "disturbing the peace" or "disorderly conduct." If all speakers will be careful to see that this charge has not the slightest grounds, and that the case must always be tried on the question of holding a street meeting in a peaceable and orderly manner, there is no possibility of ultimate defeat for the speakers.

Look Out for Long Contracts

The Daily Socialist has been extremely slow to give advice to the street car employes in this critical period. It is perfectly willing to trust to their judgment and to fight on their side for better conditions.

But we believe that a word of caution concerning one feature of the proposed compromise may not be out of place. The companies are anxious to secure a three-year contract as a condition of a slight increase in wages. Such a contract is a high price to pay for the increase proposed.

The cost of living has risen much more rapidly during the past few years than wages will rise under this contract. Consequently, if the employes sign such a contract they will soon find themselves actually receiving less purchasing power than at present, and with no power to alter that condition.

A study of some of the well-organized trades in Chicago will show much more rapid increases in wages than will be secured under this contract. Many unions have raised the wages of their members several times in three years, and each time as much as the three cents provided for under the proposed three years' contract.

The question should at least receive careful consideration as to whether it is good policy to surrender for three years the right to ask for a further increase or secure a readjustment of working conditions.

A Socialist Event

The annual picnic of the Socialist party to be held next Sunday has come to be something far more than a mere social event or a money-raising device. It has come to be looked upon as the one great gathering of the Socialists of Cook county and surrounding territory. To be absent from this gathering is to miss much of the life of Socialism in Chicago. It has become famous as the great reunion of the "old guard." Men and women who have been compelled for one reason or another to drop out of the active work of the organization which they helped to build always endeavor to be present with their old comrades at this one gathering.

Socialists go to other entertainments because of the desire for an outing, or to give financial aid, or from a sense of duty. To the great annual picnic they go because of all these reasons, and also because they feel that attendance on this occasion is a part of the regular and most enjoyable life of the Socialist movement.

Because of these facts it is unnecessary to urge the old Socialists to be present. Nothing could keep them away. But there may be some of those who have just become interested in Socialism, or who are only curious concerning it, who would overlook this opportunity if it were not called to their attention. To all such we can only say that they cannot get the habit of attending these gatherings too soon.

The quicker they begin to go the less they will have to regret in later years when they gather at other annual picnics and hear the record of those who have never been absent since that first one in July, 1899.

One, Two, Three

BY H. C. BUNNER

It was an old, old, old, old lady. And a boy who was half past three. And the way that they played together Was beautiful to see. She couldn't go running and jumping. And the boy no more could he. For he was a thin little fellow. With a thin, little, twisted knee. They sat in the yellow sunlight. Out under the maple tree. And the game they played, I'll tell you, Just as it was told to me. It was Hide-and-Go-Seek they were playing. Though you'd never have known it to be. With an old, old, old, old lady. And a boy with a twisted knee. The boy would bend his face down. On his one little sound right knee. And he'd guess where she was hiding. In guess One, Two, Three! "You are in the china closet!" He would cry and laugh with glee.

A WORD TO ASPIRING SOAP BOXERS

BY ROBERT HUNTER

The other night in Chicago I stopped to listen to an open air speaker.

There was a good crowd, apparently very attentive. I listened for perhaps a quarter of an hour, but could make nothing of what the man was talking. He used big words. His sentences were long and involved. He made none of his points clear and I could not for the life of me understand what he was driving at.

I finally spoke to one of the men standing at his back to ask what he was talking about. He answered: "Socialism."

With some amazement I listened a while longer and then quit. Open air speaking is a difficult thing. It is far more difficult than writing, than oration, even than debate.

A street crowd is made up of all kinds of minds—some simple, others complex; some trained, well read and intelligent; others stupid, untrained and sluggish.

The open air speaker must take his hearers into account. If he speaks above their heads his work is useless, his light lost, his audience discouraged. He must keep in mind one thing, his

thought must be clear, his points definite, his language simple and his sentences short.

Clearness is fundamental and unless one has a grasp of Socialism sufficient to enable him to say what he has to say in clear-cut, simple language, he had better turn his services into other work.

The next thing one should have in mind is to cut out technical phrases. You don't go on a soap box to show how wise you are, or how learned. You go to convince.

Capitalism, exploitation, surplus value, economic determinism, the class struggle, the materialistic conception of history are ill defined, if not indeed incomprehensible, to the average mind.

