# THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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# TELLS SECRET; JOB IN PERIL

## Chief Clerk Kingsley of the Board of Assessors Gets Ultimatum From the Board of Review

## HAD GIVEN FIGURES TO DAILY SOCIALIST

## Roy O. West Flys Into Rage and Storms at Him and Now He Will Give Out No More Data

Chief Clerk Kingsley of the board of assessors has been threatened because he revealed to a reporter from the Daily Socialist the figures presented in yesterday's paper concerning the connection between the City Fuel company and the board of review, and this threat was made directly by Roy O. West, according to Kingsley.

The threats of the chiefs of the board of review led Chief Clerk Kingsley this morning to refuse to give further figures which he had been preparing to the same reporter to whom he had given the figures yesterday. The chief clerk holds an appointive office and he is afraid unless he obeys the order of the members of the board of review that he will lose his appointive job. Therefore, he will supply no more figures to the Daily Socialist.

### Don't Want Data Published

Why Roy O. West, Fred W. Upham and others do not want the figures from the board of assessors to come out is so apparent in connection with the affairs of the City Fuel company that the threats made to Chief Clerk Kingsley are easily explained.

According to Kingsley the threats were veiled. That is, West simply demanded in a blustering manner to know whether or not the figures had been given out by him and whether he had knowingly given them to the Daily Socialist. What Kingsley said on this occasion he declines to state, but he does not seem to be afraid of the board of review and City Fuel gang despite the fact that his job depends on their good will and that he will not last an hour in the county building if West and Upham get after him.

### Vogler Wants "To Know"

Vogler, the chief clerk in the board of review, made the first attack on Kingsley because of the story printed in the Daily Socialist of yesterday and he wanted "to know who gave out those figures?" Kingsley obliged him by telling him that he himself, personally, had given them out, being under the impression that he was talking to an Inter Ocean man, which impression was subsequently verified.

Then West came across the line and wanted to know about those figures and who had given them out. He was rather savage to Kingsley and he stated the position of himself and his fellow members of the board of review, some of whom are stock holders and are drawing revenue from the City Fuel company, in rather plain terms.

### Chief Clerk Is Scared

Chief Clerk Kingsley showed that he was really scared by the threats this morning. He declined to give another list of figures from the board of assessors' roll to the same reporter to whom he talked yesterday. He referred that reporter to the county clerk's office, where Chief Clerk Kingsley knew as well as the reporter knew that in the present troubled condition of the waters it would be impossible to get a figure which could be verified.

"Have you those figures ready?" asked the reporter approaching Chief Clerk Kingsley in the board of assessors' office this moring.

"Who told Mr. West and the rest of them that I gave up those figures which were printed in the Daily Socialist yesterday?" said the chief clerk.

"I suppose I did," said the reporter, "I told West that I came from the Daily Socialist, that I was the bad boy of the village."

Kingsley grinned, but he did not loosen up with the figures desired.

### Doesn't Want Any Trouble

"Where can I get those figures then on the taxation reductions of the small stores which I asked for?"

"Down at the clerk's office," said Kingsley. "I think you had better get your figures down there. I don't care to get into any trouble."

"Is your office appointive or civil service? You are civil service and the gang that are running things can't get you, can they?"

"No, I am appointive," said Kingsley. "They could get me in a minute."

"You know that this little paper is not the only one that is going after this crew don't you?" the chief clerk was asked.

"Yes, I have heard things to that effect, but I have to guard myself."

### He Is Asked Questions

"What did Vogler say to you?"

"Vogler asked me if I gave those figures to the Socialist paper."

"Did Vogler ask you why you did it?"

"Well—yes. Then Mr. West asked me a few questions about it. I told them I did not know that I was giving information to that paper."

"What did West say to you?"

"Well he did not like it a bit, I can tell you that."

"Did anybody else around the board of review seem to like it?"

"Well, that's pretty easy isn't it. I didn't like it myself at first."

"Were the figures you gave me substantially correct in every particular?"

"They were absolutely correct in every particular. The figures on our books are correct in every way."

### Avoids That Volcano

"You don't like to get mixed up in the eruption that is taking place above the particular volcano that is spouting now, do you?" asked the reporter.

"I most certainly do not," said the chief clerk.

"But you still stick to those figures?"

"Why surely—why not? They were correct. They were taken from the books. I am not to blame for the figures. No matter what anybody does with them those figures are still there."

Kingsley stuck to those figures. He did not seem to fear West or any of the board of review crowd if it came to a statement of fact. What had him up a tree was the fear of political influences which are trying to stop the graft expose.

### West Couldn't Be Seen

Roy O. West did not like Socialist reporters as well this morning as he liked them yesterday. He was unseeable. No interview from him was obtainable, nor any of his associates could be prevailed upon to deny the statements made by the chief clerk for the board of assessors. The only thing about the whole office was its air of secrecy. Figures were unobtainable. The same reference to the "clerk" was made as that made by the man who had been under fire from the board of review crew. All of which tends to show how difficult it is to get at the City Fuel company or to dig up the graft which it is alleged they have been covering up in several official circles.

### Will Print Figures Anyway

The figures which were refused by the chief clerk and which cannot be obtained at the board of review will be printed in the Daily Socialist very shortly, in fact within the next two days. These figures will show how the small man is skinned by the board of review in order to make a holiday for the big merchant who patronizes the City Fuel company. The fact that advertisers in the Chicago Daily Socialist have been among the victims does not count with this paper. It is merely one of the little side issues of the big graft campaign.

## POLICE ARREST WATCHMAN AS LOMBARD (ILL.) BURGLAR

Joseph Handler, 801 Winchester avenue, who is charged with committing several burglaries in Lombard, Ill., is locked up at the central station. He was arrested yesterday afternoon in the store of his brother, Samuel Handler, West Taylor street and Ogden avenue.

Complaints were made at detective headquarters that Handler had been employed to watch several homes in Lombard and that he had himself broken into them.

## WHY NOT GIVE THE POOR PUP A CHANCE, ANYWAY?

# SOCIALISTS LEAD STRIKE

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Kenosha, July 24.—Blood being shed and waded through in order that the big industrial monopolies of the country may continue in their oppression of the ignorant, unorganized, helpless foreign laborer! This is the story of the strike and massacre at the tanneries of the N. R. Allen's Sons company.

The Allen company is but one of the score or more plants of the leather trust scattered throughout the country. Like the Pressed Steel Car company of McKees Rocks, Pa., it is merely grinding out the labor of its employes at the least possible cost to itself.

### See Citizens Fall Dying

That is why peaceful Kenosha, that was never troubled with any problems bigger than the style of bathing suits to be used in summer, heard the shots of rifles and revolvers, yesterday, and saw its citizens fall dying in its streets while the octopus' hands of the leather trust were smeared with a little more of the working man's blood as its tentacles reached out to crush the last spirit of opposition from its wage slaves.

The sentiment against the tannery officials is keen. Mayor Scholey denounces them and has taken side with the strikers. The mayor is unanimously supported by the city council and is heartily joining with prominent local Socialists in an effort to bring the leather trust to terms.

The trouble first started when Rudolph Schneider, foreman at the tannery, was transferred from his own department to one where the hides in the big vats are taken care of. This is the most difficult work in the big plant and requires the hardest kind of work and the greatest care.

### Foreman a Slave Driver

Schneider started out to make a record for himself in that department by discharging ten men and compelling the remainder to do as much work as had been done before. He introduced the pace-making methods familiar to the stock yards. It was against these methods that the men protested and on account of which they walked out.

John H. Wells, a prominent Socialist, who is manager of the largest department store of Kenosha, went to Max Werve, head superintendent of the company, in an effort to have the trouble adjusted Wednesday morning.

"I can't do anything about it," said Werve, who has been in the leather business for the last fifty-two years and is well acquainted with the trust methods.

### Thinks Strike a Circus

Mr. Wells then went to "Charley" Allen, one of the proprietors, and told him of the grievances of the workmen.

"I can do nothing for them," said Allen and he refused to transfer Schneider back to his old department. "If the men want to have a strike why I'm not going to prevent them. It's up to them if they want to have a little circus."

With this answer Mr. Wells left the plant and the workmen unanimously quit their work.

There are 1,500 men employed at the plant of the leather trust, in Kenosha, which covers seven city blocks with its monster, grayish, dead-looking buildings. The only thing that distinguishes one building from another is a big number painted on the sides of each in black and white paint.

### Work 13 Hours Daily

Out of the 1,500 men employed, 1,400 are foreigners, Poles, Lithuanians, Slavs and Italians. They receive on an average of from $9 to $10 a week for ten, twelve or thirteen hours' work a day as the case may be. The men have no organization, in this respect being in a position similar to that held by the striking steel workers at McKees Rocks.

It is but an example of the position being taken by all industrial monopolies at the present time. They have imported the cheapest labor possible from Europe, kept them from organizing and as a result, held the whip hand over them at every crook and turn of industrial progress.

"This is another case of where the wage slave has been driven by the industrial master until he could endure the conditions no longer," said a Kenosha merchant.

### Order Socialist Thrown Out

While leaving the works with some of the strikers Mr. Wells was recognized by some of the officials of the plant and the police were ordered to throw him out. The police, however, refused to do this saying they knew Mr. Wells personally and that there would be no cause for such action. The first day of the strike came to an end with a monster mass meeting last night at which a committee was chosen to confer with the company officials.

Nathan Allen, president of the leather trust, who had come here from the east, personally assured Mayor Scholey that he had no objections to the demands of the men being granted. This was the state of affairs when the representatives of the strikers and the officials met at the tannery yesterday morning to settle the difficulties. The men decided to demand an increase in wages of from 50 cents to $1 a week, in addition to having Schneider returned to his original department.

### Shots Break Up Conference

This matter was being amicably discussed with a hope of settlement in sight while the strikers were gathered outside of the plant waiting to hear the results, while the conference was being held in a peaceful manner. Suddenly a shot was fired, then more shots. The peaceful gathering suddenly became a struggling, fighting, riotous multitude. The first shot was fired by Mr. Call, a relative of the Allens and a high official in the Kenosha plant. He was standing at the entrance to the plant when a striker came up to him with the request that he be permitted to enter the building to get some tools that he had left there. Other workmen had returned to the plant for the same purpose and there was nothing unusual about it. Mr. Call, however, brushed the man aside and fired a shot to emphasize authority.

Tony Monkon was the victim of the

(Continued on Page Three.)

# URION IN AN ILLEGAL ACT?

Alfred R. Urion, attorney for Armour and company and president of the Chicago board of education, has called a special secret meeting of the board for Monday night, to consider the appointment of Superintendent Cooley's successor, and the legality of the call is doubtful. Mr. Urion announced this morning that there will be no minutes of the meeting kept and that it will be closed to the public.

### Board Lawyer Doesn't Know

Attorney Frank Hamlin, for two years the attorney for the board of education, confessed this morning that he was not sure whether the meeting could be called legally or not. In fact he did not know enough school law to tell definitely either way. He admitted, however, that the board had held such meetings repeatedly since the Busse trustees went in and he thought they were legal, but he would not consent to being quoted as saying so. At the secret meeting the various candidates for the post left vacant by the resignation of Edwin G. Cooley will be passed on.

The action is the most flagrant which has so far been taken by the big business school board.

President Urion said this morning: "I have issued the call for the meeting and I want to have the meeting secret because I don't want the discussion over the candidates for superintendent to be flaunted in the papers. I don't think that there will be any minutes of the meeting kept, for I don't think that any action will be taken."

The board of education rules provide that secret sessions shall be held only when charges against employes are being heard. Certain sections of the school laws of Illinois throw light on the efforts of the board in calling secret sessions.

### Law Governing Question

The sections read:

"Article six, Section 175—Said board of education shall appoint a president and secretary, the president to be appointed from their own number, and shall appoint such other officers and employes as such board shall deem necessary and shall prescribe their duties and compensation and term of office.

"Article six, Page 1817, Section 176—Said board shall provide well bound books at the expense of the school tax fund in which shall be kept a faithful record of all their proceedings. The yeas and nays shall be taken and entered on the record of the proceedings of the board upon all questions involving the expenditure of money.

"Article six, Section 180—None of the powers herein conferred on the board of education of such cities shall be exercised by them except at a regular meeting of such board."

## SOCIALIST BODY IS IN SESSION

The national executive committee of the Socialist party began a two-day meeting this afternoon in the office of the national secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, at the national headquarters, 180 Washington street.

Besides the routine business that will come before the committee an attempt will be made to adjust several controversies that have arisen in various states, notably that in the state of Washington.

The members of the committee are Victor Berger, A. H. Floaten, John Spargo, Morris Hillquit, A. M. Simons, John M. Work and Robert Hunter.

# AFTER SMALL FRY ONLY?

## Will Wayman Whitewash Those Who Are Higher Up by Punishing Merely the Insignificant Graft "Agents?"

## TEXT OF THE TRUE BILLS POINTS TO THIS RESULT

## "Mike the Pike" Accused Merely of Running a "Confidence Game" in Collecting Cash and Promising Police Protection

Will State's Attorney Wayman dare go the limit? Will he follow the indictments of "Mike, the Pike," and Louis Frank with the indictment of responsible police officials? Will he investigate the relations between dive keepers and Charles Todd, agent of the Pabst Brewing company and close personal friend of Inspector Nicholas Hunt? Mrs. Anna Kumminski, before the grand jury yesterday, said that Todd had solicited money from her on behalf of Lieut. Maurice Moore. Will Wayman dare follow the path whence this leads?

