

CONDENSED NEWS

LOCAL

THE lives of a score of workmen on the new Hearst building at North Market and West Madison street were imperiled when a derrick broke and five tons of structural steel fell nine stories.

EUGENE BATEMAN was arrested by Detectives Alex and McAuliffe of the detective bureau on suspicion of selling more than 200 bogus orders for L. Carter passes, chiefly issued on the Garlick theater. Three books containing 300 blank theater pass orders were found in his possession.

THE board of directors of the John Cramer Library has held its regular quarterly meeting. The selection and purchase of a site for a new building was considered behind closed doors. After the session the directors sent out word that nothing had been accomplished and that the board laid the whole matter over to the June meeting.

MOSES AVNER, a cripple, who shot and wounded Richard A. Connell, a real estate dealer, in the latter's office in the Unity building Nov. 18 of last year, was discharged by a jury in Judge Scanlon's court. Avner, who was in court when the verdict was returned, broke down and cried.

ELEVATION of the tracks of the Chicago and Oak Park Elevated railroad in Oak Park was discussed by the village board. The subject will be taken up again at the next meeting, Monday evening, when an ordinance containing provisions for the elevation of the road is expected to be passed.

POLICE taking two girls into a saloon at 812 West Sixty-third street, where liquor was served them, Mrs. Camilla Bester, 323 West Sixty-third street, was fined \$5 and costs in Municipal Judge Goodnow's court. The accusation was made by Marie and Irene Bonner, 16 and 14 years old, who live at 319 West Sixty-first place.

NEWS was received from W. S. Kenyon, Iowa senator-elect, that he would serve the government without charge in the Chicago beef packers' cases. The tender was accepted. "Good," said District Attorney Sims, when advised of the offer. "It could not be better. He is thoroughly familiar with the cases. It is a splendid arrangement."

A MEETING of the council health committee has been called for next week to take action in regard to Alderman Murray's ordinance abolishing common drinking cups in public places. A report from the department of health, containing a record of tests made by inoculating guinea pigs with germs taken from cups, will be presented to the committee as a strong argument in favor of the ordinance.

THE United States Circuit Court of Appeals held that alien women who enter disorderly resorts can be deported at any time. Heretofore it had been contended that prescribed persons who had been here three years could not be deported. The ruling applies to insane persons and those having contagious diseases. The opinion was given in the cases of Raymond, Chomel and Bertha Brion, ordered deported by Judge Landis.

SEVENTEEN workers and students were imprisoned for two and one-half hours in an elevator, when it stuck fast between the first and second floors of the Thomas Church building, 32 Wabash avenue. At the lunch hour, the operator ran the car too fast, put on the brakes suddenly and jammed it fast. The imprisoned passengers were fed by employees of a nearby grocer's store and lunched on dainties exclusively.

DOMESTIC

CONCORD, N. H.—The loss by death of 126 members during the past year is reported by the annual convocation of the New Hampshire G. A. R.

NEW YORK.—The "Portrait of a Young Ecclesiastic," by Velasquez, has been purchased, it is announced, by Henry E. Huntington of Los Angeles for \$150,000.

BEDFORD, Ind.—Michele's Gordone, an Italian quarry laborer, was run over by a switch engine and two cars and died within a short time. Both legs were cut off.

DALLAS, Tex.—Booker T. Washington, the negro educator, and negro financiers of the north are planning to buy the International and Great Northern railroad at the receivership sale in Palestine May 15, according to a report printed here. It is said Washington will

Amusements

MAT. 2:15 | AMERICAN MUSIC HALL
2:30, 8:00
Eve. 8:15
Our Huge Easter Show EMMA CARUS The Big Nola

The Dance Boothback 4-Joe Deming Co. Sensation Martini & Slinger of the Mrs. Scheda-Howard-Loja Truppe LA PIA Chas. GRAPEWIN & Anna Chance

PRINCESS MAT. TO-MORROW
Good Seats, 20c & 25c
"Vivid—sturdy—genial."

GEO. FAWCETT in REMITTANCE
"WELL WORTH SEEING."
—Mr. Bennett in Record-Herald

GARRICK Matinee Tomorrow
SAM BERNARD
HE CAME FROM MILWAUKEE
THE PLEASURE IS MUNICIPAL

LYRIC MATINEE TO-MORROW \$1
THE F FOX
"ABSORBING" "UNIQUE"

"FINE ACTING" X "A SUCCESS"

Madison Gardens Rink
Madison and Rockwell Streets
Largest and best equipped rink in America.
Separate room for beginners.
MILITARY BAND MOVING PICTURES
Seasons 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Daily
General Admission, 10c.

HE'S TRYING HARD TO APPEAR CHEERFUL—



IN SPITE OF HARD TIMES

COBWERS ARE SWEEPED ASIDE

(Continued From Page 1.)

States and to make surveys throughout the cities of various problems so as to draft ordinances based upon thorough investigation and upon the experience of other cities. This bureau is placed under the library department. An expert was engaged from the city of New York to undertake the work. Objection was immediately raised by our opponents against the employment of this man on the ground of his not being a resident of the city of Milwaukee, as provided by the charter in Section 8 of Chapter 2. I was compelled to declare that the legal objection was correct, and as a result the city was deprived of the valuable services of this man. Although previous administrations have been permitted to employ outside assistants whenever desired, objections were not raised until the Socialists proposed to do the same thing.

Department of Recreation

It was proposed to establish a Department of Public Recreation and to place under that department all playgrounds, social centers and amusement places of every description already undertaken by the city government and such other amusements as the council would undertake from time to time for the benefit of the children and citizens in general.

It was discovered that the charter placed the management of the playgrounds under the park board, and the control of the social centers in the schools under the school boards, etc. Consequently no method could be found in the charter which would permit the city to consolidate this work in one department to save needless duplication of work and expense, and to place this entire field of work under the charge of a competent director.

One thing above all others that was sought to be accomplished was to secure a just assessment of property upon which to base local taxation.

About Tax-Dodging

It was known that it was the case in Milwaukee, as in other cities, that many capitalists were paying taxes on but a small portion of their property and that the working man pays more than his share of taxation by virtue of the fact that he cannot hide his little home if he happens to own one. It was one of the greatest disappointments to the Socialists that an old party tax commissioner under the law would hold over during practically the entire term of the Socialists, and in a way they are held responsible for his acts.

There is not the slightest doubt that had the Socialists been able to appoint the tax commissioner and a just assessment made some surprising facts in the way of tax dodging would have been disclosed.

A great deal of the business transacted by past administrations has been done in a very loose manner with respect to the law, while the Socialist administration is particularly harassed and compelled to abide to the strict letter of the law by reason of the fact that old party politicians and business interests are continually threatening to take out and do take out injunctions to prevent the Socialists from carrying out their party pledges whenever they find any legal obstacle, no matter how trifling.

In fact, hardly a day passes when lawyers cannot be seen in the various offices of the city government ferreting through the proceedings to find, if possible, some technicality by which they can support an argument against the administration or to start some proceedings in court.

Socialists Enjoyed

The city was immediately enjoined when it undertook to employ tax ferrets to find personal property, such as stocks, bonds and other securities that had escaped taxation and placed the same on the tax rolls. In a few days' time the tax ferrets were able to find approximately eight million dollars' worth of property that had escaped taxation for years past.

MINERS AND OTHER WORKERS CONTRIBUTE TO \$25,000 FUND

We are still at the business of raising the \$25,000 fund. Since our last report several good communications and donations have come in.

The following letter comes from the miners of Carrier Mills, Ill., and we publish it herewith that you may have a chance to catch its spirit. Other good letters also follow:

"Dear Brothers—By a vote of our local 1059, Carrier Mills, Ill., we levied an assessment of 15 cents per member to make the DAILY SOCIALIST an eight-page paper. Find inclosed draft for \$54.00—fifteen cents each from 360 members. Hoping this may be duly appreciated for the cause of the workers, we remain, yours, with the best wishes,
MEMBERS OF LOCAL 1059, Carriers Mills.
"C. J. McClatchey, financial secretary."

Here is one from North Dakota:
"Comrades—I inclose you herewith two bonds of the DAILY SOCIALIST, amounting to \$20.00, which please cancel. I do not want a mortgage on the noblest work on earth.
"ARTHUR LE SUEUR."

Here is another from Michigan:
"Dear Comrades—I could hardly see what this \$25,000 fund was intended for. But I understand your plan more clear now. But I suppose you know how our ideas are pickled with this corrupt system—we're looking to be robbed on all sides. Inclosed find \$1.00 for the eight-page paper.
WM. G. HARTMAN,
"Grand Rapids, Mich."

Here's another:
"Dear Comrades—At a meeting of Local Macon County today we started a ten-dollar fund for the DAILY SOCIALIST. I will send it in before May 1. Our local is in thorough accord with the DAILY, and you can count on that much from us, anyway.
"L. N. WILLIAMS."

NOTE—You who have made pledges to the fund try and send them in before May 1. Why not do your best to help us out in this matter?

However, the tax dodgers secured an injunction in time to prevent this property being placed upon the tax rolls.

One of the first things the new administration did upon entering office was to abolish the old board of public works, consisting of four heads and substitute therefor a one man commissioner of public works.

This proceeding is being bitterly contested in the courts on the ground that the common council did not legally proceed in making the change. It has been my purpose, as city attorney, to try to keep the administration within the letter of the law whenever possible so as to prevent useless litigation.

However, there are many of our laws that are so badly muddled that at times it is almost impossible to ascertain what is legal and what is not legal. I spent fully three months in ascertaining what the law was with relation to the municipality acquiring and constructing its own electric lighting and power plant.

Laws in Bad Condition

The laws could not have been left in a worse condition and offered a more fruitful field of litigation had they been expressly designed by the law makers to prevent municipal ownership.

However, the council has proceeded upon the plan as outlined by this department, and as soon as the legislature validates an old bond issue the electric lighting plant will be put under way of construction.

As we have come across legal obstacles, the common council has authorized me to draft bills to be presented to the legislature to overcome the same. The following are some of the important bills thus drafted:

How Socialists Fight

- 1. A bill to provide for the forfeiture of street car franchises when not used within two years.
- 2. To authorize the city to fix rates for wharfage for the use of its docks and to charge and collect the same.
- 3. To permit the city to sell, convey, lease or otherwise dispose of any property belonging to the city.
- 4. To authorize the city to purchase real estate and to construct and maintain model dwellings thereon to be sold or rented to the people.
- 5. To authorize the city to borrow money to purchase park lands by cash payment therefor and to secure such loans by mortgage.
- 6. To empower cities to build and maintain lavatories.
- 7. To permit the city to purchase,

acquire or manufacture plumbing apparatus and to do a plumbing business.

8. To authorize the city to purchase plants necessary for manufacturing and selling ice.

9. To secure and operate lodging houses.

10. To purchase and operate slaughter houses.

11. To establish a municipal loan department.

12. To amend the city charter so as to provide for referendum on ordinances passed by the common council.

13. To provide for the recall of any elected officer by petition.

14. To provide for the initiation of any ordinance or proposition by a petition of the people.

15. To permit cities to receive compensation for any special privilege granted.

16. To amend the constitution by providing for home rule in all things pertaining to local matters.

LIBRARY GETS LINCOLN LOG

By United Press. Springfield, Ill., April 21.—William Morgan, of Near Taylorville, Ill., today presented to the State Historical Library a red film log, two feet long bearing the inscription "A. Lincoln, March 7, 1832." Lincoln lived in the neighborhood where the log was found in 1831. He was 23 years old at the time the inscription was carved.

