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ARKANSAS MAY JOIN STATES THAT BOAST PROBES FOR GRAFTERS

New Sensations Promised as Ohio Grand Jury Returns Many Indictments.

By United Press. Little Rock, Ark., May 4.—Declarations by Representative Little of Mississippi County that he had been informed money is paid for the passage of bills in the Arkansas legislature created a sensation in the house. Little asserted that a grand jury investigation is assured. Three bills were mentioned, one the state game warden bill, of which Little said: "It was told me that one senator said that on the passage of the state game warden bill in the senate \$1,700 was placed in the hands of one man for distribution, and he (the senator) did not get his part and was going to find out why."

Ohio Only Tapped

Columbus, O., May 4.—That the Ohio legislative boondoggle scandal has only been tapped by the six indictments returned yesterday against five legislators and a senate employe, was announced today when the grand jury returned its bribe indictments. Both Prosecutor Turner and Detective Burns declared that only a small part of the evidence that has been secured has so far been presented to the grand jury, and that other indictments will follow rapidly. The six men indicted late yesterday afternoon, consisting of Senators Huffman, Andrews and Ceto, Representatives Nye and Lowry, and Senate Sergeant-at-Arms Diegle, are today out on bonds aggregating \$40,000, which they furnished shortly after giving themselves up last night.

Puts Bond at \$10,000

The largest bond, that of \$10,000, was required of Representative Nye, who caused the arrest of the three Burns detectives after accepting two \$100 bribes from them, solely for the purpose, he declared, of trapping them. Two of the indictments against him, however, relate to other transactions. Eleven indictments were returned altogether. Representative George Nye is charged in four with having solicited a \$500 bribe to support a gerrymander bill that had for its object the ousting of Judge Blair, who conducted the famous Adams county vote probe; another charge is against Nye in soliciting \$100 to support the nine-hour working day bill for women; another with soliciting \$5,000 to support a bill admitting foreign mutual insurance companies to the state, and the fourth with soliciting \$1,000 for the support of the gerrymander bill.

Sergeant-at-Arms Aided

The indictments against the other men are all based on charges of soliciting bribes in connection with the above bills, save that against Sergeant-at-Arms Diegle, who is charged with aiding and abetting the soliciting of a bribe, it being alleged that he carried messages between Senator Huffman and Detective Harrison soliciting a \$200 bribe on the foreign insurance companies bill. Nine of the indictments were based on the testimony of soliciting two \$100 bribes from them, solely for the purpose, he declared, of trapping them. Two of the indictments against him, however, relate to other transactions. Eleven indictments were returned altogether. Representative George Nye is charged in four with having solicited a \$500 bribe to support a gerrymander bill that had for its object the ousting of Judge Blair, who conducted the famous Adams county vote probe; another charge is against Nye in soliciting \$100 to support the nine-hour working day bill for women; another with soliciting \$5,000 to support a bill admitting foreign mutual insurance companies to the state, and the fourth with soliciting \$1,000 for the support of the gerrymander bill.

START BIG PROBE OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

By United Press. Washington, May 4.—A broad investigation of the entire sugar refining industry in this country will be the result of the resolution introduced by Representative Hardwick (Dem., Ga.) providing for a probe of the sugar trust. The House rules committee today appointed Representative Hardwick (Dem., N. C.) and Lenfong (Rep., Wis.) a subcommittee to redraft the resolution broadening its scope, to include all branches of the sugar industry. The committee will then report the resolution favorably to the House.

GIRLS STRIKE AGAINST TYRANNY OF BIG HOTEL

A half-hour strike which came at 7 o'clock last night when the dining rooms of the Congress Hotel and Annex, Congress street and Michigan avenue, were crowded, caused the management to restore the scale of \$13 a month and board for the pantry girls and dish washers, whose wages had been cut from that scale to \$14 a month. The strike was the result of the announcement which the management of the hotel made yesterday morning of its intention to cut wages. Among the girls who struck there are very few who speak English. This made it difficult, however, when it came to revolt against a cut in their already pitifully low wages.

26 LARGE BRICK PLANTS CLOSED

Union Officials Give Many Reasons for Big Walk-out in Chicago.

Twenty-six brick-making plants are closed in Chicago on account of the strike of the members of thirteen local unions affiliated with the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.

Have Eight-Hour Day

For seventeen years the brickmakers have had an eight-hour day and a closed shop agreement, but when it came time to close the contract for the ensuing year the manufacturers who have held up the prices to the consumer, thinking, no doubt, to collect their toll from the workers also, put forth their ultimatum that the scale of 1907 and ten-hour workday would be the only terms upon which they would sign. The Hanreddy Brick company was the only large company with whom an agreement was reached, and against whom a strike is not in progress. The following facts are given by the officials of the union as the reasons for the strike:

Reasons for Strike

Manufacturers have raised the price of brick to \$7.00 per thousand, while a few years ago it ranged from \$4 to \$4.50 per thousand. The capacity of brickmaking machines has been increased from 100,000 a few years ago to 250,000 and 300,000 by a speeding-up process and the introduction of the double die system, while wages and number of employes have not increased proportionately. By the introduction of patent setting machine, the green-brick setters, who formerly made \$5 and \$6 per day on the piecework system, have been eliminated and compelled to seek other employment than brickmaking while those few who have been retained to work around the new machine have had their wages reduced to \$2.50 per day.

Wages Reduced

Machinery has been steadily displacing the better paid workmen in the brick yards, and, in spite of the fact that within the last four years the workers received two increases of pay, a situation has been developed whereby the average wage has been automatically reduced and the output steadily increased. In addition, while modern invention was steadily decreasing the cost of production and displacing a number of men, the cost of brick has been advanced to the consumer. For these reasons the workers refused to accept the manufacturers' agreement, carrying with it an arbitrary reduction of wages, and will not resume until a satisfactory understanding is reached with the employers.

FRANK BUTTERWORTH, International President. WM. VAN BODEAVEN, International Secretary. CHAS. DICKELMAN, Business Agent District No. 1.

GLOVE WORKERS STILL ON STRIKE AGAINST MANHATTAN

Glove workers, striking against the Manhattan Glove company at Bloomington road and Francisco avenue, are still continuing their struggle. Pickets have continued their work for the union in the face of a crew of slugs employed by the firm to put a stop to the picketing. The firm is still advertising for help, but with the opposition of the pickets not much success has been accomplished in securing scabs.

TROUBLES OF WOMAN MAYOR

Hunnswell, Kan., May 4.—By strategy Mrs. Ella Wilson, mayor of Hunnswell, hopes to appoint a woman as city marshal and another as city clerk. She keeps in her possession the clerk's journal, which document gives legality to a council meeting.

Weather Forecast



Pair tonight and probably Friday; not much change in temperature; probably light frost to night; light, variable winds, with the official forecast today. Sunrise, 4:42 a. m.; sunset, 8:52 p. m.; moonset, 11:51 p. m.

CIGAR WORKERS IN BIG MEETING

Benefits for Two Weeks Have Been Paid to Needy Strikers.

Many speakers of prominence will address the mass meeting of cigar workers at Wasta's hall, Lake and Desplaines streets, Saturday afternoon, May 6, at 1 o'clock.

Seymour Stedman, Barney Berlin, J. J. Kral, editor of the Spravodnost, and Morris Siskind of the Jewish Labor World, will be the speakers. The strike benefits have been paid for two weeks to those most in need of it. Over \$300 a week has been disbursed, and officers of the association claim that they will keep on paying the strike benefits as long as the strike lasts. The strikers since being locked out have divulged some very serious infractions of the factory laws. Lunch rooms used as stock rooms, locked exit doors and insufficient ventilation are a few of the serious infractions of the law.

The door at the head of the central stairway was locked, it is said, at 9 a. m., and only a three-foot stairway with room for only one person left to empty the building of 1,000 workers in case of fire.

FIRST CITY LOT GOES TOMORROW

The first city lot to be awarded to a visitor at the Real Estate Show is to be given away tomorrow night at the Coliseum. The Brooklyn people made announcement of the fact last night that their prize lot would be awarded at that time.

Thousands of guesses as to the number of beans in a jar have been recorded, for this is one of the best building lot prizes in the show. One mathematician, after calculating with a pair of calipers the exact measurements of the jar, did some figuring on a piece of paper and announced the number as 6,900, which makes a good-sized dry lay.

The pony, which is a thoroughbred, and the beautiful basket cart which holds any number, but seats four, is the center of interest for the children who took sample rides. "To" was photographed yesterday in the act of telling his age.

The announcement that a Wheaton prize lot carried with it the offer to build a California mission style home on it at cost brought almost the entire traveling population of the suburb to the show in an attempt to win it.

Bitter Foes of Diaz Regime



GEN. SANCHEZ ON LEFT; NEXT TO HIM HIS AIDES, CAPT. JOSE LICON AND LIEUT. NICHOLAS A. YAHACON.

General Jose de la Cruz Sanchez, the noted rebel leader who is in command of the revolutionary forces now besieging General Luque at Ojinaja, is a millionaire many times over, a fighter of the old type and a bitter foe of the Diaz regime. General Sanchez numbers his Chihuahua acres by the hundreds of thousands and his cattle are grazing over many hundreds of miles of northern Mexico. General Sanchez is regarded as one of the military geniuses developed during the present rebellion and without exception he has been the victor in every conflict with the federals. In the battle of Mulato he inflicted a loss of 150 upon the federals and lost but one man from his own ranks. As this morning he has nearly one thousand men in his command and has the federal garrison of 700 under General Luque safely bottled up in Ojinaja. He has repeatedly ridden up to the town and personally challenged the government troops to come out and give battle or to send the women and children out that he may attack the town. General Luque has refused all offers to meet his hard fighting foe and today hides in Ojinaja, relying upon the gallantry of the grizzled old rebel to keep his bullet in his belt while there are defenseless people in the city. It is expected that news dispatches any day will tell of the fall of Ojinaja and when it does General Sanchez and his army will join Madero in the assault which is planned upon the city of Chihuahua. General Sanchez is 65 years old and in conversation with the Daily Socialist correspondent in front of Ojinaja said that he would consider his life well spent if he fell in battle in behalf of his struggling country.

STRIKE AMONG SHOPMEN NOW SPREADING WEST

Meetings of Railroad Trainmen Are Held Along Affected Lines.

By United Press. Pittsburgh, Pa., May 4.—With the shopmen's strike on the Pennsylvania railroad rapidly spreading to the lines west today, and the probability that all of the shops east of Alliance, Ohio, will be tied up by night, the May day walk-out on the Pittsburgh division has assumed grave proportions.

Strike Spreads

At 8 a. m. today 300 men were reported out at the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago division shops in Pittsburgh, inaugurating the walkout which the union officials promise will follow out that division as far as Alliance today.