### Two Graft Indictments

The grand jury this morning returned the first graft true bills which have been voted since the sensational investigation was begun. Mike Heitler, alias "Mike, the Pike," "king of the Jewish pimps," was indicted on the charge of having extorted $40 from Morris Schatz, and Louis Frank, a familiar of "Mike the Pike," was indicted for extorting $280 in protection money from Schatz. Schatz is the first of the dive keepers to turn state's evidence and lay bare the graft system in the west side levee. Other dive keepers whose names he has mentioned will be called before the grand jury and are expected to give further information as to the extortion levied on resort keepers who run the most sordid dens of vice in Chicago.

The indictments returned against the two men charge them with securing money by means of a confidence game. This is made as a purely technical way of bringing the matter into court. Some lawyers say that the method is faulty and that the indictments should charge "extortion under threats."

### Will It Be a Whitewash?

Each of the "confidence game" indictments contain four counts. That against Louis Frank reciteS that he secured $280 from Morris Schatz by telling Schatz that he, Frank, represented the police and that he wanted $280 as a consideration for allowing Schatz to run a house of prostitution. "Mike the Pike" is charged with having made a similar collection.

Will Wayman allow the whole thing to stop here, simply by blaming "Mike the Pike" and Frank and whitewashing "higher up"?

The first count in the indictment against Louis Frank recites that Frank represented to Schatz that he, Frank, was authorized by the police to collect from Schatz a sum of money as the consideration for allowing Schatz to go free from prosecutions for past offenses. These "offenses" are meant as the conduct of a disorderly resort.

### "False Representations"

The second count of the indictment recites that on the representations made by Frank Schatz, handed over $280.

The third count recites that Frank was guilty of false representations in saying that he represented the police. The rest of the indictment is a quotation from the law governing the operation of confidence games.

The indictment against Mike Heitler charges a similar offense to that of Louis Frank's.

These indictments were returned before Judge Kickham Scanlan this morning. Other indictments will, it is expected, be voted today and returned tomorrow morning.

### "Wayman Unfair"—McCann

Inspector Edward McCann of the Desplaines street station, said today that Wayman is not being fair to him and that he is the man "higher up" whom Wayman is trying to get. The inspector took refuge in the plea which has always been used as the crowning point which shows the safety of police grafting which is that the persons who complain of graft are "disreputable." Detectives Clark and Griffith, from the Desplaines street station, have been called to the state's attorney's office to give information. It is said that they have refused to talk.

It is declared by men who have gone before the grand jury that the repeated "raids" made by McCann and which have been heralded were in reality caused by a sinister motive.

### Go on Their "Vacations"

Detective Egan, right hand man for Inspector John Wheeler; Ike Rosenthal, another detective of Wheeler's, and Detective Cannon, who is said to have confidential relations with Frank Moy, have all gone on their vacations, according to reliable information. They started on Monday, it is said, and were told by Wheeler to "take good care of themselves," it is said. On Monday night Wayman's men raided the Chinese gambling dens.

Other resort keepers from South Chicago whom Mrs. Kumminski said had paid tribute were called before the grand jury today. Sensational true bills are expected tomorrow. It was pointed out this morning that in defending themselves on the confidence game charge, "Mike, the Pike," and Louis Frank have either one of two lines open to them. They may plead that they did actually represent the police and were bona fide agents, thus making the police responsible, or the two men may enter denials and present alibis

## What a Preacher Says

THE WEAVER MEMORIAL CHURCH
United Brethren in Christ
Corner North Kedzie and Dickens Avenues
REV. J. HARMON DUTTON, PASTOR

Chicago, Ill., July 22, '09.

Editors Daily Socialist, City,

Most Worthy and Esteemed Gentlemen:

Accept my congratulations on your success in moving Wayman to action. But I prophesy that it will take more to keep him going even than it did to start him.

In my humble judgment the Daily Socialist has done a greater service to the people of Chicago than either the police or fire departments (possibly the former does not deserve comparison). Our city will never be able to repay you for your searching exposure during the past weeks. Such a valuable instrument as the Daily Socialist should be supported from the public treasury. I am not a Socialist, but I will venture the statement that this exposure of city officials joining hands with the criminal classes in the traffic of human lives and souls has made thousands of Socialists. For nothing is so criminal as the heartless betrayal of public trust such as our city has experienced by those whom we expected to be its friends and protectors. Most gratefully,

REV. J. HARMON DUTTON.

# NEAR-SOCIALIST MADE PREMIER

## Briand Forms French Cabinet; Is Renegade From Working Class Party

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Paris, July 24.—Forced to the wall by the attacks of the Socialists in the French parliament, driven to desperation and not knowing which way to turn, the French government has been forced to offer the post of premier to a renegade Socialist in order to stem the rising tide of working class revolt in France.

Aristide Briand, who was forced out of the Socialist party when he accepted a position in the cabinet of Clemenceau, has been called to the Elysee palace and asked to form a new cabinet with himself as premier. Briand still claims to be a Socialist, although he has been fired out of the party for his submission to the radicals and for his association with the radical element.

### Trend Toward Socialism

Before the regime of Waldeck-Rousseau, the first of the so-called radical premiers, the cabinet changed like a kaleidoscope. Waldeck-Rousseau, by taking advantage of the Dreyfus affair, managed to hold on for five years or so. He was then forced out by the rising tide of a radicalism which was stronger than his own.

The next step was the appointment of Clemenceau, a semi-socialistic radical. The next step has come with the offer to Briand, a renegade who still calls himself a Socialist.

Radical, socialistic-radical, renegade Socialist—this is the history of the three cabinets of France since the beginning of the Waldeck-Rousseau regime. The growth of Socialist sentiment in France could not be better illustrated.

### Briand Promptly Expelled

Briand, along with Millerand and others who have accepted positions in radical cabinets which were not purely Socialist, was promptly expelled from the party the minute he accepted a place in the cabinet. Millerand's case came first, but both men still claim to hold the Socialist ideal, although neither of them is a member of the Socialist party in France.

One of the strangest features of the situation is the fact that since the trend toward a Socialist cabinet began and which will undoubtedly end with a real Socialist cabinet backed by a victorious Socialist party, there has been none of the uncertainty which formerly troubled the country. Before Waldeck-Rousseau, the first radical premier, the cabinets had been mere pot-pourris of politicians, none of the cabinets lasting for any length of time and all of them giving rise to grave misgivings as to the lengths of life of the republic. Since the trend started toward the Socialists, however, the stability of the republic has never for one minute been doubted and it is doubted less today than when the movement began.

### Bourgeois Disposed Of

President Fallieres, upon the advice of the parliamentary leaders whom he was constitutionally obliged to consult, intended to make the first offer of the premiership to Leon Bourgeois, former minister of foreign affairs, but the delay in M. Bourgeois' arrival in Paris and doubt regarding his acceptance of the post induced the president to save time by offering the premiership direct to M. Briand, who began consulting with his colleagues with a view to the construction of the cabinet.

The reconstruction, it is expected, will be effected by the shifting of some of the portfolios and the retention of all the ministers except MM. Picquart, Pickard, and Millies-Lacroix, respectively ministers of war, the navy, and colonies.

During the day considerable opposition to M. Briand developed, especially among the more conservative senators and radicals who dominate the republican majority, on the ground that the selection of a renegade Socialist as the head of the government would be equivalent to proclaiming the bankruptcy of the radicals.

Sixty Socialistic radicals headed by Deputy Dubief, have voted not to support any but a cabinet headed by a radical or a Socialistic radical. Subsequently predictions were freely made that M. Briand would fail in his efforts to form a ministry which can command a majority.

### Capitalists Expect Change

A Briand cabinet would be exceedingly distasteful to the monied classes, who at least knew that Clemenceau was not afraid to resist those of revolutionary tendencies.

The conservatives, however, believe the Briand cabinet would be short lived, and find consolation in the theory that the further the pendulum swings in one direction, the further it will swing back in the other.

M. Briand is 47 years old. He has risen rapidly from the ranks of the politicians to a foremost place in the government. A few years ago he was hardly known, except among the members of his own party, the revolutionary Socialists.

He was appointed reporter of the church and state separation bill and soon became recognized as a high authority on the subject. He aimed to draw up a bill broadly liberal in spirit, but devoid of fanaticism and designed to assure freedom of worship and of conscience. The result was his elevation to the post of minister of public instruction and worship in 1906. During the church and state trouble he acted with firmness and moderation and after the death of M. Guyot-Dessagne, Dec. 21, 1907, he was appointed minister of justice, retaining the portfolio of worship.

# VOTAW INFIDEL, SAYS DR. MYERS

By his pronouncement against allowing children to read the Bible and his censure of the modern Sunday school Prof. Clyde Weber Votaw of the divinity school of the University of Chicago has drawn another broadside upon that institution from orthodox clergymen.

Foremost among the professor's critics and the most harsh, is the Rev. Johnston Myers, who has taken upon himself the task of trying to have Prof. George Burman Foster ousted from the university faculty.

"Prof. Clyde Weber Votaw is a plain, cheap infidel," said Dr. Myers yesterday. "He is a menace to the respectability of this city. He is not fit to teach students of the University of Chicago. He is a thousand times worse than Professor Foster. That's what I have been protesting against—these infidels teaching at the university."

### WOMEN BAND TO STOP ANGLO-GERMAN BICKERINGS

London, July 24.—A women's Anglo-German entente committee, with the object of striving to put an end to the incessant bickerings between the two nations, was organized yesterday at the residence of David Lloyd-George, the chancellor of the exchequer.

The meeting was addressed by several members of parliament and influential women and a letter was read from Count Paul Wolff-Metternich, the German ambassador to Great Britain, expressing interest in the movement and wishing it every success.

Mr. Lloyd-George attributed what he designated as the "snarling and barking" now going on in England and Germany to misunderstanding.

# SPIES ON FLOOR IN W. F. M. MEET

## Startling Charge Is Made by Former Secretary Kirwan of Miners

BY GEORGE EISLER

Denver, Colo., July 21.—(By mail.)—James Kirwan, former secretary of the W. F. of M. and a man with a record of having unearthed many Pinkerton plots against the miners, in no uncertain terms stated on the floor of the convention that "there are several Pinkerton and Thiel men in the convention who participate in a most conspicuous manner in the proceedings. "We have them spotted," said Kirwan, "and are only waiting for a little more evidence before we go into executive session and bring charges against them."

The charges made by Kirwan and the long expected recommendation of Executive Member Hutchinson to abolish the offices of the president and vice president, and President Moyer's supplementary report in regard to Delegate W. F. Flynn of Butte, Mont., who, it is alleged, created much dissension against the present administration in the local union in Butte, as well as the differences in regard to jurisdiction between the United Brewery Workers and the W. F. of M., made yesterday's session one of the most interesting intellectual battles of the convention, now in its second week.

### Canadian Act Unfair

William Davidson, a member of the executive board from British Columbia, took a strong stand against the compulsory arbitration acts in Canada as being not only unfair to labor, but most detrimental to the interest and welfare of all wage workers in the dominion of Canada, because the arbitration boards were always composed of two representatives of capital and only one of labor. This act is known as an act to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in mines and industries connected with public utilities," and is cited as the "industrial disputes investigation act of 1907."

No strikes are permitted, under this act, until the arbitration committee gives permission for such. The workers, if they want to remedy any of their wrongs, are compelled first to place their grievances before the arbitration board, and whether they agree or not, they have to wait till it renders its decision, and Davidson says that it makes the enforcement of the workers' demands absolutely impossible. It takes months before the arbitration committee can come to a decision. No strike can then be called because the chances are past for winning such a strike.

### Drive Officer From Town

John Cigalla, president of Telluride Miners' union No. 63 and organizer of the W. F. of M., created excitement among the delegates in stating that two members of the Telluride city police placed him under arrest and shipped him out of the town last week. He was warned not to return again. These two officers of the law robbed him, stated Cigalla, of his gold watch and chain valued at $35, and also of the receipt book of the W. F. of M. and the money he collected for dues.

The executive committee of the W. F. of M. will endeavor to see the governor and make a formal complaint. The officers of the W. F. of M. and John Cigalla state that this outrage has been done at the instigation of the mine owners of Telluride, because of Cigalla's activity in endeavoring to organize the non-union miners. The Tom Boy mine, the Liberty Bell mine and the Smuggler Union mine, last week discharged more than 150 members of the W. F. of M. and replaced them with non-union men. There are at present more than 500 non-union men working in the mines of the above companies.

### "The Italians Must Go"

At Cripple Creek Sheriff Von Puhl has given out broadcast the statement that "the Italians must go." I had an interview today with the Italian consul general in Denver, Adolphe Rossi, who says: "The sheriff of Teller county has insulted the Italian people as a nation, and I shall insist upon an apology. Unless an apology is forthcoming the matter probably will be called to the attention of the Italian ambassador of Washington."