Even capital, interest and wages should be explained, for when your audience understands the exact meaning of these terms you can more easily discuss with it economic problems.

The other words had better not be used in street campaigns. The third important point is to prepare your speeches beforehand. Cut out rhetoric and big words.

Define your terms if you have to use terms not easily understood. Learn your speech by heart and ask yourself if it explains to you what Socialism means.

Read it to some non-Socialist friend

as stupid as you can find and ask him if he understands what you are driving at.

If you must use abstract propositions make them clear by concrete illustrations.

Tell a story that explains your point or illumines your thought by some example taken from the common experience of your audience.

If you think Socialism is too difficult for the masses to be understood by the ordinary man, keep off the soap box. When a man can't make a subject clear to another it is usually because the subject is not clear to himself.

If you think that you must wait for the inspiration of the moment and deliver a new speech every time, it is probable that you are lazy and want your audience to do the work of thinking out what you mean.

It is better to deliver one good, clear speech a thousand times over than to deliver a thousand speeches without making any one understand what you mean.

And remember one thing—no man is made a Socialist by hearing one speech. Get your audience to read. Sell books. Distribute papers. And if your speeches do nothing else than whet the appetite for the book or the paper you have accomplished the greatest work a soap boxer can do.

Socialist Completes New Play, "At The Lion's Mouth"

H. Worthington, a well known Socialist young man of Mishawaka, Ind.,



H. WORTHINGTON

has completed the last scene of his three-act play, "At the Lion's Mouth."

For a year Mr. Worthington has been closely engaged in rounding his production into shape, and he declared today that he has already secured a partial contract from New York managers for the drama.

Mr. Worthington speaks of his play as one which solves the great problem of man's inhumanity to man. If this is really so, then Mr. Worthington has done more than any writer or playwright from Shakespeare down to the most modern dramatists. The solution of the eternal question, if it is in any wise a solution, will make Mr. Worthington the man of the day in dramatic circles. The play seems molded along the combined lines of the "Lion and the Mouse" and the "Servant in the House."

Mr. Worthington, who is a student of social and economic problems, believes that he has struck the one solution of the world old problem at last, and that he expects to have his production staged within the year.

The play deals chiefly with "trade competition," showing how easy it is for a man with a small capital to be crushed in the law of the mighty monarchy of industry known as the steel trust.

The piece shows the contrast between two men, one who has been cushioned from his cradle with luxuries, the other a simple tender who works for his brother and has struggled with the stormy gale of life; one who has stood the hardships and foregone the pleasure of life and felt the pangs of hunger search his home.

The scene is laid in a steel city in Delaware, showing the real conditions of the American workingman.

UMBRELLA HISTORY BEGAN IN THE EAST SEVERAL AGES AGO

One hundred and forty years ago there were few umbrellas used in the American colonies, says the Providence Journal.

In carrying the umbrellas on sunny days ladies were using the umbrella according to its name. It is the Anglicized diminutive of the Latin "umbra," meaning shade, and the protection was keeping off the rays of the sun, as a parasol is used today.

Umbrellas originated in the Orient and were used in that part of the world thousands of years ago. Engravings on stones found in Egyptian excavations have been discovered in which umbrellas were pictured.

Jonas Hanway was the first Englishman to carry an umbrella, and he appeared with it in London in 1756. He was hooted and jeered at, but he had picked up the habit in the far east and stuck to it, living to see his example followed.

It was not until 1820 or thereabout that a man who carried an umbrella could escape the charge of effeminacy which is made today against a man who carries a parasol. The umbrellas then were crude affairs, with long bone handles, stretchers of cane or whalebone, roughly jointed and covered with oiled silk or cotton. Later on gingham was substituted, then alpaca and now a

really good umbrella is covered with silk.

After the first few years the fashion of carrying umbrellas became common, and eventually that was any one had one. Made as they were, they were not of especial value, but it was the fashion, and as fashions were as rigid as they are now it was doubtless no uncommon sight to see a howling swell promading the street with the rain dripping through the interstices of his umbrella.

Silk, however, soon took the place of cotton, gingham, and alpaca. The papers of 1830 or thereabout frequently advertised the importation of a "case of silk and gingham umbrellas" along with a list of other things.