Where to Eat

KING'S RESTAURANT
Sunday Dinner
TEN COURSE TABLE D'HOTE 75c
118-114-116-118 Fifth Avenue
Music Open All Night

WANTED Men to sell Socialist Books.

We have no dividends to pay, so we can and we do let Socialist hunters have books AT COST. Send us 30 cents and we will mail you an assorted lot of literature, our selection, that will sell for \$1.00. Address,
Chas. H. Kerr & Co.
118 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.

TIMOTHY BRINK

10 N. DEARBORN STREET
Opposite the Boston Store
Union Made Clothing, Hats and Furnishings. The guaranteed kind. Good clothes and nothing else.
\$15, \$20, \$25, \$30

CAN'T SETTLE BUTTON STRIKE

Muscataine, Ia., April 21.—All negotiations between the local button manufacturers and their employes are off. At a meeting of the union the men unanimously voted not to return to work until a better understanding had been reached. State Labor Commissioner Van Dusen, through whose efforts a working agreement looking toward a settlement of differences was reached Tuesday, arrived in the city, but he left without being able to settle the dispute.

ELECTION FIGHT STILL GOES ON AT ZION CITY

Zion City, Ill., April 21.—William Glenn Voliva, general overseer of Zion City, credited victor in Tuesday's riotous election, was today counted out and immediately announced an election contest in the courts. The Zion City council has ordered a secret recount of the ballots. When the recount was concluded it showed that Voliva had elected but one of his can-

didates, W. Hurd Clendennin, as mayor, by a majority of two. The anti-Voliva forces had elected eight of ten of the city councilmen, the city clerk, treasurer and attorney.

IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE

Under a joint resolution both houses will adjourn after today's sessions until Tuesday.

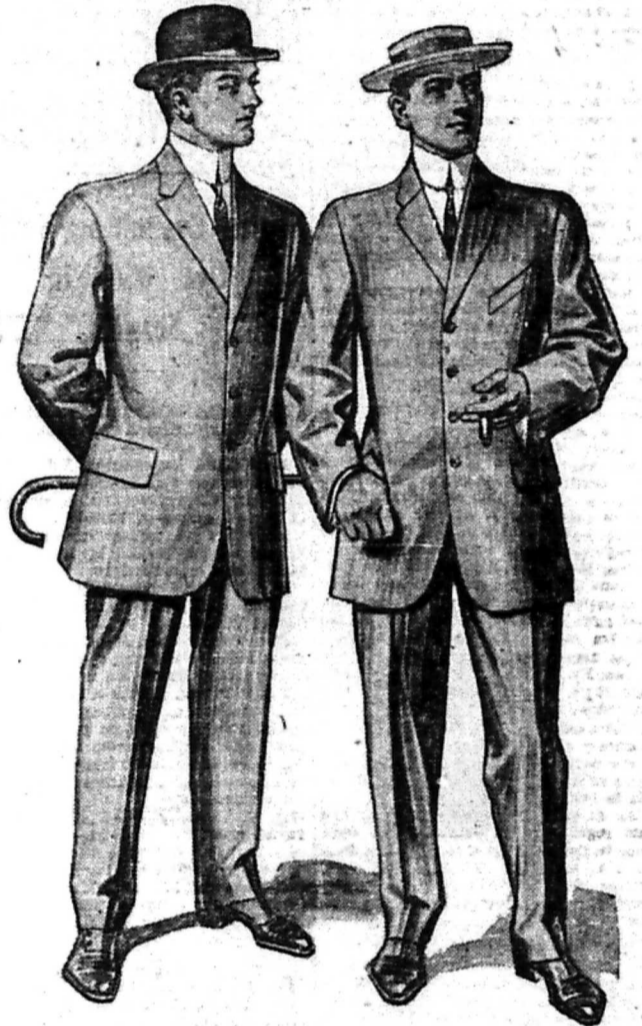
Cold storage warehouses are brought under the jurisdiction of the state food commission and a time limit of one year placed on storing foodstuffs, in the Glackin bill, passed by the senate.

Justices of the peace are given jurisdiction in cases where the amount claimed does not exceed \$300 under a bill introduced by Representative Montellius.

Representative Holday introduced a bill providing for the continuance of any court case until ten days after the adjournment of the general assembly if it be shown that the party applying for the continuance or any attorney for such party is a member of either house of the general assembly.

Senator Glackin's bill giving municipalities the power to use any fund not set aside for some particular purpose in the purchase of tax anticipation warrants, which was recommended by Mayor Harrison, was passed by the senate.

WEATHER: Generally fair, variable winds, not much change in temperature until Sunday night.



"Quality"

Suits.....\$10 to \$35
Spring Overcoats.....\$10 to \$25

YOU will be agreeably surprised with the classy, exclusive clothes of quality that we offer at the prices we advertise. We are particular about the FIT.

HATS, SHOES, FURNISHINGS
AT POPULAR PRICES

Boys' Suits.....\$2.95 to \$15



3232 NORTH CLARK STREET
Near the Corner of Belmont Avenue

It's one thing to claim superiority; another to prove it



OUR CLOTHES need no words to demonstrate they are made by the best known manufacturers and leading designers of this country. You will find none with more style and more snap than in our great showing of high-grade clothes at from

\$10 to \$25

One Price to All—All the Time

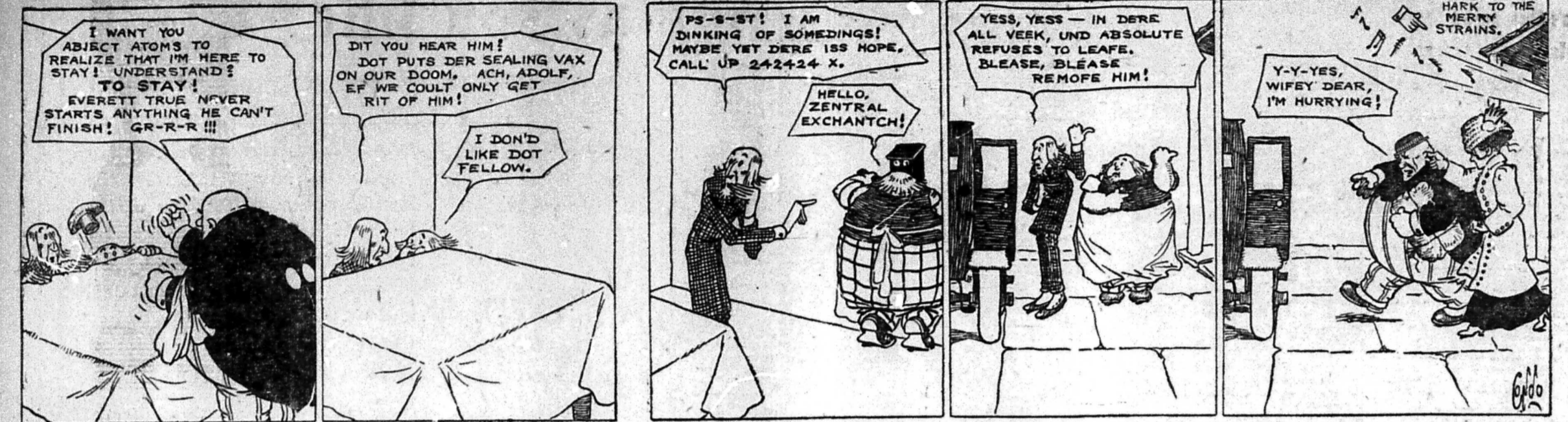
LAMM BROS.

1135-1139 Milwaukee Ave.

Sports Page of the Daily Socialist.

Hurrah! Osgar und Adolf Find a Bouncer for Everett True

Words by Schaefer
Music by Condo



Among the Scrappers

New York.—Friends of Al Kubiak, the Michigan giant, say today he is beginning to get used to being sent to dreamland by negro fighters. His fight with Johnny Thompson, last night, however, gave a further line on Sam Langford's scrapping ability. Sam put Al out in two rounds when they met, but last night it took Jeannette nine to end Kubiak's aspirations.

Hugo Kelly will come into Chicago today from Antioch and wind up his training for his bout with "Cyclone" Johnny Thompson. He will work out in a local gymnasium. Thompson will do most of his work at Syracuse, but plans to come to Chicago next Saturday, just to show his local admirers how good he is. The advance sale for the battle at Racine, Wis., on April 28, indicates that an immense crowd of fight fans will be present.

Mike Cantwell, who recently returned to Chicago from Oklahoma, declares Carl Morris, the Sapulpa "hope," is a "counterfeit," and one of the biggest jokes that ever crawled into a roped arena. Cantwell saw Morris fight Schrock.

New York.—Patsy Kline, the Newark feather-weight, who has been out of the ring for several months owing to trouble with one of his eyes, will be seen in action again on May 4. He signed up today to fight Battling Mantel, the local feather-weight, a ten-round bout on that day.

A ten-round bout between Jimmy Clabby, the Milwaukee water-weight, and Hugo Kelly, at Milwaukee, on May 20, before the National A. C., is in the embryo, according to Frank Mulken, Clabby's manager. Mulken declares since he returned from England, Clabby is confident he can defeat the Chicago middle-weight, and he is anxious to get a chance at him.

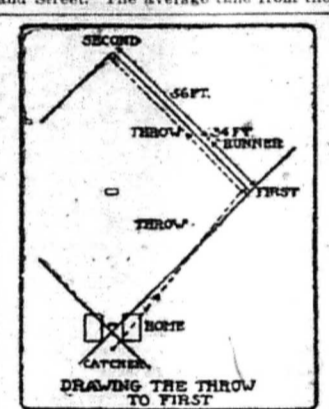
New York.—Jack Dillon, the promising middle-weight of Indianapolis, who meets Jimmy Gardner for six rounds in Pittsburgh on Saturday night, has signed up for two more matches. On April 28 he will fight Frank Mantel fifteen rounds at Dayton, Ohio, and on May 9 he will meet Tony Caponi in a twelve-round bout at Windspg, Canada.

Base Stealer Has Even Chance, Says Fullerton

EXPERIMENTS IN BASE RUNNING

Fielders' time—120 trials; curves, fast, split and slow balls.
Pitchers' wind up 3-3 seconds.
Ball's time, pitcher to catcher, 5-3 seconds.
Time to catch, recover and throw, 11-8 seconds.
Time of throw of catcher to baseman, 7-8 seconds.
Time of catch and touch, 3-8 seconds.
Total average time, 3-8 seconds.
Runners' time—60 trials made by Cobb, Lelker, Evers and Campbell, average 3-5-8 seconds.