The sheriff, through long distance telephone to inquirers yesterday, said: "The dagos must go." Consul General Rossi, before several newspaper men, stated: "The companies themselves are wholly to blame for this trouble, and it seems to me that they should be made to bear the consequences. Why should the Italian nation, merely because a few great corporations have imposed upon a few of its humblest citizens, be made to stand for a wholesale insult from an American official? I do not think Von Puhl speaks as he does for the American nation, but just the same the fact remains that he speaks in the capacity of an official of the government."

### Mine Owners Are Blamed

It is stated by the delegates in the convention from this district that this affair was brought about by the mine owners, as they are employing non-union men and pay them union wages, and the importation of the Italians was an effort on the part of the companies to reduce the wages of those now employed. The Italians are easier to organize, however, than the non-union English speaking workers, therefore the miners think the company will not succeed in reducing wages.

### Resolution on Pettibone

The convention passed a resolution on the death of George A. Pettibone which reads in part as follows:

Whereas, On the 3d of August, 1908, the brave and noble soul of George A. Pettibone took its flight to the great unknown; and

Whereas, In the death of George A. Pettibone the Western Federation of Miners and the labor movement in general lost one of its bravest soldiers; and

Whereas, His death can be traced to the relentless hate of combinations, whose economic power locked the doors of a bastile and held him as a prisoner for almost two long years; and

Whereas, His vindication in the courts branded his calumniators with deathless infamy; and

Whereas, George A. Pettibone was a Hercules in the battle for man's emancipation and fearless in his devotion to the Western Federation of Miners; and

Whereas, He was true to himself and loyal to the cause that is demanding industrial liberty for the human race, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the delegates assembled in the seventeenth annual convention of the W. F. of M. that while we denounce the corporate vengeance and hellish infamy that hounded him to death and that while we mourn his untimely end, yet we rejoice that his memory is untarnished and that his peerless honor was vindicated in the minds of the honest men and women of a continent.

### UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR NAMES NEW SET OF "THREE R'S"

The commonly accepted three R's again are said to be out of date. Prof. Clyde W. Votaw of the University of Chicago, lecturing on "Ethics and the Public School," yesterday, proposed "Right, Respect and Responsibility" as a substitute for those formerly insisted upon by pedagogues.

Prof. Votaw made a plea for an educational system that would ignore books and study life and morality.

"The school is the only place that can give the child real instruction," he asserted. "The Sunday school is inadequate; so is the home training.

"We must make the school mean something for the child. Give those who desire it training in the workshop or commercial school, instead of making all the courses alike."

# ELIOT FORESEES NEW RELIGION

Cambridge, Mass., July 24.—Charles Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, in an address before the Harvard summer school of theology prophesied the advent of a new religion.

"It will not be bound by dogma or creed," he said. "Its workings will be simple, but its field of action limitless. Its discipline will be the training in the development of co-operative good will. It will attack all forms of evil. There will be no supernatural element, it will place no reliance on anything but the laws of nature. Prevention will be the watchword and a skilled surgeon one of its members."

The coming religion, he thought, will be based on the two great commandments, the love of God and the service of fellow men.

"The new religion," he said, "will not be based upon authority; the future generation is to be led, not driven. In the new religion there will be no personification of natural objects; there will be no deification of remarkable human beings.

"The new religion will not teach that character can be changed quickly. It will not deal chiefly with sorrow and death, but with joy and life.

"God will be so imminent that no intermediary will be needed. Its priests will strive to improve social and industrial conditions. The new religion will not attempt to reconcile people to present ills by the promise of future compensation."

### TWO MEN HANG ON TRESTLE HOLDING BOY; SAVE 3 LIVES

St. Louis, Mo., July 24.—When A. C. Stalder and Harry Herren, incumbered with a basket and a 6 year old boy, were caught on a trestle over a flooded inlet at Chautauqua, Ill., they saved their lives and the life of the boy by hanging to the trestle, each by one arm, and holding the lad between them while a train rumbled past.

Herren and his sister, Mrs. Bertha Leonard, and her little boy, Raymond, were visiting Stalder's mother-in-law. They tied up their launch at West Bluff and crossed the Bluff Line trestle to the Chautauqua grounds.

Herren was walking ahead holding the boy's hand. Stalder was just behind them carrying an empty basket on his arm. They heard the rumble beyond the bluff. The next instant the engine came into view.

Herren caught the boy up with his left arm and jumped to a stringer paralleling the rail at the end of the ties and was lowering himself over the edge with his burden.

Stalder caught the boy about the knees with his right arm and also lowered himself, holding to a stringer with his left arm, on which the basket still hung.

There was nothing for their feet to touch and they swung above the water, each holding on by one arm and holding the boy between them with their other arms.

### DEACONESS TELLS OF GIRL'S RESCUE DESPITE THE POLICE

Yesterday was "deaconess day" at the Desplaines camp ground, and the afternoon service was given over to the presentation of various features of deaconess work.

Miss Ida A. Jordan, superintendent of the Chicago Deaconess home on Erie street, stirred her hearers by a recital of a young woman from a Christian home who went down town, as Miss Jordan said, "and never came back."

"After she had been away from home for seven weeks," said Miss Jordan, "and the police had failed to locate her the mother came to us and we located her the first day and by 9 o'clock that night she was back in her own home. She had not been out of the city of Chicago. Imagine, if you can, the anxiety of those parents during the seven weeks of suspense. The police then tried to head off any further investigation which the parents of the girl thought ought to be undertaken in the interests of other girls who might be kept down town so that they wouldn't come back."

### NORTH AVENUE MERCHANTS GIVE CLERKS 3 NIGHTS OFF

Business houses in North avenue now close three evenings a week. Merchants have been closing their stores Wednesday and Friday nights for some time, but now they will close on Tuesday nights also. Last Tuesday night, being the first night all the stores were closed, 500 clerks and other employes of the North avenue merchants participated in an illuminated street parade. The procession was headed by a band and the clerks marched through the principal streets of the north side, carrying banners such as the following:

"We have gained another night; help us to keep it."

"It pays to trade on North avenue."

"Cheerful stores."

"Satisfied clerks."

"Good hours."


BUY AT THE

**South End Department Store**

And get my Trading Checks. No need to wait until you have [illegible] worth. When you have [illegible] worth of my Trading Checks, cash them in for a [illegible] check, as good as money at the SOUTH END DEPARTMENT STORE, cor. 120th and S. PEORIA STS., WEST PULLMAN. S. Greenburg, Prop.



On Friday and Saturday I will sell
150 Tropical Worsted Suits

**Silk lined Suits 10.00**

These suits are a great bargain. If you want a suit for little money, don't fail to see them. All sizes, 34 to 44.

I WILL ALSO SELL ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY THE BALANCE OF ALL THE *SILK-LINED SUITS* IN MY HOUSE THAT FORMERLY SOLD FOR $17.50 TO $25.00, AT **$15.00**

These suits comprise the balance of my entire stock of silk lined suits and include many new styles of Gray Worsteds and Fancy Blue Serges that were only made up for this stock since July 1st. The sizes run very good, but there are not many stouts in this lot. We have many other suits, serge lined, in stouts, that we have put into this lot for quick sale. They are of equally good value.

I START THE BALL FOR A MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE OF *MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS* ON FRIDAY, and offer the following lots as *Extraordinary Values:*

500 doz. Pleated Bosom Fancy Shirts.... 95c
50c President Suspenders .............. 35c
50c Athletic Nainsook Underwear ....... 29c
300 doz. Guaranteed Half Hose (without guarantee)... 15c
Genuine French Guyo Suspenders........ 37c
$1.50 Soft Collar Outing Shirts.........$1.15

While they last. Quantities are restricted. None to dealers.

FRENCH FLANNEL OUTING TROUSERS, $3.50 to $5 values ... $2.85
ON FRIDAY MORNING ALL $1.50 AND $2 STRAW HATS WILL BE REDUCED TO ............ 1.00
ALL $2.85 STRAW HATS REDUCED TO.......... 2.00

**Tom Murray**

JACKSON, COR. CLARK. OPEN SATURDAYS TILL 10.



# ATTENTION

## You Clothing Buyers

We must have room to take in our new Fall and Winter Stock. Therefore we hold our

## SEMI-ANNUAL BROKEN LOT SALE
## THIS SATURDAY AND ALL THIS COMING WEEK

We have placed on sale Men's and Boys' Suits, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Shoes, at less than it costs to manufacture them—

**AND, REMEMBER—**

**That these are our own goods—not some stock bought up for the special purpose of creating a sale.**

Here are a few of the items we are going to sell you during this "BROKEN LOT SALE."

Men's Fancy Worsted Suits, in all the new shades and styles. Sold formerly at $10.00, $12.00 and $13.50. For this sale.................. **$8.85**

Men's Suits, in the new olives, modes, tans, and grays; made of all wool worsteds; in the season's latest fashions. Former prices $15.00, $16.50 and $18.00. For this sale........ **$13.85**

Better Grade of Men's Suits. This lot includes some of the finest goods we have in the house. Values up to $25.00. For this sale........ **$16.85**

Boys' Long Pants Suits, sizes 16 to 20, made of fancy worsteds, cassimeres and cheviots. Cut in the newest style. Former prices $7.50 and $10.00. For this sale.......... **$4.95**

Men's Pants—Over 500 pair to select from—in neat stripe worsted effects. Former prices $2.50 and $3.00. For this sale.......... **$1.95**

Men's 75c and $1.00 Negligee Shirts, with or without cuffs. All new patterns. For this sale.............. **45c**

Ladies' Oxfords and High Shoes. Tan and Black. All the new lasts and toes. Former prices $3.00 and $3.50. For this sale.......... **$2.39**

**All Straw Hats Must Go—Special for This Sale—All at Half the Regular Prices.**

This season's newest Neckwear. All shapes and colors. Our regular 50c line. For this sale............. **35c**

We make no charge for alterations during this sale.

THE **Continental** CLOTHING HOUSE

We make no charge for alterations during this sale.

Corner Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues.

THE WEST SIDE'S LARGEST CLOTHING STORE.

FREE $5.00 Pair of Pants or a Fancy Vest

Our big sale continues all this week and as an extra inducement we will include

FREE A $5 Extra Pair of Trousers or a Fancy Vest with any suit in the house.

We offer Special Values in our Pure Wool Suitings (Union Made) to order at **$15**

Open Evenings Till 9. Saturday Evenings Till 10.30

UNITED WOOLEN MILLS CO.

258 State St. 857 Milwaukee Av.
259 E. North Av. 6309 S. Halsted St.



"Songs of Socialism"
BRAND NEW EDITION
By Harvey P. Moyer.

This is a Socialist song book containing ninety-five songs for only 25 cents a single copy. You can have five copies for $1.00; one whole dozen for $2.25.

Send your orders for Moyer's songs to

The Chicago Daily Socialist,
180 E. WASHINGTON ST.,
CHICAGO.



# RATE REDUCTION

AUGUST 1ST

There is no reason why even the most modest home should not now enjoy the manifold comforts which Electric Light affords. The cost had been reduced, year after year, and is to be further reduced August 1st. The general average reduction on the total lighting bill will be 6½%. Why not let us wire your house now—at cost; two years to pay, without interest? Call Randolph 1280.

Commonwealth Edison Co.
139 Adams Street

Wm. D. McJunkin Advertising Agency 343



SOCIALIST BUTTONS, PINS & CHARMS

We have the best and most complete line of gold Pins and Charms, gold plated and celluloid Socialist Buttons. Each button bears the Union label. They have the patent screw back, enameled in colors, finely finished throughout.

We also have the finest emblem Watch Charm that has yet been produced.

Gold Plate .............. 25c
Rolled Gold ............ 50c
Solid Gold .............$1.25
Gold Plate Pin (for ladies) 25c
Fine Solid Gold Watch Charm ..............$2.00
Celluloid Buttons, 2 for.. 5c
1 Doz. Celluloid ......... 25c
100 Celluloid ............$1.50

ORDER FROM THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST
180-182 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.



# CLASSIFIED

## HELP WANTED

Male

JANITOR WANTED—Must be a good and faithful worker; Socialist preferred. Address X. W., care Daily Socialist.

WANTED—To correspond with a high-classed Chicago Socialist novelty or model-making workman; job of work for him. J. R. Munroe, Box 129, Ilimo, Mo.

WANTED—SHOEMAKER. 2946 COTTAGE GROVE AV.

Agents

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, 52 Dearborn st., Chicago.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

BEFORE BUYING
Come and see our new five-room houses; all modern improvements; lots 30x125; two blocks to Milwaukee av. car line; $2,300 and up; $150 cash, balance to suit.
ALSO FINE VACANT LOTS FROM $150 UP. See CRIPE BROS., 4236 Milwaukee av.

WANT A HOME?
WHY BE ROBBED BY REAL ESTATE sharks? We build homes anywhere in Cook county; small payment down and small monthly payments. Apply the Home Builders, contractors, 6241 Ashland av.

FOR SALE—Call Sunday; just finished, bungalow; a beauty; 5 rooms; two lots; corner; Socialist community; $15.00; easy payments.
A. M. BROWN, 17th av., Melrose Park.

SPLENDID FARM 20 acres black land; near city; fine buildings; 15 acres cleared; 5 acres good, large timber; price $2,100.
C. J. JENKINS, Muskegon, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE—40 acres, near city; good land; about 12 acres cleared; small house; price $850. C. J. JENKINS, Muskegon, Mich.

