

GIRLS ARE HURT AS STEAM PIPE BURSTS

Some Jump from Windows of Central Laundry Company; Panic Among the 175 Employees

Twenty or more girls were injured at 8 o'clock a. m. today in a panic which followed the bursting of a steam pipe in the basement of the Central Steam Laundry company, 305 Indiana street.

Among the injured are: Kryczk, Katie, 19 years old, 119 May street; jumped from the second story window in front of building; taken to Passavant hospital.

Girls Jump to Safety The explosion occurred in the mangle room in the rear of the second floor, where the injured girls were employed.

RISK BILL IS PROVED FAULTY

Hillquit and Others Tear Waiwright Measure to Pieces at Meeting

New York, April 4.—A joint labor conference, held at Cooper Union to discuss workmen's compensation, entered a protest against the Waiwright compensation bill.

Resolutions were passed unanimously by the conference that the bill as proposed was utterly inadequate to meet the necessities of the workers.

The bill provides also that compensation shall cease at the end of eight years, no matter if the injury means disablement for life.

BABY STATE IS FOUND IN ALPS

Brussels, April 4.—The smallest state in Europe is not the principality of Monaco nor of Liechtenstein, neither is it the republic of Andora nor of Saint Marin, nor the territory of Morosnet.

Seattle, Wash., April 4.—John Ward, 21 years old, a solicitor for the Tacoma Gas company, shot himself through the heart on the street.

IT WOULD BE "EASY PICKING"---



IF IT WASN'T FOR THAT DOG!

STEEL TRUST WINS WAR TO CONTROL BUILDING OF DREADNOUGHTS FOR U. S.

Contracts on Government Bids Give Cramp and Bethlehem Works Inside Track

Washington, D. C., April 4.—Determined to drive the United States government completely out of the business of shipbuilding, so that the millions necessary for the construction of our prospective war fleets will go into the pockets of the ship trust, agents of Schwab and the Cramps have "inspired" two clauses in the Naval Appropriation bill upon which turn the life or death of future government built ships.

Wording so as to attract the least attention these clauses limit the secretary of the navy to an expenditure of one million dollars in the construction of the fleet collier authorized by the act of May 13, 1905, to be built in a government navy yard on the Pacific coast.

Block U. S. Plan "And government estimates have already placed the actual cost of building the collier at \$1,400,000, making this million dollar limitation a practically prohibitory measure as far as work in the government yards is concerned," explained Joseph Rorke, of the legislative committee of the International Association of Machinists.

Car Hurts Baby When a trolley car struck and seriously injured 3-year-old John Tragnone in the Italian district an enraged crowd attempted to lynch the motorist and conductor.

SUGAR TRUST SLAVES STRIKE

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 4.—At a mass meeting held recently in Brooklyn, which was attended by 1,000 employees of the American Sugar Refining company out on strike for living wages and better conditions, it was unanimously decided to form the unorganized workers into a union.

The workers will demand the following conditions from their employers: A raise of 1 1/2 cents per hour for all workers receiving 18 or 15 cents; ten hours' work a day; overtime paid at the rate of time and a half; Sundays and holidays double time.

Cruiser Lent to California San Francisco, Cal., April 4.—The United States steamship Marblehead, one of the oldest cruisers in the navy, was commissioned in the service of the California state naval militia yesterday at Mare Island.

Contracts on Government Bids Give Cramp and Bethlehem Works Inside Track

Seek 12-Hour Work Day Mr. Johnson, Rorke's colleague on the legislative committee, which represents not only the union machinists but the bootmakers, blacksmiths, ironmolders and patternmakers, drew attention to the statement of James H. Mull, superintendent of Wm. Cramp & Sons Co., as it appeared recorded in the hearings before the congressional committee on labor, in which Mull said in reply as to what he thought was a reasonable length of workday: "Many of the men would be better off if they worked fifteen hours, morally, mentally, physically and financially."

That's what means to us, and the working people of this country," warmly added Johnson. "Let the government yards be wiped out and goodby to the eight-hour day."

That government work is more economical in the long run than that turned out by private yards is proven by figures in the report of Paymaster-General of the navy, relating to repairs on the two sister ships, the "Connecticut" and the "Louisiana," the first built at the New York navy yard, and the latter by the Newport News Shipbuilding company. In 1906 the repairs on the "Connecticut" cost \$236,97, and on the "Louisiana" \$3,851.09. In 1907 the repairs on the "Connecticut" amounted to \$33,557.47, and on the "Louisiana" to \$92,851.09, and the totals up to the end of the fiscal year 1909 were, for the navy built ship, \$111,823.58, and for the contract built vessel, \$149,187.00.

Penrose Cramps' Man Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, is credited with being "the Cramps' man" in Washington, but if he is the head a plentiful following is not lacking and his hidden work is now coming to light in the naval appropriation bill.

Padgett, of Tennessee, a member of the house committee on naval affairs, has just been interviewed by the Machinists' legislative committee. The southern Democrat made clear his position with these emphatic words: "I am not in favor of an eight-hour day."

MILK TO KEEP STUFF FOREVER

Fresh, ripe figs from California served on the breakfast tables of Chicagoans and dead bodies so preserved as to shame the efforts of the ancient Egyptians with their mummifying process are only two of the results promised from a preparation of skimmed milk which the originator, Dr. O. Henry Nowak of Austin, calls "Gale" and which he declares, will revolutionize many industries. Some of the other qualities claimed for the preparation are:

Railroad ties treated with it become imperishable. Applied to patent leather shoes, it prevents the patent expiring, not a crack ever appearing on the smooth surface. The most porous brown paper becomes water-proof under its action.

Slayer Stays on Army Pay Roll Seattle, Wash., April 4.—Although Capt. Peter C. Haines, who killed Wm. E. Annis, is serving a sentence in a New York prison, he still is drawing pay from the government as commanding officer of the Thirtieth company, coast artillery. About the time Capt. Haines shot Annis in New York he was assigned by the war department to the company at Fort Worden, but he has never reported at the post.

PAINTERS SEE PEACE IN NEW MOVES NOW ON

Settlement Within Union and With the Bosses Is in Sight

Two peace moves are on foot today backed by the Painters' Conference Board; one to again place the anti-Madden Painters' unions in good standing in the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, and the other to bring the few remaining recalcitrant painter bosses into line in the demand for 60 cents an hour in wages for the coming year.

Efforts are being made today to secure a hearing for the insurgent painters before the executive board of the International Brotherhood. It is expected that a hearing will be secured for Tuesday to be held at the international headquarters at La Fayette, Ind. In case the hearing is granted a local committee will make the trip and present the peace negotiations.

Sign New Scales In the meantime the Painters' bosses are signing the new wage agreement and all the men are going back to work as fast as negotiations can be completed. The strength of the organized painters behind the Painters' Conference, the anti-Madden central body, was seen to the best advantage at the strike meeting of nearly 6,000 painters held at the Second Regiment Armory, Sunday afternoon, when resolutions were adopted demanding that the international executive board withdraw Organizer William Rander from the Chicago district and the charter of the "Skinny" Madden controlled Painters' District council be revoked.

The first resolution adopted is as follows: "Whereas, all Union Painters in the city of Chicago, regardless of what card they carry, are now on strike for an increase of wages, and all employers who have not signed our agreement are closed up tight; and

"Whereas, it is rumored that Organizer William Rander has promised the Master Painters who have not signed our agreement to furnish them with men to take our places, and is acting in a manner to make every brotherhood man ashamed of his conduct; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of all local unions in the city of Chicago, in mass meeting assembled, request the G. E. B. to recall the said William Rander and leave us to fight our battle with the master painters without outside interference; and be it further

"Resolved, That we request that the G. E. B. instead of sending strikebreakers to Chicago, use the influence of their good offices to restrain brothers from other cities from coming to Chicago until we have brought this strike to a successful issue for the good of our members, and to the honor and credit of our brotherhood.

"C. M. MADSEN, No. 194; "W. M. CULP, No. 147; "AUGUST OLSON, No. 627; "H. WILLIAMS, No. 191."

The second resolution is as follows: "Whereas, The Painters' District council No. 3, in the city of Chicago, has for a number of years violated the general constitution of the brotherhood, particularly Sections 175, 176, 177 and 182, and

"Whereas, they have conducted business in a manner detrimental to the welfare of the brotherhood in general and the Chicago locals in particular, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of Local unions Nos. 147, 194, 278, 452, 189, 384, 191, 184, 167, 937, 54 and 863, in mass meeting assembled, call upon the G. E. B. to revoke the charter of said Painters' District council of Chicago, and institute a new central organization in order that we may be able to conduct our business in a manner that will do credit to our brotherhood.