SOAP AND TALLOW TREES ARE VALUABLE

Side by side grow the soap tree and the tallow tree. The soap tree yields a product from which is manufactured the purest article of soap that is possible to be made. Indeed, the pulp of the berry is a natural soap and will make a lather like the manufactured article. The soap berry tree is now creating widespread interest, and the berries are being imported from Algeria and China, says the Ocala Banner.

Besides the soap, the soap berries make a very fine oil, and when the residue of the tallow tree are fully known it may also yield a fine oil.

On the Firing Line

BY MONOSABIO

The unwritten law of capitalism—render unto us what is labor's.

A man's civic pride is generally measured by the amount of profit or graft he expects to make out of it.

I cannot believe that the masses are really in earnest and want Socialism until they appreciate and support the Socialist press.

The Sage foundation is going into the philanthropic business of selling 2,000 homes "cheap" to "reputable persons." Always uplifting the poor at a profit, eh!

John D. Rockefeller views the tax on incomes as "actual confiscation." And what is the tax imposed upon the people in the shape of an inflated price of oil? Imaginary?

It appears from the cablegrams that the English reception to the bloody czar, was made especially cordial and brilliant as a rebuke to the Socialists. Quite a compliment to our British comrades.

Congratulations for the Appeal to Reason upon "smoking Roosevelt out" in the matter of the Alton steal. If there were no other blots upon his character this Alton matter would suffice to tattoo him for all time.

Are you aware that flour is now largely bleached by nitrogen peroxide to make it look attractive and sell well?

It therefore contains "poisonous ingredients injurious to health," according to official reports. But it is profitable and what does capitalism care?

Senator Chestnut M. Depew still has his lucid intervals. In a recent article in Leslie's Weekly he admitted that "it was the starving unemployed who precipitated the French revolution." And, now, what will they precipitate in this country, Oh, Honorable Chestnut?

Mayor McClellan, of New York, at a recent public hearing, remarked: "Every human being who holds political office needs a check." And the bigger the check the more servile he will be in doing the work assigned him. (See letters of Archbold to various legislators.)

Clifford Roe, assistant state attorney for Illinois, says the solution of the traffic in woman's honor is "a ho for white slaves in every large city of the country." Well, and then what? Capitalism would keep each home full to overflowing. A better solution would be to remove the cause which produces white and every other kind of slavery.

Helen Keller, the wonderful deaf and blind girl, has written a grateful letter to the mother of Harry Thaw, for a check which proved "an opportune kindness," as she is "not rich in this world's goods." And this after her famous friendship with H. H. Rogers, the man of millions who could have left her an annuity for life without hurting anybody. Poor parasite, he did not wish to spoil you—neither will Mrs. Thaw, after her present object is accomplished. That is one of the rules of the game.

New Antiseptic Paint

In a recent number of the publications of the German health office a report appears with very full details regarding the tests applied to the new pigment called vitralin, a highly lustrous paint which can be applied to surfaces with the same ease as ordinary paints, with a basis of white lead, or zinc white.

Its chief value is for disinfecting, and it is prepared and sold more specifically for use in rooms, etc., where it is desired to combat pathogenic germs. In this respect it seems to be far in advance of all of the ordinary substances applied to walls, containing lime or lead compounds.

The importance of such an agent, in connection with modern sanitary appliances for destroying the microbes of disease, led the health office to make somewhat exhaustive tests of the germicidal properties of vitralin under varying conditions. The results may be briefly summarized as follows:

When in contact with a vitralin coating, the bacilli of tuberculosis (as found in saliva) are completely destroyed in 3 days. Diphtheria bacilli require 2 hours, typhoid bacilli 3 hours and those of our tetanococci, and streptococci from 6 to 13 hours.

On the contrary, no lethal effect could be observed upon the spores of anthrax, even when the contact lasted 30 days, although a distinctly retarding influence upon the development of the spores was noticed. Control experiments carried on simultaneously with surfaces covered with ordinary oil colors, whitewash, etc., showed the presence of a certain degree of moisture, and, naturally, of oxygen, and warmth as well as light is an important factor in favoring the formation of the active germicidal agent.

This property of vitralin is likewise unaffected by prolonged exposure to powerful antiseptic agents, such as corrosive sublimate, formalin, kresol-sulphuric acid, etc.

The conclusion of the officers of the German health office is that vitralin furnishes a highly valuable addition to the weapons employed in combating bacterial disease, and that it can be most advantageously employed in all rooms, etc., where germ life is liberated, consumptive sanatoria, wards for infectious diseases, and the like.