Tending to support the claim of the strikers that they will be backed by the American Federation of Labor, and the service organizations of the road, secret meetings of members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen were held at various places on the line last night.

Nothing for publication was given out as to the action taken at these meetings.

The storm center of the strike is still Pittscah, where the strike headquarters have been located and where the railroad company is making extensive preparations in garrisoning the shops.

An additional tie-up has been effected at Pittscah by the action of the 223 clerks and transfer men in the freight department joining the ranks of the strikers.

Strike Off at Winnipeg

By United Press. Winnipeg, Man., May 4.—The street car strike here was ended today when the employes decided to renew their agreement with the company, with a few minor changes. All union men discharged at the time of the strike will be reinstated.

BERGER TO TELL OF MILWAUKEE

By United Press. New York, May 4.—A defense of the Socialistic administration of Milwaukee will be made by Congressman Victor Berger at a rally in Carnegie Hall tonight, under the auspices of the International Socialist League.

The committee in charge said today the demand for tickets had been so great that many who wanted to hear the only Socialist in congress could not be accommodated.

Discussing the Milwaukee administration Congressman Berger today characterized the report that Mayor Seidel's administration has been a failure, an absolute falsehood.

"Our city bonds are in good demand as investment and our city departments are being run by experts in the interest of the tax payers," he declared. "Socialism in Milwaukee is a success."

REBELS PLAN TO TAKE MEXICO CITY

It Is Declared That 8,000 Revolutionists Are in Nation's Capital.

By United Press. Mexico City, May 4.—With eight thousand armed revolutionists reported secreted within the city, the Cinco de Mayo celebration tomorrow, commemorating the defeat of the French in 1862, may cloak a serious uprising within the capital.

Government officials belittle the widespread rumors of threatened attack, and Minister of Foreign Affairs De La Barra today asserted that there was every prospect of peace in both the north and south within three days. Nevertheless, there is general fear here that a double attack, from within and without the city, will come on Friday. If the rebels do not strike then, it is believed they never will, as the federal force in the city is now depleted, as a result of dispatching troops to the interior.

MEXICAN LIBERAL JUNTA AT WORK



Directors of the Mexican liberal junta at work in their little office in Los Angeles, Cal. At the left, wearing glasses, is Ricardo Flores Magon; opposite him, Anselmo Figueroa, editor of Regeneration, the Mexican revolution newspaper. In the center is Enrique Flores Magon.

WILL URGE REMOVAL OF UNION OFFICES FROM HOSTILE STATE

Painters Will Take Action at District Council Meeting Tonight.

Indiana bankers who have on deposit annually millions of dollars of the money of international trade unions which have their headquarters in that state will be aroused to protest against the illegal kidnaping of J. J. McNamara, if the Painters' District Council of Chicago adds to the resolution which comes up tonight, advising labor unions to withdraw their headquarters from that state.

Many International Headquarters

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers has its headquarters in Lafayette, Ind., the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the United Mine Workers of America, the International Typographical Union, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, the Journeymen Barbers, and the International Brotherhood of Book Binders have their headquarters in Indianapolis.

The resolution, which will be taken up by the Painters' District Council tonight, denounces the kidnaping of J. J. McNamara as a violation of constitutional rights and advocates the removal of the painters' headquarters from the state of Indiana, as a protest. If passed, and it is said to be assured of success, the resolution will be addressed not only to the painters, but to every organization which has its international headquarters in the state of Indiana.

Peace Assured

A. C. Anderson, secretary of the council, and sponsor for the resolution, will probably be absent from the meeting, as he left for Springfield late yesterday on matters of legislation affecting his union and other labor organizations. The passage of the resolution is, however, practically assured.

JOHN BILLER, 60 years old, a butcher, 2334 West Lake street, was killed when an elevator in a wholesale meathouse at West Lake street and North Western avenue fell three floors.

LATE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MEXICAN SITUATION

Situation at Cuernavaca extremely acute. General Huerta, with machine guns and regulars from Mexico City, encountering strong resistance in march to relieve beleaguered city.

Germans in Mexico have united to demand German intervention to protect their interests.

Insurrectos in Sonora succeeded in getting two machine guns and three-inch breech-loading field pieces across border near Douglas, Ariz.

Sonora insurrectos are expected to make another attack on Aguajeta within forty-eight hours. Federals have so mounted their artillery that it will rake international boundary line.

Situation in Mazatlan critical. Many Americans there said to be running short of food and unable to get out as sea is guarded by Mexican boats and land by revolutionists.

No Peace Until Despotism Rule of Diaz Is Ended.

Special Correspondence. BY E. W. MADISON. Los Angeles, May 4.—There will be no peace in Mexico until the despotism rule of Porfirio Diaz is ended and the lands of the country are opened to the masses, instead of being held by a few friends of the dictator.

Deny Themselves Necessities

This is the answer of the Liberal Junta, operating in Los Angeles, to peace talk by Madero and Diaz. On the top floor of a rooming house in a poor section of the city, these men are directing and aiding the revolution, denying themselves sometimes bare necessities that there may be more to help free their country.

"We will fight until we are dead or Mexico is really ruled by the people and not by a despot. We will fight until our people cease to be exploited by foreign money kings.

"That's our answer to talk of peace by Francisco Madero, and any agreement Madero may enter into with Diaz will not bind us nor the Liberal party."

Gonzales Lerma Speaks

The speaker was A. Gonzales Lerma, member of the Los Angeles Junta. The conversation was punctuated with the click of typewriters.

In the middle of the room sat Ricardo Flores Magon, who served eighteen months in the penitentiary at Florence, Ariz., a prisoner of Uncle Sam because he was a political enemy of the Mexican despot.

There were dozens of Mexicans scattered about the room, some reading, others writing and every now and then the crowd would be added to by a new arrival, who, after a hurried conversation with Magon, would hurry away.

But through all the activity there could be seen the gaunt wolf of poverty. It showed in the dress of the men and the furnishings of the room.

Won't Accept Diaz Promise

"Why will we keep on fighting if peace is declared?" continued Lerma. "Because we cannot accept the promises of a man like Diaz who can keep no promise. We want action. In Mexico a laborer gets from 12 1/2 cents to 35 cents a day. On this he must support his family.

The laboring classes are taxed to a point where they cannot own a thing because they cannot pay the taxes. It costs 6 cents a day to own a bullock and since the Mexican cannot make enough to pay the taxes on his bullock he must sell it.

"Then there's the greatest evil of all—the land prices. Great estates are owned by certain families. Enrique Creel and Ramon Corral own half of the state of Chihuahua. They make the laws and interpret them. When a friend of Diaz is appointed in charge of a certain district he finds his salary is not enough so he asks a land grant.

Must Be Friendly

"If he is friendly with Diaz he gets it. He fences it and waits until our foreign legation offers him a good price for it. If the people of America only knew of the horrible, heart and soul rending poverty that stares the people of my country in the face, they would rise up in a body and free them from the rule of Diaz and his foreign dollar prince."

"But make no mistake about this, we are not against legitimate investment of foreign capital in Mexico. That is good to a certain extent. But when foreigners are giving free rein, not only with their property, but the lives of the masses of Mexico then we say it is time to stop.

Struggle Must Go On

"Peace may be declared between Madero and Diaz, but so long as there is life in our bodies the struggle will go on until Diaz is deposed and the poverty stricken thousands are given a chance to earn a living on the lands they really own, but which have been taken from them by Diaz and turned over to foreigners."

By United Press.

Mexico City, May 4.—With food prices soaring skyward because of the interruption of railway communication, and well authenticated reports reaching the capital that a force of more than 3,000 revolutionists is within striking distance, it is admitted even by the most conservative government officials that the outlook is extremely critical.

Much depends on the peace conference now in progress on the banks of the Rio Grande, but unless an agreement is reached there within forty-eight hours, it is feared it will be too late.

Country in Disorder

Disorder of the most extreme type is reported today from the states of Sonora, Guerrero, Durango, Coahuila, Puebla, Morelos and, in fact, in every state excepting the so-called federal territory and Oaxaca and Chiapas.

Carlos Carnes, a local resident, who reached this city from Cuernavaca by automobile, says the situation is acute. The insurrectos are pressing the garrison closely.

He says he was passed through the insurgent lines by the commander, a former acquaintance, and that he learned there are fully two thousand men within a day's march of the capital.

He said that the insurrectos were planning to ambush the 400 men under



CONDENSED NEWS

LOCAL

IS trimming corns and bunions a practice of medicine. Miss Florence A. T. Powell, 1435 Wells street, chiropodist, arrested and fined \$100 some time ago for practicing medicine, says it is not, and asks State's Attorney Wayman to investigate methods used in prosecuting her.

PRESIDENT PETER BARTZEN of the county board was appealed to by Ode L. Rankin, president of Maywood village, and D. C. Evert, a member of the board of trustees, to put a stop to the filling in of the west branch of the Desplains river at Maywood by the North Shore Electric company, saying it caused the sewers to back up and overflow.

A STREET duel over a stolen sweetheart resulted in the death of both participants, young Italians who had been in Chicago only a few months. Salvatore Lamonte, 21 years old, was shot through the heart and died instantly. The man who killed him was taken to the county hospital, severely wounded. He died half an hour afterward, having refused to give his name.

DOMESTIC

BUTTE, Mont.—Marie Dressler, playing "Tillie's Nightmare" here, was taken critically ill and is being rushed to Winnipeg.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—The condition of United States Senator Kittredge of South Dakota, who is critically ill here, is reported as practically unchanged.

ROGERS, Ark.—The school board has taken out \$35,000 life insurance on eighteen pupils and will pay the premiums to protect the bond issue for the new school building.

IRON RIVER, Wis.—A quantity of dynamite, exploding in a burning barn here, blew an iron bolt through the body of Mrs. H. Dahl, aged 68, who was sitting in front of her home, a block from the fire.

SEATTLE, Wash.—The steamer Hazel Dollar, which sailed from Everett with 2,500,000 feet of lumber for Hankow, China, went ashore at Possession Point on the south end of Whistler island. She is said to be in a dangerous position.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Disgusted with army life spent in almost continuous rain, about 150 soldiers have deserted. A large majority of them have been returned, however, after having been picked up in San Antonio and in nearby villages.

BENO, Nev.—Annie Cornelia Carpenter, said to be the wife of the war correspondent and newspaper writer, Frank B. Carpenter, filed suit for divorce in the District court. Mrs. Carpenter alleges failure to provide and desertion. The Carpenters were married in Brooklyn, Sept. 9, 1881, and have two sons.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government accepted \$1,180,000 in compromise of the suits against Duveen Bros., the New York art firm accused of customs frauds. The books and papers of the firm will be retained for evidence in a criminal action. Two of the Duveen brothers now under indictment are not in the United States.