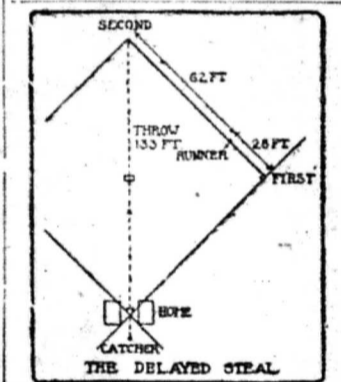
Fullerton put the stopwatch on pitchers and catchers and the throw to second to catch men stealing. The pitchers timed were White, Walsh, Three-Fingered Brown, Cole, Johnson and Gray; the catchers, Kling, Archer, Sullivan and Street. The average time from the



DRAWING THE THROW TO FIRST

"Like a captivated figure the tense athlete, who has been counting the inches between his foot and first base, while his eyes steadily watched the right shoulder of the pitcher, and has ears strained to catch the slightest change of tone in the voice of the coacher, shoots forward toward the goal, hurls his body sideways, crooks one leg toward the sawdust-filled bag, hooks one foot over it, while his body tears a furrow in the dirt and stops. A cloud of dust hides him, the bag and the second baseman.

"The umpire turns wearily away as the crowd roars for his heart's blood.



THE DELAYED STEAL

The runner must cover 62 feet while the catcher gets into a throwing position and throws the ball 133 feet.

The baseman grins, tosses the ball back to the pitcher, splits into his glove. Another runner has perished in the effort to steal second.

What are the chances for a base runner on first to steal second? Probably you'd say about one chance in three. But Hugh Fullerton, who likes to go into the figures, says in the May American Magazine that with a crack pitcher on the mound and a star catcher behind the plate, an average runner has just about an even chance to steal second safely if the ball is perfectly handled. Great base runners like Cobb, Collins, Speaker, Evers and Fred Clarke steal safely about 70 per cent of the bases they start for.

The reason more bases are not stole says Fullerton, is because the players no longer run wild on the paths. In the old days a man who reached first was practically sure to attempt to steal second. Nowadays managers do not often let their men try the play, but rely on the sacrifice and hit-and-run to advance basemen. Now for figures:

In an average season in both big leagues 89,156 players face the pitchers, but only 27,668 reach first—19,154 on safe hits, 5,956 on bases on balls, 1,308 on errors and 645 by being hit by pitched balls. Of the 27,668 on first, 17,128 reach second, 12,852 third and 5,772 score. There are thus 55,388 chances to steal, but only 2,744 players steal—one out of 20 chances. Nineteen runners steal home, 774 from second to third base, and 1,961 steal second.

Another variation of the delayed steal. The runner must cover 56 feet while the ball travels 91 feet to first and is relayed 87 feet to second.

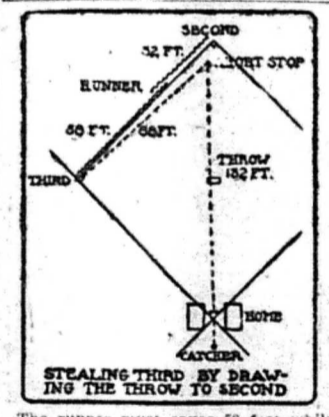
start of the pitch to the moment the second baseman held the ball to touch the runner was, on straight balls 2-3 seconds, on curve balls 3-4 seconds, on slow balls and spitters, 3-7-3 seconds.

Then Cobb and Zelder were timed sprinting to second. Their average time was 3-7-8 seconds.

But the above figures are averages. Cobb and Zelder both beat their averages many times. The throws to second are often slower than the average. While a perfect fast throw to second will catch the fastest runner nearly every time, the actual performances show the best base runners beat the throw seven out of ten times.

Fullerton believes that drawing the catcher's throw to the base behind the runner is the best variation of the delayed steal. If the runner has a good lead when the throw is made, he can beat the relay to the next base almost every time.

When the throw is drawn from catcher to first, if the runner has a lead of 34 feet, he need only sprint and slide 56 feet while the ball is traveling 91 feet to first and 87 feet to second. Drawing the throw to second has even better chances. The runner there has a 32-foot lead, while the ball must be thrown 122 feet



STEALING THIRD BY DRAWING THE THROW TO SECOND

The runner must cover 55 feet while the ball is thrown 122 feet and relayed 88 feet to third.

to second and relayed 88 feet to third. The runner only has to sprint 55 feet. The runner with a 25-foot lead off third has a good chance to steal home if the catcher throws to third behind him. The ball must travel 92 feet to third and be relayed back again, while the runner has to cover 62 feet.

BASEBALL GAMES TODAY

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Detroit at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.

RESULTS THURSDAY
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Chicago, 3; Detroit, 6.
Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 4 (10 innings).
New York-Washington, rain.
Boston-Philadelphia, rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 8.
Pittsburgh, 9; Cincinnati, 1.
Philadelphia-New York, rain.
Brooklyn-Boston, rain.

DETROIT TIGERS TEAR WHITE SOX TO SHREDS

Hughie Jennings' bunch of demon athletes took a decided fall out of Duffy's crew in the opener Thursday at the South Side park, and when the smoke of the battle had cleared the result was posted—a 6 to 3 defeat for the army of the Old Roman.

The defeat was most subduing because it came after the Hitless Wonders had gone out in the lead and outrolled the long end of a 3 to 1 tally at the close of the second inning.

Big Ed Walsh started away in mid-summer form, but it didn't last. He soon became bereft of the mystery stuff and from the fifth inning on until the end his delivery was an open book.

It was different with Pitcher Lantite. This young right hander possesses wonderful control and has an assortment of curves sufficient to tie the batters in knots. What he did to the Sox was "action, and barring a couple of unfortunate occurrences he should have been entitled to an easier victory.

AMERICAN FIGHTERS SIGN UP ACROSS THE POND

By United Press.
Paris, April 21.—Willie Lewis, Young Loughrey and Sammy Smith, American fighters, were successful in signing up with fighters before clubs here. Lewis will meet Dixie Kid, the negro-American fighter, for twenty rounds on Saturday night. Loughrey will meet Blink McCloskey of Philadelphia twenty rounds on April 26, and Smith will meet Henri Piet, the French lightweight, for twenty rounds in two weeks.

The bout between Harry Lewis and Leo Houck, the American middle-weight, scheduled for next Saturday night has been postponed until May 2.

WOLGAST DOESN'T LIKE ATLANTIC COAST AIR

By United Press.
New York, April 21.—Ad Wolgast, lightweight champion, does not want any more of the Eastern game. He will take a trip West after his fight with "One Round" Hogan next Wednesday. He is to meet Frankie Burns in San Francisco May 20 and Owen Moran there on July 4. Manager Jones says Wolgast can fight much better in the West than in the East, as the moist air of the Atlantic seaboard does not agree with him.

HARRISON PUTS LID ON BOXING, TEMPORARILY

Mayor Carter H. Harrison announced Thursday that under no conditions would boxing be permitted in Chicago. The announcement blasts the hopes of the fight promoters, who had done everything but advertise bouts they proposed to pull off in the Windy City, now that Harrison had taken charge. It was believed by the sporting element that Harrison stood for an open town, but his announcement shows that the lid will remain clamped down for a time at least.

DE OBO IS CHAMPION

New York, April 21.—Alfred De Oro is the undisputed pool champion today, having outclassed Jerome Keogh, the Rochester challenger. The final score was 600 to 542.

Now is the time to buy that suit cheap.

We are moving May first. Our big stock must be cut down. Never in your life have you been able to buy such suits at 10.00 to 20.00 in new spring goods as you can buy of me right now.

Many Bargains

Lot of 1.00 fancy shirts plain and pleated, 300 dozen must be sold before moving. 35c, 3 for 1.00. Come early for first pick. These shirts should crowd this store—more bargains for you in all departments.

Tom Murray
Open till 10 Saturday. Jackson cor. Clark

Baseball Notes

Detroit tried another of her pitcher recruits against Chicago, Lantite, and he succeeded in preserving the 1,000 mark.

Pitcher Weaver of the Cubs seems to have something on St. Louis. For the second time yesterday he went in and effectively stopped the Brenshaws.

Kaiser showed up well in the Hoffmann's understudy in the Cubs' outfit, getting a triple and making two assists.

After holding the St. Louis Browns to two hits and no runs for eight innings, Pitcher Krapp, a Nap recruit, frazzled out in the ninth inning and tossed the game away.

Cincinnati hasn't yet begun to realize on the men she got in the four-cornered swap with Philadelphia, while Bebe,

Rowan, Packert and Lobert have paid 100 per cent in Quakertown.

"Pirate" Hunter and "Tiger" Gainer, both first base experiments, came through handsly with the stick yesterday, their first delivery of goods.

CANFIELD'S SARATOGA GAMBLING-HOUSE SOLD

Saratoga, N. Y., April 21.—Richard A. Canfield's famous clubhouse and park was bought by the village of Saratoga Springs for \$150,000 and will be added to the state mineral springs reservation. The Canfield house and grounds once were famous as an American Monte Carlo. Mr. Canfield bought them for \$500,000 several years ago and spent \$250,000 more in improvements. The grounds will now become a free park and the clubhouse and dining halls, with other buildings on the premises, will be used as a free casino and reading room.

The Store of Greatest Values

THE STERN CLOTHING CO.

NORTH AVENUE AND LARRABEE STREET

"We Will Prove It"

—Tomorrow we will "PROVE" to every buyer that comes to this store that we have the finest fitting, best tailored spring suits in Chicago. We will show you the new blues, greys, swell tans, and richest spring mixtures, and please remember STERN'S GUARANTEED CASH SAVING OF FROM \$3 to \$5 on any suit you select from our immense new stocks, priced at

\$10 to \$25

In our young men's stock, we have all those "nifty" cuts, "sparkling" styles, just what the young man wants at

\$10 to \$20

WORTH One Dollar TO YOU

Besides saving you \$3 to \$5 on your suit or top coat purchase we will allow you One Dollar's worth of merchandise on this Coupon. Bring this with you.

27TH PREPARES FOR 1912 POLLS
'Don't Chew the Rag, Work' Is the New Slogan Adopted.

MORE GOOD NEWS Line Up for Another Extra Count

COUPON NO. 3 THIS COUPON is good for one-tenth vote; ten of these will be exchanged for one vote...

- PRIZES IN DAILY CONTEST 1. Story & Clark Piano \$475.00 2. Stereopticon Machine 100.00...

We take great pleasure today in announcing to the many contestants and friends who are assisting them...

To Organize Precincts The next step to be taken by the committee which is now in charge...

Plan is Democratic In Berlin the detail work of the party is all taken care of by committees...

COOK COUNTY SOCIALIST NEWS NOTICE-For information about the Socialist party, how to join, etc., address the County Secretary...

MEETINGS TONIGHT 1st Ward-452 State street, business meeting.

MEETINGS TONIGHT 12th Ward-721 South Western avenue.

MEETINGS TONIGHT 23rd Ward-Campaign Committee-At the home of F. C. Lange, 2834 Richmond street.

MEETINGS TONIGHT 27th Ward, 6th district-At the home of Jos. M. Mason, 3037 North Spaulding avenue.

MEETINGS TONIGHT 27th Ward, 8th district (Hansen Park)-O'Hagen's hall, Grand avenue and 56th court.