Attention is called to the fact that the presence of such a wall coating as vitralin does not necessarily supersede the use of the customary disinfection methods now legally obligatory.

There is, however, a distinct advantage in having a continuous destruction of disease germs maintained, whenever they come in contact with the wall of an apartment during its temporary occupancy by a person affected by an infectious disease.

FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS

"Mike, Mike!" called Mike Delaney's wife, Bridget, when he came home one evening. "Run over to the Mack's and see what's the matter with Pat. He's been running up and down the yard since breakfast these two days; and the weather's bad for shirt sleeves. I'm thinking he's either lost his mind or training for a policeman."

"What woman!" said Mike. "Let him be. He's got a wife of his own to worry him."

The next evening she met Mike at the door. "Sure," said she, "this brain's gone entirely, or it must be darning lessons he's arter taking for he's granchin about the yard all this blessed day, he is."

So Mike thought he would better look into the matter, and he goes to Pat. "Man, man!" he said. "Can't your wife scold you enough without all the neighbors taking a whack? What are you making a spectacle of your feelin' in the backyard for? Are you crazy?"

"Sure," replied Pat, "in only following directions. It's a bit sick I've been and the doctor left me some medicine. He told me to take it two days running and then skip a day."—In the Arrow, Philadelphia.

Both Look Suspicious

"Mose, what is the difference between a bucket of milk in a rain storm and a conversation between two confidence men?"

"Say, boss, dat nut am too hard to crack. Ise gwine to give it up."

"Well, Mose, one is a thinning scheme and the other is a skinning them."

Your Own Deeds

Table with financial data: This is what you have done: Original amount \$5,300.00, Previously reported \$337.08, Received today 25.80, Total so far 362.88, Balance to get \$4,937.12. By order board of directors, J. O. BENTALL, Sec.

WILL CLASSES DISAPPEAR?

BY EMANUEL JULIUS

Man's struggle with man has had its own history. His whole development from the brute has been a history of great struggles. The more I study social man the more am I convinced that the history of man has been a struggle to either bury the past in a deep, deep grave or to keep it on its throne of dry, dead bones.

When, through the force of economic stress, man, or rather the animal that was later to develop into man, discarded the animal individualism that he was living under and took on a form of family relationship there was taken a great step forward toward the unification of the human race, for even though strife and competition was the rule between men and men, within the limits of the family or gen perfect harmony prevailed.

But finally, after ages of this competition between gen and gen the bonds that separated them were broken and we find them welded into the tribe.

Within the limits of the tribe peace and harmony prevailed, but between tribe and tribe bitter competition and warfare was the rule. Later we find that same unifying force set into operation, for tribe ceased fighting tribe with the result that the nation was born. From the gen or family system to the present complex form of society is a great step, but to say "the end has been reached" is far from the truth.

Strife and competition are not relics of bygone ages. We have them with us today. Society is divided into two classes—the working and the capitalist classes. Labor produces all wealth. Does labor receive all its products? No. It is on this point in particular that the great class struggle revolves. The capitalist class and the working class have nothing in common—no identity of interests. What is to the interest of one is not to the interest of the other.

"My product, I want more of it. I want all of it," says labor. "My profit I want all of it," replies the capitalist. So the workers organize into unions, carry on boycotts, strikes, etc., while the capitalists, not to be daunted, also organize and the battle goes on.

The capitalist, unlike the worker, does not believe that the elimination of the private ownership of social needs (the basic cause of present class divisions) classes and the class struggle, for the first time in human history, will disappear, there being only one class in existence—the constructive, progressive working class. Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.

TO THE EDITOR

Does Land Amendment Accord With Socialist Philosophy?

In judging as to the validity or the non-validity of the proposed land amendment, the thing we must consider is whether it conflicts or does not conflict with those principles of the Socialist philosophy which have a direct or an indirect bearing upon the economic status of the farmer.

Now the economic status of the farmer is not by any means an easy thing to determine with exactness. The farmer occupies a somewhat ambiguous position in the economic world because of the fact that the dominant element in farming is still the small farmer and farm owner; and the question as to whether this small farmer belongs to the exploited class, or whether he is himself an exploiter, is a question upon which there exists, and with some reason, a considerable difference of opinion.