NEW YORK.—An unpublished letter of Edgar Allan Poe, in which he specifically denied the charge made most frequently against him, was sold to G. S. Hillman for \$1,700, with W. M. Hill of Chicago the under bidder. The letter was written from New York on Feb. 29, 1848, when Poe was living in the famous Poe cottage in Fortham.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—That James T. Burges, a bachelor who lived the life of a hermit here, left an estate of \$60,000 was shown by a statement filed in the Probate court by a board of appraisers. Before he died Burges revealed to relatives the hiding places of buckets full of gold coins and several railroad and government bonds were found in secluded places.

POLITICAL

MADISON, Wis.—Governor McGovern has signed the workman's compensation act, passed by the legislature, and the measure becomes a law upon its publication.

BOSTON, Mass.—By a vote of 11 to 10 the Massachusetts state senate refused to ratify the proposed amendment to the federal constitution providing for an income tax. The measure recently passed the house by an overwhelming vote.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The diplomat, and consular service is to be investigated by the Democratic house. Representative Broussard of Louisiana introduced a joint resolution to appoint a special committee, three senators and four representatives, to examine the laws and departmental regulations governing the methods of selection of diplomats and consuls and the service.

TRENTON, N. J.—Governor Woodrow Wilson has affixed his signature to the so-called sterilization bill passed by the New Jersey legislature, and with its adoption New Jersey joins with Indiana.

Amusements

AMERICAN Music Hall. Comedy ROCK & FULTON. Dancers: AMY BUTLER, ALICE RAYMOND. MORTON & MOORE. Woodrow Mockers: Hilda Hawthorne. Hugh Herbert "A Son of Solomon".

LYRIC! Matinee BEATS \$1. The Quality of Mercy.

GARRICK Mat. Sat. Only SAM BERNARD in He Came From Milwaukee.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. NOTICE—YOU MUST BRING THIS AD. TO GET A PRESENT OR ANY OF THESE BARGAINS.

CONNECTICUT, CALIFORNIA AND IOWA IN LEGISLATION PROVIDING FOR THE STERILIZATION OF CRIMINALS AND THE HOPELESSLY DEFECTIVE. A board of examiners to carry out the law is yet to be appointed.

BUSINESS

A meeting which may result in the organization of a national upholstered furniture manufacturers' association was held at the Auditorium hotel. Forty prospective members from Wisconsin and Michigan and other furniture manufacturing centers were present at the meeting, which was called by A. C. Brown of Chicago.

BATON ROUGE, La.—The Louisiana State Bankers' association adopted resolutions approving the Aldrich plan for the formation of a national reserve association for the reform of the currency system, with the provision that the state be included in the benefits of this association.

MAKES ATTACK ON SOCIALISM

Chipperfield Sees 'Red Peril' in Bill for Referendum.

Springfield, Ill., May 4.—Nine votes in the house at a night session prevented a majority vote and defeated the submission of the resolution for the initiative and referendum to the people of the state, after Representative B. M. Chipperfield had denounced the measure as leading to Socialism.

According to Chipperfield, a financier told him that the growth of Socialism and the tremendous spread of ideas fanned by the Socialists have scared the bankers, who are holding money in their vaults, refusing to circulate it on loans to industrial concerns.

In the course of his speech against the measure, Chipperfield said: "I was talking with an eminent financier who understands the economic conditions of the country. He made the statement that it is not the lack of money that creates the condition, but that it is the lack of confidence upon the part of those who have the money."

Socialism Blamed. "I asked him why there should be a lack of confidence," he said, "it is Socialism."

"Socialistic ideas, the extreme that is the rule of the present day, this financier told me, parades under the head of progress, and he says it is the kind of progress, when realized, which means such disaster as the business world has never known before."

Chipperfield said the people can't rule, but the legislature can.

Coroner Hoffman's aids plan an investigation of the fall of a portion of the old wall of the La Salle street tunnel, the collapse of which, late yesterday, resulted in the death of one man and the serious injury of six others. Those who were working in the tunnel at the time of the cave-in were:

THE DEAD. Gluke, George, 38 years old, 546 W. Fourteenth street.

INJURED. Allaluna, Joe, 1721 S. Canal street; both legs crushed, injured internally; taken to the Practitioners' hospital; may die.

Krugelis, John, 545 W. Fourteenth street; injured by flying debris; taken home.

Mandel, John 1888 Halsted street; both feet crushed, back and internal injuries; taken to Practitioners' hospital; may die.

Okens, John, 35 years old; 535 W. Fourteenth street; head and back cut and bruised; taken home.

Smitsvitch, Blais, 28 years old, 55 W. Fourteenth street; both leg crushed, injured internally; taken to Practitioners' hospital. Condition serious.

Winlow, Peter, 25 years old; Wabasha avenue and Wood street; injured internally, head and back bruised; taken to Practitioners' hospital. Condition serious.

NOTES OF ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE. Representative Shanahan of Chicago introduced in the house a bill providing for an appropriation of \$300,000 to purchase a site and begin the construction of a new state insane hospital near Chicago to cost finally \$1,500,000.

IRON WORKERS ACCUSE TRUST

(Continued From Page 1.)

tion and its allied associations, working through their hirelings, the Burns Detective Agency and the prosecuting office of Los Angeles county, in causing the arrest of men who, according to the published statements in the daily press, made by officials in charge of the prosecuting, were not even present in the place where the alleged crime is charged to have been committed. And he is further:

Resolved, That Local Union No. 1 hereby declares its unwavering loyalty to the international officers of this association, and its sense of deep appreciation for the services of its international secretary-treasurer, John J. McNamara, whose integrity, honor, devotion to the cause of organized labor, personal character and law-abiding citizenship have for many years been a credit to our international association and its constituent local unions.

And he is further resolved, that we hereby pledge ourselves to raise all money or moneys that may be necessary for the purpose of properly and lawfully securing a full and complete defense to all members of this association so wrongfully and sensationally accused and indicted and who are hauled from their homes to be tried; and he is further resolved, That the secretary be instructed to present to the daily papers of the city of Chicago and to the Associated Press copies of these preambles and resolutions; and he is further resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be delivered to each of the prisoners held in Los Angeles.

JAMES R. MULLEN, JAMES H. MARTIN, J. L. WARD, Executive Board. The locomotive firemen and engineers of the Rock Island system, through their joint protective board, have passed the following:

Whereas, Our brothers, John J. and James W. McNamara and Ordo J. McManigal, members of the Structural Iron Workers of America, have been seized and spirited away to a distant state in atrocious violation of their constitutional rights and in violation of the commonest dictates of decency and humanity, and

Whereas, By this act, we believe that a grave crime has been committed against these, our brothers, their families, their organization and organized labor in general, be it hereby Resolved, That we, the joint Protective Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Rock Island System, denounce this high-handed outrage with all our power. We call upon all organized labor and opponents of tyranny everywhere to rise in righteous indignation and spring to the rescue of our wronged brothers. We pledge them our moral and financial support to the end that the perpetrators of this lawless persecution and their capitalistic backers may be so severely punished that they will never again attempt a repetition of such despicable methods against the working class, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the local organizations of the Structural Iron Workers' union, GEO. B. WYLLIE, General Chairman, JAMES W. REED, Secretary-Treasurer.

Chicago locals of the Socialist party are among those who have passed resolutions against the manner of illegal kidnaping which was denounced by both Governors Marshall of Indiana and Johnson of California.

At a crowded meeting celebrating May day at the West Side auditorium, nearly 2,000 citizens added their indorsement to the action of the Ninth and Nineteenth ward branches of the party in denouncing the illegal act.

GHARITY GETS HALF MILLION. New York, May 4.—Half a million dollars is given to Brooklyn hospitals and charitable organizations by the will of George L. Fox, a Brooklyn lawyer.

GERMANS IN BIG MAY FESTIVAL

Benefit to Be Given for the Arbeiter-Zeitung, Socialist Daily.

The season for indoor festivities is fast drawing to an end. Before it closes, however, the German Socialists intend to have one more day of mirth and jubilation.

Grand May Festival. Next Sunday, May 7, they will hold a grand May festival, theatrical and ball at Social Turner hall, Belmont avenue and Paulina street, for the benefit of the Arbeiter-Zeitung, the German Socialist daily.

The German Socialist Saengerbund will be out in force and will furnish some of their excellent vocal selections. A superb program of instrumental music has also been arranged for the occasion.

The big number on the program is a three-act play, entitled "Nemesis," by F. Renker, which will be given in German. The writer of the play is one who is thoroughly familiar with the conditions of the workingman, and the play has met with wonderful success wherever it has been produced.

This will be the first appearance of the dramatic section of the German Socialist Saengerbund in a three-act sketch and they are striving hard to make it a big dramatic success.

Plot of Play. The hero of the play is the son of a rich manufacturer. His father wants to see him in marriage to a baronesse. He declines to marry her, as he is in love with a poor man's daughter. A strike breaks out at his father's factory

REBELS PLAN TO TAKE CAPITAL

(Continued From Page 1.)

Gen. Huerta, who are marching to the relief of Cuernavaca.

Hitch in Peace Parley. It was made known at the foreign office today that the first hitch in connection with the peace negotiations has arisen over the demand of the federal government that Francisco Madero prove to the satisfaction of the government that he is entitled to treat for all of the revolutionists now under arms.

This he said he was not prepared to do, although he insisted that most of the men now under arms against the government are his supporters.

Boy Scouts Carry Boys. Wabash, Ind.—A company of boy scouts was formed here some time ago. The formation of the company was bitterly denounced by some of the people of the town. The boy scouts surrounded the home of one of the men, carrying ropes, and threatened to lynch him. The police were called and the scouts quickly dispersed.

PROTEST AGAINST KIDNAPING

Special Correspondence.

Brooklyn, S. D.—The Socialists here have passed resolutions protesting against the kidnaping of John J. McNamara from the state of Indiana in violation of his constitutional rights.

Socialist Vote Heavy. Special Correspondence. Read, Nev.—The Socialist vote was greatly increased at the election here, though no one was elected. In 1909 the Socialist vote for mayor was 27 and at the present election it was 236. The Socialist candidate for city attorney ran ahead of the ticket, getting 403 votes.

Marx versus Tolstoy. A debate between Clarence S. Darrow, one of the greatest orators in America, and Arthur M. Lewis, the most successful and popular of Socialist lecturers, Darrow in this debate defends Tolstoy's theory of Non-Resistance, while Lewis stands for Marx's theory of the Class Struggle. Large 1700, extra cloth, 50c postpaid.