"AUGUST OLSON, No. 627; "W. M. CULP, No. 147; "C. M. MADSEN, No. 194; "H. WILLIAMS, No. 191."

The move to send a committee to negotiate with the general executive board of the international organization is embodied in resolutions as follows: "Whereas, the members of all local unions in the city of Chicago and vicinity are at present united in a body to improve their condition, and

"Whereas, Certain officials in the city of Chicago have taken upon themselves to sign away our rights for a period of two years against the protest of every local union in Chicago; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we the members of all locals in Chicago, elect a committee of five from each local to meet the General Executive Board and present the situation to them.

"AUGUST OLSON, No. 627; "C. M. MADSEN, No. 194; "H. WILLIAMS, No. 191; "W. M. CULP, No. 147."

Local union No. 863, Fort Sheridan, has joined the insurgent unions, making a total of twelve unions outside the Madden fold. The Madden followers now control only one local, with a membership of 200.

LABOR HITS AT SPECIAL EDITION ABUSES NOW Alleged labor directories, souvenirs and other advertising schemes published in the name of organized labor were condemned Sunday by the Chicago Federation of Labor, and associate unions were warned against supporting them. The occasion for the federation's action was a letter sent by an advertising solicitor to unions possessing labels, asking for label cuts to print on a large card containing advertisements that had been obtained on the plea of promoting the use of the union label.

GROSSCUP MUST LEAVE FEDERAL BENCH; FACTS FOR IMPEACHMENT ARE PERFECTLY CLEAR NOW

Appeal to Reason Pointed Out Jurist's Unfitness; Traction Receivership Yielded Enormous Graft; Proof Is Given

SOCIALISTS IN MILWAUKEE ARE SURE TO WIN

Election is Preceded With Literature Distribution and Meetings; Belfel Raves

Milwaukee, April 4.—The Social Democrats of Milwaukee wound up with a record breaking distribution of literature on Sunday morning.

One hundred and seventy thousand pieces of literature were distributed from house to house. This is the largest amount that has ever been put out in Milwaukee in one day. A little rain did not damp the ardor of the early birds, some of whom began their distribution by half-past four in the morning.

By six the rain was over and every voter in Milwaukee had some Socialist literature with his breakfast; and a diagram of the voting machine, showing just how to vote the Social-Democratic ticket. The last distribution of literature before election, was welcomed by the people, who have come to look for it as one of the features of every campaign.

The record for Socialist meetings was also broken on Sunday. There were twelve Social Democratic meetings in different parts of the city.

Rallies On Tonight Today Emil Seidel, candidate for mayor on the Social Democratic ticket, and other speakers will address noonday meetings at four of the largest factories in Milwaukee. There will also be four big Social Democratic rallies tonight in various parts of the city.

Thus the campaign closes with the most brilliant prospects for the Socialists. The campaign has not once flagged. The comrades have worked with untiring energy and ardent enthusiasm. The workmen have shown more of a spirit of solidarity than ever before. All the attacks of the enemy have fallen flat. All their denunciations of "international Socialism," all their wailing of the red flag and all their outcries against Comrade Berger as a "revolutionary Socialist," have not hurt us in the least—if anything, they have helped us. They rather overdid their persecutions and excited sympathy for the Social-Democrats. The Democratic and Republican politicians now privately admit that Seidel will be elected. We are confident of making a clean sweep of the city and making Milwaukee the first Socialist city in America.

Belfel's brainstrom of paid advertisements, of which the following is a sample, is making all Milwaukee laugh:

"Victor Berger promises, if his international party gains control, a bloody revolution. Victory for the Socialists means a conflict with the red flag of blood-lust, borne by such men as Berger, leading a deceived class on the one side, and on the other the stars and stripes, the flag of organized government and free people. The time to kill the serpent of Socialism is now! Tomorrow may be too late!"

BOYS BEAT POLICEMAN IN FIGHT TO FREE MAN

Policeman John J. Dodd, 1947 Hamlin avenue, was beaten by fifteen youths who were attempting to take a prisoner away from Policeman A. L. Huff, known as "the giant of the force," at Fourteenth place and Center avenue, and are being sought today to answer charges of assault. Huff and Dodd finally got to the Maxwell street station, however, with John Regan, twenty-five years old, of 1122 West Fifteenth street, the prisoner whom the gang had tried to release.

HEIRESS, AGED 43, WEDS ITALIAN COUNT'S SON

Ithaca, N. Y., April 4.—Miss Alice F. King, well known in Ithaca society, has surprised her friends by marrying Giorgio di Grassi, the third son of Count di Grassi of Italy, who first came here as bookkeeper for the Italian padrons and later taught Italian in Cornell University. Miss King is forty-three and her husband thirty. Her father, the late Leander King, amassed a large fortune in the hardware business.

"This resolution was not introduced with the idea of giving medals to any federal judges," said Representative A. J. Sabath, who is about to return to Washington after spending several days in Chicago during which he has been busy securing evidence against local federal judges, especially Judge F. S. Grosscup, in addition to other matters that brought him to the city.

Mr. Sabath expects his resolution to be reported back to the committee to which it was referred in a few days. Any attempt to smother the resolution, by the committee, will be fought on the floor of the house. The "Appeal to Reason" stands ready to furnish the special attorneys of the United States attorney general with a large amount of evidence concerning Judge Grosscup's record on the bench.

Will Interest Congress In its issue of Jan. 29, the Appeal to Reason tells of the career of Judge F. S. Grosscup, Traction Looter, which is expected to prove very interesting to congress.

"I have interviewed many lawyers and stockholders interested in Union Traction and have read legal documents and newspaper clippings by the basket full in an effort to obtain accurate information regarding the subject," writes George H. Shoaf, author of the Grosscup articles in the Appeal to Reason. "Like Jack London, in the presence of the San Francisco earthquake, I find myself appalled at the chaos that existed prior to the sale of the properties to the Chicago Railway company in January of 1906, and confess myself incompetent to treat of the matter. However, my investigations have thoroughly convinced me of the following:

Grosscup a Hypocrite "That Judge Grosscup was at once the Pecksniff, the Dr. Frederick Cook and the Porfirio Diaz of Chicago Union Traction. He proved himself, while handling the receivership, a hypocrite, an impostor and a diabolist.

"That when he took charge of the receivership he was in moderate financial circumstances, but that through collusion with eastern interests, and some of his own appointees, he was enabled to float traction schemes on his own account, buy oil and gas wells and engage in private stock speculations that made him enormously wealthy.

"That, in the face of a general demand for public ownership, he tried to elect a mayor that was pledged to private ownership and an extension of the traction franchises. To accomplish this purpose he authorized the withdrawal of \$40,000 from the traction fund, which money was used to further the campaign of Greene Stewart, the traction candidate for mayor in April, 1908. Rather than sign the voucher, which constituted the last feature of the \$40,000 transaction, John C. Fetzer, one of the receivers, resigned his receivership, May 6, 1906, in a letter to Grosscup, which was accepted, and which the judge absolutely refused to give to the press.

Grosscup Led in Deal "That Grosscup, who assumed the leadership, the receivers appointed by himself being little more than dummies, not only refused to rehabilitate the traction properties as he promised, but indelicately conspired to let the properties and equipment run down and become so worthless and inefficient that they almost failed to accomplish the purpose for which they were built, thereby giving Chicago admittedly the poorest traction service in the world. Grosscup permitted this condition at the behest of the eastern party, with whom he conspired, who wanted to so disgust the voters of Chicago that they would grant an extension of the franchises.

"That he blocked every move the city made toward the enforcement of legal rights, pertaining to traction matters, by an injunction. He even went so far as to prohibit minority stockholders from pursuing their rights in the state courts. One injunction was subsequently set aside by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in an opinion that teemed with criticisms.

Upheld Notorious Grab "That he handed down an opinion in May, 1904, in which he defied the city and granted the traction company's claims to rights in the streets, under a legislative grant known as the 99-year-act, which was passed in 1885 by an admittedly corrupt legislature. This decision was reversed, and invalidated by the Supreme court of the United States March 12, 1906. However, the traction company was enabled to hold the city by the throat three years under Grosscup's ruling. The franchisees he tried to give the company are estimated to be worth \$500,000.00.