Although this question is a difficult one to determine, it is by no means an impossible one to determine; and a correct classification of the farmer's exact status in the economic world is entirely feasible to one who is familiar with the principles of Socialism which bear upon the matter, and who will subject the problem to a little analysis.

The limitations as to space which are necessarily imposed upon a communication of this character will not permit of such analysis here; but the problem may be summed up by stating that the methods of exploitation in the agricultural world are in all essential particulars the same as those which prevail in other branches of industry; and the ambiguity which exists with regard to the economic status of the farmer is not due to the impracticability of determining with precision the said economic status, but rather is it due to the greater complexity of the methods of exploitation which prevail in the agricultural world, and the consequent greater difficulty in ascertaining their precise nature.

So much for the economic status of the farmer; let us now subject this proposed amendment to a little dissection and analysis.

The first, second and third statements in this amendment are simply statements of present facts. The fourth statement answers itself, as it will be evident to anyone who is at all familiar with the principles of the Socialist philosophy, that the extent to which it will be necessary to control and manage land in order to prevent its use for the purposes of exploitation and speculation, will be simply to have all land owned and controlled collectively.

The last statement in the amendment, however, is a rather startling departure from the accepted principles of the Socialist philosophy. It constitutes an absolute negation of that oft reiterated and axiomatic dictum that Socialism demands the collective ownership of the means of production. If land is not a means of production, what is it? And besides, the only conceivable manner in which land could be occupied and used, and conform to the provisions stipulated in the last sentence of the amendment, would be for the person occupying it to do all of his own work, and consume his entire product himself, and what would this be but an atavistic survival of that crude form of individualism which prevailed before the invention of machinery; when each man owned the tools he used, and did only so much work as would supply the material needs of himself and his family.

The only purpose which this proposed amendment can serve is that of appealing to those of our farming population who are not sufficiently advanced in their knowledge of economics and sociology to be able to perceive that the collective ownership of land would enormously enhance the advantages which they would derive from it both individually and collectively; and it would seem to be the better part of wisdom to explain this to them, than to pander to their individualistic proclivities by a compromise of one of the most vital and fundamental principles of the Socialist philosophy.

Chicago, Ill. G. B. HASTINGS.

Goods at Cost. It is utopian for comrades to talk of selling goods at cost of production under Socialism. Given collective ownership of all the sources and means of production and perfect co-operation in their use, and we only achieve perfect production, which is as distinct from distribution as white is from black.

It is easy to conceive of approximately equitable division of labor in productive processes, securing for society the largest possible product consistent with a proper conservation of those natural resources without which production must cease.

It is not so easy, on the other hand, to devise a scheme of distribution that will make a commodity limited in supply (because of a limitation in the natural resources from which it is derived) meet and satisfy a comparatively unlimited demand for that commodity. Under Socialism, as under capitalism, the value of the whole supply of any commodity is determined by the cost of the costliest part of the necessary supply. That is, the value of the whole supply must rise to the level of the costliest part of the necessary supply before this costliest part will be produced.

In other words, if the costliest part of the supply of any commodity is a necessary part of the supply, then it must needs be produced, and obviously, it will not be produced until the value of the rest of the supply has risen to the level of the cost of production for this costliest part.

Every economist of note teaches this, and those comrades who are exclusively by Marx should note that he teaches the same thing. On page 63, "Value, Price and Profit," we read: "If, in the progress of population, it should become necessary to resort to the cultivation of inferior soils, then the same amount of product would be obtainable only by the expenditure of a greater amount of labor, and the value of agricultural products would consequently rise."

Clearly Marx is in error in assuming that the value of agricultural product will rise "consequently" on an expenditure of more labor in its production, for nothing can be plainer than that an increase in population must and does first enhance the value of agricultural products to a point that will reimburse the laborer for the expenditure of a "greater" amount of labor made necessary through resorting to soils of inferior fertility to secure the additional and necessary supply.

Those comrades who dream and talk of "goods at cost of production" should cut it out unless they wish to bring the Socialist movement into contempt for its bad political economy.

Under Socialism a hundred bushels of corn, raised on the Missouri river bottoms at an expenditure of ten days' labor, will not be sold at "cost" if the demand for corn is such that it becomes necessary to resort to the cultivation of corn land in western Kansas, where 100 bushels cost, say, 20 days' labor, for the whole supply must of necessity be sold at the same price. LINCOLN BRADEN, Carben, Calif.