The Art of Lecturing. Read, Nev.—The Socialist vote was greatly increased at the election here, though no one was elected. In 1909 the Socialist vote for mayor was 27 and at the present election it was 236. The Socialist candidate for city attorney ran ahead of the ticket, getting 403 votes.

Three Volumes of Lectures by Lewis. Evolution, Social and Organic. Cloth, 50c. Terrible Leaders of the Blind. Cloth, 50c. Vital Problems in Social Evolution. Cloth, 50c.

How to Get All these Books Free. For 50c we will mail to one address any one of these five books and five copies of the latest issue of the International Socialist Review. These will be sent ready for 10c each, so that the book will cost nothing. Any other 50c book published by us may be had on the same terms. Address

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E. IVERSON & Co. 1342-50 MILWAUKEE AVE. FRIDAY IS COUPON DAY. Includes numerous coupons for undershirts, bed sheets, children's dresses, underwear, children's shoes, suits, boys' suits, boys' caps, lace curtains, muslin wear, sofa pillows, house slippers, handkerchiefs, hosiery, corsets, laundry soap, water tumblers, and scouring powder.



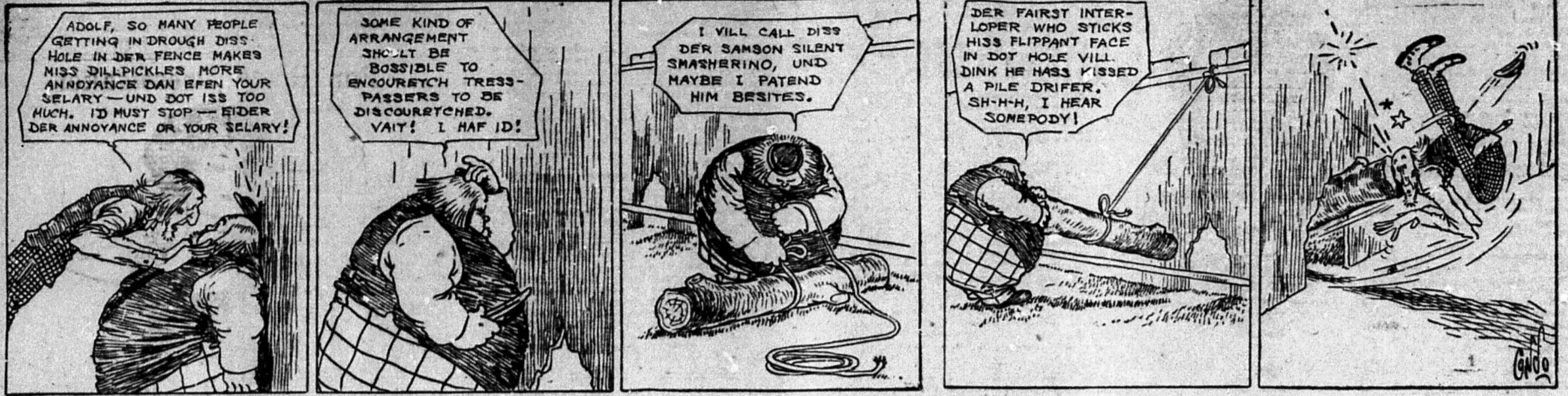




# Sports Page of the Daily Socialist.

## Adolf Prepares an Effective Trap and Catches--Guess Who?

Words by Schaefer  
Music by Condo



### ALL READY FOR KELLY-BLOOM GO

**BY CLYDE WELCH**

Spike Kelly, the local welter-weight from the North Side, will fight Morris Bloom, the Ghetto champ, Friday night at Niles, Mich. The boys will fight ten rounds at 135 pounds. A special car will take a bunch of Chicago fight fans to the scene of the encounter.

Fred Gilmore, who will second Spike, has been training him hard for the meet and also to meet several others later in the month. Among those whom Spike is tentatively billed to meet are several top-notch local welter-weights.

Both of the boys are doing nice, clean work in their training and, without a doubt, one of them will have a leg under the welter-weight title when the smoke of the battle has cleared away.

In the semi-bout, Young Thompson and Jimmy Travers will try to make things interesting for the crowd.

**JACK WHITE** is training at Gilmore's for a go with Mandot. It was Mandot who handed Jack's brother Charley a good lacing at Memphis a short time ago. Mandot will find it a hard matter to lick the remainder of the scrapping family.

**FIGHT fans** who have been watching the training of Philip Schlossberg, light heavyweight champion of the navy, now stationed in the Chicago recruiting office, see in him possibilities for one of the best middle-weights in the world. His exhibition work against Cleve Hawkins, a clever negro middle-weight, showed a splendid build and a vicious kick in either hand. Wednesday he put the gloves on with Ilya Vincent, the Cuban wrestler, and jolted the hopes from him in a straight for the jaw. He fights much like Stanley Ketchel.

**CHICAGO'S K. O. Brown** did some rough work Wednesday and looks to be in good condition.

**DANNY GOODMAN**, who is matched to scrap Jack Roberts, local boy, is ready to step into the ring and do or die. They fight at 130 pounds.

**IN an effort to avenge the defeat of his brother, "Montana Dan,"** at the hands of "Sailor" Burke, Jack Sullivan will face Burke next Monday night in New York.

### JAPANESE SLANT ON BASEBALL

**NOTE**—According to H. Takasugi, professor in English at Waseda university, Tokio, and manager of the Waseda baseball team, now touring this country, baseball, ten years after its introduction in Japan, has come to be the Japanese national game. The little brown collegians, on their first appearance in America, have already shown themselves to be wonderfully skilled on the diamond.

How do the Japanese size up the American game? There is a question that will interest baseball fans the world over. The Daily Socialist has secured the answer from the Waseda players themselves. Through an interpreter, one Waseda player in each position has described for this newspaper the problems that he has met and how he has attempted to solve them.

### What I Have Learned About Shortstop

By T. ISEDA, Shortstop, Waseda University



ISEDA, KILLING A BOUNDER

Shortstop must learn ability to play in large infield territory. To do this he must be quick to think and a speedy runner. He must learn to play second base almost as well as a second base player, as often he must play at second base to receive throws.

Shortstop must be a close student of baseball. Very much depends many times upon quick and excellent judgments of his plays. He must be an accurate thrower from any position he

### GIANT OUTFIELDER AFTER BASE STRALING RECORD

Evidently Josh Devore wants to become another Harry Stover. The Giant outfielder has been getting away with



JOSH DEVORE.

one or more sack per game and threatens to continue the practice unless the pitchers can make him hover closer to first and the catchers get the ball to second quicker.

### ATHLETIC CARD AT ALHAMBRA

A physical culture contest will be decided Saturday night as one of the features of the athletic portion of the program at the Alhambra theater. Ernest Kartye, former Turner champion wrestler, will meet Joe Smolek, middle-weight champion of the Praha Bohemian Athletic club, in the main wrestling event of the night. Fred Landers of the Archer club will take on Ed Sheehan in another finish contest and Henry Webber will meet Joe Wallace.

### BASEBALL GAMES TODAY.

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

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

### RESULTS WEDNESDAY

**NATIONAL LEAGUE.**  
Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 2.  
Pittsburg, 8; St. Louis, 4.  
New York, 3; Brooklyn, 6.  
Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 2.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE.**  
Cleveland, 8; Chicago, 7.  
Detroit, 5; St. Louis, 2.  
Philadelphia, 13; New York, 4.  
Boston, 6; Washington, 2.

### STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Club	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	12	4	.750
New York	9	5	.667
Pittsburg	9	5	.643
CHICAGO	10	6	.625
Cincinnati	4	7	.364
Boston	6	12	.333
St. Louis	3	8	.273
Brooklyn	4	12	.250

### AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club	W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	16	2	.889
New York	8	6	.571
Boston	8	8	.500
CHICAGO	7	6	.467
Washington	7	8	.467
Philadelphia	7	11	.389
Cleveland	4	13	.235

### LONDON TO PARIS BY AIR AT MILE-A-MINUTE SPEED

Pierre Prier, the French aeronaut, established a new record April 11, when he made a continuous flight from London to Paris, a distance of 250 miles, in three hours and fifty-six minutes. This is better than a mile a minute. Prier established new records for distance in a cross-country flight and for speed in a continuous flight. He left London at 1:37 p. m. and was in Paris at 5:33 p. m. He used a Blériot monoplane.

### NAPS TRIM SOX IN WEIRD GAME

Cleveland, Ohio, May 4.—Hughie Duffy sent in Irving Young, known as Cy Young the Second, "Death Valley" Jim Scott and even Ed Walsh Wednesday, but they failed to stop the hard-hitting Naps.

Duffy introduced Ping Bodie, the Frisco fence buster, and Chouinard, the French battling wonder, but it was no use.

The Duffytes amassed nine hits for a total of ten bases; they received four bases and were benefited by five Cleveland errors; they stole seven bases—and they lost by the score of 8 to 7—just because the Naps could swat the ball with men on bases.

It was an erratic battle that the Naps and Sox placed on display, the nineteen safe hits and many brilliant plays being mingled with seven fielding and twelve battery errors.

The Sox took the lead in the first inning, but were overhauled and passed in the third. In the seventh the score was tied and remained even until the first half of the ninth, when the White Sox went into the lead again, but only for a few minutes, for the Cleveland players batted out a victory in the last half of the final round.

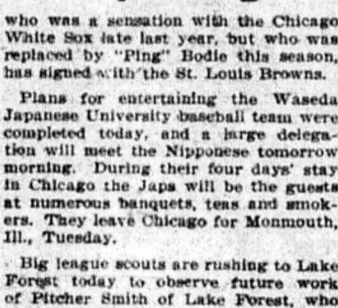
### TIPS FROM Top Wright

who was a sensation with the Chicago White Sox late last year, but who was replaced by "Ping" Bodie this season, has signed with the St. Louis Browns.

Plans for entertaining the Waseda Japanese University baseball team were completed today, and a large delegation will meet the Nipponese tomorrow morning. During their four days' stay in Chicago the Japs will be the guests at numerous banquets, teas and smokers. They leave Chicago for Monmouth, Ill., Tuesday.

Big league scouts are rushing to Lake Forest today to observe future work of Pitcher Smith of Lake Forest, who pitched a 10-inning, no-hit game against Monmouth yesterday, winning his own game, 1 to 0, with a long hit in the tenth.

### PIERRE PRIER.



### BASEBALL THE GREAT LEVELER

The time is all but upon us when all men will be equal, when all differences of caste and creed will disappear, when there will be no aristocracy of blood or brains or wealth, for all men are coming to have a Great Idea, one which they share in common.