MEETINGS TONIGHT 27th Ward, 9th district-Hansen's hall, 48th and Irving Park boulevard.

MEETINGS TONIGHT 33rd Ward-Ivan Meeter's hall, 113th street and Michigan avenue.

MEETINGS TONIGHT Scandinavian Socialist Singing Society-Metropolitan hall, 1619 North California avenue.

MEETINGS TONIGHT Berwyn Branch-1214 Clinton avenue, South Oak Park, Ill.

MEETINGS TONIGHT SATURDAY MEETINGS 20th Ward-Special meeting, 1770 Ogden avenue.

MEETINGS TONIGHT SUNDAY MEETINGS Hungarian Branch No. 1-Propaganda meeting-1574 Cymbourne avenue.

MEETINGS TONIGHT Jewish Branch, 19th Ward-Siegen's hall, 1125 Blue Island avenue.

MEETINGS TONIGHT Lettish Branch, Pullman, Turner hall, 165-170 Kensington avenue, 3 p. m.

MEETINGS TONIGHT The Chicago Society of Anthropology meets Sunday afternoon, April 23, at 2 p. m. in the Continental Hall, Lincoln Temple.

MEETINGS TONIGHT The Young People's Socialist League is a live organization for the purpose of making Socialists out of its members.



BAZAAR NEWS

Thomas Van Lear, who came near being elected mayor of Minneapolis, is going to open the bazaar April 27 at 8 p. m.

As we near the date the faster the donations flow in. Some people think that they can get us sore by sending in so many that we can't keep track of them.

Keep them coming. The faster they come the better. Throw them at us in bunches, and we'll get every one.

We can use whatever you have. It may be a box of stationery and it may be an automobile. We will make use of them both.

Grand May Day celebration April 30 at 2 p. m. Speaking in all languages.

What do you think will be the prize that goes to the queen of the carnival? Wait and see.

Get your tickets now. Tomorrow you may forget. Here are just one or two more that have been added to the list:

One baseball catching glove by C. Austin, 444 Wells street. Some assorted glassware by Olaf Larson.

One half dozen silver tea spoons by T. G. Hackenberger. Six fancy cups and saucers, one fancy basket and three unframed pictures by Mrs. E. Grunich, 2327 Frankfort street.

Two boxes of cigars by T. J. Schaal, 2730 Haddon avenue. Be 1 picture plaques by Mrs. Laebke, 1500 Wells street.

One fan by C. Overland, 1640 Wabansia avenue. One baby's dress, by Mrs. Victor Carlson, 1650 Lake street.

Some groceries by C. Stoenig, 936 Center street. Four sets of Flanagan, a card game, by C. N. Shook.

Look as far as you like you simply will not find the equal of our own special 1, 2, 3 and 4 button sack suits at fifteen dollars. Latest models, excellent quality of fabric and trimmings, faultless in tailoring...

BUSINESS DIRECTORY South Side West Side

STATIONERY LEGAL BLANKS Horder's Stationery Stores. PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS J. H. GREER, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. LAWYERS STEDMAN & SOELKE. CARL STROVER GENERAL LAW PRACTICE-PATENTS.

McFADDEN'S Physical Culture N. E. Cor. Madison & La Salle sts. base. 59 Wabash st. 263 E. Clark st. near Van Buren. TURQUETT'S NOXALL LUNCH.

North Side SHOE AND SLIPPERS WEDSTROM. GROCERIES RELIABLE GROCERIES, H. A. FRITCHEL, Humboldt 7230, 3211 Milwaukee ave.

Where To Go Comrade Wm. A. Watts of Sandusky, Ohio, will deliver the address at the regular monthly meeting of the Christian Socialist Fellowship at Masonic Temple, room 311, Sunday afternoon, April 23, at 2:30 p. m.

FREE Extra Pants Free to Everybody THE BUILDER OF GOOD CLOTHES MANNY L. MOSSLER 2 PAIRS OF PANTS TO EVERY SUIT.

Kodaks and Supplies Developing and Printing All Kinds of Pictures. F. D. ARTHUR, M. D. Nose, Throat and Chest Specialist.

Buffet and Restaurant. Deutscher Bier-Stube. 214 W. Washington. Daily office. ERLEN'S. MARK A FAMILY BUFFET and RESTAURANT.

North Side MEN'S FURNISHINGS EDWARDS NORTH AVE. NELOFFER CLOTHING CO. BOOTS AND SHOES NELSON BROS.

We Want to Make Your Clothes Cohn Brothers 843 W. MADISON ST. Between Green and Peoria

RELIABLE PAINLESS DENTISTRY EXPERIENCED DENTISTS. Over regular high-grade work and best material at prices as low as:

BURNING DAYLIGHT

By JACK LONDON

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

"Burning Daylight"—Eliam Harnish—is introduced to the reader as he enters a Circle City dance hall, saloon and gambling house. The men and women all admire him, for he is of the type that dominates.

Essentially a man's man, Burning Daylight resents, or rather fears, the wiles of the women who frequent the dance hall. He is afraid to be even civil to a woman, because he dreads the idea of being mastered by any body or anything, and to surrender to a woman means, in his mind, that he is conquered.

Drink leads to boasting, and in the turmoil that follows Burning Daylight shows his amazing muscular strength. He wins all the bets and downs all the gamblers that come before him.

Then comes a poker game—the greatest ever played in the Klondike. Burning Daylight's luck deserts him in the end, and he rises from the table penniless—worse than broke.

Then the indomitable courage of this master among men shows itself. He declares himself in readiness to accomplish an impossible task—to run the mail to Dyea and back with a dog team and an Indian.

"I swore in '83 never to go out till I'd made my stake," he exclaimed, "and I swear once more, by the mill race of hell and the head of John the Baptist, I'll never hit for the outside till I make my pile, and I tell you all, and now, it's got to be an almighty big pile."

And so Burning Daylight goes forth, over the frozen, trackless wastes, while behind him bets are made and taken on the chances of his returning inside of sixty days. For they all know he will return. He is Burning Daylight, the man who never turns back.

As the indomitable man goes on his way the difficulties that come to him seem too vast to be overcome, and his hardy Indian companion and his dogs are remorselessly prodded on by this man from the southland, who, by all the books, should be the softer and should succumb first. At last the Indian breaks. He is lashed to the sled, and, thus handicapped, Daylight gets into Dyea.

Daylight loved the high places, and though few high places there were in his narrow experience, he had made a point of sitting in the highest he had ever glimpsed. The great world had never heard his name, but it was known far and wide in the vast silent North by whites and Indians and Eskimos, from Bering Sea to the Passes, from the head reaches of remotest rivers to the tundra shore of Point Barrow. Desire for mastery was strong in him, and it was all one whether wrestling with the elements himself, with men, or with luck in a gambling game. It was all a game, life and its affairs. And he was a gambler to the core. Risk and chance were meat and drink. True, it was not altogether blind, for he applied wit and skill and strength, but behind it all was the everlasting luck, the thing that at times turned on its votaries and crushed the wise while it blessed the fools—luck, the thing all men sought and dreamed to secure. And so he. Deep in his life processes life itself sang the siren song of his own majesty, ever a whisper and urgent, counseling him that he could achieve more than other men, win out where they failed, ride to success where they perished. It was the urge of life, healthy and strong, unaware of frailty and decay, drunken with sublime complaisance, ego-mad, enchanted by its own mighty optimism.

And ever, in quiet whisperings and clearest trumpet calls, came the message that some time, somewhere, somehow, he would run Luck down, make himself the master of Luck and tie it and brand it as his own. When he played poker the whisper was of four aces and royal flushes. When he prospected it was of gold in the grass roots, gold on bed rock and gold all the way



"A few minutes later Daylight was whirling around the dance floor waltzing with the Virgin."

down. At the sharpest hazards of trail and river and famine the message was that other men might die, but that he would pull through triumphant. It was the old, old lie of Life fooling itself, believing itself immortal and indestructible, bound to achieve over other lives and win to its heart's desire.

And so, reversing at times, Daylight waltzed off his dizziness and led the way to the bar. But a united protest went up. His theory that the winner paid was no longer to be tolerated. It was contrary to custom and common sense, and while it emphasized good fellowship, nevertheless, in the name of good fellowship it must cease. The drinks were rightfully on Ben Davis, and Ben Davis must buy them. Furthermore, all drinks and general treats that Daylight was guilty of ought to be paid by the house, for Daylight brought much custom to it whenever he made a night. Bettles was the spokesman, and his argument, tersely and offensively, vernacular, was unanimously applauded.

Daylight grinned, stepped aside to the roulette table and bought a stack of yellow chips. At the end of ten minutes he weighed in at the scales and two thousand dollars in gold dust was poured into his own and an extra sack. Elation was added to elation. He was living and the night was his. He turned upon his well-wishing critics.

"Now the winner sure does pay," he said.

And they surrendered. There was no withstanding Daylight when he vaulted on the back and rode it bitting and spurred.

At one time in the morning he saw Elijah Davis and Joe Hines, the lumberjack, toward the door. Daylight interferred.

"Where are you all going?" he demanded, attempting to draw them to the bar.

"Bed," Elijah Davis answered. He was a lean, tobacco-chewing New Englander, the one daring spirit in his family that had heard and answered the call of the West shouting through the Mount Desert back pastures and wood lots.

"Got to," Joe Hines answered apologetically. "We're mushing out in the morning."

Daylight still detained them.

"Where to! What's the excitement?"

"No excitement," Elijah explained. "We're just a-goin' to play your hunch an' tackle the Upper Country. Don't you want to come along?"

"I sure do," Daylight affirmed. But the question had been put in fun and Elijah ignored the acceptance.

"We're tacklin' the Stewart," he went on. Al Mayo told me he seen some likely lookin' bars first time he come down the Stewart and we're goin' to sample 'em while the river's froze. You listen, Daylight, an' mark my words, the time's comin' when winter diggin's 'll be all the go. There'll be men in them days that'll laugh at our

summer stretchin' an' ground waller-in'."

At that time winter mining was undreamed of on the Yukon. From the moss and grass the land was frozen to bedrock, and frozen gravel, hard as granite, defied pick and shovel. In the summer the men stripped the earth now as fast as the sun thawed it. Then was the time they did their mining. During the winter they freighted their provisions, went moose hunting, got all ready for the summer's work and then loafed the bleak, dark months through in the big central camps, such as Circle City and Forty Mile.

"Winter diggin's sure comin'," Daylight agreed. "Wait till that big strike is made up-river. Then you'll see a new kind of mining. What's to prevent wood burning, and sinking shafts and drifting along bedrock? Won't need to timber. That frozen muck and gravel 'll stand till hell is froze and its mill tails is turned to ice cream. Why, they'll be working pay streaks a hundred feet deep in them days that's comin'. I'm sure going along with you all, Elijah."

Elijah laughed, gathered his two partners up, and was making a second attempt to reach the door.

"Hold on," Daylight called. "I sure mean it."

The three men turned back suddenly upon him, in their faces surprise, delight and incredulity.

"G'wan, you're foolin'," said Finn, the other lumberjack, a quiet, steady, Wisconsin man.