"That the cost of the receivership was out of all proportion to services rendered or what it should have been. According to the National Corporation Reporter, June 4, 1908, the receivership proper from May 23, 1906, to March 21, 1909, cost \$72,821.57 in receivers' and

Commits Suicide in Street Seattle, Wash., April 4.—John Ward, 21 years old, a solicitor for the Tacoma Gas company, shot himself through the heart on the street. He was despondent over a love affair.

(Continued on Page Two)

special counsel fees. Outside of this the cost to the stockholders is made up of amounts appropriated for representing their various interests. The total cost of the receivership, according to the Chicago Tribune, of similar date, was \$1,579,599.

"Shook Down Company"
That Grosscup permitted unnecessary litigation purely to placate lawyers who otherwise would have objected to his policy of looting the traction company. On one occasion two attorneys were allowed \$10,000 each by the court for arguing a single motion which did not call for a judicial decision. His appointment of John Maynard Harlan, as "special adviser to the court," at a salary of \$40,000 a year, was done, it is claimed, directly to bribe Harlan into keeping silent while the court proceeded to rape the funds of the company. Senator W. E. Mason declared he would have been glad to have accepted the appointment at \$5,000 per annum, as it was a sinecure.

"That in the reorganization of Union Traction he acted as both arbitrator and judge, finally undertaking to force a settlement that was entirely satisfactory to the Morgan syndicate. Grosscup's decision in this particular was overruled by the United States Circuit court of appeals. From 1905 to 1907 Judge Grosscup virtually was the Union Traction system; he was the supreme dictator save when he was forced to abdicate by the higher courts.

"That during the receivership Grosscup, while issuing injunctions strengthening the Morgan interests, was himself enjoined by the Circuit court of Cabell county, West Virginia, from combining with Judge Gary, of the billion dollar steel trust, and other monopoly promoters, in organizing a gas trust, in violation of the anti-trust laws of West Virginia.

"That during the receivership Grosscup, as one of the directors of the Charleston and Mattoon street railway company, was indicted for manslaughter by the grand jury of Coles county, Ill., as a result of a wreck on his road which killed eighteen persons and wounded fifty more. Rotten equipment and incompetent management, for which Grosscup, as a director and principal owner, was held responsible, constituted the basis of the indictment.

"That fraud was perpetrated by Grosscup and his associates, officers in the Charleston and Mattoon railway company and the Union Traction company to evade the responsibility of the Charleston wreck; illegal issuance of a \$1,000,000 mortgage was mentioned in the suit involving these charges, filed by Attorney A. L. Chesam, of Mattoon, Ill.

"That the appointment of John Maynard Harlan, as "special adviser to the court," was without any record, order or entry, and clearly was an irregular, if not illegal, proceeding.

"That he allowed the receiver of the Calumet Electric railroad company \$25,000 as his fee for the receivership and then ordered Sampson, his clerk to suppress the order on publication. Grosscup admitted this to be true.

FEDERATION OF LABOR IN LETTER FAVORS MEN ON SOCIALIST CITY TICKET

Seventeen Candidates of Party Carry Union Cards, While Other Organizations Have One Unionist Each

There are seventeen labor union men on the Socialist party ticket in the present municipal campaign in Chicago, according to the circular being issued by the Chicago Federation of Labor to all of the affiliated unions, about 700 in number. On the tickets of the other parties there is only one labor man each among the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition candidates.

These circulars were sent out by Secretary E. X. Nichols of the federation, the large majority of them adopted by that body. The labor candidates, the various locals as the communications from the central body come up before them. The circular sent out is as follows:

- To Affiliated Local Unions, Dear Sir and Brothers: At a regular meeting of the Federation a resolution was passed instructing the Secretary to compile a list of bona fide Union men who are candidates in the Aldermanic Campaign. The list is as follows:
REPUBLICAN TICKET
James E. Evans, Iron Molders' Union No. 233, 13th Ward.
DEMOCRATIC TICKET
Joseph T. Mahoney, Sec'y Street Car Men's Union, Div. No. 260, 30th Ward.
PROHIBITION TICKET
John E. Larsen, Typographical Union No. 16, 28th Ward.
SOCIALIST TICKET
Robert Kurth, Cigar Makers' Union No. 14, 2nd Ward.
Owen Brennan, Cement Workers' Union No. 2, 3rd Ward.
Michael J. DeMuth, Electricians' Union No. 134, 6th Ward.
Wm. E. Bush, Typographical Union No. 18, 7th Ward.
Wm. H. Berndt, Teamsters' Union No. 724, 8th Ward.
Louis J. Stein, Cigar Makers' Union No. 14, 16th Ward.
John A. Drexler, Carpenters' Union No. 784, 18th Ward.
John Horn, Franklin Union No. 4, 19th Ward.
W. E. Rodriguez, Painters' Union No. 180, 20th Ward.
John C. Chase, Stenographers' Ass'n. No. 12755, 21st Ward.
Ernest Jorjy, Machinists' Union No. 337, 23rd Ward.
Chas. A. Grant, Typographical Union No. 16, 24th Ward.
E. C. Ebel, Tailors' Union No. 4, 25th Ward.
Robt. C. Maglion, Dressmen's Union No. 3, 26th Ward.
Harry W. Whittemiller, Hod Carriers' Union No. 1, 29th Ward.
Lester Hensen, Painters' Union No. 194, 34th Ward.
H. W. Harris, Typographical Union No. 16, 35th Ward.

HEARST'S WAR ON MINERS IS EXPOSED NOW

Western Federation Brands Him in Stinging Resolutions Sent Here

William Randolph Hearst, dubbed a "masked hypocrite" by the United Mine Workers of America, is to be investigated by the Chicago Federation of Labor in an effort to learn just where he stands on the union labor question. The probe into Hearst's honesty as a friend of labor was called for when George M. Macey, delegate of the Stereotypers' union, made the mistake of referring to William Randolph Hearst as a leader whom labor can depend on in time of need, during the discussion of the question of securing representation at the Farmers' conventions. Delegate John Flora of the Carpenters questioned Hearst's integrity, mentioning the case of the locked out members of the Western Federation of Miners at the Homestake Mine in Lead, S. D. Flora claimed that Hearst pursued his policy of being friendly to labor merely to boost his circulation and secure the advertisements of the State street stores. Now that the State street advertising had been secured he did not believe that Hearst cared whether he was a friend of labor or not.

Hearst is Roasted
President John Fitzpatrick lived matters up a little by claiming that he had knowledge to the effect that Hearst was putting up a building for his San Francisco newspaper with scab labor. Then the matter of Hearst's newspaper in Boston hiring sluggers to beat up the newsmen of that city was taken up and discussed.

It was finally decided that an investigation should be made into the hiring of scabs to erect a building for Hearst in San Francisco and to learn his relations towards the Western Federation of Miners at Lead, S. D. The investigation will probably result in the Chicago Federation of Labor taking action similar to that adopted by the United Mine Workers' convention when a resolution was adopted as follows:
To the officers and delegates of the twenty-first annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America,
Whereas, The Homestake Mining company of Lead, S. D., on Nov. 24, 1908, locked out its employees to the number of 2,500, because said employees insisted on the right to be identified as members of organized labor, and
Whereas, The Homestake Mining company has declared that in consideration of employment, employees shall waive their right to belong to a labor organization, and
Whereas, The officials of Lead Miners' union have forwarded telegrams to Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and her son, William Randolph Hearst, who are heavily interested, and probably own the controlling interest in the Homestake Mining company, urging them to investigate conditions and to use their efforts towards an amicable settlement, and
Whereas, The executive board of the Western Federation of Miners has likewise communicated with Mrs. Hearst and her son, William Randolph Hearst, with the object in view of interesting them in the settlement of the contro-

SOLONS PROVED TOIL'S ENEMIES

Lorimer and Cullom Are So Branded by the Chicago Federation

"We know that it is useless to send any document referring to labor to either Cullom or Lorimer," declared President John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and as a result the two Illinois senators at Washington, D. C., will not receive a letter relating to the federal corporation tax bill and "corporation tax dodgers" ordered sent to Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin.