Not far distant is the day when judge and forger, priest and scoundrel, scholar and unlearned, will stand and slay each other on the backs, because, perchance, LaJole has hit for three bases or a double play has prevented imminent scoring by the visiting team. This is the Great Idea.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### AN OBSERVANT MAN

"Now," said the architect, "here are plans and specifications for a neat and comfortable suburban home that will cost \$3,000."

"I can't afford to put up any such house as that," says the caller.

"But it only figures up to \$2,500."

"I know, but I've noticed such things, and don't feel able to attempt the erection of a \$3,000 house when I only have \$10,000 at my disposal."

### CUBS LICK REDS IN SLOW BATTLE

With Victor Sailer making his initial bow to the Chicago fans the Cubs took a fall out of the Cincinnati Reds Wednesday afternoon at the West Side grounds after a slow and uninteresting game that was dragged out unnecessarily by Clarke Griffith's men. The final score was 6 to 2.

Beyond the two facts, that the game boosted the Cubs a trifle in the league race and that in Sailer Chance has a brilliant understudy, there was nothing remarkable about the ceremony. There were flashes of intelligent baseball, but a lot of the "bush" kind, with both teams offending. The hitting was spasmodic with both Brown and Suggs pitching good ball, but only in spots.

Mordcaid had wonderful control and even when he would get himself into difficulties he would work out of them, either making the batter hit or striking him out. But the three-fingered one was not pitching the stinging kind of baseball.

### FACTS FOR FIGHT FANS

Johnny Bell, Philadelphia lightweight, who is training at the Douglas Athletic club, is matched to fight Kid Ryan at East Chicago, for ten rounds May 17. He is out with a challenge for any lightweight at his own weight, 133 pounds. His friends see material in him to meet Owen Moran in the near future.

**BEN F. RILEY** of San Francisco, here with the Johnson-Jeffries fight pictures, is trying to arrange a bout between Packey McFarland and Freddie Welch, to be held in San Francisco Labor day. He is promoting the bout for the sole purpose of getting the moving pictures.

Two good bouts are on the New York card for tomorrow night, the bantam-weight clash between Young Wagner and Frankie Burns, and the Jack Goodman-Tommy Maloney hook-up. Unusual interest centers in the latter bout, because the winner will probably be matched to fight Matt Wells, the English lightweight champion.

**EDDIE SANTRY** and Jack Ryan of Syracuse, N. Y., have been matched to box ten rounds at South Bend, Ind., May 12. This will be Santry's first bout after a lay-off of two years.

Hugo Kelly, believed by many to be

### WRESTLING NOTES

**MAHMOUT**, the noted Bulgarian wrestler, today challenged Frank Gotch to a finish match for the world's championship, on the winner-take-all basis. Mahmout is in London and the challenge was issued through his local managers.

There is joy among the tars aboard the U. S. S. Rhode Island, for Sullivan, the Rhode Island entrant, easily defeated Level of the Virginia, in their wrestling match last night at Boston. Sullivan won in straight falls.

**FRIENDS** of Gus Schoenlein, better known as Americus, the Baltimore wrestler, insist today that in a finish match he can defeat Zbyszko, the big Pole. In their match last night in New York the Baltimore expert won under the conditions, Zbyszko having agreed to pin Gus' shoulders to the mat within an hour.

### KILL FLORIDA RACING

Tallahassee, Fla., May 4.—The house of representatives of Florida by 2 vote of 60 to 1 passed the Terrill anti-gambling bill, thereby sounding the death knell of horse racing in Florida.

### Getting Back at Photographers; "Dutch" Schaefer in New Role



"DUTCH" SCHAEFER.

The Washington comedian has taken to the camera game. Everyone who reads or has read the sport page for the past ten years knows all about the famous American league comedian, "Germany" or "Dutch" Schaefer, the best-natured player that ever pulled on a uniform.

Schaefer broke into the American league with Detroit. Under Jennings he played a grand game at second base, scooping seemingly impossible drives from the dust and working like a machine alongside his pal, Charlie O'Leary.

### When the comedian's hitting fell off

He was replaced by Jim Delahanty and went to Washington, then managed by Joe Cantillon.

When McAleer took command of the senatorial team he began strengthening, and Schaefer had to hustle for a job as an outfielder.

He has apparently made good and this is to be hoped, for his irrepressible good humor makes him a valuable addition to any club in the land.

If he is forced out of the American league the minor team that gets him will be lucky.

### RISK BILL PASSES THE SENATE BY BIG VOTE

Springfield, Ill., May 4.—By a vote of 39 to 1 the senate passed the employers' liability bill, which has been amended to meet the requirements of all interested parties.

Under the provisions of the bill, the employers' contributory negligence doctrine of defense is allowed to stand, while the fellow servant rule and the doctrine of assumed risk are eliminated.

Passage of the bill followed a brief outline of the provisions by Senator Benson, who has been instrumental in bringing the measure before the Illinois legislature. Senator Brown of Chicago was the only member to vote against the bill.

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This Carries Our 10-Year Guarantee. THE OLD RELIABLE

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### AGENTS

**SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES WANTED**—To appoint agents to sell new articles; nothing like it before; sells on sight; easy to secure agents; become a manager in your territory. All you do is to look after your agents. You do not canvassing. A postal will put you on road to big income. **Marshall Hunter, Mfr., 624 Michigan av., Chicago, Ill.**

**MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS—YOU CAN** make money selling a good family medical work. Large profits. See the book "A Physician in the House." Call or write Dr. J. H. Greer, 43 Dearborn st., Chicago.

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Best hand cleaner on earth. Agents wanted. **2149 W. Harrison st.**

### PARTNER WANTED

**WISH** to meet gentlemen with some money to join me in buying half interest in restaurant. I have experience. Socialist preferred. Address 5285 Wabash av., second flat.

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**WANTED—SOCIALISTS TO SELL THE WISE GUY**, the Havana cigar, propaganda cigar. Every cigar wrapped in paper on which is printed some stinging Socialist fact. 160 ex. pd. 12.15. Co-Operative Cigar Factory, Tampa, Fla.

### FOR SALE

**INCUBATOR FOR SALE**—150-egg capacity; Axford, #16. Cost \$20. Address P. O. Box 252, Berwyn, Ill.

### LODGE HALL FOR RENT

**LODGE HALL FOR RENT** on North Wood—convenient to street car line; rent reasonable. 405 W. Division st. Call or address Frisco Building Society, 1185 Milwaukee st.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

**4-ROOM HOUSES; PRICE \$2,000**—\$29.99 per month, inclusive of interest. **CRIPS BROS., 4714 MILWAUKEE AVE.**

### GRAVEL ROOFING

**For Gravel or Ready Roofing go to K. BOWEN, 1428 West Ohio Street.**

### FOR PURE HONEY

**C. STEINER, 222 E. 22d St., Chicago, Ill.**

### MISCELLANEOUS

**CROSS OF GOLD AND CROWN OF THORNS** makes the Putes wine from Dan to Bertha. 200 pages. Illustrated; 25 cents postpaid. It is an eye-opener. Every worker should read it and pass it to his neighbor. **J. A. FRIBLAND, Free-water, Oklahoma.**

Learn to be a Telegraph Operator—**James School of Telegraphy, 2, 24, 260 Clark st.**



HOUSEHOLD PAGE

OF THE

DAILY SOCIALIST.



"THE MORE CHILDREN THE MERRIER"

-Says Colorado Woman Legislator.



HON. LOUISE U. JONES

fellow who likes "gramma" than she is of the "Hon." which rightfully prefaces her name as a state legislator.

"I can't have too many children in my house. The sound of their laughter is music to me and the patter of their little feet is as the first coming of spring and life and hope and happiness."

So says Hon. Louise U. Jones, one of the four members of the Colorado legislature.

Mrs. Jones is not a housekeeper. She is a hotel keeper. The Hon. Jones, lawmaker, caucus participant, champion of a child labor law which protects the child, is just a motherly hearted creature who loves a homely home and children.

Mrs. Jones does not believe in the Mrs. Jones is not a housekeeper. She deplores the apartment house owner's dislike of children and laughs at the hotel keeper who claims he cannot make money where children are admitted.

"My hotel is open to children. I want the children. I ask for the children. The more the merrier," she laughingly announces.

And by the way the Hon. Louise U. Jones doesn't snort a bit when one of her small grandchildren calls out: "Grandma, come help me spin my top." She's prouder of a little tow-headed

Rice Growing in America

Years and years ago rice was grown rather extensively in the United States, mostly on the low, marshy lands of the southeastern coast.

There were considerable exports in those days. The manner of growing then was fixed largely by imitation of Oriental methods. Marshland growing was supposed to be the only way.

There was nothing American about it—very little effort to cheapen production according to the new theory of farming. That was the old era in rice growing. Then, "after the war," when labor conditions in the South became unsettled, the industry dwindled until there wasn't much left of it; and for a long time it languished, awaiting some new impulse.

The impulse was given when somebody took it into his head that rice might be grown under conditions altogether different from the old.

Rice, to be sure, must stand with its feet in the water during its growing period; but the new growers conceived the idea of flooding the crop artificially from wells or irrigating ditches, thus giving control of the supply and permitting the work of seeding and harvesting to be done on dry land. The Dakota wheat farmer has today no easier working conditions than the rice grower of the southern prairies.

The new rice fields of Arkansas give the best illustration of the change that has come about, for there the work is entirely modern; none of the practices is a survival.

It is only seven or eight years since the first experimental crop was grown in this territory—an acre or two,

planted by a man the neighbors dubbed a hare-brained visionary.

You know how a farmer's neighbors will talk when he leaves the beaten path.

In the first place, rice had never before been grown in that country, and, in the next place, this fellow wasn't going at it right. They knew! Nevertheless he went ahead to his first harvest, when he gathered some rice of a very superior quality. His crop broke no records, but it proved a point.

From his tiny patch of that year prairie rice culture has developed to proportions that make it one of the liveliest farming interests in all the Southwest.

In 1909 rice was harvested from about 30,000 acres in Arkansas. That crop did make a record—a world's record: 75 bushels to the acre, with an average net profit to the grower of \$55 to the acre.

Not one of the rice farmers of that year was experienced in the business; they were mostly northern and eastern men—old wheat farmers, some of them; and others were mere townsmen, who had been drawn into the work by the fame of what some of the pioneers had done in recent years. The old feature of it was that not one grower of all the lot, whether old hands or novices at farming, made a failure.

Of course, there's no stopping it now. In the last season the harvest was gathered from about 100,000 acres—a threefold increase in a twelvemonth. The yield in 1910 was a bit better than in the preceding year.

It is foretold that in 1911 the acreage will be trebled again. Rice growing on these prairies is getting something of a reputation.—Saturday Evening Post.