## SPECIAL NOTICE

VISITORS GOING TO SEATTLE WILL FIND their home paper at the northeast corner of First avenue South and Washington st. and southeast corner of Second av. and Cherry st., near the Alaska Building.
INTERNATIONAL NEWS AGENCY, Seattle, Wash.

## PIANOS

TEN NEW PIANOS, REGULAR $250 VALUE, offered special this week at $125; easy payments. SAMUEL BLOCK, 329 Wabash av.

## MAGAZINES

CHICAGO GRAFT—Read Wilshire's Magazine; only 25 cents per year; contains full particulars of graft expose in Chicago. Send all subscriptions to M. B. Haver, Daily Socialist.

## BUSINESS PERSONALS

SIGNS, BANNERS, WINDOW LETTERING. Chas. Roux, 25 Sedgwick st. Estimates furnished; part trade if desired.

## TO RENT—OFFICE

PART OR WHOLE of nicely furnished office, $5 to $14 per mo. Room 28, 121 Washington.

# STRIKE IS LED BY SOCIALISTS

## Bloody Struggle at Kenosha Is for Just Demands by Tannery Men

(Continued From Page One)

bullet, receiving the shot through the right hip, the bullet piercing to the groin. His condition is serious. The fight became one of steel bullets against rocks and other missiles that were available. The bullets won out, the strikers being scattered to their homes.

**Officials Plead Innocence**

The officials claimed that the men were shot by their own comrades in the melee. So far as could be learned the strikers had no guns. The reports that the strikers are importing arms and ammunition from Racine and Chicago were found to be untrue.

Charles Clemm, a striker, was shot in the leg, while Peter Soboccobie was also seriously injured. Several police officers were injured, but the majority of the casualties were among the workmen.

When the shooting began "Charley" Allen, the manager of the Kenosha plant and one of the proprietors, as if he had been expecting the trouble all along, ordered Sheriff Gunter to call upon Governor Davidson for the state militia.

**Deputies Sworn In**

This is the first time that any strike trouble of the serious nature of the present trouble has occurred in Kenosha, and as a result Sheriff Gunter was at a loss as to how to handle the situation. Allen and the other tannery officials know how to do it, though. Scores of deputies were sworn in and armed with clubs. Telegrams were sent to Madison, and when Governor Davidson could not be located there he was finally reached at Camp Douglas.

"We'll pay the cost of a special train to get the troops here from Milwaukee," was Allen's message.

By the time Sheriff Gunter got his second wind, however, and General Otto H. Falk, representing Governor Davidson, had come to Kenosha to look the situation over, it was decided that the strikers were acting peaceably and that the troops were not needed. The special is being held in readiness, nevertheless, at Milwaukee, to get the troops to the scene of the trouble at a moment's notice.

**Mayor Conducts Negotiations**

Mayor Scholey has assumed entire responsibility for the negotiations between the strikers and the tannery officials. In the afternoon he called on "Charley" Allen to get the company's side of the trouble. He also drew up a list of the demands of the workmen in the twelve different departments of the plant.

In order to get in closer contact with the men he rented a hall last night, paid for it out of his own pocket and called upon the men to hold a mass meeting. Over a thousand crowded into the hall and remained for several hours while the situation was discussed.

"I believe that every demand that you have made is just and fair," said Mayor Scholey to the strikers, "and I'm going to stand by you and see that you get what is coming to you. You are certainly not getting what you should receive at the present time. I know that you are getting too little and I have told 'Charley' Allen so.

**Will Stand With Workers**

"I want you to thoroughly understand that I'm going to stand by the working people and not by the corporation. I have no sympathy with them at all. I stand with the people and with the working man, and I'm going to do all I can for you in order to help you get fair wages for what you do. I'll guarantee to you all that you get your jobs back."

This was translated into the various languages of the strikers by the Socialists who are helping Mayor Scholey to settle the trouble peacefully. Mr. Wells spoke to the Lithuanians, Joseph Benezinski, a druggist and prominent business man, to the Poles, and Michael Kovalski to the Slavs.

**Twelve to Represent Strikers**

The meeting was then turned over to the strikers and they chose their own chairman and selected a committee of twelve to represent them in the negotiation with the tannery people.

This committee will be accompanied by Mayor Scholey, Aldermen Pirsch, Safget and Wade, Mr. Wells and Mr. Benezinski. They held a meeting at the Fischer hotel today to draw up a list of demands made by the men, which it is hoped will result in the drawing up of a contract for two years between the strikers and their employers.

**Alderman Supports Toilers**

"I do not believe that the trouble should have occurred at all this morning," said Alderman Pirsch to the Daily Socialist reporter at the mass meeting last night. "Shooting is the last thing that ought to be resorted to by the police, and I could see no reason for it this morning. We feel keenly the position we are in, but it is our intention to see that the workmen get everything that is coming to them."

"There is a Socialist who works over in the factory of the Rambler Automobile company," said Mr. Wells to Mayor Scholey, as the strikers were holding their own meeting.'

"Is that so?" said the mayor.

"I'm a Socialist, too," said Mr. Wells, and pointing to the representative of the Daily Socialist, he said, "This man is also a Socialist."

**Mayor Scholey a Socialist**

"Well, I guess I'm a Socialist, too," said Mayor Scholey. "You people are certainly a great aid to me. You know how to handle a situation of this kind. It's a wonder the working man doesn't appreciate it more."

"Old Man" Allen, the father of "Charley" Allen, started out to tan hides many years ago in a little place of his own at Kenosha. The business grew, as did the several sons of "Old Man" Allen. At the time the tanners were organized as skilled union workers, receiving from $4 to $6 a day, "Old Man" Allen was discarded by his sons. Machinery was gradually invented to do the skilled work, foreigners imported by the thousands, the union was broken, and now the unorganized foreigners are working for about $1.50 a day. The Allen brothers are the dominating factor in the leather trust, which is dominated to a great extent by the beef trust.

**Living Twice as High**

The meager wages of the strikers will be all the more appreciated when it is known that the cost of living at Kenosha is about twice as high as it is in Chicago.

During the day yesterday Wells called up Father Beinarez of the Polish Catholic church on the telephone several times in an effort to have him exert what influence he could for his parishioners who were in trouble. When the priest heard what was wanted he hung up the receiver. He did this repeatedly, refusing to have anything to do with the strike. Another priest hurriedly walked past the scene of the trouble and back to his church, claiming that he wanted to have nothing to do with the strike. The strikers belong to the Polish Catholic church, Irish Catholic church, German Catholic church, German Lutheran church and Lithuanian Catholic church. In all of these churches membership in the Socialist party means religious ostracism.

**Seven in County Jail**

Seven men are in the county jail as a result of the trouble yesterday. Several strikers went to the jail last night asking for the release of the prisoners but were met by Sheriff Gunter with a double-barreled shot gun. This was one of the grievances of the men at the mass meeting. Mayor Scholey said that he would investigate every arrest as soon as possible. They will probably be taken up and the men released today.

**Say They Will Close Plant**

Kenosha, Wis., July 24.—The officials of the N. R. Allen Sons company today declared that they would not meet the demands of the striking tanners. This will probably mean the closing of the plant.

The demands call for an increase in wages of from 50 cents to $1 a week, which Mayor Scholey declares to be no more than just.

# HINDU STUDENT DOOMED TO DIE

London, Eng., July 24.—Madarial Dhinagri, the Indian student who the night of July 1 at a public gathering in the Imperial Institute shot and killed Lieut.-Col. Sir William Hutt Curzon Wyllie and Dr. Cawes Lalcaca, was found guilty today and sentenced to death at the conclusion of a trial at the Old Bailey police court lasting less than an hour.

During the recital of the occurrences on the night of the tragedy the prisoner sat in the dock listening unconcernedly and only once he broke his silence, saying: "Whatever I did was an act of patriotism."

At the close of the testimony and in reply to the question if he wished to examine any of the witnesses, Madarial said no. He wished only that the statement in justification of his act, which he made in the police court July 10, be read. This was done and the verdict and sentence followed.

As the lord chief justice finished pronouncing sentence the prisoner drew himself up in military style and saluted. He said:

"I thank you, my lord. I am proud to have the honor of laying down my humble life for my country."

# GRAB PITTSBURG 'PHONE COMPANY

Pittsburg, Pa., July 24.—Absolute control of the Central District and Printing Telegraph company, the local Bell telephone concern, is to pass into the hands of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, according to an official announcement tonight. The directors of the local company have voted unanimously to accept the offer of the latter concern to exchange fifteen shares of its stock for sixteen shares of C. D. and P. T. company stock. This is on the basis of $135 for the local company's stock and $144 for the American company's stock.

In discussing the deal M. H. Buehler, general manager of the Bell Telephone company, said:

"This is the fourth deal in a movement which eventually will extend over the entire country. The deal has been pending for some time, and is a part of a movement of the American Telephone and Telegraph company to consolidate all the Bell companies in the United States under one head."

# ARGUMENTS ON IN MADDEN CASE

David K. Tone opened his arguments for a new trial of Martin B. Madden, Fred A. Pouchot and Michael J. Boyle before Judge McSurely this morning. He attacked the method which the state had used in prosecuting the case, which charged the labor officials with having formed a conspiracy to call a strike to extort $1,000 from the Joseph Klicka company. State's Attorney John E. W. Wayman, and his chief assistant, Benedict J. Short, were in the court room. Martin B. Madden was absent, but the other defendants were on hand.

Tone attacked the charge in the indictment, which stated that money had been obtained under false pretenses. He maintained that the court was at fault in not forcing the state to choose the counts in the indictment on which the case was tried. He held that there was error in not taking the case from the jury, both when the state had closed the presentation of its evidence and when the case as a whole had been closed. The defendants should have had a separate and not a joint trial. The court had erred, he declared, in not quashing the indictments and in allowing the collateral evidence to be introduced. It was this evidence which recited that the defendants had been engaged in other shady transactions.

The Daily Socialist is delivered by carrier in Chicago for 6 cents per week.

# SHERIFF CHANGES FRONT IN STRIKE

## Officer at McKees Rocks Says He Will Not Protect the Strike Breakers

(DAILY SOCIALIST CORRESPONDENCE.)

Pittsburg, July 21.—(By Mail.)—As a result of the blood-shedding by the Pennsylvania state constabulary, the hired police of the steel trust, Sheriff Addison C. Gumbert has learned a few things as an officer of the law. Now he has given the strike situation at McKees Rocks an entirely new twist, and it presents a different picture.

Sheriff Gumbert has notified the Pressed Steel Car company not to bring in any strike breakers. He has informed the company that if it tries to re-open the big plant with new men, and the effort leads to disorder, loss of life, or damage to property, he will hold the car company responsible.

**No Strike Breakers Now**

He has been assured by the car company that strike breakers will not be brought into McKees Rocks or the car plant "for the present."

The sheriff says he does not know what the car company means by "the present," but he is determined that there shall be no more disorder nor risk of loss of life or damage to property if he can prevent it. Importations of strike breakers in the present state of the public mind would be a menace to the public peace, and he proposes to prevent the company from leading up to disorder just the same as he has prevented the strikers from acts which might lead to injuries, loss of life or destruction to property.

**"Must Be at Own Risk"**

Sheriff Gumbert also notified the company that the deputies must not be used to act as escorts to strikebreakers, but only for the protection of the company's plant. If strikebreakers are brought in they must do so at their own risk, and under the protection of the company, not of the deputy sheriffs, who must confine themselves to restoring order in case of outbreaks or guarding property from possible damage.

The action of Sheriff Gumbert has made the strikers and their friends more enthusiastic over their prospects, and places the car company on a level with the strikers so far as official recognition of the merits of the situation goes. Both sides will be forced to keep the peace, and the company is to be held to the same strict accountability as the strikers for causing trouble or any act that leads up to disorder or a menace of the public peace.

All is quiet and orderly in McKees Rocks now. Even the state troopers, who were out for about an hour early this morning, have retired to their temporary barracks on the company property and have left the town to be patrolled by the Stowe township police.

**Strikers Hold Fast**

The district in the immediate vicinity of the plant of the Pressed Steel Car company has every appearance of a Sunday or holiday. The people are walking to and fro and the plant is practically at a standstill. The strikers are holding fast to the stand they have taken.

The second attempt of the Pressed Steel Car company to reopen its plant for work this morning was as dismal a failure as that yesterday morning. The company had sent out some 1,000 notices to men to come to work, but the invitations were largely ignored. Few came and nobody went to work.

The big plant is still idle and it looks now as if the resumption of car building will depend upon a settlement with the men who went on strike more than a week ago.

A few men went to work yesterday but no further than being admitted to the shops. There was no work for them to do and the moral effect upon the other idle men having failed, there was no effort to provide them with work.

**Skilled Men Change Front**

A few who went in yesterday were not strikers, but skilled men who were forced into idleness because of the strike. They had been promised a restoration of their old wages if they went in yesterday, and when they got inside and learned that they were not to get their old pay, they went out again. Now, they say, nothing will take them back except the settlement of the strike and the restoration of wages for everybody, those on strike and the skilled men who didn't strike, but were forced to quit because the idleness of the strikers left them nothing to do.