"There are a few men in the United States senate who will fight for what they think is right," said Fitzpatrick. "For my part I don't intend to give any senator or any congressman the bulge on any question referring to organized labor."
The letter concerning tax dodging came before the federation in the form of a report of the committee on schools, which was adopted. It was read by Miss Margaret Haley of the Teachers' Federation, and calls upon Senator La Follette to use his influence to defeat an amendment to the corporation tax bill passed by the house on April 1, providing that returns made by the corporations under the law shall be made public only on the order of the president of the United States.
Delegate John O'Neill of the City Firemen's association requested that the letter also be sent to Senator William A. Lorimer and Senator Shelby M. Cullom, "in order to put them on record in the matter and not give them a chance to say that they had been snubbed." The federation seemed to be of the same mind until President Fitzpatrick opened up in a fiery talk denouncing the Illinois statesmen.

The committee on schools framed this matter in a certain way and the members of the committee certainly know what they are doing," said President Fitzpatrick. "Now we all know it is useless to request anything of Senator Cullom and Senator Lorimer affecting the interests of organized labor. How do we know that these two senators and others might not manipulate this matter against us? I don't propose to permit anything of that sort to happen."

Lorimer et al Turned Down
When the vote was taken on the matter of turning down the Illinois senators the proposition was passed, by a vote of 57 to 15.
The letter to Senator La Follette reads:
We are informed through the public press that on April 1 the house passed an amendment to the corporation tax law providing that the returns made by corporations under said law shall be made public only on the order of the president of the United States. Such amendment would seriously impair the usefulness of the law, and we respectfully urge that you use your efforts to defeat the amendment in the senate.

The ostensible objection to the publicity section of the corporation tax law is that it would enable rival corporations to procure much information that is in the nature of the private business of the corporations affected by the law, but we are convinced that the real reason for opposition to the publicity section has not been given by the representatives of the Illinois Manufacturers' association and other agents of corporate interests who are endeavoring to prevent the enforcement of this meritorious section of the law.

We beg leave to call your attention to some facts with reference to corporation tax dodging in Chicago. A mandamus suit brought by a taxpayer, John C. Harding of Typographical union No. 16 and secretary of the School Fund Protective association, is now pending in the Circuit court here against Frederick W. Upham, Roy O. West, and F. D. Meacham, constituting the board of review of Cook county, to compel this taxing body to assess more than one thousand million dollars' worth of capital stock and franchises of corporations omitted from taxation from the year 1904 to 1909 in the city of Chicago alone.
The Tax Dodgers Are:
These corporations are:
Armour and company, Swift and company, Illinois Steel company, Diamond Match company, Illinois Brick company, James S. Kirk and company, Klueckbocker Ice company, Crane company, Western Electric company, Fairbank Canning company, Morris Packing company, Union Rendering company, Nations, Box company, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Creamery Package Manufacturing company, N. K. Fairbank company.

These corporations have paid no capital stock tax during the life of the corporation, while its tangible property has been grossly undervalued by the taxing officials. As the actual value of Armour and company's stock was between \$500 and \$400 a share during these years, it is charged in the suit pending that from 1904 to 1909 the tax officials of this city have wholly omitted from taxation a total of more than \$300,000,000 in capital stock and franchise values of this one corporation, in violation of the laws of Illinois.
2,500 CHURCHES AID DEVS IN MICHIGAN CONTEST
Detroit, Mich., April 4.—Twenty-five hundred Michigan churches devoted their Sunday meetings to exercises in the interest of the Anti-Saloon league, preparatory to the voting today on the local option question in thirty-six counties in the state. Parades of women and trained choirs of children, singing temperance hymns, were features of the last days of the "dry" campaign.

ASK WRIT ON STRIKE PARADE

Contrary to Rights of Citizens

No. 1284 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., April 4.—Your application for a permit authorizing the Women's Auxiliary of the Carmen's union to march from Broad street and Lehigh avenue down Broad street and Chestnut street to Independence Square on Saturday afternoon next, is at hand.

In view of the fact that the Mayor's proclamation recently issued against the assembling of crowds upon the highways is still in force, I am compelled to refuse to grant the permit requested, and to notify you that the contemplated parade will not be permitted to be held. Yours respectfully,
(Signed) HENRY CLAY, Director.

4. Now, therefore, your deponent and complainant in this bill believes that the action of the director of public safety in advising here that the contemplated parade will not be permitted to be held is contrary to the rights of the deponent and her associates under the name of the Women's Auxiliary of the Carmen's union. That the purposes of the said parade are not in contradiction to the law of the commonwealth or to the ordinances of this city.

5. Wherefore, the complainants seek equitable relief and they pray that pending this bill the defendants and each of them, their officers, servants and agents, be specially enjoined from interfering, breaking up, or otherwise annoying the complainants, the Women's Auxiliary of the Carmen's union, in its contemplated parade to be held Saturday, April 2, 1910.

6. And that the aforesaid defendants may be further restrained and enjoined from interfering with stopping or annoying any persons whatsoever and acting in a peaceable manner, associate themselves with the said Women's Auxiliary of the Carmen's union, and the complainants in this case in their parade, on April 2, 1910, as aforesaid.

7. And such further and other relief as to the court shall seem meet and equity may require.
Miss Twining decided, in view of the court's action, that there was nothing to do but postpone the parade and await the court's final decision.

FITZPATRICK IS DELEGATED TO FARM MEET

Head of Chicago Federation of Labor Will Go to St. Louis

President John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor has been chosen to represent organized labor of this city at the farmers' convention to be held at St. Louis, Mo., opening May 2.
Delegate George M. Macey of the stereotypers' union brought this action about at the Sunday meeting of the federation by showing that there was probability that the matter of starting a labor party in this country would be taken up at this meeting. It is understood that President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is to be one of the big speakers at the convention.

TAFT TALKS TO RAIL UNIONS

President Is Well Received; Makes Usual Injunction Speech

Worcester, Mass., April 4.—President William Howard Taft has again endorsed union labor, this time by condemning the boycott and the sympathetic strike, two of labor's most powerful weapons in fighting the greed of the nation's employers.

The president put the seal of his approval on "intelligent labor organizations," declaring that "it is when labor organizations are not guided by intelligence and conservation that the cause of labor suffers, and with the suffering of labor suffers the entire country."

"What the bill proposes to do is to say that when a man applies to a court for a restraining order he shall bring in his affidavits and make his case; that the court shall then write out on the minutes of the court why the injunction threatened is irreparable; that he finds it to be sustained by evidence, and why he can't give notice and have the case heard before he issues the injunction. He has to spread that on the minutes. What a fellow has to do that he is going to think twice without giving the other side an opportunity to be heard."

Cites Court Practice
"Secondly, if he concludes that he finds the reason, on the evidence before him, and he issues that order, the order is no good if the other is not notified and if the hearing is not had after several days it ceases to have effect altogether. That is to prevent some abuses that we knew of in the past where a preliminary order was issued without notice and lasted three months."

"Just apropos of this I have a telegram which I am asked to read. The senate passed our amendments to the employers' liability law yesterday. The house concurred in them, this morning. Now ready for the president's signature."

The newspaper men object that I do not announce my decisions in advance as much as I ought to, so as to enable them to make a scoop, but I will let you into my confidence. I will sign that bill."

Truck Drivers' Union, C. T. & H. U., Local No. 705, MEETS TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 8 P. M., Brodrick's Hall, 732 Madison Street, M. D. McDONALD.

Central Drug Co. Dispensing carefully compounded in strictest possible time at LOWEST PRICES, 100 STATE STREET, Diagonally across from Marshall Field & Co.

Ruppert A Wearwell Shoe For the same or less money than you pay downtown for a far inferior shoe you can buy the Teamco—a shoe made in an honest way by union labor. It's made of heavy leather and made right—made with the full soles and an extra tap, all sewed and nailed. The heel is fastened with three rivets so it can't rip or tear off. It has a full bellows tongue and real rawhide laces. This shoe will wear longer than any you have ever had.

THE... TEAMEO \$3.00 This Shoe at Harrison Street Store Only. If you can't get in to see us, write for our new Spring Catalogue. Sent free. HARRISON AND CLARK STS., Chas. Ruppert, Jr., Manager, 82 Madison St., 127 Van Buren St.

Bart. CORRECT CLOTHES! READY TO WEAR FOR MEN WHO CARE 2 SHOPS 117 MADISON 209 WABASH AT CLARK AT ADAMS

THIS LABEL In this label you get BREAD and other Bakery Goods made in UNION BAKERY BAKERS. Buy our bread. It's the only such place where you get this label on every loaf of bread. Demand the Bakers' Union Label.