"There's my dawgs and sled," Daylight answered. "That'll make two teams and halve the loads, though we all 'll have to travel easy for a spell, for them dawgs is sure tired."

The three men were overjoyed, but still a trifle incredulous.

"Now look here," Joe Hines blurted out, "none of your foolin', Daylight. We mean business. Will you come?"

Daylight extended his hand and shook.

"Then you'd best be gettin' to bed," Elijah advised. "We're mushin' out

BERGER SEEKS CONSTITUTION THAT IS ALIVE

Says Basic Law Now Stands for Only Hunters and Farmers.

By National Socialist Press. Washington, April 21.—Characterizing the United States constitution as antiquated and obsolete, Victor L. Berger, the Socialist representative, has introduced a resolution in the House proposing an amendment to the constitution which, if adopted, would give congress power to call constitutional conventions.

What Resolution Says

The resolution reads: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution:

"Article XVII. The congress shall have power, by a majority vote of both houses, to call a convention for the purpose of revising or amending the constitution."

In support of his proposed amendment to the constitution, Berger said:

Berger's Contention

"Our constitution is antiquated, obsolete and really a hindrance to any reasonable growth in our public life, and therefore it should be changed. "Our present constitution was framed at a time when this nation was born, and when the country had about three million inhabitants. At that time the people were in the main hunters and farmers in arms, with a small merchant class in New York, Philadelphia and Boston and cotton planters in the South. "There were few or no manufacturers. Manufacturing had been held down by England, and this fact was one of the causes of the revolution. There were

no railroads, no telegraphs and no telephones. A corporation in those days meant a city.

"Since that time tremendous economic changes have taken place. Steam and electricity have been utilized. Wonderful inventions have been made. The entire economic structure has been changed.

Made for Hunters

"And yet with all these wonderful changes which the framers of the constitution could not have foreseen," declared Berger, "we are still living under a constitution made for hunters and farmers. And what is worse, this constitution, since its adoption, has been materially changed but once, and that through a terrific war."

Continuing, Berger said: "A constitution is a cloak for a body politic and must suit the requirements of the time. There is really no example in history wherein a grown-up nation has been compelled to wear the swaddling clothes of childhood as we are."

"My amendment," asserts Berger, "proposes a method by which the people can have a constitution which would be in accord with the Socialist life of today."

TO TALK ON MILK SUPPLY

"The Ideal Milk Supply" will be the subject of a public lecture by Dr. Ernst Lachner Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in the Public Library Building. The lecture is one of an open course given weekly by the Chicago Medical Society.

LABOR HOLDS MASS MEETINGS

Two big mass meetings Sunday afternoon will call out many union men. An annual reunion and mass meeting of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen from the territory surrounding Chicago will be held at Drill Hall, Masonic Temple, Sunday afternoon. Mayor Harrison has consented to address the delegates. Many noted leaders of the trainmen will speak.

Under the auspices of the Material Trades Council a mass meeting of building workers will be held Sunday afternoon at Trade Union Hall, 415 North Clark street.

The International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgesmen secured an increase of \$5 per month over the last year's salary. Work on the new park extension being done by the Lincoln Park Commissioners is affected by the new scale.

TOO SUSPICIOUS

"She doesn't love me!" wopt a new fiancé, the other day. "I caught her trying to make a scratch on the window with the engagement ring I gave her!" —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BAZAAR COMMITTEE, Y. P. S. L., 180 East Washington Street. I promise to donate the following: Name, Address, Please state whether you will deliver it or wish to have it called for, Remarks.

A Day of Great Bargains Throughout the Store Saturday, April 22, 1911

W. Kolacek & Co. 2030-2042 MILWAUKEE AVE.

- HAIR GOODS: Hair Net, 5c each, 6 for 25c; Queen Crimping Pins, 50c; Combs, warranted, 25c; 5 w/t c h e a, natural wavy hair, 24 and 26 inches, \$1.69; 5 w/t c h e a, natural wavy hair, 20 inches long, \$1.39; Hair Brushes, all shades, 39c.
- Trim'd Hats: Children's White Millans, Trimmed Sailor and Mushroom Hats, all ready to wear, special, \$1.25; 50 Misses' and Women's \$2.00 Hats, nicely trimmed with flowers and ribbons, for \$2.48 Saturday only.
- JEWELRY: Ball Bearing Barrettes, with rhinestone settings, guaranteed not to break, 50c 25c value, at 15c; Hand Painted Pins, regularly 15c, special, 10c; Alarm Clock, guaranteed for 1 year, good nickel case, 59c; Beauty Pins, 5c a card, 5c; reg. value 10c, this sale; A large assortment of Hat Pins, with turquoise & rhinestone settings, values 25c to 50c, only.

- RIBBONS: All Silk Meire Ribbons, 5 inches wide, in shades, always sold at 20c, this sale at 16c; 4 inch Taffeta Ribbons, in all shades, 25c value, this sale, 10c; Boys' 2 1/2" Elastic Ribbons, included, special, 10c.
- Grocery Savings: Uncle Sam's Breakfast Food, per 2 lb. package, 25c; Kellogg's or Maple Flakes, 3 pack, 25c; Fox Water (Soda Crackers), large package, special, 75c; Fresh Baked Flg Bars, special, per pound, 75c; Fancy Sausage Coffee, per pound, 17c; Standard Peas or Corn, 3 cans 25c; Dupont Brand French Sardines, per can, 9c; Fancy Large Mezzetta Raisins, per lb., 5c; Fancy Santa Clara Prunes, 3 lbs. for 25c; American Style Quart Bottle Piccalilli, 13c; 5-lb. cans Table Syrup, special, 15c; Pearl or Dundas Milk, 2 large cans for 23c; 20 Made Team Berax, 1-lb. package, 10c.
- LINENS: Extra Heavy Turkish Towels, 63c; 4 Waxed Cloth, large size, at 30c; regular 35c at 17c; 4 All Linen Table Cloves, white or with blue or red, \$1.00 value, at 42c.

- Men's Novelty Handkerchiefs: Men's Fancy Novelty Handkerchiefs, fancy bordered and striped, 25c value, at 10c; Men's Auto Veils, \$1.39; 2 yds. long, 1 yd. wide.
- Men's Silk Handkerchiefs: Men's All Silk Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with 1/4, 1/2 and 1 inch hem, come in pure China, Japanese and Turkish silk, plain or heavily embroidered, worth up to \$1.50, only, 33c for Saturday.
- Men's Shirts and Ties: Fancy Dress Shirts made of Percale and Muslin, most figures, striped, with or without cuffs attached, all are in coat styles, nicely laundered, \$1 and \$1.25 values, 69c; Big Lot of Men's Neckties, worth up to 90c, in all the latest styles, at 50c.

- Jabots, Gties, Belts, Veils: Fancy White Lawn Lace 25c; Trim'd Jabots, 50c; Women's Short Silk Gties, all colors & sizes, with fancy bangles, all color 39c; Men's Jersey Ribbed Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, scaled or lace edges, special, 15c; Women's Auto Veils, \$1.39; 2 yds. long, 1 yd. wide.
- Men's Silk Handkerchiefs: Men's All Silk Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with 1/4, 1/2 and 1 inch hem, come in pure China, Japanese and Turkish silk, plain or heavily embroidered, worth up to \$1.50, only, 33c for Saturday.
- Men's Shirts and Ties: Fancy Dress Shirts made of Percale and Muslin, most figures, striped, with or without cuffs attached, all are in coat styles, nicely laundered, \$1 and \$1.25 values, 69c; Big Lot of Men's Neckties, worth up to 90c, in all the latest styles, at 50c.

- Nosiery and Underwear: Infants' 2 1/2 White Vests, all sizes, at 17c; Men's Pure Silk Hosiery, in all shades, 39c; Women's Jersey Ribbed Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, scaled or lace edges, special, 15c; Women's Auto Veils, \$1.39; 2 yds. long, 1 yd. wide.
- Shoe Bargains: Girls' Shoes, in vici kid, with patent tips, good solid leather soles, lace or button styles, sizes 11 to 5, 95c special for Sat. day at 49c; Men's and Women's Black Velvet Home Slippers, leather soles and heels, sizes 4 to 11, special at 49c.

- Women's Coats & Lingerie Dresses: Women's Long Spring Coats, made of worsted, tailored models, worth up to \$15.00, \$8.99 to clean up, at 5.99; Women's Jersey Ribbed Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, scaled or lace edges, special, 15c; Women's Auto Veils, \$1.39; 2 yds. long, 1 yd. wide.
- Muslin Underwear: Combination Suits (corset covers and drawers) trimmed with ribbons and heading, \$1.40 value, at 89c; 1/2 yds. long, 1 yd. wide, \$1.40 value, at 89c; 1/2 yds. long, 1 yd. wide, \$1.40 value, at 89c; 1/2 yds. long, 1 yd. wide, \$1.40 value, at 89c.

- Young Men's Suits: Young Men's Suits, sizes 15 to 20 years, Made of Tweeds and Velours, neat Night and dark mixtures, conserving style, Single or double breasted. They are made and made and are worth up to \$15.00. Special for \$4.65 this sale.
- Men's Suits: Men's Suits, made of All Wool Worsted, Cassimere, Tweeds and Velours, all the latest spring patterns, in light and dark colors, plain Blue Serge also handily made up. Trimmed a la mode. The best. These suits were a do to sell at \$15.00. \$9.95. Our special price, at \$4.65 this sale.
- Men's & Boys' Pants: Men's Pants, made of Worsted and Cassimere, most figures, neat style, often with side pockets and belt loops, perfectly shaped. Regular \$2.50 to \$3.00. Saturday \$1.69 only. Our Boys' 50c & 75c Straight Pants, 99c, almost new.

Prepare Yourself for That Stupendous Bazaar

Given by the Young People's Socialist League for the benefit of The Chicago Daily Socialist, at **Schweizer Turner Hall** NORTH CLARK AND KINZIE STREETS

APRIL 27
APRIL 28
APRIL 29
APRIL 30

THE BIGGEST AFFAIR HELD SINCE THE Y. P. S. L. BAZAAR OF TWO YEARS AGO
Admission, Any Night, 15c Season Tickets, 50c

The Young Man's Clothing Store

Yondorf Bros North Avenue, Corner Larrabee Street

We want the young men to feel perfectly at home in our store, and we are making extra efforts to supply them with NOBBY, UP-TO-DATE YOUNG MEN'S SUITS at these popular prices.

\$10.00 \$12.50 \$15.00

We have these suits in all the new shades of gray and brown, also fancy blue serges, made in the two or three button, long lapel coat models, and the pants with full peg top and cuffs, making altogether a very attractive garment.

YOUNG MENS' HATS in all the new shapes and colors at **\$1.50 & \$2.00**

Store Open Saturday Evening Until 10:30 o'clock. Sunday Until Noon.

Advertise in The Daily Socialist

OUR HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Of Interest to Women and Children

THIS IS AN AFTER-SUPPER JACK-KNIFE TRICK

"Dad," said Bobbie, one night after supper.

"What is it, Bobbie?" said dad.