The churches and charity organizations have now taken up the strike situation, and are battling for the laboring men. A number of appeals have been made for funds with which to provide for the strikers while they are idle and to employ reputable counsel to look after their interests in the courts. The Croatin National Defense society and the members of the First English Lutheran church have passed resolutions denouncing the Pressed Steel Car company and soliciting contributions for the strikers.

# DEATH OF KING PETER IS NEAR

Vienna, Austria, July 24.—Private telegrams from Belgrade, Servia, say that the condition of King Peter is arousing great anxiety. His majesty is suffering from calcination of the arteries, complicated by inflammation of the veins. At night he is almost sleepless and his sudden death, the Belgrade advices say, would cause no surprise.

**AERONAUT FARMAN MAKES A CROSS-COUNTRY FLIGHT**

Chalons, France, July 24.—Henry Farman, the English aeroplanist, today made a cross country flight from this city to Suippes, at an average height of 150 feet. The distance, which is about forty miles, was covered in 1 hour 3 minutes and 20 seconds.


# THINK IT OVER!!

WHERE can you save 1-2 on high-grade Clothing, Shoes and furnishings for men, young men and children? NO WHERE ELSE BUT AT

Opening Every Night Till 10. Sunday Till Noon.

**BENSON & RIXON Co.**

NOTICE: Car fare paid to purchasers to the amount of $15 or over within 50 miles.

947-949 & 951 Milwaukee Av.—Cor. Paulina.

## Gigantic Bargain Festival

Vast throngs of humanity crowded our store to its utmost capacity all day yesterday, eager to obtain the many bargains offered here, knowing full well an opportunity like this may never come again. The news of this FEAST of BARGAINS has spread like wildfire from house to house—as the crowds still continue to pack our entire building. Where else in Chicago can you get a broader guarantee than we give you with each and every purchase, viz.: If you buy a suit of clothes from us and see the same thing elsewhere at a lower price—show us—and we will refund in cash not only the difference in price, but double that amount. This is not an ordinary sale, but an extraordinary event.

## READ! READ! PRICES SLASHED IN EVERY LINE!

**SENSATIONAL BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.**

Men's strictly all-wool Velour Suits that are unusual $10.00 values. Tailored and designed under our direction. These are the best fabrics, the best tailoring, the smartest, fullest cut and the most advanced style young men's garments that $8 ever bought; sizes up to 37 ..... $3.95

Strictly all-wool Velour Suits, unusual $15 value. Here are surplus fabrics bought under price from a leading New England mill, tailored during dull season at considerable savings. These suits in fabric, tailoring and trimmings are good $12 standard ..... 5.85

High grade Worsted Suits, smart suits of high grade, all-wool worsteds in the new shades. All sizes in pure worsteds in the new stripe stones, tans, grays, olives, blacks and blues. These are hand tailored garments that are excellent values at $15.00 ..... 8.65

Men's $18 Suits, all the newest effects in woolens; pretty tans, olives and grays predominate; also plain black and blues. Latest cut coats, with the latest points of fashion. Selection large enough to meet men with every taste ..... 10.45

Finest Australian stock pure Worsted Suits, $20 and $22 values. Fabrics of this quality are good enough for suits considerably higher in price. The smart satin and silk stripes in various fancy chain stripe weaves will not be shown in other stores until next fall. Models are correct and advanced in style ..... 11.65

English weaves in fine Australian stock, $25 values. Here are two grades of serge that you can count yourself lucky when you find them in usual $25 suits. The tailoring and trimmings are the best ready-to-wear $25 standard ..... 12.95

Men's Suits, from fabrics that are fashionable as well as exclusive, including grays, browns, olives, blues and blacks, in all-wool worsteds, tweeds and cheviots, as well as navy blue serges, either pure silk lined, serge or alpaca lined; suits for the ultra young man, as well as for the conservative man ..... 14.95

**EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.**

$4 and $5 value Children Suits, Russian Suits, new models, excellent worsted and cassimeres. Knicker Suits, new shades in velour, cheviots and cassimeres. Some are broken sizes. Correct models ..... $1.95

$6 value Children's Suits, models and fabrics. All-wool, velour Knicker Suits, correct new olive, tan, stone and gray shades; smart new models. Moth and rain-proof ..... 3.65

$8 value Children's suits, Russian and Sailor Suits, smart flannels, worsteds and serges. Two pair trousers combination suits, best $8 value. Strictly all-wool, guaranteed not to fade or rip. Blue serge Knicker Suits ..... 4.85

Knicker and plain Knee Pants, all the newest colors and patterns, 75c value ..... 29c

**SHOES**

Every Shoe Guaranteed Absolutely All Solid.

Boys' Box Calf, all solid Shoes, sizes up to 7, $1.75 value ..... 98c

Ladies' Dress Shoes, vici kid, worth $1.75 ..... 98c

Men's and Ladies' Shoes, worth $2.00 and $2.50, price ..... 1.39

Men's all solid Work Shoes, price $2.50, Sale Price ..... 1.79

Men's and Ladies' Dress Shoes, worth $3, price ..... 1.89

Men's and Ladies' Dress Shoes in all leathers, vici kid, calf and patent colt, positively $3.50 and $4.00 values, price ..... 2.29

**FURNISHINGS.**

Dress Shirts, white plaits and chambray, extraordinary value at 75c, only ..... 39c

Men's Heavy Cotton Hose, black and tan, 15c value ..... 6c

Shirts in all colors, percale, madras, plaited and negligee, regular $1.25 value ..... 79c

Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, plain and fancy borders, 15c value ..... 5c

Light-weight Balbriggan Underwear, plain color ..... 19c

Good heavy Silk Web Suspenders, leather ends ..... 14c

Manhattan Shirts, coat style, negligee and plaited bosoms, a vast assortment, every color, every pattern, $2.00 and $2.50 values ..... 1.15

Balbriggan Underwear, long or short sleeves, Open Mesh Poroskait, only ..... 35c

Silk Neckties, newest colors and patterns, all shades, 50c values ..... 19c

Celebrated Genuine Stetson Hats, all shapes, colors and styles, $4.00 and $5.00 values ..... 2.78

**MEN'S PANTS.**

Men's Pants of wearproof Wellington material, perfect fitting; regular price $2, Sale Price ..... 95c

Men's Pure Worsted Pants, in narrow stripes and plain shades for dress wear, regular price $3 ..... 1.85

875 pairs $5 Wool Trousers that can't be equaled for less. While they last, special ..... 2.45

1,000 pairs Men's Pure Worsted Trousers, worth $6 and $7; made in the most up-to-date styles of costliest worsteds, fancy stripes and checks. Sale Price ..... 3.19



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NORTH AVE & LARRABEE ST.

## OUR GREAT JULY Clearing Sale!

Is attracting many, many buyers from all over the city, North and West and South. It's because we give the people genuine price reductions on all our summer suits, hats and shoes, etc.

For this week we make an extraordinary offering

Elegant $15 and $18 Men's Suits, made up in the latest style, all-wool fabrics and newest shades, in all sizes, now ..... $10.00

The regular high-class $20, $22.50 and $25 Men's Worsted Suits, tailored by hand, in big variety of patterns, stylishly designed, now ..... $14.00

Young Men's Suits, in neat gray and brown olive shades, formerly sold at $10.00 and $12.00, now ..... $7.50

**Boys' and Children's Clothing at 1-2 Former Prices**

Boys' two and three-piece all-wool Suits, in plain and knickerbocker pants, formerly sold at $5.00 and $6.00, now ..... $2.95

Boys' two-piece Suits, all wool, all sizes, formerly sold at $3.95 and $3.45—now ..... $1.95

$2 Men's Straw Hats, now ..... $1.38

$1.50 Men's Straw Hats, now ..... 95c

$3 and $3.50 Ladies' high and low Shoes—now ..... $1.89

$2 and $2.50 Ladies' high and low Shoes—now ..... $1.38

Negligee Shirts—50c grade ..... 39c

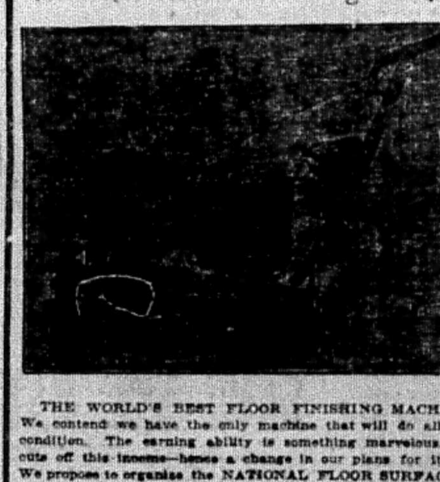
Summer Suspenders, 50 grade ..... 35c

Summer Underwear, 50c grade ..... 35c



EARNING CAPACITY $3.76 AN HOUR

(Last test ran as high as $5.35 per hour)



IT PLANES, GRINDS, SANDPAPERS, OILS, POLISHES.

Old and new floors leveled and surfaced as smooth as glass and polished to a piano finish.

Electrically Operated. Best Results.

THE WORLD'S BEST FLOOR FINISHING MACHINE is the invention of a comrade. We contend we have the only machine that will do all a floor requires, however bad its condition. The earning ability is something marvelous. Selling the outfit to individuals cuts off this income—hence a change in our plans for its introduction is being considered. We propose to organize the NATIONAL FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE COMPANY to buy, own and operate machines throughout the U. S. and foreign countries. Thirty thousand shares of stock at par $1 each will be offered. We want comrades with from $50 to $500 to join us. While no correct estimate of possible dividends can be made, we believe every dollar will earn somewhere between 3 cents (3 per cent) and 5 cents (5 per cent) A WEEK. One hundred outfits in 100 cities averaging $50 a week net means 5 cents dividend on every dollar share. Two thousand outfits will easily be needed—and good-paying jobs for 1,000 comrades are possible. Local operators and state overseers will be wanted. Comrades who can now invest $50 up are invited to write or call on

AGENT, WORLD'S BEST FLOOR POLISHING MACHINE,
841 N. 53d Avenue, Chicago.
TAKE CHICAGO AVENUE CAR TO FIFTY-THIRD AVENUE CROSSING.



AMUSEMENTS

Riverview Expo — GATES OPEN 10 A.M. — ADMISSION 10 CENTS

Western, Belmont, Clybourn and Roscoe.

GREAT EVENTS FOR TODAY! JULY 23D

Free Union Labor Day
Bring Your Card or Button.

Starting at 10:30 p. m. today: 100 MILE RACE AROUND PARK, with Hatch, Lobert, Lodal, Thiele, Von Kaenel, Fachs, Messing and Metzner principal starters.

For SATURDAY—Immediately after finish of 100-mile race a 5-mile go for all over same track. Anoyer & Fachs head entries. Also 1 mile race over same track for school children only. Start at close of 5 mile race.

SUND'Y, July 25: Bellman's Day in Grove.
SAT., July 31: Polish-Amer. Charity Fest.
MON., Aug. 2: Old Settlers' Day. If rain, then
MONDAY, Aug. 9. An event of importance.
SATURDAY, July 24: Cornell University's tribute to the closing day of Patsey Conway's great band.
TODAY AND TOMORROW: The MEET of the NATIONAL TRAVELING SALESMEN OF AMERICA IN RIVERVIEW PARK.



ATTENTION

"The Letters of a Broken-hearted Girl," published on a post card, as advised before, are now contained in a little book and sold at 15c. If you are father, mother, and a true Socialist you need to read it. For one dollar, 10 copies.

F. FERRARI,
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"THEY MUST WORK POWERFULLY FOR GOOD." — EDWIN BRENHOLTZ.

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NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS
READ SOCIALIST BOOKS.

Nearly 1,000 described in our new catalogue "The Question of the Hour." All pamphlet and leaflets at lowest prices.

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ROLLER SKATES FREE

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in our new children's department with every child's suit at $2.50 or over.

Exceptional Values

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Send notices of your union meetings to the Daily Socialist.

# SOCIALISTS OF VIRGINIA MEET

## Thirty Delegates Are Present at Nomination of Full State Ticket

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Richmond, Va., July 24.—The second annual convention of the Socialist party of Virginia was held in this city, thirty delegates being present from Alberene, Manchester, Newport News, Norfolk and Richmond. Samuel Clark of Norfolk was chairman and C. E. Good, also of Norfolk, secretary of the convention.

The nominations to the state ticket were as follows:

Governor—Alonzo H. Dennett, Ware Neck.
Lieutenant governor—C. E. Good, Norfolk.
Secretary of the commonwealth—D. D. Harrison, Manchester.
State treasurer—R. W. Harris, Alberene.
Superintendent of public instruction—E. M. Dutton, Richmond.
Commissioner of agriculture—O. J. Ross of Norfolk.