HADES UP TO DATE 150,000 lives and six hundred million dollars' worth of property are destroyed yearly in the U. S. by the smoke nuisance. Our better furnace will abate the smoke nuisance as well as save \$5 to \$5 per cent of the coal bill.

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS: READ SOCIALIST BOOKS. Nearly 1,000 described in our new catalogue, "The Question of the Hour." All pamphlets and booklets. WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY, Clearing House for All Socialist Literature, 200 William St., New York, N. Y.

Roller Skates Free. With every Boy's suit selling at \$3.50 or more we will give away a pair of Roller Skates. Boys' Skates, Roller Skates, Roller Skates, Roller Skates. Write for details. 1233 NORTH ASHLAND AVENUE.

AMUSEMENTS

GARRICK Every Eve's 8:15 Mat. Wed & Sat. LAST WEEK, DAVID BELASCO presents FRANCES STARR IN "THE EASIEST WAY" Beginning April 10. Mat. Wed & Sat. "A Certain Party." Lyric Tel. Randolph 3851. Matinee Saturday. Lulu Glaser in a New Play With Music "Just One of the Boys" Beginning April 10. "The Beauty Spot."

CITY LAXITY IN FISH FIRE IS FULLY PROVED

Inquest Shows Authorities Failed in Duty and Fish Failed, Too

Need for fire protection which will protect is shown by the horrible tragedy of the fire in the L. Fish Furniture company, 1906 Wabash avenue, on Good Friday, when twelve lives—eight girls and four men—were lost, which could have been averted if the city had demanded a fire escape for the front of the building. It could have been less fatal in its consequences if the building department had had the store protected with a modern elevator. The building was not inspected for six years, and the fire department did not respond to the fire alarm till ten or fifteen minutes after it was turned in. Neither the building commissioner's office nor the fire department had ever gone through the premises or given any orders for improving the fire protection.

This became evident from the testimony of L. Fish, president of the firm, who gave his version of the catastrophe at the first session of the coroner's jury at the Twenty-second street police station. The inquest will be continued at 9:30 o'clock Friday morning.

Mothers and sisters in mourning listened in the crowded squadroom to the testimony. The most pathetic figure was Mrs. Rose Brunko, grandmother of Rose Brunko, the 17-year-old girl who leaped to her death from the sixth floor of the burning building.

Dead Girl an Orphan "The child had no father or mother," she stated to the coroner, in answer to two or three formal questions put to her. "She lived with me. The last time I saw her, she was on the morning before she went to work."

The women leaned forward to catch every word when the coroner put a question to find out how the victims on the sixth floor were cut off from escape.

Mr. Fish persisted that there were windows in the south wall through which they could have jumped to an adjacent building. "How is it, Mr. Fish, that those girls were forced to run to the front windows for help?" Coroner Hoffman asked, "when there were means of egress in other parts of the building?"

Mr. Fish answered, "There was a four-story building adjoining us on the south. The distance from the roof to our windows on the sixth floor was not more than 20 feet. A child ten years old could have taken the leap. My brother-in-law was one of the victims, and he knew of this roof."

All the improvements that were made in the fire protection, Mr. Fish testified, were upon the initiative of the firm entirely or at the suggestion of the fire insurance companies. The building was not changed structurally since it was leased about six years ago, when the improvements were made in accordance with the city regulations of that time.

Fish Not Informed After the fire, fire buckets and hose were installed. The fire apparatus was not changed since the firm moved into the premises. Mr. Fish did not even remember the kind of apparatus he had.

"It is so long since we have installed that," he stated, "that I can't remember what kind it was. I know we had buckets on every floor."

"Was there a fire company in your store?" the coroner asked. "No, not exactly, I guess," Mr. Fish answered.

"Were there any fire drills in your store?" "No, I guess not, but I had no charge of that. I couldn't tell you with certainty."

No Fire Drills "Did you ever talk with anybody in the store about it?" "Not about the fire drills. We talked of the means of escape."

One of the exits mentioned by Mr. Fish was the passenger elevators. The shaft was of wire network and masonry. The doors were automatic latch doors. This became unavailing when the device refused to work at the critical moment.

The women mourners in the dining squadroom followed every word of Mr. Fish's testimony as to the time at which the fire broke out.

"It was between 8:20 and 8:25, I believe," he said. "I came down from the sixth floor to my office on the first floor and answered a telephone call from my wife. It is from this that I fix the time. Before I talked to her a minute I heard a crash as of breaking glass somewhere in the building. I thought a mirror was smashed. This was followed by some noise, which I believe came from the drivers in the alley. I told my wife that there was some noise in the store, and hung up the receiver. At this moment my brother-in-law telephoned from the sixth floor that there was a fire."

"Well, what happened next?" the coroner prompted. "I don't remember. The rest is quite a blank."

"Did you turn in a fire alarm?" "No, I didn't. But the telephone operator did. The boys in the State street store, where the fire was started first, we could see it, turned in an alarm and about fifteen more alarms were turned in. I have learned since."

"Did the fire engines appear shortly after you heard the noise?" asked the coroner. "No, it was fully 15 minutes before I could see any signs of the fire department," said Fish.

"Did you sound the fire alarm in your store to notify the people above?" queried Hoffman. "My brother went up in the elevator to notify them when he got stuck in the shaft. He rang the alarm at the shaft all the time he was there. We never thought that the elevator would fall to work during a fire. Jim Walley jumped out of a window from the sixth floor to the adjoining building and saved himself. Why my brother-in-law or the girls didn't follow him, I can't explain."

The fire, according to Mr. Fish's investigation, as related to the coroner,

The Hustlers' Column 37 HUSTLERS—\$50

There were just THIRTY-SEVEN of the hustlers who got their toes to the mark in the \$2,000 race. Some of them sent in more than a dollar, so that the total to be raised in the next eleven days is \$1,950. Of course YOU intended to be in at the beginning. You waited a few hours too long and did not get here in time.

That means extra work for the remaining days. It means that \$177 must be secured each day from now to the 15th of April, when this offer will end.

There must be no failing on this effort. There is everything at stake and everything to lose or gain by its success.

The amount needed has been placed at the very lowest sum possible to assure life. If we fall short the whole hard struggle will be upon us again.

The reduction in rates was made for this very short period only because the money is urgently needed right now. The offer will be withdrawn promptly on April 15th, and letters mailed after that date will not be entitled to receive \$1.50 worth of subscription cards for one dollar.

Are there 1,950 persons who read this who will join in such a movement?

This paper reaches nearly seven thousand postoffices. There is at least one active worker in every such office. Are YOU that worker?

If so, you will want at least three fifty-cent prepaid subscription cards during the next month. The congressional elections are coming on shortly. The best preparation for that campaign is a good list of subscribers to the Daily Socialist in your locality. Here is your opportunity to get your ammunition cheap, IF YOU GET IT QUICK.

Tomorrow the names will be published again, and each day thereafter. We are going to know just how many there are that will make a SMALL EFFORT TO MAINTAIN A DAILY SOCIALIST PAPER IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE LEAGUE OF TWO-THOUSAND We print below the names of the persons who have responded to the call for a league of two thousand hustlers to buy three fifty-cent sub cards for one dollar. This offer will not last very long, and we must hurry to fill up the gaps in our ranks. Send in your dollar now.

- James S. Hutchinson, Stanton, Ind. Lester Geer, S. D. William Murray, Lock No. 3, Pa. T. J. Mackay, Pittsburg, Pa. Ervin Barnes, Chicago. C. A. Baker, National Military Home, Wis. W. J. Johnson, Sharon Center, Wis. J. P. Baker, Chicago. Sarah Conboy, Bradwood, Ill. H. J. Bodine, Chicago. Sigmond Schlessinger, Chicago. John E. Gifford, Chicago. E. C. Latham, Coffeyville, Kan. J. E. Chenoweth, Shelbyville, Ind. W. J. Thompson, Black River Falls, Wis. Dr. J. A. Granger, Kankakee, Ill. J. H. Wainwright, Pittsburg, Pa. Andrew Olson, Milan, Ohio. R. M. Ashbury, Ottumwa, Iowa. L. E. O'Neil, Waterloo, Wis. H. W. Newton, Rock Island, Ill. Clarence J. Elliott, Centerville, Ill. Emil Kuhn, Cincinnati, Ohio. Matt Wranika, Chicago, Ill. Robert Page, Chicago. J. H. Watson, Los Angeles, Cal. M. L. Callen, Oswego, Kan. E. C. Crumaker, Zanesville, Ohio. J. N. Abbott, Russellville, Ala. Charles Spotts, Adamsville, Ohio. E. C. Haver, Cape River, Minn. C. H. Jones, Burkett, Neb. J. E. Nichols, Sweetwater, Wyo. J. A. Hill, Alamo, Iowa. Harry B. Graf, Dayton, Ohio. Zeph O'Brien, Blytheville, Ark.