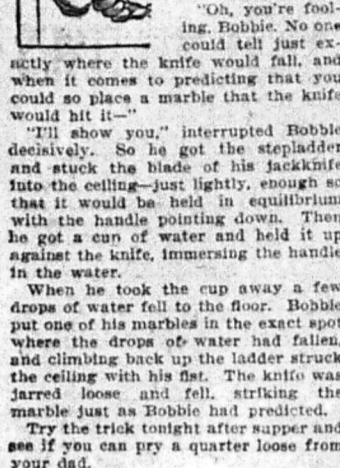
"I can drop a knife from the ceiling so that it will come down and hit a marble on the floor. I bet you can not do that."

"Oh, you're fooling, Bobbie. No one could tell just exactly where the knife would fall, and when it comes to predicting that you could place a marble that the knife would hit it."

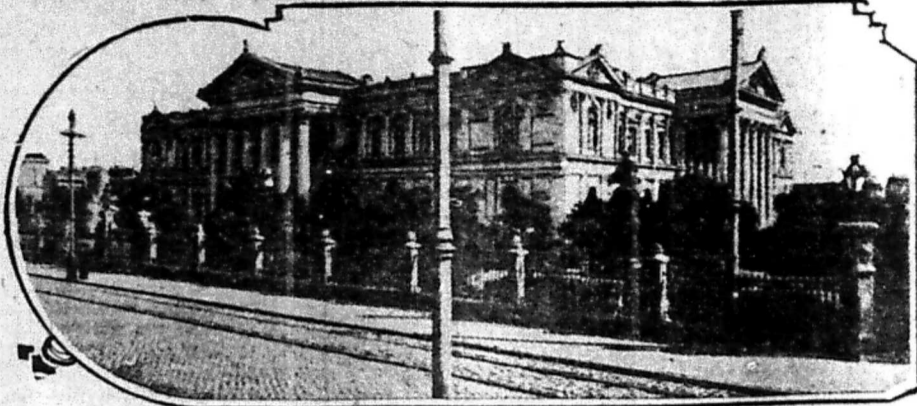
"I'll show you," interrupted Bobbie decisively. So he got the stepladder and stuck the blade of his jackknife into the ceiling—just lightly, enough so that it would be held in equilibrium with the handle pointing down. Then he got a can of water and held it up against the knife, immersing the handle in the water.

When he took the cup away a few drops of water fell to the floor. Bobbie put one of his marbles in the exact spot where the drops of water had fallen, and climbing back up the ladder struck the ceiling with his fist. The knife was jarred loose and fell, striking the marble just as Bobbie had predicted.

Try the trick tonight after supper and see if you can pry a quarter loose from your dad.



Our Home Tourists Visit City in the Shadow of Aconcagua



"CONGRESS HALL," CHILE'S CAPITOL, AT SANTIAGO.

THE DAILY SOCIALIST'S TOUR OF THE WORLD.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE—There is but one town on the western slope of the American continent bigger than Santiago, and that is San Francisco.

For the beauties of Denver, Geneva and all other mountain-blessed cities—but one seem to sink into insignificance when compared with the glory shed upon Santiago by the mountain wall that rises about it.

In plain sight from the streets of Santiago tower the mightiest mountains on earth, with the sole exception of the backbone range of the Himalayas.

Nobler of all these peaks is Aconcagua itself, wearing a cap of eternal snow that reaches 23,999 feet above sea level. Quito, in Ecuador, is the one city in the world that is perhaps more splendidly located scenically than Santiago.

But to the Chileans themselves mighty Aconcagua has less personal interest than does the little crag of Santa Lucia, 266 feet high. For, fortified on this red rock, the first settlers of Santiago withstood for six years a siege by the warlike Aragonian Indians.

The rock is a city park now and one of the show places of the Chilean capital.

Santiago is a well laid out and well

built city. The streets are very broad—the Alameda, the finest avenue in the city, being 300 feet wide—and the public buildings are in keeping with the excellence of the streets.

Look at the national capitol building, or "congress house." Designed in rather severe renaissance style by an Italian artist named Tosca, and built of brick, plastered South American style with rose-colored terra cotta stucco, this building is one of which any country might well be proud.

From Chile, the Daily Socialist tourists will go on up the coast to Ecuador and see its quaint little capital, Quito, hedged about by its eight snow-capped volcanoes.

COLORADO FOOT PRINT RANCH PAYS FARMER WELL

Grand Junction, Col., April 11.—Elmer Terril, a ranchman, is reaping a crop, the seeds of which were sown 15,000,000 years ago. The crop consists entirely of footprints in sandstone, made by a dinosaur that carelessly strolled over his place in the dull, gray days before history began.

Terril traded two footprints for an education at Colorado college, and has closed negotiations for two more tracks with the Field museum of Chicago.

WHAT NEXT?

After he had kissed her and pressed her rosy cheek against his, and patted her soft, round chin, she drew back and asked, "Thomas, do you shave yourself?"

"Yes," he replied.

"I thought so," she said, "your face is the roughest I ever—"

Then she stopped. But it was too late and he went away with a cold, heavy lump in his breast.

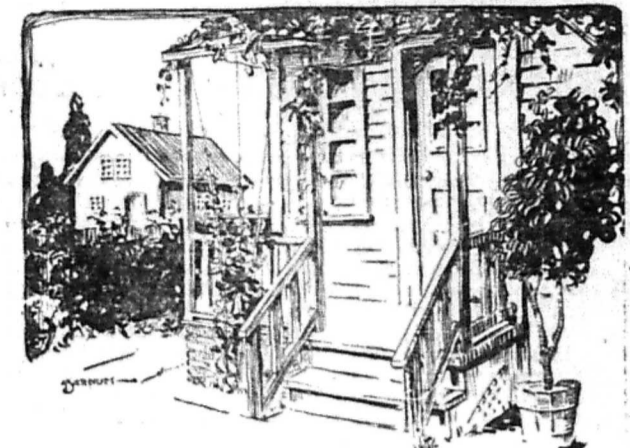
THE WITNESS STAND

No bedgiling feeds the father bird! No chicken feeds the hen! No kitten mouses for the cat—This glory is for men.

We are the wisest, strongest race—Loud may our praise be sung! The only animal alive That lives upon its young. —Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

Beauty About the Home Yard

GRASSES, VINES AND SHRUBS



This article is about the front yard, supports, are the climatic with all its varied forms, the wistaria, the trumpet flower. For sandy regions the Japanese honeysuckle is excellent.

Annual vines also serve a useful purpose. While they have to be replanted each year, they arrive at maturity much quicker than the permanent ones, which during the first two or three years produce little shade or covering.

In rich, well-drained soil, the moonflower, the cypress vine, the hydranth bean, tall nasturtiums, and gourds for low screens and lattices are fine; and the wild cucumber for taller structures.

Maybe you'd like to try a vine scheme that a practical woman tells of. She grew nasturtiums on her back fence—that was so she could see the flowers from her kitchen without even going to the door. On one side fence she had morning glories, moonflowers and hyacinth beans. On the other side fence—the ugly thing of blackened pickets—she grew Hubbard squash.

She put a big shovelful of manure in this squash hill when she planted the seed, and in a few weeks that fence was out of sight.

It was one mass of handsome green foliage. Then, when the frost crumpled the leaves, she gathered 20 fine squashes for winter use.

MR. TOM CAT, COMMERCIAL TRAVELER

Mary is precocious. There is no doubt about that. And Mary's mother is very proud of her seven-year-old daughter's smartness. But something that Mary said the other day, the mother considered, just about ended the climax—especially as Mary's father travels the whole year 'round for a hardware concern.

"Kitten," said Mary as she sat in a big arm-chair, holding her favorite little kitten in her arms, "kitten, I know all your little brothers and sisters, and I know your mother; but I ain't never seen your papa. I spect he must be a commercial traveler."

When angry count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred.—Jefferson.

LAWYERS are now going to attack Mrs. Eddy's will on the ground that nobody knows what Christian Science is.

Dollies and Dainty things are never ruined in the washing when

20 Mule-Team Borax

is used. Nature's greatest aid to easy washing and saving of clothes.

At all Grocers

"Girl Suffragists" in Denver Public Schools Learn A B C's of Government



"SENATE" IN SESSION AT EMERSON SCHOOL IN DENVER

Special Correspondence.

Denver, April 22.—Colorado, the suffrage state, believes in teaching its boys and girls the advantages of equal rights.

Educators in the public schools of Denver are leading the movement by incorporating in their daily curriculum the school "senate."

The "senate" is in reality a copy, in miniature, of the United States government, with its legislative, executive and judicial departments.

To prove the efficiency of this mode

of instructing the young idea in the privileges and power of the equal rights doctrine, the girls in the "senate" "put one over" on the boys. The turn was effected by a political move, in which the girls took the initiative.

The young suffragists made their play while endeavoring to secure the co-operation of the boy members in plans for a school party.

The boys got restless and declared they would not attend. So the girls put their heads together and when the senate held its next meeting one of them introduced a bill to make the proposed party a suffragist affair in which no

mere boy might enter.

This was the "waterloo" of the boy members, who discovered, quite suddenly, that it is one thing to keep the weaker sex on the qui vive wondering whether they should grace the "doings," and quite another to be ruled out by virtue of an equal rights move.

The boys voted down the measure, but they went to the party.

When these girls grow to womanhood, their mothers and teachers predict that they will have learned the lesson of governmental tactics so well that suffrage will be doubly a success in the state of Colorado.

The Awakening

BY ROBERT PAGE LINCOLN

There's a call in every village—there's a stir in every street. There's a murmur in the distance as of countless marching feet. On the highways sounds the echo of that voice uprising high—As it rings with quick rejoinder from the earth unto the sky. There's a song flung to the breezes and a thousand humans rise To the ranks they add their numbers, sending up their eager cries. There's a movement stealing forward; there's a quickening abroad—Look and listen, feel it thrill you, humble children of the sod!

There's Rebellion in the novel and the hunted look is gone—There's hope sprung in the shadows—there's a glimpse of coming dawn; And the gloomy eye has wakened and the soul once more is free; There's a sweet song in each being in that mighty human sea; And the waves are speeding shoreward to the goal of brotherhood. There's a roar of many voices in the tempest of their mood. They can feel it deep within them—they can hear it in the street. They can sense it rolling forward—they can hear its steady beat.

They can see the vision-dawning, daily growing more replete—For a murmur in the distance tells of countless marching feet; Where the forges shriek and glimmer, where the slaves move to and fro, In the coal mines grim and sooty, there's an answer to the foe; There's a reason why the shoulders once so narrow and so bent. Now are straightened, now unburdened in the prison they are pent—Once the eye looked outward hopeless, now the light is calm and clear; There's an impulse in each body—thee's a shunning of all fear.

There's an army in the battle—there are recruits falling in, Not a day ebbs softly by us but some soul steps forth to win; From Atlantic to Pacific, o'er the seas in foreign lands—There's a grouping for the final and a merging of all bands; Would you help us, then be with us, up with courage in your face—Throw aside your coward feeling—step not idly into place; Lend your heart to our endeavor and we'll greet you as a friend We will fight if need be, ever, and our hand we here extend.