### Make Eleven Demands

Part of the platform that was adopted is given up to the statement of eleven demands, which the party pledges its candidates to enact into laws if elected. They are:

1. We denounce as unconstitutional the present state constitution, especialy as to the methods of its adoption and the spirit of its purpose, and consequently its political operations.
2. Compulsory educational laws, free text books in all public schools, the feeding and clothing of school children whose parents are unable to do so.
3. Recognizing the evil and injustice of the contract convict-labor system as it exists in this state, we demand its abolition. We declare, however, that the large and constantly increasing populations of our prisons is the direct outcome of our present chaotic industrial system, which breeds crime and misery.
The Socialist party not only protests against the conditions which manufacture crime, but it provides for their abolition. While others waste their time and resources waging sham battles upon the effects of a vicious system the Socialist party attacks the cause of the evil.
Meanwhile, we demand the enactment of legislation, providing that those convicts who are now engaged in increasing the wealth of capitalists at the expense of honest labor be transferred to such employment that will remove them farthest from competition with the wage workers, for example, producing food and clothing for the supply of the penal and charitable institutions of the state.
4. We demand the abolition of the employment of children under 16 years of age in mines, shops and factories.
5. We demand the abolition of the power of judges to grant injunctions in contests between capitalists and workingmen, such power to be vested only in a jury of twelve selected especially for each occasion in the same manner as those to try a criminal case.
6. The enactment of the principles of direct legislation, imperative mandate (power of recall) and proportional representation.
7. The election of all executive and judicial officers by the people.
8. A uniform eight-hour law in all industries, public or private.
9. The enactment of a comprehensive and constitutional employers' liability law.
10. We advocate the establishment of a law making political affiliation no bar to services on any court jury.
11. We demand the repeal of the present delinquent tax law and the institution of a law in its place that will perpetually revert to the state all lands that are condemned for delinquent taxes.

### Will Draw Up Appeal

The secretary of the convention, Good, has been ordered to write an appeal to the workers of Virginia, to be issued with the platform. Plans were discussed for organizing the entire state, but nothing definite was done.

## NEGROES USE PAVILION; SPRINGFIELD SOCIETY MAD

Springfield, Ill., July 24.—Springfield society leaders are up in arms over the action of the trustees of the park district in granting negro residents the use of Washington park pavilion for a dance last night. The petition was presented to the trustees several days ago, but was kept secret.

When the leaders, who have used the pavilion for countless social events, became aware of the action of the board the greatest indignation was expressed. Washington park is located in the aristocratic residence section of the city. A large number of negroes gathered at the pavilion last night in attendance at the dance and social function to the officers of the Eighth regiment, now at Camp Lincoln. The strains of ragtime music rent the air for several hours.

Society leaders intimate that the park will be boycotted in the future and it may be that events that have been planned will be canceled.

# HAM STITCHERS WIN SHORT DAY

State Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies rendered a decision yesterday that all women working in packing houses cannot be employed longer than ten hours a day. In his decision he classes packing houses, where "hams are stitched," as mechanical institutions, and within the laws governing factories. The decision affects 3,000 women in Chicago.

A case involving Armour & Co. is the one on which the decision was given. It is charged that they employ girls and women in their "ham stitching" department from 6 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. with only half an hour for lunch. Under their interpretation of the law "ham stitching" is not factory work, and consequently does not come under the new legislative act, which requires that women cannot work more than ten hours a day.

"The 'ham stitching' department is only a part of a mechanical institution," said Inspector Davies, "and the entire packing house is a factory, in the meaning of the law. I think the new act was meant to govern packing houses as well as factories, where machines are used exclusively. The hams must go through a mechanical process before they come into the hands of the women, to have cloths sewed around them and be made ready for market delivery.

"I will inform the Armour company as well as the other packing houses of my decision, and wait until Monday for an enforcement of the law. I think the packing houses will abide by my decision.

**THOUSANDS of Chicago DAILY SOCIALIST readers are pledged to buy of MERCHANTS THAT ADVERTISE in its columns. Ask about it.**

# THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN

BY A. W. MANCE.

## A BOND OR A LOAN

Can you and will you purchase a Workers' Publishing society bond for from $10 to $100?

If you will, lose no time in getting the money started this way, because some of the creditors of the paper, and especially the landlord, who has the power to revoke our lease and cause us no end of trouble, have imperatively demanded what we owe them. There is between $25,000 and $30,000 worth of these bonds, which are as good as the average commercial paper, still unsold. They run for four years and bear interest at four per cent.

If you do not feel like tying your money up for that length of time will you make your paper a short time loan—to be paid back any time on ten days' notice.

Now you know exactly what the situation demands, and it is up to YOU who can put your hands on a little ready cash to act.

Those of you who are unable to purchase a bond or make a loan can get a new subscriber, which will keep the current income taking care of the running expenses.

If you could realize what consternation your little paper has thrown into the camp of capitalism the past month you would not hesitate.

If you could all, or even a large number of you, know and understand the possibilities now within our grasp to strike telling blows in the interest of the workers and decent conditions, you would hasten to do all within your power at this time.

WE MUST HAVE THE $3,000 WE CALLED FOR, AND IT MUST COME FROM THE SALE OF BONDS OR LOANS, AND IT MUST COME FROM A LOT OF YOU WHO READ THIS.

Since writing the call which appeared in last Tuesday's paper two Socialists have come in with $100 each—$100 for a bond and one for a short time loan.

WE MUST HEAR FROM YOU WITHOUT DELAY.

### THIS IS MY BIRTHDAY

To the Hustler Editor: Just a Chicago girl's hello from Michigan to Daily Socialist Birthday Fund. "RUBY."
Saugatuck, Mich.

* * *

Mr. Hustler Editor: Find inclosed $1.36. The dollar is for the Sustainers' Fund and the 36 cents for the Birthday Box. My mother says I was born during a time when my father and his fellow workers were engaged in a big strike.
Chelyan, W. Va. P. L. TINCHER.

* * *

Dear Comrade Mance: Due to your announcement that our noble friend, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, has lately celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his birth and as I noticed he neglected to contribute to the Daily's Birthday Fund, I gladly send you seventy cents on that account. Out of the $85,000,000 that Mr. John D. has donated for educational projects not one cent is given to the real educational institutions, which are the "Workers' University" and the Socialist press. Religious and God-fearing as he is, he ought to be ashamed when he sees the non-Socialist Catholic mother who stints her children's bread in order to contribute to the Daily to continue the exposure of the "white slave" gang in Chicago. Yours for the success of the Daily,
DANIEL A. URETZ.


A PAPER FOR PROGRESSIVE AND THINKING PEOPLE

**Please Send THE DAILY SOCIALIST**

One Year, $3.00 Six Months, $1.50 Four Months, $1.00
Three Months, 75 cents Two Months, 50 Cents
In Chicago, by carrier, same rates. Carrier will collect.

Name.....
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If you live in Chicago, mention which flat.

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


# BUSSE VETO TO SAVE THE DAY

## Evans Says the Mayor Will Block Any Attempt to Kill Pasteurization

The futile action of the anti-pasteurizationists in the recent session of the council committee on health has only served to line up forces which will prevent the present milk ordinance from being tampered with. While Alderman Jacob Hey is leading the attack on Health Commissioner Evans and hopes to cause the commissioner's defeat in the council, Dr. Evans' friends are confident Mayor Fred A. Busse will veto any substitute which the council may pass with a view to killing the pasteurization clause of the existing milk ordinance.

### Evans Confident of Victory

Health Commissioner Evans is confident of the result of the protracted battle.

"I had understood from the discussion in committee," he said, "that the decision was to ask the corporation counsel to draw an ordinance cancelling the pasteurization alternative of the present ordinance and so compel the enforcement of the tuberculin test at once. Such rigorous action would mean excluding all but 7,000 cans of Chicago's milk supply, leaving a shortage that would mean sickness and death for infants, for milk would be a luxury.

"If Ald. Hey intends to ask the recommendation of his ordinance, as I am told he now states, there is a possibility that he may be di-appointed, as there may be a more representative meeting of the committee next time. On the council floor I believe the removal of this safeguard from the health and lives of children will meet with bitter opposition.

### Will Find Pasteurization Necessary

"The aldermen who voted at the Wednesday meeting can take the responsibility for their acts before the public. I am sure we shall hear more of this matter now that the public knows in what danger it stands from the determination of a few aldermen. By the time the council is ready for action every alderman will know how his constituents feel in this matter, and pasteurization will be found necessary."

## BABY BOY WRAPPED IN A SHAWL FOUND ON SIDEWALK

A baby boy, apparently less than a week old, tucked in a woman's shawl, was found on the stone sidewalk in Carrol avenue, between Elizabeth and Ada streets, at 3 a. m. today by Policeman Joseph Lynch of the Lake street station.

The policeman was patrolling his beat when he nearly stepped on the bundle in the darkness.

The child was taken to the Foundling's home at 114 Wood street. Attendants said the infant was enjoying good health. Nothing was found which afforded the police a clew to the identity of the baby's parents.

## INSURANCE COMPANY BARS AERIAL ACCIDENT RISKS

New York, July 24.—Millions of policy holders, representing billions of life and accident insurance, are interested in instructions just issued by the Travelers' Insurance company of Hartford, Conn., to its agents in relation to the payment of claims for injury and death growing out of balloon, aeroplane and other flying machine accidents.

The company rules that its accident policies shall not cover accidents resulting from the use of flying machines, nor to balloon accidents after the policy holder has made one trip in a balloon.

# CZAR'S SPIES TO HAVE NEW HEAD

St. Petersburg, July 24.—The department of police, it is announced, has no intention of abandoning its agencies for the surveillance of Russian emigrants abroad, despite foreign criticism. The department is sending to Paris, as General Harting's successor, Eugene Schelking, ex-secretary of the Russian embassies at Madrid and Berlin. He was discharged from the diplomatic service several years ago and joined the police.

General Harting, who is chief of the Russian secret service abroad, retired several months ago, and since then charges have been made that he was implicated in a plot to assassinate Alexander III. Both he and M. Rachkofsky, another of the police officers engaged in secret service, are now in St. Petersburg.

## ALMOST HALF OF DIRT IS REMOVED FROM CANAL WAY

Washington, D. C., July 24.—Substantial progress in canal construction all along the line is shown by reports coming to the Washington office of the isthmian canal commission.

Excavation work by the Americans now approximates 80,000,000 cubic yards, almost as much as the total quantity of dirt taken out by the French during the period they were engaged in operations there. Less than 100,000,000 cubic yards of earth remain to be removed from the ditch.

Col. Goethals has estimated that the great waterway will be ready for use by Jan. 1, 1915.

# HAS RECORD; IN JAIL 600 TIMES

## Socialist World-Tourist Is Here; Tells Of Some of His Experiences

Dr. Benjamin Ridder, who has been arrested over 600 times while preaching Socialism around the world for the last eleven years, is in Chicago. He doesn't think that he would like to live here. Anything but that.

"The place is too dirty," he says. "It is way behind the times in public improvements. It doesn't look like a modern city. All that is up-to-date is the roar of the elevated."

### Son of Reichstag Member

Dr. Ridder is a son of the Socialist member of the reichstag in Denmark. He has four degrees from the University of Copenhagen, so that "Dr." may be taken in several different ways. When he is not talking Socialism Dr. Ridder practices medicine in New York.

The police of the United States have had their hands on Dr. Ridder about 500 times, resulting in his being sentenced eighty-two times. The heaviest sentence was for one year in the Washington state penitentiary at Walla Wallla on the charge of criminally slandering the "good" name of Senator Levi Ankeny, whose record in and out of politics has been under fire on numerous occasions. Dr. Ridder served eleven months out of twelve.

### Sentenced for 7 Months

Down in Portland, Ore., he was sentenced to seven months on the rock pile. He began serving time and starting strikes simultaneously. After he had called three strikes the authorities thought they had had enough of him, and he was pardoned by Governor Chamberlain after having served twenty-two days.

Dr. Ridder says that the jails and prisons on the Pacific coast are the worst of any in the nation. The prisoners are thrown into cells, already filled with unfortunates, until they become so crowded that there is standing room only. In most of the jails there is neither ventilating nor lighting facilities, while an elaborate system of torture is held in reserve for those who do not submit to the conditions.

### Addressed 3,000 in Omaha

Last Sunday Dr. Ridder addressed an audience of 3,000 Omaha. After he had finished Frank Hoffman, another Socialist, began speaking, but was immediately placed under arrest. There were fifteen men in the crowd who offered to furnish bail, among them being Arthur Brandies, one of the wealthiest men in the Nebraska metropolis. The next day Hoffman was fined $5 in court, when Mayor Jim Dahlman took a hand in the proceedings.

"Tell that block-headed judge that I am mayor in this city," said Dahlman to Dr. Ridder, who brought the matter to his attention, "and as long as I am mayor I am going to allow free speech."

### Is Thrown Over Fence

Dr. Ridder tried to organize a local of the Western Federation of Miners at the Bessemer Steel Works at Pueblo, Colo. As soon as the officials learned of his purpose they organized a crowd of clerks, bookkeepers and special policemen, and pitched him over the fence surrounding the works. At the Wahlsenberg mine, at Wahlsenberg, Colo., he was driven out of town at the point of four pistols at the instigation of the mine officials.

He has campaigned through all the countries of Europe, through South Africa, Australia, the Philippines, China and Japan. He helped to organize a local of colored Socialists at Port Natal, South Africa, and another among the Chinese of Shanghai, China.

Dr. Ridder will remain in Chicago for a few days, then he will go to Cleveland and then to New York. He is planning to attend the International Socialist congress to be held at Copenhagen in September.