Reader, Peoria, Ill., again gets on the list with a 40-cent donation. A jubilant dollar makes the acquaintance of the hustlers' fund. It represents the good will of Schlessinger, Chicago. Some more hustlers in Peoria, Ill. G. Thompson sends in two new readers. Another dollar from the Windy City goes on the hustlers' fund. W. Wenzel, Chicago, is to blame. Will you join the league of two thousand?

originated on the fourth floor, where two boys were "monkeying," as he said, with a cigar lighter. One of the boys was sent down to put a few drops of alcohol into the pocket device for lighting cigars. Meeting the other boy he leveled the lighter in the manner of a revolver. This caused the spark to ignite and lighted alcohol to drip on the floor, said Fish, and that caused the fire.

typhoid, malarial fevers, unclean cities and bad sanitation. He did not mention the dangerous occupational diseases and fatalities that could be prevented if employers were compelled to install safety appliances and up to date machinery.

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Referring to the progress of New Zealand in housing and sanitation, Senator Owen said: "There the government provides a means by which a man belonging to the weaker elements of society can have furnished to him at a low rate of interest, on long time, the means to put up a concrete house. Call it Socialism? Yes; what of it?"

A Private Pasthouse "One house on Cherry street in New York has 23 cases of tuberculosis; the house adjacent to it has 18 cases of tuberculosis; and the next house to it has 13 cases of tuberculosis. Of course they die. Why should they not die? And who cares?"

Senator Owen's bill has the indorsement and support of the American Medical Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Federation of Labor, National Grange and the various health boards of the 46 states of the union.

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KNOUT TAXES FROM PEOPLE

Russian Collectors Beat the Peasants to Extort Coin for the Czar

St. Petersburg, April 4.—The Retch, a Russian publication, gives a remarkable account of how Russian authorities collect taxes from the peasants.

At Wolgoda, one of the districts, the task is confided to the commissary of police. He sets out, accompanied by 45 policemen and Cossacks. Arriving at a village, the commissary sends his men to the homes of the peasants and forces them all to come to his headquarters.

The Cossacks and the police parade through the streets of the village whip in hand. They seize the peasants and drive them along to the chief. If the peasants make the least resistance the unfortunates are chained and dragged through the streets. They arrive at the headquarters and are received by the commissary with blows. If they cannot immediately pay the sum demanded the commissary seizes all their possessions—horses, cows, etc., and sells them immediately at a ridiculous price.

One peasant declared that the sum due had not been fixed by the tax inspector. Nevertheless the commissary sold his cow and besides struck him with a club, making a severe wound in his head.

Another peasant had half of his head pulled out by the roots. A third was thrown into prison for having resisted the authorities. His crime was that he had refused the police permission to enter his house because his wife was in delicate health.

SON SAVES ROCKEFELLER FROM INJURY BY AUTO

New York, April 4.—John D. Rockefeller took a two-hour stroll and had a narrow escape from death or serious injury when he came within an inch of being run down by an automobile. Just as he was in the act of stepping from the curbing at Fifty-seventh street and Ninth avenue a big touring

"The Mills of Mammon"

By JAS. H. BROWER 401 pages—voluminous de luxe cloth—eight illustrations—Price \$1.00

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Seventy-one chapters of a masterpiece written by a man inspired with the fire of the social revolution. Indorsed by all Socialists and all its readers.

Eugene V. Debs, in his speech at Orchestra Hall Jan. 13, called this book "the master work of Comrade Brower, that ought to be read by every man and woman in the land."

IT MADE WARREN CLINCH HIS FIST.

"It made me clinch my fist and resolve to push the fight for the emancipation of the boy and girl slaves of America, and it will have the same effect on everyone who reads the book who is not wholly occupied in the scramble for the profits that flow from the mills of mammon."—Fred D. Warren, Editor The Appeal to Reason.

ITS CHARACTERS ARE ALIVE, WITH REAL FLESH ON THEIR BONES.

A. M. Simons, editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist, says: "This book might well be described as a cross section of capitalism seen through the eyes of a wage worker. All the figures of such a society are there. We have a capitalist, and he is a typical capitalist, too, and not a Davenport cartoon of a monster decorated with dollar marks. There is the Socialist workingman, and the author is able to hold him down to only one speech in the whole book, which must have been pretty hard on both author and hero, but for which the reader owes a debt of gratitude. * * * Its characters are alive, with real flesh on their bones."

THEY GO TO HIM FOR THE BOOK. "It's great! All who have read it say it is fine, and some come to me and ask me to get one for them. I want to sell a thousand."—T. L. Bryant, Pennsylvania.

TWELVE OUT OF TWENTY-FIVE MEN ON THE JOB BOUGHT ON SIGHT.

"It's the greatest story out. Sold to twelve men out of twenty-five in the shop where I work. Do not know what I could do if I could get out. Will probably send in another order before the 15th."—George W. Schauer, Iowa. (His second order is in.)

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"James H. Brower's clean-cut conception of the labor problem and eloquent presentation of the cause of the workers on the platform is no more effective than his quiet, subdued, but trenchant pen in simplifying the truths of the great movement of the workers."

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MIXES VICE AND RELIGION

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They have done their work. They have given you that weapon with which you can free yourself if you wish. If you are living beneath a tyranny it is your own fault. They gave you the means of freeing yourself.

Those who suffered to place that ballot in your hand did not realize that you might use it to keep tyrants in power. They thought you would be able to reason. They thought that you would use your brains with your vote.

Those who battled for the ballot never dreamed that tyrants would be able to tell their subjects how to vote and that the subjects would follow the instructions of their rulers.

As you stand there in your ballot booth, remember that you are living under a tyrant more mercile than the feudal kings. The tribute of any one of a hundred lords of oil, and steel, and railroads, and mines and lumber is greater than that of all the monarchs that ever sat upon the thrones of Europe before the days of universal suffrage.

The taxation of monopoly and private property is far greater than that levied by the state. Where the political autocrat scourged the workers with whips the industrial magnate scourges with scorpions.

Yet you have in your hand, as you stand there in the voting booth, the power to overthrow this latest and hardest of tyrants. He cannot rule without the political power that you give to him each recurring election.

He has cunningly gained control of the great political parties. He makes the nominations, furnishes the money for speeches, red fire, pamphlets, leaflets and personal letters that go to make up a campaign.

The only thing that the rulers of today insist upon is that both parties shall stand for private property in the things that the mass of the people must use in order to live. The parties may quarrel about other things as much as they choose. So long as they agree upon this one thing they have agreed upon the maintenance of class rule and the exploitation of labor.

If you vote for any party that stands for these things you give your vote to those who rule and rob you. You surrender all that was gained by those weary years of fighting for a universal ballot.

On that ballot you will have in your hand there is one list of nominees that stands for the overthrow of industrial and political tyranny. The party that nominated these candidates stands for the common ownership of industrial power, just as those who fought for universal suffrage stood for the common ownership of political power.

That party stands for industrial democracy as the only possible base of a genuine political democracy.

THAT PARTY IS THE SOCIALIST PARTY. Think these things over as you stand there in the booth. Decide whether you wish to vote for the trusts or your family, for the boss or yourself, for tyranny or liberty, for CAPITALISM OR SOCIALISM.

The only party that continues the fight for freedom, that is fighting against tyranny and exploitation, that is not financed and managed by those who live from the labors of others, is the SOCIALIST PARTY.

THINK OF THESE THINGS BEFORE YOU VOTE. Get Out the Vote Take at least one additional Socialist vote with you when you go to the polls. See that your neighbor votes. See that there are no votes lost to the Socialist party in your precinct by indifference or forgetfulness.

Other political parties have their paid workers with carriages and automobiles. These things we do not have. If we had them we would not be a working-class party, for working-class parties have no funds for this purpose. Such funds are only given in order to bribe workers to vote away their liberties.

We do have an army of willing volunteer workers. Every one of these should be busy on election day. It is not enough to vote. Get others to vote also. Even at this late hour there is still time to add almost fifty per cent to the Socialist vote by bringing every registered voter to the polls.