For Home Dressmakers



8853

A Dainty Dress for the Little Miss

Child's Yoke Dress

8853. Lawn, nainsook or dimity, are most appropriate for this model, but cashmere or other light-weight woollens may be used. The dress may be finished with a simple hem, or lengthened by a ruffle of embroidery. The pattern is cut in four sizes—1, 2, 3 and 4 years. It requires 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material for the 2-year size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

FIRST WE GROW UP; THEN WE GO DOWN AGAIN

A scientist has found out that the human being's most rapid growth is in infancy. The average length of a baby 15 days old is 19 1/2 inches. During the next 15 days it gains 1 1/2 inches, and thence forward the rate of growth gradually diminishes until the age of five is reached, after which the growth is 1 1/2 inches per year.

The full height is reached at the age of 25, and remains stationary until one is 50 years old, when it gradually decreases. Two-fifths of an inch is lost each year in the first ten years after the age of 50, one-half inch each year up to the age of 70, and between 70 and 80 years fully an inch each year.

ROSES ON HATS

While many French hats have small flowers as trimming, the big hats go to the other extreme, and show huge roses in exquisite shades and looking as though they had been flung on the hat haphazard.—Minneapolis News.

WASHING JERSEYS

Do you know that a band of wash silk or soft linen, the size of the waist, sewn inside a knitted golf jersey before it is washed, will prevent it from stretching and keep it in perfect shape?—Exchange.

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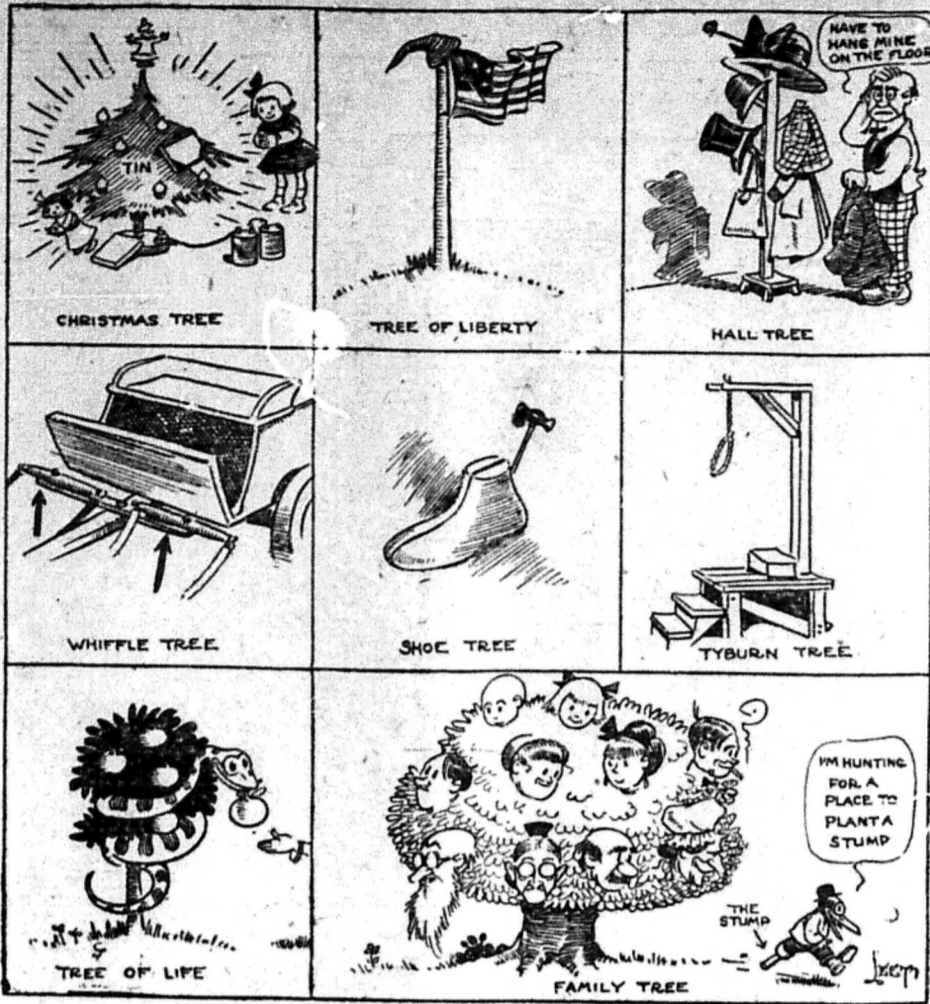
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Mistakes Like These on Arbor Day, Might Bring Poor Results



Our Needs in Education

BY ANNA A. MALEY

Education, we are told, is mental development. That is, education serves to make strong, orderly and efficient mental equipment, and this equipment should enable us to give more effective direction to our life's activities.

Which is the chief of life's activities? That which takes up most of the time of most of the people—the industrial activity.

With the advance of time, "the struggle for mere bread has been replaced with men, but the struggle for wealth in general—a struggle of man with man and nation with nation, for the plainly avowed purpose of acquiring a wealth produced by others, and acquiring it by force and diplomacy, which latter is only another word for fraud."

Life's chief activity, it seems, has adopted a predatory method, and as far as this method is accepted as proper by our educators, today's education tends to make us well-trained thieves.

Into our world of plunder and prey comes the young engineer who in shop and factory so organizes and perfects the mechanical plant that the worker yields ever a greater result from his labor; the young lawyer who so shapes the legal structure, that piece of social mechanism, that the work has neither joy nor benefit from his increased productivity, the industrial master absorbing everything down to the limits of the worker's miserable existence; the young minister who preaches master-class supremacy as God's own dispensation, and the teacher who poisons the intellectual life of society at its springs by impressing upon the minds of the young the standards of a master-and-slave order of life.

No, and again your J. Howard Moore, your Veblen, your Guildings or your Lester F. Ward, goes out consciously to raise the social ideal, to expand the social consciousness. But while John D. Rockefeller presents the Chicago University with \$35,000,000 in interest-bearing stocks and bonds, the faculty of that institution will not be likely to unsparingly condemn the system which forces ignorant workers to donate to the university the annual interest on these securities.

Neither do we wonder at the intrepid few—teachers, ministers and journalists (your first is a more consistent lickspittle)—who go out in the teeth of disaster to assert their honest convictions. Woe be unto them, their bones bleach the upward trail.

Our prime need in education is a new soil in which to root educational institutions—a free economic soil. The spirit of freedom will not be found in our educational

institutions until the fact of freedom has been established in our bread-getting field. For by "freedom is meant, under present bourgeois conditions of production, free selling and buying," and "free trade" to the free buying by masters of human beings—or what comes to the same thing, their labor power—in the competitive market.

One purpose of industrial concentration is to enable those in control to restrict the output of products and thus maintain the price of the limited output. But competition among the workers cheapens them to the masters, and those who own no means of production are held up and forced to sell their one commodity, labor power, on a market which is utterly demoralized by the excess of the supply of labor energy over the demand for it.

We workers are always on the market and continuously making forced sales. In this respect the position of your teacher does not differ essentially from that of the common laborer. Your mechanic sells himself into a machine shop where he becomes an attachment to a tool. Your teacher sells himself as an attachment to a social instrument, an institution, where he must mold young minds for service according to a master-class ideal.

And it makes little difference in the final result whether Rockefeller and his group own the schools directly or whether they own the sources from which school revenues are drawn. The school boards, like other "people's officials," from poundmaster to president, are the obedient choreboys of the masters of the bread.

There will be no freedom in education until the opportunity to get bread is free. Meantime, we must faithfully support our own press and such schools as have been established for the propagation of the new ideal. But more important than all is Socialist control of school boards. Just as the workers must own the industrial system of the country before we shall have an industrial democracy, so must they control the school system before we shall have a people's education.

Every boy may not be president; but every boy should have an opportunity to qualify for the presidency or any other position to which he may aspire.

No individual is great of himself—we are of society and we owe to society the gifts which it places in our hands. He who lives to himself is dead, though the ground be not upon him. The student who regards himself as an individual who must achieve power and place by clambering pell-mell over the prostrate bodies of his fellows, has need of the vision of that "association in which the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all."

The Spread of Socialism

BY NEWTON MANN

In Belgium, where Socialism has reached its best development, the department of agriculture long since commenced taking over the distribution of milk in cities, the need of a more thorough inspection and sterilization than could otherwise be reached making the step imperative. It has resulted beyond question in saving the lives of thousands of children. Railways, telegraph and telephone lines have now been built or purchased by the state, until it has now a practical monopoly—a procedure which has proved highly advantageous both to the Belgian public and to the state treasury.

SWITZERLAND In Switzerland, the state has expropriated the distilleries and purchased at great cost the railways, at the same time reorganizing the much extended civil service in such a manner as to disconnect it with politics, so that the fall of a party produces no disturbance in state industries. The government of men and the administration of things are so separated as not to interfere with each other. No intelligent traveler in that country can have failed to admire the working of the system, thoroughly democratic, and, as far as it goes, socialistic.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN In Sweden and Norway the manufacture and sale of liquors were long since taken under vigorous state control, with results in the lessening of drunkenness eminently gratifying. The complete socialization of its production and trade made it possible for the reformers to deprive the vendor of intoxicants of all interest in swelling his sales, turning him in fact into a practical advocate of temperance, and holding him by the strongest of bonds under the capitalistic order of things (the money he can make) fast to that role—an idea which, avoiding any shadow of fanaticism, strikes straight at the taproot of the liquor evil—personal profit in the sale of drink—fed and stimulated inordinately by licensing and in direct proportion to the height of the license.

HUNGARY Among nations, Hungary enjoys with New Zealand the distinction of having successfully introduced public housing, as will be seen from the following: Hungary finds its government occasionally doing things which set the world a-staring. For instance, in Buda-

A CLEVER RUSE

Wife—Please match this piece of silk for me before you come home. Husband—At the counter where the sweet little blonde works? The one with the soulful eyes and—

Wife—No, you're too tired to shop for me when your day's work is done, dear. On second thought, I won't bother you.—Detroit News.

ROOM FOR MORE

"Come, Willie," said his mother, "do not be so selfish. Let your little brother play with your marbles a while." "But," protested Willie, "he means to keep them always." "Oh, I guess not." "I guess yes! 'Cause he's swallowed two o' them already."—Catholic Standard and Times.

EXPLICIT

At the Brooklyn Bridge—"Madam, do you want to go to Brooklyn?" "No, I have to."—Life.

Blackstone on Inheritance

(By B. Larson.)

Most lawyers, profiting by and engaged in bolstering up the prevailing order, are inclined to look upon private property as a most sacred and divine institution, and see no harm to democracy in judicial usurpations in its favor and the power exercised by our judges of the supreme court in annulling the will of the people by their interpretation of the constitution.

They are learned in Blackstone, and yet Blackstone, though a justice of the king's court, held that to set the judicial power above that of the legislature, as is done by the power given to our supreme court, would be subversive of all government, and though a nobleman, a believer in witchcraft, a sympathizer with royalty, does not make such a fetish of private property as some of our jurists do, and does not attempt to find such sanction for monopoly as some of our trustees do. A few years ago when they claimed to be the trustees under God of the natural resources of the American continent, Blackstone finds no such justification.