### Ridder Discusses Congress

"I think that the biggest problem to be taken up by this congress will be the question of the disarmament of nations. The heavy burden of maintaining the present armies and navies will be gone into and an attempt will be made to create a sentiment among the working class against any further useless expenditures in this direction," he says.

Dr. Ridder is writing several books, one of these being on "The Problem of the American Unemployed," and the other on "The Prison Problems of America."

## LURE GIRLS TO THE PANAMA CANAL TO BE WHITE SLAVES

New York, July 24.—A plea for the stoppage of white slave traffic between the United States and the canal zone is contained in a letter from Second Lieutenant C. W. Barber, Second United States infantry, second assistant of police of the canal zone, given out yesterday by the local police. Writing to former Police Commissioner Bingham, Barber declared that many American girls, especially actresses, had been lured to Panama, and that "the life they lead there would make your heart bleed."

The letter tells the story of three chorus girls who, the writer says, were lured to Panama on the promise of an engagement in a local playhouse, and who were saved by the captain of the steamer Tagus, who had taken them to Panama.

The girls met for the first time on the steamer. When their story reached the captain he saw that they were brought back to New York. The woman alleged to have engaged them to go to Panama was arrested. Later she escaped, but detectives sent by the New York police arrested her at Guayaquil on July 10, the police say, under the name of Spencer.

The police will meet the steamer Alliance, due here from Panama today, to ascertain if the woman calling herself "Helen Spencer," who, a wireless message said, had vainly attempted suicide on board, is the woman being brought back by detectives.

**The July pledges to the Sustainers' Fund are now due. If you have not yet remitted the amount you pledged please do so as soon as possible.**


**Workingmen**
*Why*
Don't you take this chance of getting a pair of
**RUPPERT'S**
FREAK TOE SHOES
All $3.50 and $4.00 values, now
**$2.85**
**Profit Sharing Sale Now On**
All our makes, such as Workingmen's Freak, Tan Tan, Old Man's Comfort, Major Freak, King Lud Swing Last, etc., included in this sale
We carry the largest shoes in the U.S. Sizes 5 to 16, all widths
Rupperts World's Greatest Shoe
McVicker's Theater Building.
La Salle and Van Buren Sts.
Harrison and Clark Streets.
Latest Catalog Sent on Request
Send Cash With Mail Orders


# OVER SCORE DEAD IN TEXAS STORM

Houston, Texas, July 24.—Twenty-one reported dead, eight injured and a property loss totaling $750,000 is the result of the storm which raged over the southern coast of Texas Wednesday, according to the dispatches received this morning.

### Welasco, Texas, Nearly Gone

Welasco, Texas, July 24.—The storm last Wednesday virtually demolished this town. Not more than a dozen houses stand. The big hotel on the beach is a mass of debris. The gulf waters were driven inland for nearly three miles. A negro was killed by flying timber and a negro child was drowned.

Reports received from Quintina state that the town had passed through the hurricane practically unscratched.

## LODGING AND MEALS AT A PREMIUM AT REGISTRATION

Spokane, Wash., July 24.—Ten thousand land hungry persons are registering daily for homesteads in the Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, and Flathead Indian reservations. The hotels here are overcrowded, and with the coming irrigation congress beginning Aug. 9, beds and meals will be at premium. The chamber of commerce is providing a list of accommodations and is making reservations.

The registration at Spokane to date is 30,895; at Coeur d'Alene, 29,981, and in the Flathead reservation, 15,594, of which 9,201 were received from Missoula and 6,393 from Kalispell. The total registration is 76,470.

The registration recorded Wednesday follows: Spokane, 4,685; Coeur d'Alene, 4,531; Missoula, 218; Kalispell, 866. The small registration from Missoula is due to the non-arrival of mail trains from Missoula at Coeur d'Alene.

## MAIN GUARD OF "DRUMMERS" FROM ALL OVER IN CITY

Chicago was invaded today by the main guard of the delegates to the National Travelers' association, who are here from every state in the union to attend the annual convention of their organization.

The meeting will wind up tomorrow night with a banquet at the Palmer house, at which Charles Nagle, secretary of the department of commerce and labor, will address the salesmen. At the session tomorrow morning New York, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Nashville will make an attempt to secure the convention for next year.

Another friendly war is being waged among the travelers over the attempt to change the main headquarters from Milwaukee to Chicago. Much interest is expected in the fight, and a close vote is expected. Chicago is said to have a shade the better of the argument.

# Socialist News

### Kewanee's Hustler Meeting

The Kewanee Socialists held another "hustler" meeting in Garvin last Saturday night, July 17. The meeting was well attended. Cotton and Castle of Kewanee spoke.

### New Socialist in World

The latest addition to the ranks of the Socialist party is the nine-pound boy that arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bates of 801 Fifth street, Kewanee, Friday, July 14. The entire local at that place is taking an interest in the newcomer.

### Hunter Speaks at Picnic

"A great many Socialists feel that the only importance of a Socialist party is to achieve Socialism. I say that its importance lies in achieving anything that the working classes want—even to the driving out of a lot of grafters as you go along or getting the streets cleaned properly or removing rotten tenements," declared Robert Hunter, the well-known Socialist of New York, to a large audience at the Social-Democrat picnic at Milwaukee last Sunday. The picnic was attended by about 30,000 people.

### Dates of Thomas Kennedy

The following are the dates of Thomas Kennedy in Pennsylvania for the month of August, 1909: 1, 2, Wilkesbarre; 3, Kingston; 4, Plymouth; 5, Nanticoke; 6, Berwick; 7, 8, Danville; 9, Sunbury; 10, Lykens; 11, Millersburg; 12, Mechanicsburg; 13, Columbia; 14, 15, 16, 17, York; 18, Spring Grove; 19, Hanover; 20, McSherrystown; 21, 22, Waynesboro; 23, Myersdale; 24, Fifth Lick; 25, Meyersdale; 26, Vanderbilt or Mount Pleasant; 27, Scottdale; 28, Connellsville or Jeannette; 29, Rons.


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# DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

## Another View of the Women's International Suffrage Conference

(The Daily Socialist recently printed a communication from the veteran German Socialist, Clara Zetkin, giving her view of the International Suffrage Conference held in London. Today is published another view of that conference by Isabella O. Ford, taken from "The Labor Leader.")

The chief thing which struck me during the Women's International Suffrage Congress in London, and which was remarkable also in the congress last year in Amsterdam, was this, that the general drift of our movement is towards Socialism. Not always avowedly or consciously so by any means, and, of course, as we all know, some of the more prominent women in the English Women's Suffrage movement are opposed to it. These are few in number, however, and the great mass of women are making and moving on truly democratic lines. It has always been so from the days of Mary Wollstonecraft, and later, Elizabeth Fry, Mary Carpenter, and Florence Nightingale, down to the present-day women reformers.

### The Democratic Spirit

I am convinced that this is the reason why the richer classes and employing classes dislike and dread our movement. They have an uncomfortable feeling that we intend, as soon as we have votes, to turn everything upside down, though at the same time they are fond of calling us fussy, hysterical creatures, and therefore somewhat contemptible. This dread, which they thus try to hide from us, arises, I feel sure, from their observation of women's public work. A man in my town, an employer, said the other day that "men inspectors were bad enough, but the women were very devils." I think this expresses what many men feel about women engaged in public work, for as a rule (except when the proverbial "nice woman" or "doormat" has been elected) such women resolutely stand up against landlordism and bad housing, sweating, etc., and voice the worker's claims in a most troublesome fashion.

At the conference this same democratic spirit and this putting forward of the woman worker's claims was very noticeable, especially in Hungary and Germany, and, of course, in Russia and Finland. I shall not soon forget the deep impression the pageant and procession of women engaged in trades made upon the delegates. Finland clasped me in her arms and cried over the white-lead workers who came in clothed in their white headgear. "It makes one understand our great cause," she exclaimed, "to see those poor women."

For educational purposes it was agreed that each country should carefully study the disabilities of its women, and the state of the law affecting women's and children's lives, so that they may each have an exact knowledge what reforms they are working for when they lay claim to the franchise.

Miss Schwimmer, from Hungary, referred to an old custom of giving a man two votes if he had three sons, and aroused strong protests from some Dutch ladies near me. "But we three have twenty children amongst us, and we have no votes," they said.

### For Both Sexes

As I listened to the various speeches made by the delegates, and to Mrs. Catt's wonderful chairmanship — a chairmanship I have never seen equaled, and I have sat under many distinguished "chairs," both English and foreign—my mind wandered back to all the trade union and Socialist congresses I had attended in various countries. In none had I heard expressed a more complete understanding of the world's deep need of freedom—freedom for men as much as for women, a freedom which can only come when women have power to help men to reach it. At no congress, too, have I felt the solidarity of the countries to be so strong; the feeling of our common womanhood wiped out racial feeling as I have never before seen it wiped out.

When the women of Turkey were referred to we were depressed by the statement made by one speaker, and which I had heard before from the best authority, that Young Turkey is not yet much more in love with female freedom than was Old Turkey. "In fact," murmured one foreign lady, "men are men everywhere." I thought of the despairing lives led by many of the women there, of the horrible buying and selling of girls in Japan, and the transporting of them to other countries like cattle, especially to horrible houses in San Francisco from which they never again come out alive; of all the sufferings of the little Indian girl wives, of our own industrial women earning their penny an hour, and the knowledge that we older women in that congress knew of these abominations and were consciously banding ourselves together to destroy them made me realize that our movement is the very biggest and most revolutionary one the world has even known, and underlies the whole Socialist movement.

### What Socialists Must Realize

I consider that unless a person realizes what it is women are fighting for, that person cannot understand what Socialism means. He or she does not understand that until women are freed and awakened from their long slumber, and so can effectively help men, we shall never have a Socialism worth the name. Slaves cannot work for it as free people can, and women are not free yet, nor therefore do they possess, as a rule, the virtues which freedom alone brings.

It is true that Socialism has watered and quickened the roots of our movement, but now, in return, it is we who want to lead the way to attain the most enduring and widest kind of Socialism. Till women are free men can never be free. Till our victory is won the battles of the labor party cannot be won, except in part only, as they are now.

### The Labor Party and the Women

And yet we have no labor party taking up our cause definitely in parliament.

"Cherchez la femme" is an absolutely true proverb. Behind every underpaid man stands an even worse paid woman—a woman so desperate from starvation that she will undersell everyone she possibly can in order to get her miserable pittance. Is the labor party blind to this? I am sure it is not, but it behaves as if it were.

Parliamentary rules and parliamentary procedure, I know, though only man-made, are as much of the complexion and texture of cast iron as if they had been created during the seven days of creation, and I know that constituents must have their claims attended to first. All this I know and realize, together with all the other logical reasons why no party can take up our cause; and I know, too, that we shall win in spite of all these reasons. I am not complaining as far as our cause is concerned, for nothing can injure it now that it is International and sweeping through all ranks and classes. But I am longing that the Socialist party should realize what they lose by not espousing our cause boldly and definitely. If they did so they would win a place for themselves in history which would never be forgotten; they would win an army of new recruits who would make the cause of labor strong as it never was before—women who, through working in our great campaign, have seen what sorrow and suffering exist in the world, and have thus learned what the aim of Socialism is.

### What Socialist Women Think

After all nothing, no unjust judge or reluctant board, can hold out permanently against a persistent woman. Imagine this persistency, therefore, on the side of labor. What a result we should see! All we Socialist women, too, who love our cause with the deepest loyalty and devotion, could return and work for it with infinitely more power and force than before, for our own campaign has given us a wide and deep experience. It arouses within some of us a great sadness to feel that we cannot, till our battle is gained, fight for our party. Our hearts, as of old, are with it, but if we would work our best for it we must first win our own struggle.

As for instance, in the Croydon election, I could not go down to the suffrage platforms, for I knew I could not have borne to be there and not be on Frank Smith's platform. I longed for him to win with all my heart, but our creed is "non-party," for no party is absolutely ours.

I am not, therefore, pleading for the sake of the women's cause; I am pleading for the labor cause. The women's cause is the labor cause. When will the labor party understand this?

## LABOR SAVING DEVICES

BY WALTER R. DILLON

Those individuals who are so blind to the trend of events that they cannot see the onward rush of capitalism to its final down fall may not be interested in the following matter, but to those of us who try to keep abreast of the times it is doubly interesting and instructive.

We are all more or less acquainted with the many labor saving devices that have been invented and placed in operation in the last half decade as well as with the accompanying wholesale discharging and displacing of former skilled workmen by these machines.

A comparatively new invention, that is as yet but little known to the general public, is the Owens Glass Bottle machine. This machine is rapidly revolutionizing the glass blowing industry and incidentally slowly but surely undermining one of the most powerful trades unions in the country.

Glass bottle blowers, before the introduction of this machine were about as highly paid a class of workingmen as there was in the country. They could easily average eight dollars a day for ten months in the year, working eight and one-half hours a day. A few figures which were given to me by an experienced glass blower may be interesting as showing the great economic saving in labor and the equally great increase in profits to the owners by this machine.

Under the hand process it required six men and six boys to produce an average of 30 gross bottles in 17 hours. Wages for the six men was approximately forty-five dollars and for the six boys about eight dollars, making a total cost in the labor of blowing 30 gross bottles about fifty-three dollars.