It must have been an inspiring sight to see the "reform" aldermen like Snow and Foreman sending out the C. Q. D. signal to "Bath-house" and "Hinky" and to notice the ready response from these "lords of the foist." Right before election, too. It shows the nerve of the present gang.

Is there any connection between the rapid increase in the deposits at the banks controlled by the Forgan brothers and the fact that one of these gentlemen was foreman of the graft-investigating grand jury and the other is prominent on the Merriam commission?

One of the reasons why there is no money to build the necessary school buildings is because Urien and Robinson (both on the school board) have been successful in helping the beef trust and the steel trust dodge their taxes.

There is a class struggle on the political field in Milwaukee. Workingmen do not listen to capitalist politicians. They have heard their story many times before.

The Metropolitan Magazine, after nearly two years, confirms the position of the Daily Socialist in the Averbuch case. For months the Socialist stood alone.

Carnegie fainted when he saw the full extent of the Pittsburgh graft. Fortunately nobody showed him what was going on in Chicago.

Wonder if Grosscup ordered the Appeal to Reason to be forwarded to him while on his Egyptian trip?

The union of the two rival carpenters' organizations is a sign of the times.

"The Big Stick Policy"

BY HENRY NEIL

Fifty years ago in the state of Illinois the law allowed a man to beat his wife, providing he did not use a stick larger than the Judge's thumb.

We all now know that this "fear" did not make the wife good, but tended rather to make her bad. However, we still go on with this same old false idea that fear of punishment tends to reduce crime.

We make of that boy a cunning, sneaking, lifelong thief. Then we say, "Well, he was such a bad boy, nobody could do anything with him."

One of the most hopeful signs of our times is that we are fast coming to a knowledge of the fact that the old system of treating offenders is wrong and that better and more just ways are coming to be understood and approved.

President Lincoln's Proclamation, following the close of the Civil War, converted into loyal, law-abiding citizens the rebellious people of the south.

Not her husband Mrs. PRIM was unusually cheerful. It was a lovely day and Prof. Prim had unexpectedly a half-holiday.

They left the car at La Salle, pretty much alone, and Mrs. Prim hurried down the stairs. In her haste she caught her husband's sleeve and swung down the long flight of steps as rapidly as possible.

This, Oh man somewhere in Chicago, is the true and only explanation as to why a woman held you tightly by the sleeve as you left the La Salle street station one day last week.

THE REDEMPTION OF THE PEOPLE There is a wonderful statement in the book of Job which has been much abused by theologians: "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

1. Because of its purifying effect upon politics.

2. Because it sets a good example of a law-abiding institution.

3. Because its customers get such good value for their money.

4. Because it makes business for the courts, the county agent, etc., and so removes part of your competitors for a job.

5. Because it makes such excellent husbands and fathers.

6. Because it makes such a safe and better place to bring up boys and girls.

7. Because it makes such a safe and better place to bring up boys and girls.

PARAGRAPHS FOR PEOPLE

BY R. P. PETTIPiece, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Every parliament building under the flag of capitalism should be converted into a Labor Temple.

The only real enemy on earth the wage workers have is the wage workers' colossal economic ignorance and political density.

The Label league in Spokane is a live and energetic one. It is arousing action in various amount by the 6,000 members of the unions.

Politically organized labor should make every member of the legislatures of the world an organizer drawing pay from the public treasury instead of organization funds.

There are 76,643 women and girls employed on this continent in the telephone offices. Most of them receive less than six dollars a week. Few of them receive more.

The employers today are just as averse to their slaves being freed from their denomination as were the chattel slave owners. And for the same reason—that the slaves are profitable. It is the profit of wage slavery that causes it to be defended by the employers.

Do you like to make the other man's living and your own also? Do you like to keep others up in luxury while you live always at the door of poverty? Call yourselves men and suffer such a condition, and ignorantly vote for it at every election? Wake up.—Appeal.

General elections will take place in France and Belgium in May. In the latter country one-half of the members of Parliament will be chosen, and in the former country all will be balloted for. The dues-paying members of the Socialist party in France are about 55,000 and the vote polled at the last election was 900,000.

The old middle-class parties in Germany are combining. Three Liberal and Radical parties joined forces a few days ago. Their object is to be in the strongest possible position to fight the Socialists, who have cut into them so deeply of late that they would have probably have gone to pieces if they had maintained their independence.

Wage workers are in the same boat. Together we produce the world's wealth for our common masters, the owners of the mines and mills and railways and steamers. All either of us gets is our hay and oats while we are needed, and when we are not, we can go to pasture on a slag pile or fence post. Isn't it time we jarred loose and got together?—Western Clarion.

The Labor Temple of Los Angeles, Cal., has been formally dedicated. The ceremonies were attended by a large gathering of trade unionists, including delegations from San Francisco, San Jose and other cities. The Labor Temple is a splendid seven-story structure, built upon the most up-to-date lines, a credit alike to the city and to the cause which it was dedicated.

Get into political action, not to endorse candidates who are placed in nomination by another class, but those who recognize our class interests and will protect our interests while in office. Until such time when we progress on these lines we shall have our strife and be forced down, if not by reduction of wages and increase of hours, then by increased prices for the necessities of life and less employment through improved machinery. Get wise, think over this, and agitate it in your meetings.—Machinists Journal.

"Naked" Truth.—"There is an ancient fable, and one very appropriate to this hot weather, which tells us that on a summer afternoon Truth and Falsehood set out to bathe together. They found a crystal spring; they bathed in the cool, fresh water, and Falsehood, emerging first, clothed herself in the garments of Truth and went on her way. But Truth, unwilling to put on the garb of Falsehood, departed naked. And to this day Falsehood wears Truth's fair white robes, so that many persons mistake her for Truth's very self, but poor Truth still goes naked."

There are three branches of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers in Western Canada—Vancouver, B. C., which meets second and fourth Mondays at Labor Hall; president, W. H. Taylor, 1301 Howe street; secretary, C. J. McAllister, 1145 Seymour street; Victoria, B. C., meets first and third Tuesdays at the Labor Hall, Douglas street; president, J. Robertson, 1338 Gladstone avenue; secretary, F. Jeeves, 2649 Graham street, and Revelstoke, B. C., which meets on fourth Saturdays of each month at Selkirk Hall, Second street; president, James Mathie; secretary, James M. Goble.

Major Dreyfus has taken the field in behalf of the "conservative" unions in France. He is said to abhor the Radicals, seemingly forgetting the perhaps important fact that he was rescued from Devil's Island only because the radicals took up his cause. It was the Socialist Jaures who prodded the government in Parliament. It was the Socialist Zola who fired the nation with his gifted pen, and it was the Socialist-Laborer who planned and directed the great legal battle against all the forces of reaction that made Dreyfus a free man. But some people have very short memories.—Cleveland Citizen.

A PRINTER OF WORDS AND DEEDS BY J. ACKLAND Brother of working brothers, and of those Erring in blindness, while to vicious foes None among us all could deal more telling blows.

Humble of home and heritage he came, A voice crying in Gain's wilderness. A flame Not to be quenched by harshness, fraud or pain, For he had grasped, with ardent hope, the chain Of subtle greeds that shackle Age and Youth.

"Read it," he urged the strong, then turned the weak to soothe— Death has no dread for heroes of the truth.

WORLD GOLD PRODUCTION According to the Engineering and Mining Journal, the gold producing countries in 1909 not only kept up the great output of recent years, but again increased it in a marked degree. The amount being about \$15,000,000 over 1908.

Beginning with the Australian and Californian mining activities the world gold output in 1909 was \$27,100,000; in 1908, \$44,450,000; in 1907, \$47,600,000; and in 1906, \$135,150,000.

A zenith of production—\$161,250,000—was reached in 1896, not again attained for thirty-eight years. In 1896, the year

of the free coinage of silver agitation in the United States, the world output of gold was \$202,251,000, the production rapidly advancing to \$267,744,000 in 1899.

The Journal says that most of the gold mining companies last year increased their returns by opening new mines, by intensive working of old ones, or by closer recovery of metal from the ores—in some cases by a conjunction of all three methods.

For a series of years the gold production of the three great gold producing countries has been as follows, in values:

Table with 5 columns: Year, United States, Africa, Australasia, All countries. Rows for years 1909 to 1894.

OPEN FORUM The Benefits of the Saloon I am surprised that comrades should feel shocked at "wet" ads in the Daily; the basis of all human action is "Does it pay?"