COLORED BLOUSE The vogue of the colored blouse is constantly increasing. Plain pink, blue, tan or lavender are serviceable for morning and business wear, made with the practical long sleeve and worn with stiff laundered linen collar, while afternoon blouses are of blue and white and pink and white striped muslins, with

white or colored frill, short sleeves and collarless neck.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

NEW COLOR BLEND

A new color blend which one finds on smart tailor-mades from the other side is khaki and navy blue.—New York Sun.

For Home Dressmakers



8880

LADIES' CORSET COVER

8880. A well-shaped corset cover of simple construction is here illustrated. Tiny shield-shaped sleeves, trimmed with lace, are an attractive feature, but they may be omitted. The pattern provides for either tucks or gathers in the front, and a tape inserted in a casing at the waist line adjusts the fullness about the waist. The materials used for these garments are linen, batiste, lawn, dimity and China silk. The pattern is cut in six sizes—32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the medium size.

Hints for Housekeepers

Patent leather shoes should have the dirt removed from them with a damp sponge. Dry with a duster and then apply a very little vasoline and polish with a silk handkerchief.

Dishcloths do not get the attention they should, and in many houses are dirty and quite unfit for use. After washing up, always soap the dishcloth well and then rinse in hot water with soda in it. Rinse again in hot water and hang it in the air to dry.

To remove the smell of onions from knives place them in the earth for a few minutes. Earth will also sweeten pickle jars, etc., that washing seems powerless to render fit for use, but in that case the jars, etc., should be filled with earth and allowed to remain twenty-four hours or so.

PINS HANDY

Many dressmakers have a long, narrow pin cushion fastened around the waist on a belt; but a better plan, says the Ladies' Home Journal, is to have a small round cushion and attach to it an elastic band from one to the other, from the needle, and tuck just as if the thread were there. Then in your hand sewing you can follow the line of needle pricks. Table linen can be marked in the same way, to be hemmed by hand.

FOLDING TUCKS

Even garments to be tucked by hand should be folded by machine, says the Philadelphia North American. Adjust the trimmer to the right size, and then adjust the stitch. Remove the thread and tuck just as if the thread were there. Then in your hand sewing you can follow the line of needle pricks. Table linen can be marked in the same way, to be hemmed by hand.

"HEADACHE CURES" ARE POISON, SAYS DR. WILEY

Washington, D. C.—Dr. Wiley has renewed the war against headache powders, following the investigation of 365 popular "headache cures" many found to be rank poisons.

"Hardly a day passes," says Dr. Wiley, "that I do not receive from some part of the country the report of a death from taking headache powders. Every such preparation sold contains large quantities of either acetaniloid, phenacetin, antipyrin, or caffeine, all of which affect the heart more or less. No physician would think of prescribing more than one or two grains of these drugs, but the headache powders contain from four to six grains.

"They are poisonous to a person with a weak heart and are likely to result in death at any time."

HIS BUSINESS

"Talking about emergency, I know a man who is always ready at a pinch." "Who is he?" "He's a policeman"—Baltimore American.

CHANGE OF THE FLAT BRIGADE

BY GEORGIA BOWEN GOVIER

Half a block, half a block, Half a block onward, Into more swagger realms Move the "400."

"On to the dress parade," So Madame Fashion said, Into more swagger realms, Move the "400."

"Onward the bridge brigade!" Is there a soul dismay'd, Even though they know they leave Homes once thought cherry? Theirs naught to make reply, May be the month to fly, "Hail us a van," they cry, All these "400."

Neighbors to right of them, Neighbors to left of them, Neighbors all 'round them, Leaving old quarters; Movers on every side, Tell how each one has tried; Keeping the glad Maytide; Off for more swagger realms Haste the "400."

When will this custom fade?

Each spring some change is made. Men oft have wondered, Ofttimes they grow dismayed, Still moves the dress parade Of the "400."

AN AD THAT DIDN'T PAY

For the purpose of advertising fishing rods, a shopkeeper hung a large rod out-side his shop, with an artificial fish at the end of it.

Late one night, Perkins, who had been dining a bit too well, happened to see the fish. Going cautiously to the door, he knocked gently.

"Who's there?" demanded the shopkeeper. "Sh-h! Don't make a noise, but come as quickly as you can," whispered Perkins.

"Thinking something serious was the matter, the man dressed and stole down stairs.

"Now, what is it?" he inquired. "Hist!" admonished Perkins. "Pull your line in quick; you've got a bite!"—Metropolitan.

BURNING DAYLIGHT By Jack London

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

"Burning Daylight," Elam Harnish, is introduced to the reader as he enters a Circle City dance hall, saloon and gambling house like the whirlwind that he is.

Possessed of a tidy fortune and sure of making a vast one, Burning Daylight proceeds to stir up the life of the 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. But he is afraid to be even civil to a woman, because he dreads the idea of being mastered by anybody 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 tests and downs all the giants 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 Dyes and back with a dog team and an Indian.

After overcoming what to the ordinary man would prove insurmountable difficulties, he reaches his goal, and returns to Circle City a winner.

Without rest this amazing man makes a wild night of it. He outdances men and women, too; wins at roulette, and then, still scorning slumber or any recuperation, starts at daylight, with three partners and a dog team, for the newest gold strikes in the upper country along the Stewart.

Then comes the battle for gold. Strike after strike is explored. Daylight sees himself the dominant figure along the Yukon and in the golden Dawson. Discouraged frequently, he refuses to allow life's loaded dice to beat him, and in the end comes victory—and millions. He is at length a great mine owner, and an almighty big pile is his.

Daylight leaves the Yukon behind for new fields of endeavor. His departure is an event of great importance, and as the vessel swings clear this all conquering man weeps a little.

In San Francisco Daylight sweeps all before him.

Money comes so easily that he feels the call of Wall street.

He goes to New York and is "gone" to the tune of \$10,000,000. This, however, he recovers by means of his automatic pistol and a display of his old-time courage.

Wall street, he finds, is not for him. So he returns to the Golden Gate.

CHAPTER XIX.—Continued.

One morning, signing up letters, he came upon an "I shall." Glancing quickly over the page for similar constructions, he found a number of "I wills." The "I shall" was alone. It stood out conspicuously. He pressed the call bell twice, and a moment later Dede Mason entered.

"Did I say that, Miss Mason?" he asked, extending the letter to her and pointing out the criminal phrase.

A shade of annoyance crossed her face. She stood convicted.

"My mistake," she said. "I'm sorry." "But it's not a mistake, y-u know," she added quickly.

"How do you make that out? It sure don't sound right in the way of thinking."

and she turned, the offending letter in her hand.

"It's right, just the same."

"But that would make all those 'I wills' wrong then," he argued.

"It does," was her audacious answer. "Shall I change them?"

"I shall be over to look that affair up on Monday," Daylight repeated the sentence from the letter aloud. He did it with a grave, serious air, listening intently to the sound of his own voice. He shook his head. "It just don't sound right, Miss Mason. It just don't sound right. Why, nobody writes to me that way. They all say 'I will'—educated men, too, some of them. Ain't that so?"

"Yes," she acknowledged, and passed out to her machine to make the correction.

It chanced that day that among the several men with whom he sat at luncheon was a young Englishman, a mining engineer. Had it happened any other time it would have passed unnoticed, but fresh from the fit with his stenographer, Daylight was struck immediately by the Englishman's "I shall." Several times in the course of the meal the phrase was repeated, and Daylight was certain there was no mistake about it.

After luncheon he cornered McIntosh, one of the members, whom he knew to have been a college man because of his football reputation.

"Look here, Bunny," Daylight demanded, "which is right—I shall be over to look that affair up on Monday, or I will be over to look that affair up on Monday?"

The former football captain debated painfully for a minute.

"Blessed if I know," he confessed. "Which way do I say it?"

"Oh, I will, of course."

"Then the other is right, depend upon it. I always was rotten on grammar."

One the way back to the office Daylight dropped into a book store and bought a grammar, and for a solid hour, his feet up on his desk, he tolled through its pages.

"Knock off my head with little apples if the girl ain't right," he commented aloud at the end of the session. For the first time it struck him that there was something about his stenographer. He had accepted up to then as a female creature and a bit of office furnishing. But now, having demonstrated that she knew more grammar than business men and college graduates, she became an individual. She seemed to stand out in his consciousness as conspicuously as the "I shall" had stood out on the typed page, and he began to take notice.

He managed to watch her leaving that afternoon, and he was aware for the first time that she was well formed and that her manner of dress was satisfying. He knew none of the details of women's dress, and he saw none of the details of the neat shirt waist and well cut tailor suit. He saw only the effect in a general, sketchy way. She looked right. This was in the absence of anything wrong or out of the way.

"She's a trim little good-looking," was his verdict, when the outer office door closed on her.

The next morning, dictating, he concluded that he liked the way she did her hair, though for the life of him he could have given no description of it. The impression was pleasing; that was all. She sat between him and the window, and he noticed that he hair was light brown, with hints of golden bronze. A pale sun, shining in, touched the golden bronze into smouldering fires that were very pleasing to behold. Funny, he thought, that he had never observed this phenomenon before.

In the midst of the letter he came to the construction which had caused the trouble the day before. He remembered this wrestle with the grammar, and dictated

"I shall meet you half way on this proposition."

Miss Mason gave a quick look up at him. The action was purely involuntary, and, in fact, had been half a startle of surprise. The next instant her eyes had dropped again and she sat waiting to go on with the dictation. But in that moment of her glance Daylight had noted that her eyes were gray. He was later to learn that at



times there were golden lights in those same gray eyes; but he had seen enough, as it was, to surprise him, for he became suddenly aware that he had always taken her for a brunette, with brown eyes as a matter of course.

"You were right after all," he confessed, with a sheepish grin that sat incongruously on his stern, Indianlike features.

Again he was rewarded by an upward

glance and acknowledging smile, and this time he verified the fact that her eyes were gray.

"But it don't sound right, just the same," he complained.

At this she laughed outright. "I beg your pardon," she hastened to make amends, and then spoiled it by adding, "but you are so funny."

Daylight began to feel a slight awkwardness, and the sun would persist in setting her hair a-smouldering.

"I didn't mean to be funny," he said.

"That was why I laughed. But it is right, and perfectly good grammar."

"All right," he sighed. "I shall meet you half way in this proposition. Got that?"

And the dictation went on.

He discovered, that in the intervals when she had nothing to do she read books and magazines or worked on some sort of feminine fancy work.

Passing her desk, once, he picked up a volume of Kiplings poems and glanced be puzzled through the pages.

"You like reading, Miss Mason?" he said, laying the book down.

"Oh, yes," was her answer; "very much."

Another time it was a book of Wells, "The Wheels of Chance."

"What's it all about?" Daylight asked.

"Oh, it's just a novel, a love story."