He says that private property is PROBABLY founded in nature, and in his remarks on land tenure he says: "There is nothing which so generally strikes the imagination and engages the affections of mankind as the right of property, or that sole and despotic

dominion which one man claims and exercises over the external things of the world in total exclusion of the right of every other individual in the universe, and yet there are very few that will give themselves the trouble to consider the original and foundation of this right. . . . We think it enough that our title is derived from the grant of the former proprietor or by the last will and testament of the dying owner, not caring to reflect that there is no foundation in nature or natural law why the occupier of a particular field or a jewel when lying on his death bed and unable to maintain possession any longer should be entitled to tell the rest of the world which of them should enjoy it after him. These inquiries, it must be owned, would be useless and even troublesome in common life."

Which makes it clear that Blackstone, even at that time, could see that the mode of holding and transmitting property was wrong, and probably realized that it was founded in fraud and force, but it was not his province to point out defects and advocate remedies. Being a member of the ruling class, like many persons of today, he knew it was unjust, but thought it well if the mass of the people will live content, subject to the powers and customs that exist, without inquiring too closely into the reasons of them.

Let Us Protest

BY SOPHIA SALKOVER

In times bygone this great republic was dominated by the spirit of democracy. It stood for individual and national liberty and was the place of refuge for patriots of all countries defeated in their struggles for freedom.

A nation in a state of revolt against its oppressor could depend on the sympathy of the American people as well as rely on the support of our government.

The United States was never tardy in recognizing the independence of a freed nation after a successful revolution. The attitude of the government toward foreign nations, whether big or small, was that of sincere friendship, but full of proud reserve.

Strong and self-reliant, the Americans did not seek the good graces of the mighty monarchs, neither did they conspire against the weaker states, using to advantage their own superior strength.

Considering the government's policies of recent years, we can exclaim with the great Cicero of ancient Rome: "O time! O morals!" We conclude treaties with Russia and lend a helping hand to her bloody czar in his efforts to hound down his escaped victims, the heroes of the last revolution.

The president of a free (?) republic travels long distances to shake the hands of the Mexican dictator. When the downtrodden people of that country rise in arms to throw off his yoke this liberty-loving land speedily dispatches armies to frighten into submission the party striving for progress.

Every opportunity is being utilized to extend our influence and power, either by force or cunning, over near and distant lands, cruelly suppressing the legitimate resistance of the natives.

The appetite for foreign possessions is growing ever stronger, expansion is the political slogan of the day.

What is the cause of all these changes, of the new direction in American politics?

Are our national resources exhausted, threatening the country with starvation, or have the hitherto peaceful citizens of our land become imbued with the spirit of war?

According to statistics, the productivity of American labor excels that of any country on the globe; it gives to our industry indisputably the highest place on record in modern times.

The wealth of America is simply fabulous, and the capitalist class that possesses by far the greater part of it is the richest and most envied in the world.

Neither is it true that our masses are thirsting for the blood of their fellow beings of other lands.

The laboring classes have always been desirous of peace, for they instinctively felt how little they are likely to profit by wars.

The only great difference between the past and the present is the change in the relative strength of the social classes in America.

Before the capitalists attained to their present position of economic supremacy they did not have the power to force their class interests to the front.

The government represented then pretty fairly the country as a whole. Now it is absolutely controlled by capital, and, like a weathercock, turns in the direction of the wind blowing from Wall street.

The ruling class is intoxicated with the power it wields. Their thirst for wealth is never stilled, their ambitions know no bounds.

In the mad rush for new markets and more profit they trample under foot the rights of the people and the traditions of the past.

A free country is to be converted into a military despotism; the sons of the toilers are to become cannon food to swell the coffers of the moneyed oligarchy.

The nation is being pushed backward; reaction has taken the place where progress had been the rule.

The interests of the working class being diametrically opposite to those of the capitalists, the former can only lose if the latter are to gain.

Investment of American capital in other countries must result in an increase of the unemployed army at home.

The uncontrolled power of the capitalist-ruled president over the army means greater subjection, deeper slavery of the masses; it means more protection to capital and more oppression to the people. The majority are not for foreign markets.

It is the increase of the buying strength of the population, the extension of the home market, that the workers are interested in. Not the skill how to wield the sword on behalf of capital, but the knowledge how to cast the ballot for the benefit of labor is what the working class is greatly in need of.

This class alone can stop the downward course of our political life. Let it raise its voice in protest all over the country. Let it prove that there is arising a new force in society capable to exercise control over the doings of the despoiling class and their tool at Washington.

Song of the Forest

Official Hymn of the American Forestry Association.

By W. H. VENABLE

A song for the beautiful trees; A song for the forest grand, The Garden of God's own hand, The pride of His centuries. Hurray! for the kindly oak, For the maple, the sylvan queen, For the lords of the emerald cloak, For the ladies in golden gown.

For the beautiful trees a song! The peers of a glorious realm, The linden, the ash, and the elm, The poplar stately and strong— For the birch and the hemlock trim For the hickory staunch and core, For the locust thorny and grim, For the silvery sycamore.

A song for the palm—the pine, And for every tree that grows, For the desolate zone of snows To the zone of the burning line; Hurray! for the warders proud Of the mountainside and the vale, That challenge the thunder-cloud, And buffet the stormy gale.

So long as the rivers flow, So long as the mountains rise, May the foliage drink of the skies And shelter the flowers below; Hurray! for the beautiful trees! Hurray! for the forest grand, The pride of His centuries, The Garden of God's own hand.

WHY HE SLEPT

Poet (taking his children through the art gallery)—"Good heavens, my little ones, look at that picture, "Sleepers on a park bench." The painter has actually put my last volume in the fellow's hands!"—Pfeiffer's Blätter.

WOULD HAVE TO BE PATIENT

Friend—When do you expect Mr. Rich to recover? Doctor—I don't know; he's the only patient I have at the present time.—Brooklyn Life.

THE ITALIAN OF IT

"The professor says that music owes a great deal to Rossini," said the young woman. "What's Rossini?" "That," replied Mr. Camrox, "is probably Italian for 'roast.'"—Washington Star.

The Rights of Capital and Labor

Hon. Francis E. Baker has an instructive article on the above subject in the March Illinois Law Review. He traces the development of the modern ideas of the rights of labor from the time when

"The laborer was no more than a chattel appurtenant to the land or business in which he worked; that his hours of toil and his rate of wages were fixed by statute; that it was an offense to refuse to work for anyone who demanded it; that if he should flee from one county to another he could be arrested and brought back; and that to combine with his fellows to secure any improvement in compensation or conditions of service was a crime, for which, according to the enormity of the particular offense, he might be jailed, pilloried, or have his ears cut off or suffer transportation or death."

to the present day, when capital and labor stand "equal before the law."

Judge Baker recognizes the conflict between capital and labor. He asks:

"Where lies the conflict between labor and capital? from one fund, from the sale of their joint product, must come both the wages of labor and the dividends of capital. The more of the fund the one gets the less remains for the other. This struggle in which each seeks his own benefit and advantage, like the struggle between buyers and sellers, is an inevitable feature of individualism—a condition which mankind cannot completely destroy until government becomes either all or nothing."

In other words, the conflict between the owner of the instruments of production and the laborers will continue until capitalism gives way to anarchism or Socialism.

This is precisely the position of scientific Socialism.

Judge Baker holds that "laborers have a right to strike and to prevent their employer from getting other labor to take their places," provided they are directly concerned in the strike, but that "a sympathetic strike is unlawful." The judge forgets that all laborers have a common interest, i. e., "to obtain a larger share of the joint product of labor and capital," and that the sympathetic strike is but an extension of the strike direct, and is not to punish the employers but to benefit the laborers.

A truce to this world-wide conflict.

Let the people, by constitutional and legal methods, exercise their right of "eminent domain" and take over the instruments of production and operate them for the good of the workers.

In the last analysis the "capital" we complain of consists solely of "tribute rights," by which the laborer is forced to give a part of the product of his labor to the "capitalist," who as "capitalist" produces nothing, and is as useless, if not quite as brutal, as were the kings of England.

The Autocracy of Wealth

The United States Steel Company, upon its own showing, controls from 55 to 60 per cent of the iron and steel business in the United States.

At the annual meeting Chairman Gary, speaking in regard to business conditions and prospects, said:

"We believe we have a better organization throughout our companies than ever. We think we are best equipped at the present time to manage our affairs economically and promptly, and yet we have no disposition to remain passive, inactive or contented.

"We are satisfied with the amount of business we have done and profits we have realized during the last fifteen months. When the Steel corporation was organized the total capacity of finishing mills was somewhat like 23,000 or 24,000 tons per day. At the present time the producing capacity is nearly double that.

"We started out with about 60 per cent of the total business of the country, and at present we have about 55 per cent on the average. It is our intention to keep a proportion up to about that point. We do not intend to have more than 60 per cent."

Mr. Gary, speaking of his power to control the policy of the corporation, said:

"I represent by proxy a large majority of the stockholders and I can pass or table any resolution."

One man absolutely controls the most important industry in the world. He directs the policy of an organization which produces over half the steel and iron in the United States.

He is a member of a group, whose membership is less than fifty, which controls all the important industries, the railroads and the banks.

This group rules America and, jointly with similar groups in other capitalistic countries, governs the world.

These groups dictate, in the last analysis, the policies of all capitalistic parties. They do this legally and in an orderly way by the power of the ownership of the wealth of the world.

Material wealth is the foundation of power. The issue is, Shall a few own this wealth or shall all the people own it?

The Lee Browne Libel Law

Thanks to the united efforts of the press, the Libel Bill, fathered and advocated by Lee Browne, was defeated by a large majority.

The sinister purpose of the bill is evident from the fact that Browne viciously fought and defeated an amendment which provided that "the truth of any statement should be a complete bar to recovery in any libel suit brought against a newspaper by a public official or a candidate for public office."

It is the truth that the Lorimers and Lee Brownes, and that whole brood of filthy leeches which attach themselves to the body politic fear.

Free thought and free speech are essential to progress, and Representative Piercy well said: "The two most precious principles of Americanism are first, freedom of thought, and second, freedom of expression of the thought. For this our forefathers crossed the Atlantic and braved all the dangers of savage warfare, famine and pestilence. They build upon an everlasting basis and the people of this country will never consent to anything that abridges the freedom of honest thought and its expression."

But have we freedom of thought and freedom of expression? Ask the man who works for a corporation. Ask the miners, the garment workers, the seamen of the lakes. Ask anyone who depends for a living upon the favor of another.

Ask the middle class storekeeper, the lawyer, the preacher. No man is free to follow the spontaneous impulses of his nature, to think and to fully and freely express his thoughts who is economically dependent upon another.

Without economic freedom political freedom is a barren ideal, an iridescent dream.

Economic freedom is the keystone in the arch of a true civilization. Only through economic freedom can the individual attain to "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

"The average income of a worker is now \$500 a year for a family of three, according to government census statistics.

"A financial agency states that the income of one man is \$250,000,000 a year. Does it not follow that 125,000 workers get not a copper when the total annual surplus wealth is distributed?"—The Chicago Single Taxer.