1. Because without saloons, a great source of vice, crime, pauperism, graft and corruption might divert its course or lessen its supply and do unspeakable injury to the public.

2. Because any workingman "con-demned to hard labor for life" in the stockyards, for example, has the inalienable right to "drink and forget his poverty and remember his misery no more."

3. Because if the toilers should ever learn to let alone and thus be enabled to think more clearly, they might cease to vote for big business and to hug their chains, and this might injure the Socialist party.

There are also countless other good reasons, but I am too thirsty to think of them.

E. FRANCIS ATWOOD, Glenham, S. D. State Organizer.

OUR RULE OF LIFE We desire always to look truth in the face, to follow her call, not to shrink from her just rebuke. We are pledged, whether conscience whispers or thunders, whether multitudes go with us or not, equally to obey. There is no shining height so great whither for duty's sake we would not wish to climb; no depth so forbidding whither for mercy's sake we would not seek to penetrate.

Whether appreciated or not, we will yet try to be gracious; we are here not to get, but to give, to achieve, to accomplish, to pour life out, and make life grow, to help, to save, to uplift. We delight in all good work done wherever it is.—Charles F. Dole.

HENRY WATTERSON'S NIGHTMARE

BY ROBERT HUNTER

There is a very illustrious Democrat of the old school living in Louisville, Kentucky. He is a great editor and his name, Henry Watterson, is doubtless known to you.

Well, Henry was in Europe not long since observing the trend of affairs, and when he returned to us he gave utterance to the following wall: "Universal suffrage and universal revolution. Nothing can stay the rising idea of Socialism all over the world, equally in England and America and on the continent of Europe. It may not be, pray God it be not, a revolution of brutality and crime."

Dear Henry, I wonder what you mean when you call yourself a Democrat? I wonder if that word conveys anything to your mind beyond the Tammany machine, or the fashionable policies of southern blue bloods, I really and truly wonder.

If it does, why does Socialism amaze and terrify you? It is a peaceful movement. So peaceful, in fact, that it has built up a new world power within thirty years without shedding as yet a single drop of blood.

Socialism has spread from mill to mill, from mine to mine, from factory to factory the world over in quiet and in peace. It has won to its principles the most intelligent of the working class, and it is now struggling everywhere to better the conditions of the workers and their wives and children.

And the Socialists read books, Henry, and think. What they have thus far gained has been gained by the power of numbers and by quiet, thoughtful agitation and organization.

They have learned how to use the ballot, and they have raised up from their own ranks spokesmen to voice their demands. And yet you, a Democrat, look upon this movement with alarm! You tremble at the thought of it and mumble to yourself, bloodshed, brutality, crime!

What do you mean? What do you want? What do you as a Democrat seek? You and your kind have more than once ruled America. You today rule the South. You are today the power that dominates some of our great cities, and you call yourselves Democrats.

And these workmen ask for decent homes. For living wages. For reasonable hours. They ask for legislation to protect their lives and limbs while at work. They ask for security in life.

They protest against remaining wage slaves. They want to free childhood from a dwarfing and degrading toil. They want to free the mothers of the toilers from the slavery of the work shop. They want peace and quiet and comfort in their old age.

Is this, then, so terrible? Ask yourself who are these men and what have they done? They have built every house and every palace in this broad land. They have cut the forests, tilled the fields, mined the coal and the minerals.

They have produced every loaf of bread, every suit of clothes, every rug and carpet, every machine, and the world today moves by their intelligence, their skill and their labor.

And you fear them? You tremble when you see them growing into the power that may soon rule the world? What do you mean by democracy? What have you been standing for all these years that you must shake like an aspen when Labor begins to awaken?

Why should you fear violence and crime? Why should you fear civil war and bloodshed? Is it because you believe it necessary to keep the workers down, to drive them back, to crush them, and continue to oppress them?

If that is your idea of democracy, then you are quite right in dreading the growth of Socialism. Beat the working class back. Keep it from expressing its views. Keep it from growing physically, mentally and morally. Put the iron heel on its neck as they have done in Russia or as they once did in France.

Deny it rights. Keep it from participating in political life. Keep it from obtaining the wealth it has produced. Keep it from becoming the power that it is destined to become until it loses all self-control.

Then, Henry, watch out! Despite your oppression and your iron heel and your blood and your don't do it! Beware the bonds of its slavery with one mighty sweep of its fingers and it will break you and your kind and in the hate of its heart will be murder.

Think of these things, Henry. The world must move. The workers must come into their own. They will and must develop into the power that rules the world.

They can move step by step from minor responsibilities to major responsibilities, and gradually, as they are NOW DOING all over the world, progress in a peaceful manner to the fulfillment of their destiny.

But whether or not that evolution is to continue peaceful will depend ON YOU AND YOUR KIND.

If you club the workers with injunctions, corrupt the courts, use the militia, establish cossacks, buy the legislatures, and stuff the ballot boxes—if you persist in defeating every attempt of the workers to advance you will bring upon your own head punishment for your crimes.

"Universal suffrage and universal revolution. . . . Pray God it be not a revolution of brutality and crime."

Henry, you need not pray God. It all depends on you and your class. You can bring what you will. If you act like the grand dukes of Russia or the nobles of France, you will reap what they reaped.

But if you and your class know what democracy means and don't try by brutality and force to block its progress there will be no civil war, no brutality and no crime. It depends on YOU.

A LITTLE BIT OF POSTAL HISTORY

In the report of the postmaster-general in 1896, under the head of "weighing the mails," at page 35, appears the following interesting paragraph: "The department takes every precaution at its command to insure honest weighing of the railroad mails. . . ."

There has not prevented one or two (sic) attempts on the part of railroad officials to pack the mails during the weighing season. In the case of one of the more important lines the effort to do this was so clear—and the department secured through its inspectors such detailed and damaging evidence that I transmitted the papers to the attorney general, with the request for criminal prosecution. Existing statutes, however, are so defective that some changes in the criminal law are imperatively necessary to insure the conviction and adequate punishment of those who attempt or who perpetrate such frauds on the government."

The P. M. G. had secured "such detailed and damaging evidence" of fraud that he submitted the matter to the attorney general, and yet that gentleman didn't have enough laws to work with! The road here referred to was the Seaboard Air Line. They had been caught in the very act of padding the mails, and yet, after the case was laid before the attorney general, the officials of that line continued blithely to ship back and forth during the weighing period a 5-ton edition of a daily paper; and when the protest (?) from the postmaster general grew tiresome, they asked him what he was going to do about it.

Referring to this case, Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, made the following remarks in the senate, as reported in the Congressional Record of February 28, 1897: "What are the facts? The Seaboard Air Line procured 16 tons of public documents, franked by some member of the house of representatives or of the senate. They can secure them without connivance at all of the persons who frank them. They ship them back and forth to their station agents. They ship this franked matter during the weighing season to a station, and have their agents take out the packages from the bags, redirecting them, and mail them again."

"So they kept these 16 tons of frankable matter going for thirty days. The department determined to have a re-weighing. They had a reweighing for thirty days more, and then the railroad company secured an extra edition of a newspaper that weighed five tons; they shipped that back and forth along the line and distributed it over the line during the thirty days, and when the postmaster general complained, they asked him what he was going to do about it. And Mr. McFee, the manager of the road, asked the postmaster general why the Seaboard Air Line had been singled out as a subject for criticism, for stuffing the mails, during the weighing period, when it was well known that all railroads practiced the same fraud upon the government. So it is the general practice. There is no

doubt about it. Everybody knows it. We do not need to investigate the matter much to learn the fact." It is so frequently done that history repeats itself, that we might well look for a repetition of such frauds in these times—if it were not for the fact that a repetition here is impossible. There has never been any cessation of the fraud, and hence no chance for repetition. It has just glided along in a smooth, serene, unbroken stream, with never a gap.

But who is surprised at such matters? Is it not a fact that up to 1907, the postoffice department was permitting (and assisting) the railroads to get away with about six millions annually through the coarsest kind of stealing? We refer to the practice of dividing week's mail weighing results (seven full days) by six to get the daily average. Thus if a seven days' weighing showed \$4,000 pounds carried on a line, it was divided by six (1) to arrive at what a one-seventh part should be. In that way the company would be credited with a daily average, for each day of the year, of 14,000 pounds carried, instead of 12,000.

Of course this steal, in which the public was made to pay at the present exorbitant rates for 15 per cent more weight than the actual padded weight carried was well known to every official in the division of "railway adjustments."