She stopped, but he still stood waiting, and she felt it incumbent to go on.

"It's about a little Cockney draper's assistant who takes a vacation on his bicycle and falls in with a young girl very much above him. Her mother is a

popular writer and all that. And the situation is very curious, and sad, too, and tragic. Would you care to read it?"

"Does he get her?" Daylight demanded.

"No; that's the point of it. He was not."

"But I doesn't get her, and you've read all them pages, hundreds of them, to find that out?" Daylight muttered in amazement.

Miss Mason was nettled as well as amused.

"But you read the mining and financial news by the hour," she retorted.

"But I sure get something out of that. It's business, and it's different. I get money out of it. What do you get out of books?"

"Points of view, new ideas, life."

"Not worth a cent cash."

"But life's worth more than cash," she argued.

"Oh, well," he said, with easy masculine tolerance, "so long as you enjoy it. That's what counts, I suppose; and there's no accounting for taste."

Despite his own superior point of view he had an idea that she knew a lot, and he experienced a fleeting feeling like that of a barbarian face to face with the evidence of some tremendous culture.

To Daylight culture was a worthless thing, and yet somehow he was vaguely troubled by a sense that there was more in culture than he imagined.

Again, on her desk in passing he noticed a book with which he was familiar. This time he did not stop, for he had recognized the cover. It was a magazine correspondent's book on the Klondike, and he knew that he and his photograph figured in it, and he knew also of a certain sensational chapter concerned with a woman's suicide and with one "Too Much Dr. Rich."

After that he did not talk with her again about books. He imagined what erroneous conclusions she had drawn from that particular chapter, and it stung him the more in that they were undeserved. Of all unlikely things, to have the reputation of being a lady killer—he, Burning Daylight—and to have a woman kill herself out of love for him! He felt that he was a most unfortunate man and wondered by what luck that one book of all the thousands of books should have fallen into his stenographer's hands. For some days afterward he had an uncomfortable sensation of guiltiness whenever he was in Miss Mason's presence, and once he was positive that he caught her looking at him with a curious, intent stare, as if studying what manner of man he was.

He pumped Morrison, the clerk, who had first to vent his personal grievance against Miss Mason before he could tell what little he knew of her.

"She comes from Sitkyou county. She's very nice to work with in the office, of course, but she's rather stuck on herself—exclusive, you know."

"How do you make that out?" Daylight queried.

"Well, she thinks too much of herself to associate with these she works with in the office here, for instance. She will not have anything to do with a fellow, you see. I've asked her out repeatedly, to the theater and the Chutes and such things. But nothing doing. Says she likes plenty of sleep and can't stay up late, and has to go all the way to Berkeley—that's where she lives."

This phase of the report gave Daylight a distinct satisfaction. She was a bit above the ordinary, and no doubt about it.—But Morrison's next words carried a hurt.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE TRUE TEST "I understand you speak French like a native."

"No," replied the student. "I've got the grammar and the accent down pretty fine. But it's hard to learn the gestures."—Washington Star.

But in that moment of her glance Daylight had noted that her eyes were gray.



THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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War—What For?

This is the title of a remarkable book by George Kirkpatrick. It is a startling expose of militarism. It is biting and sarcastic, logical and powerful and withal most sympathetic and helpful.

To understand the purpose and meaning of the vast expenditure for military preparations and the continual efforts to induce, often by glaringly false statements, men to enlist we must comprehend the nature of government.

It is really a government of the capitalist class, by the capitalist class, and for the capitalist class. That class makes the laws, declares war and gains by it (as a class) no matter who wins.

The government puts out lying advertisements to induce young, inexperienced men to enlist. Why do the government officials who are in possession of all the fact not tell the truth about army life and its effect upon the men? Because if they did nobody but the most degenerate would enlist.

Here are a few figures and facts: Insanity is one of the chief causes for dismissal from the army. The debasing vices inherent in army life drive men to insanity. The number of desertions are steadily increasing in spite of the brutal punishments inflicted for it. In the years 1907, 1908 and 1909, respectively, 4,534, 4,585 and 5,023 men deserted.

Veneral diseases lead all the rest in the army. The men, instead of "being clean," as the flamboyant advertisements put out by the government say, are rotten. Secretary of War Dickinson says: "Veneral diseases cause a greater sick rate than all others added together." President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University quotes a letter from a soldier in the Philippines: "Twenty-one per cent of our soldiers are attacked with venereal diseases." Following the Spanish war, venereal diseases, as the cause of discharge from the army, increased 250 per cent.

Here is part of a letter from a commanding officer of the British Army in India:

"Please send young and attractive women, as laid down in the Quarter Master's General Circular No. 21A. There are not women enough; they are not attractive enough. I HAVE ORDERED THE NUMBER OF PROSTITUTES TO BE INCREASED, and have given especial instruction as to additional women being young and of attractive appearance."

The capitalists are ours. We wish to bring home to whoever may see this paper that NO INFAMY IS TOO LOW FOR CAPITALISM.

What is the moral standard of the soldier? Listen to two high authorities:

Mr. Taft said to the young soldier cadets at West Point in 1908: "The plainest of your duties is to keep your mouth shut and obey orders. As a soldier you must forego the privilege of free speech."

Emperor William of Germany told the young men in his army at Potsdam, November, 1901: "You are now my soldiers. You have given yourselves to me body and soul. There is but one enemy for you, and that is my enemy. It may happen that I shall order you to fire on your own brothers and fathers. In such a case you are bound to obey me without a murmur."

When a man becomes a soldier he becomes an unthinking tool of capitalism. He must be prepared to shoot his own father and brothers. His manhood goes into eclipse and for the time being he ceases to be a man.

Getting Excited

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser is getting excited. It not only considers Congressman Berger's resolution to amend the constitution "rot," but sees in it a "repetition of the reign of terror in Paris in which, by an act of the majority, the bloodiest chapter in human history was written."

The Advertiser is afraid of the people. It stands with Alexander Hamilton, the aristocrat, who wanted to embody a property qualification for the franchise in the constitution, and not with Thomas Jefferson, who insisted upon "placing into the hands of the people an efficient weapon (the ballot) by which they could resist the encroachment of the aristocracy."

Since that time a profound economic change has taken place. Then wealth was fairly well distributed. Those who had little or nothing could gain a livelihood and amass wealth by going to the frontier. The whole continent lay before them.

Today wealth is monopolized. More than that—production is no longer by individuals or by small groups of workers. It is by vast and expensive machinery, operated by large numbers of workers.

Then one man made shoes and another freighted goods with his own wagon. Now shoes are made by a group of workers, each making some small part of the shoe on a machine owned by somebody else. Freight is done by railroads owned, not by the people who do the freight, but by somebody else.

When the constitution was adopted the majority of the American people worked for themselves; now only a small percentage work for themselves, the great majority work for others.

Then it was believed that all men could attain economic independence through political equality under a representative form of government, but the experience of a hundred years has shown that the constitution of the eighteenth century fails to meet the requirements of the twentieth century.

Wealth must be socialized. This can be done only by socializing the government; by making it a government of the people and for the people.

Congressman Berger's resolution is in accord with the trend of events and the Advertiser will have to take its chances with the people.

A Black Record

The climax to a black record was reached yesterday when the Illinois house killed the referendum.

The people at the last election demanded the referendum. It had been promised to them by the leaders of the Republican party and upon the strength of this promise many votes were cast. That the politicians "after election" should forget their promises was to be expected. It is an old, old joke of which some people are getting very tired.

However, there is hope. The signs of progress are evident in the large vote for the referendum. There were 93 votes for and 29 against it, but since it takes two-thirds to carry it was lost by nine votes.

The current arguments for the measure were well presented, while the deeper meaning of the initiative and referendum was almost entirely ignored.

For the people to initiate laws, to discuss measures and finally to enact or reject them will educate them in self-government. It will cause them to think and act for themselves.

The great weakness of representative government is that the people lose interest in it, not because they do not realize that they have much at stake, but because they have learned that they are helpless in the hands of cunning politicians.

Representative government is government by proxy and the proxies are selected by the powerful, well-organized, big interests; it is inevitably corrupt.

The arguments presented by the opponents of the measure were flamboyant and noisy. They lacked sense and exposed lamentable ignorance.

Here is a sample by Chipfield:

The wildest dream that has ever been conceived in the state of Illinois is the dream of the initiative and referendum. \* \* \* You are attempting to take a leap in the dark, and I want to say that it will lead you to destruction.

Fore and Aft



Brains or Bunco

BY P. GREEN.

People, as a rule, pay only for being amused or cheated, not for being served. Five thousand a year to your talker and a shilling a day to your digger and thinker is the rule. None of the best headwork in art, literature or science is ever paid for.

How much do you think Homer got for his Iliad or Dante for his Paradise? Only bitter bread and salt and going up and down other people's stairs.

In science, the man who discovered the telescope and first saw heaven was paid with a dungeon; the man who invented the microscope and first saw earth, died of starvation, driven from his home. It is, indeed, very clear that God means all thoroughly good work to be done for nothing.

Contrary to the teachings of our moral (or immoral) leaders in the intellectual world, the mental heavyweights, like nuggets in a sluice basin, sink to the bottom, while the mud and froth is often borne along on the tide of success.

This is particularly true of those who create, who really add something to human knowledge or to social progress. The innovators, the ablest men of all ages, have in but few cases reaped the benefits of their efforts, while the men who have developed or copied their innovations have gathered their rewards.

Now what truth is there in this oft-repeated and pious platitude that "intellectual ability is rewarded by success"? Under present society, what kind of intellectual effort brings success, and what kind, if any, is considered worthless by society?

Two factors in society make for high value: scarcity of supply and large demand. The supply of innovators in any line, great artists, teachers, inventors, is always limited, but the demand is still smaller, due to the ignorance of the masses or to the prejudice of the ruling class.

In the case of artists and teachers, ignorance and superstition keep them from being appreciated until after their work of education is done. It is their followers who profit. Real educators, however, trying to lead the people, have always instigated men to oppose the old and established and outgrown, and to hope for the new and better things.

For this reason the foremost educators and thinkers have always been opposed to the ruling class.

When this class was the idle aristocracy we had the Gracchi and the civil wars of Rome. When it was the church we had the Ferdinand and the Isabella and the Inquisition. Now it is the industrial rulers who control us, and while we have comparative freedom in education, religion and politics it is granted only to the extent where it will not hurt "business interests."

For innovations there is not much market, for the market is monopolized by our rulers, and no great demand, for the people are ignorant and an ignorant born of long and passive submission, and fostered by centuries of perversion of truth and justice.

These innovations are not profitable, commercially, therefore not successful. Society considers them worth but little until after they become stale and worn, and have reached the time-honored stain of conventional respectability.

In the field of industry, however, innovations and inventions are as a rule welcome. This is so because the inventions add to the power of the already powerful class.

When an invention would detract from the power of that class, even though it is socially valuable, it is suppressed. But in spite of the fact that demand for creative ability in industry is great inventors are by no means the ones who reap the benefit.

This goes to the one who exploits the inventions. And how does the employer get the power of exploitation? By superior brains? Nay, nay; not so; but far otherwise.

No one would be so rash as to accuse the average capitalist of exceptional intellect of this kind. He has a corner or monopoly of the means of reproducing any invention.

His ability is not creative, it is predatory; that is, in so far as he is a capitalist. He may be a good manager, too, but a good manager cannot be bought body and soul for one-tenth of what he makes for the capitalist.

Managerial ability never yet capitalized a factory. Neither did superior brains. Often it is effected, in part, at least, by that form of graft designated by the euphonious and suggestive monosyllable, "pap." Witness the case

of the railroads and electric lines, ship subsidies and protected industries. The ability that leads to success must be almost purely predatory. This is the first rule of the game. No more damning indictment of business could be offered than the excuse made for the shady practices by which it is carried on.

Anything that will make money is justifiable only providing it does not too flagrantly violate the law, not moral law, but man-made law, manufactured at the instigation of the rulers through lobbying and bribery, for the express purpose of protecting their own interests.

This ability, which is too often merely another name for sharpness, is naturally measured by success, and due to the teachings inculcated by the powers that be, or to ideals prompted by envy or jealousy, this kind of ability is reputed to be honorable.

It is not creative. It works in accord with old superstitions and preys upon society. Its social value is merely corollary and incidental. Its real value is to the private individual who controls the business.

Now there is plenty of this ability to make money. But most of it is stifled. The more there are to share profits the less for the individual, so that when once a man gets to the top it is to his advantage to keep down the rest.

Socialism will give this ability an opportunity to exert itself, and will make it no more profitable than any other ability of equal value; but it will not crush it. It will give success to all who deserve it, not to the ones who can steal it.

The Socialist Bunch

BY CARL SANDBURG.

Watch the Socialist bunch in the Wisconsin legislature. Keep tab on the way they vote and how they explain their votes.

And you will see just how Socialism is a very, very PRACTICAL proposition, with definite aims.

You will see this bunch of cigarmakers, glass-blowers and carpenters is going somewhere. THEY KNOW EXACTLY WHAT THEY WANT. And they always go on record. Our bunch never dodges a roll call.

If one of your friends is afraid of Socialism, have him watch the Socialist bunch at Madison. At eye and always they vote for the good of the working class, the producers. They vote "Aye" or "No" after studying the bill or resolution through working-class spectacles.

Watch the Socialist bunch plug for industrial insurance, old age pensions, unemployment relief, the eight-hour day, the union label, safety devices, income tax, initiative, referendum, recall, home rule—every good, live proposition that is for the good of all of us—except a few bloodsuckers and spongers.

"THEN IT HAPPENED"

(Our Daily Discontinued Story.)



In the office had been installed a handy device known as a paper cutter—not an envelope opener, but a paper cutter. It was intended to cut paper. It was a blade about twenty-five inches long and worked like a guillotine. One could have cut a man's head off with it, too, but that wasn't what it was for.

Wesley Stoogledish was a young and promising clerk who loved to monkey with the paper cutter. His mind did not move very fast sometimes, but that was the fault of cigarettes, not of his hardware, which were not so slow.

Its, which were not so slow. Wesley Stoogledish was a young and promising clerk who loved to monkey with the paper cutter. His mind did not move very fast sometimes, but that was the fault of cigarettes, not of his hardware, which were not so slow.

Under the blade with one hand just as he let go of the handle with the other. (THE END.)

Economic Tendencies

BY CHARLES KLOFFENSTEIN.

From my window I see a mother sparrow gathering material for a nest. She is entirely unconscious of the fact that her species has long reached the number that can survive the winter on the prevailing food supply, but continues to supply sparrows from which nature will select the survivors.

She will have a numerous and sturdy family of many broods; and if she and two of her children are left to dodge in and out during another spring time's showers and sunshine, she will have been more successful than the average mother sparrow.

But here is the fate of every mother, in every specie, as we came across the aeons together, seeking adaptations to the world, and fitting our lives to those who sought the same kind of food.

So working in the direction of natural selection, the ideal solution of the economic question, the eternal bread and butter question, is sought by bringing her race to that paradoxical point of perfection where it can thrive without food.

Aye, the human mother, too, tried the same solution. She worked wonders, but she failed.

Her sons and daughters still must eat. But they have, however, in the turn, sought answer by working in another tendency.

They solved the economic problem by acting on the source of food supply. They found fire, agriculture, steam, and these relieved the stress of deadly competition, and finally the machine offers complete succor to the race from out the age-old battle.

Man's needs could now be met in superfluity from labor that is not more than exercise. The product of the modern loom would mantle hills instead of backs.

The clam shell of the equine, and the wooden plowshare tugged by a cow, have been replaced by the tireless whirring of an ox of steel, and in his wake the arid vale smiles in a flood of golden grain.

Our competitive productive struggle now exists only for our instructive remembrance of the wild, which is portrayed in our once most necessary functions, as in our greed, our jealousy, and lack of willingness to share earth's overplus of opportunity.

As we translate the history of the race from out the caves where tools of stone reveal the primitive mode of life, and charred and broken human bones record a sordid feast, or as we reflect upon the manish anthropoid who slowly learned that death made room, and to this end adapted his inventive, we find mankind positioned in no such grotesque and unnecessary attitude as in our own short period of transition of learning to DISTRIBUTE.

Abstractly how queer it is, when, by harnessing her forces, we have solved the problem that has bathed the earth in blood and tears and transformed land and sea into one stupendous sepulchre, that we do still retain that struggle as a relic in the proportion that we retain the savage instincts that we acquired in transcending the centuries of carnage.

Man's food is no more the price of victory. Soon the babe from any mother's breast can rise to the limitations of his ability.

Catching at the hem of science, his mental steps are guided to his true relation to the world, and he has but now to learn to abandon his instinctive greed and superstition, to DISTRIBUTE earth's bounties, and abide in comfort, truth and love.

What Will The Record-Herald Do About It?

The following letter from W. J. Parks to the Chicago Record-Herald offers a plan of action for Socialists to adopt in dealing with those newspapers which continue to publish false statements about Socialism in Milwaukee. It might be pertinent to ask the above-mentioned paper what it proposes to do about the matter?

Comrade Parks' letter reads as follows: "La Salle, Ill., April 13, 1911. Record-Herald:

"Gentlemen: I notice in the Sunday Record-Herald, date April 16, an article censuring the present administration of Milwaukee. Evidently your correspondent went to Milwaukee wearing a pair of blue goggles or handled a hammer instead of a pencil, or possibly he has been subsidized by the 'interests.' However, I will take a charitable view in the matter and take it for granted that he received orders from you to render an impartial report. From personal knowledge I know the article to be full of misrepresentations.

"Your correspondent does not give credit for the many reforms established, and I am herewith inclosing a marked copy of account of some of the doings at 'Seidelberg.' The statements contained in your article as rebuked by the Indianapolis Star (editorial) April 30, 1911. The Star is not in sympathy with

Socialism, but it does not see clearly why the administration should bring about such a state of affairs in the labor circles, at least in so short a time, and its representative sent there to investigate shows from the testimony of non-Socialists in a position to know that the city government has no connection whatever with the fact that many men are out of work—but that industrial conditions, entirely outside of Socialistic or municipal control, are responsible for it.

"I assisted a gang of solicitors for the Record-Herald who stopped at my hotel a few months ago in getting a number of subscribers. These afterwards turned out to be a lot of crooks, two of them landing in jail about a week after leaving La Salle, and the third is under indictment. When the second relay of solicitors came I went to a number of subscribers in order to see that all subs were made good.

"Now, unless you will publish a fair and impartial report of the Milwaukee administration, I represent about fifty subscribers in La Salle who are awaiting your further action on the Milwaukee question to decide whether they will stop their subscriptions, and there are thousands of others, no doubt, in the state who will do likewise. "Yours for truth and justice. "W. J. PARKS."

Label Taking

BY WM. S. KELLEY

One of the greatest obstacles the various unions throughout the country have to contend with is that of fictitious labels.

Every day non-union manufacturers are devising schemes to imitate the various labels employed by organized crafters to distinguish "scab" made articles from union product.

Hundreds of people are inveigled into buying a sweat-shop and convict-made goods by these methods every day.

But they are not the only label fakers. There is another sort, which are in a class by themselves.

These are the men who, through their apparent friendliness for organized labor, and their strict adherence to the rules of their employes' unions, carry the label on their product, but in reality only use it for a sham.

The Chicago Examiner and the American are in this class. "Scab" articles are printed under union conditions, they are heralded broadcast all

over the universe as good union papers, loyal to the cause of all organized crafters. Their owner has on various occasions been put on record as an ideal supporter of unions and the foe of manufacturers' associations, employers' societies and others seeking to disrupt the unions.

The Los Angeles Times case has shed a new light on this "time-worn" fable. W. R. Hearst has been put to the test and found wanting.

In his attitude on this latest effort to crush organized labor he has put his papers below the plane of the lowest sweat-shop label faker.

They at least can be given credit for trying to imitate superior products, but Hearst has no excuse to offer. He has masqueraded for years in the "rascally garb" and deceived us, but like everything else that is false, it was only a question of time until he showed his true colors.

Post-Otis-Burns-Hearst, they are all together now—united.

They are the men who, through their apparent friendliness for organized labor, and their strict adherence to the rules of their employes' unions, carry the label on their product, but in reality only use it for a sham.

The Chicago Examiner and the American are in this class. "Scab" articles are printed under union conditions, they are heralded broadcast all

over the universe as good union papers, loyal to the cause of all organized crafters. Their owner has on various occasions been put on record as an ideal supporter of unions and the foe of manufacturers' associations, employers' societies and others seeking to disrupt the unions.

Most Anything

A Pullman porter on the Atlantic coast line found diamond rings worth \$2,000 in his car. He gave them back and probably the Pullman company has fired him for rebating.

TODAY'S COMMONPLACE

I like warm weather better. No, Myrtle, the Camorists who are on trial in Italy are not photographers who have gone wrong.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

Needle-toe shoes. Non-bagging pants. Corduroy vests. Golf stockings.

FOOLISH QUESTIONS

There's the neighbor in the butcher shop. When you're buying high-priced meat Who smiles serene and sweetly says: "You, people, too, must eat."

"Why, not at all," you answer him. "This paltry dollar-five I give each day to charity; It keeps the trust alive."