With the new machine eight men working 24 hours turn out an average of 125 gross bottles and their combined wages amount to only fourteen dollars. Thus, not computing the great increase in productivity the saving in labor cost to the glass bottle trust is about thirty-nine dollars a day or $11,700 a year. Verily a tidy little sum. And on one machine only!

There is a slight difference in the cost of materials for the hand made and machine made bottles. The average cost of materials for one gross hand made bottles is 36 cents while for the machine made 45 cents a gross is the average. This is because some of the material for the machine made bottles must be imported. But this difference becomes insignificant when we consider the vast saving in other directions.

The total cost in labor, handling and material for a gross of hand made bottles is about $1.75. These bottles are then sold at an average wholesale price of $3.25 a gross. Thus under the hand process the profits of the trust averages about $1.50 per gross or about 45 per cent.

Owens, the inventor of the machine, receives a royalty of about 66 cents per gross on the machine made bottles; but even at that, so great is the increase in productive power and so sweeping the saving in labor cost that a gross of machine made bottles cost only $1.25—a clean saving of 50 cents per gross over the hand process.

For a while the trust lowered the wholesale price but later restored the old price of $3.25 a gross. The profits on the machine made bottles, therefore, are now $2.00 a gross, or 160 per cent.

Aside from the immense profits to the trust there is another phase of the question and one that vitally interests the men displaced by the machine as well as all other workingmen.

The question naturally arises what will these six men who are displaced by this machine do? Where will they turn and in exchange for their labor receive the same high pay as formerly? Also what will become of their union organization? In the face of this new invention their union becomes weak and demoralized; their members are thrown out of employment and forced into other occupations; their treasury is depleted and finally the trust by economic pressure will force them down to the level of mere machine tenders at $1.75 a day or out of the field altogether.

Another thing to bear in mind in this instance is the consuming power of these men. Curtail their wages and you stop their buying. True their number is small and their consuming strength is relatively small, but remember that every time the wages of any portion of the working class receives a setback the resisting power of labor is diminished in proportion. Especially is this true with high-priced labor. Furthermore, with the breaking of the glass blowers' union capital strikes a heavy blow at labor because organization is our sole protection.

What will labor do about it? Will they do anything? At present they seem asleep, but some day they will awake and then—well, then machines will be gladly welcomed as labor will have solved the problem of their ownership. The people will have finally realized that collective ownership of these machines together with their democratic administration by their users is the only solution of the question.

But that is Socialism and at the present time labor is too intelligent (?) to "divide up." Let us hope that that sort of intelligence will soon be dissipated.

Vive la machine production!
Vive la labor-saving devices!

## OUR REBECCA

BY EVA OSLER NICHOLS.

In the story of Rebecca's trial as a witch, in "Ivanhoe," part of the evidence against her was an apartment hung with rich tapestry, while the floor was covered with mats and cushions upon which she reposed as in her former oriental home, all this being supposed to indicate familiarity with evil spirits. She was also accused of taking the form of a dove.

Can we look back with contempt at the dense ignorance of the middle ages? Not to any great extent, when we consider how the case against the young woman recently on trial, accused of a cunning as subtle as witchcraft, was conducted. Technically she was charged with theft, yet it is not really she who stood before the bar, with the people as judge. It matters not what girlish pranks she played in Canada, if she was sometimes known by the name of Raymond, for these things do not seriously reflect upon her character; it is the white slave traffic with which we Socialists and Sociologists are at war.

After hearing of Ella Gingles being found in the hotel bathroom we waited breathlessly for her story. Altho it was just the kind of one we expected to hear, the capitalist press immediately branded it as a lie. She had covered her body with those frightful wounds herself, even cutting her head. Then later she is accused of stabbing herself again and then comes the astounding statement that she reopened the old wounds. How much more enlightened are such court proceedings that those of the twelfth century?

If Ella Gingles, suffering and bleeding, tied her knee and foot in a bond, then raising her lacerated arms above her head, fastened her hands to a secured rope, she certainly performed the most remarkable feat in human history, especially for a woman, as the collar bone of that sex is relatively shorter than in men, which defect accounts for her reputed inaccuracy in throwing a missile. Therefore it is difficult for a woman to labor with hands stretched upward.

Now the salient point, namely the exact manner in which the victim's wrists were tied, is lost, because the witnesses contradicted one another. Likewise in another instance concerning the dusty transom. So the truth is apparently obscured with the dust of perjury.

By the merciless manner in which the girl's past was exposed one might suppose that the diabolical practices of a procuress and her patron are justifiable if any flaws can be found in the character of their victim. Attorney Short had his suspicions confirmed by taking the testimony of her Toronto enemies. Thornton gave her the same kind of a character that most employers ascribe to a domestic, especially when she leaves without their gracious permission, and has formerly tried to induce a fellowservant to go with her. So one might confidently expect to hear that that chronically disappearing commodity, household linen, was missed after Miss Gingles' departure. A man generally hates his servant girl as much as his wife does, and Thornton told of an event very damaging to the girl's character, which he swore took place in his house, but formerly said it occurred in the hospital, and when asked why he admitted such a girl back to his home he said he was not sure about it. But then when, after leaving his entire family at the summer resort, he went back home and the maid deprived him of the privilege of staying alone with her by leaving, perhaps he was then resentfully "sure" enough to exploit his suspicions.

The press openly flaunts its partisanship when it refers to "Miss Barrette's" victim as the "Gingles girl." One daily uses the contemptuous appellation twice in the same paragraph, an unrhetorical repetition which must even be tiresome to the foes of the persecuted girl. Like the witnesses, the papers tell contradictory stories. In what was apparently a stenographic account Miss Gibbons was quoted as saying that she saw the defendant inspecting some laces in Agnes Barrette's drawer, but thought nothing of it at the time. The next day another paper stated that the same witness had caught Miss Gingles in the act of stealing lace from the drawer. Thornton has affirmed, according to one paper, that his former cook was inspired by an occurrence in Belleville, that of a girl being found tied to a dresser and mistreated, to commit the astounding deed of which she is accused. Another sheet added about two days later that the Belleville girl afterward confessed that she had tied herself, but did say she had also "mistreated" herself.

While not a single person came to the aid of the lacemaker excepting from purely philanthropic motives, the interests of many people were involved in the prosecution. The Wellington hotel, for obvious reasons, so its employes are the badly coached witnesses of the state. Agnes Barrette and her clique, with the powerful interests which are backing them, are among the forces with which this friendless child-woman, with the guileless Irish face, has to contend.

### PRIMITIVE PUMP IRRIGATES FARM

One of the most primitive and unique irrigation pumps in the United States has been in regular operation near Alice, Tex., for half a century and is still in a serviceable condition. This invention is in a class by itself and is the product of the ingenuity of a Mexican ranchman.

The pump is situated upon the ranch of Charles Well, who uses it to lift the water for irrigating a large patch of ground. The water supply is obtained from a surface well over which the pumping apparatus is placed. The water is lifted into a wooden trough by means of a wooden waterwheel of the crudest type.

Attached to the ponderous wheel are tin cans at regular intervals. When the wheel revolves these cans are dipped into the water and, becoming filled, are lifted to the surface, and as they turn downward again the water is dumped into the trough.

The spokes of the wheel are placed on one side so that the trough may set underneath the upper elevation of the rim. An iron pipe leads from the trough to the irrigating ditch, which conveys the water for distribution over the ground.

A pair of small Spanish mules are used as motive power for turning the wheel. They are hitched to a long pole, which they pull around and around the well. Every part of the irrigating machine is hand made.

## THE MASQUERADER

BY DAVID IRVING DOBSON

At times I feel as though an inward voice
From out my secret heart doth whisper low;
It queries "Mortal man why sigh'st thou so?
Canst thou not live and in thy life rejoice?"
"See, oh wand'rer, how fair the sun doth rise
And in its sacred glare life finds its own;
Whilst thou forsaken one dost ever moan
And thy sad heart's lament doth shame the skies."
The voice then dies; and I go forth anew
To face the heartless world and wear a smile;
It must not know I'm weeping all the while;
The world hates the one who dares to be true.

* * * * * * *

And thus, with smiling face and weeping heart
I tarry here and play my woeful part.

## The Passing of the Red Man

BY R. LINCOLN

Poor Indian, lovely figure in the land,
Thy tribes are scattered, drifted far and wide;
Thy rich possessions taken from thee, too,
Thy haunts forsaken, once thy chieftain's pride;
Now gone thy solitary forest home,
Where once thy form did gleam in pomp and paint;
The white man taught thee but to tame thy fire,
And as a myth, now live thy customs quaint.
The pipe of peace is smoked on stranger's shore,
The world but sees in thee a thing of woe;
Poor red man, last sad relic of thy race,
Sing now thy farewell song of "Long ago!"
Thy people, fallen like the autumn leaves,
Forgotten in their ancient glory fled.
Alas! Lone Wanderer, thy days are few,
When thou, too, soon will bow thy lordly head.
But still the woodlands green thy memory keep.
And feathered songsters re-echo yet thy name,
Sweet Hiawatha's spirit haunts his home,
While ghostly breezes whisper there his fame.

### NUT TREES SHADE TOWN IN FLORIDA

A stranger coming to Tallahassee, Fla., is surprised at the great number of pecan trees found in the yards, gardens and on the streets, says the Tallahassee True Democrat. They are everywhere and thousands upon thousands spring up every season, where the nuts are washed by the rains or dropped by the birds which feast upon them. If these trees had been budded with merchantable varieties when young they would now be producing thousands of bushels of the finest nuts annually, but of even these inferior varieties Tallahassee sells hundreds of dollars worth each year.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS

### Scotch Stew

Select four pounds of lean beef and run it through a meat cutter, add one onion chopped fine, half a teaspoonful of salt and pepper to taste. Mix well together and place in a covered stewpan with one cup of boiling water. Stew slowly for three or four hours. Just before taking from the fire add a piece of butter the size of an egg. While cooking add more water when necessary.

### Fried Ham

To be tender should be cooked in this wise: Wipe the slices of ham with a cloth wrung out of cold water and cut off half the outside layer of fat; put in an iron frying pan, cover with tepid water and let stand on the back of the range half an hour, not allowing the water to reach a higher temperature than at first. Drain the ham and dry in a towel; heat the frying pan, put in the ham and brown quickly on one side, then turn and brown on the other side, the time required being about three minutes. Remove to heated platter and serve at once.—Manchester Union.

### English Dumpling

One pint flour, 1 cup finely chopped suet, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon baking powder. Mix and sift flour, salt and baking powder. Add suet; mix to firm dough with ice water. Knead for two minutes; roll out one half inch thick. Put a floured cloth over a bowl; on it spread the crust. Fill with sliced apples mixed with sugar and a little powdered cinnamon. Draw up crust and cloth so as to completely cover apples; tie cloth, allowing a little room to swell. Drop in kettle of rapidly boiling water, with trivet at bottom to prevent scorching. Keep at a rapid boil for two hours. If water stops boiling the dumpling will be heavy. Or place in steamer and steam three hours. Serve hot with cream and sugar, or a liquid sauce.

### Easily Distinguished

"This," remarked Mr. Cane, "is my photograph with my two French poodles. You recognize me, eh?"

"I think so," said Miss Sotte. "You are the one with the hat on, are you not?"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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# THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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## *Crushing the Unions*

Kenosha is repeating the lesson of McKees Rocks. In both places a great trust has driven the union out of its plants, thinking thereby to end resistance to oppression.

The trust magnates committed one of the commonest errors in the world. They mistook a result for the cause.

They thought that the union was what caused the class struggle. They imagined that men asked for more wages because they were organized. They thought that strikes were caused by trade union officials.

From these false premises they reasoned to the conclusion that if the unions were destroyed the workers would be contented, that there would be no more strikes and demands for higher wages.

So the steel trust in Pennsylvania and the leather trust in Wisconsin set about wiping out the unions. They have been very successful in their efforts. The unions have been almost completely crushed in these industries.

Not only have the unions been crushed, but the employes have been crushed also. Deprived of any regular, organized method of resistance, the men have seen their wages reduced and their hours increased until the last limit of endurance was reached and passed.

Then there came a rude awakening for the steel and leather trusts. While the union was gone, while no "walking delegate" remained, while no "wild-eyed agitators" were permitted to escape the blacklist, discontent and resistance and strikes still existed.

It was discovered that men became discontented because they were hungry and not because agitators aroused them; that they struck because they wanted to live better and not because a union official called them out.

There is another lesson that may be learned from these same facts.

It is that crushing one expression of resistance to tyranny will not do away with the resistance or preserve the tyranny.

The use of the injunction to destroy the unions will not stop the effort of the workers to improve their condition—but it MAY CAUSE THE ABOLITION OF THE INJUNCTION.

The power of the trust to abolish organization among its employes will not stop discontent or strikes, BUT IT MAY TEACH THE WORKERS TO USE THEIR BALLOTS TO ABOLISH PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF THE TRUSTS.

## *Still Keeping It Dark*

It is announced that the Chicago board of education, in violation of the law and its own rules, will hold a secret session, with no records, for the purpose of choosing a superintendent.

The man who will have full control of the education of the children of a city of more than two million people is to be chosen at a meeting whose very proceedings are to be secret to those people. In many ways the head of the Chicago schools is a more important official than the mayor. He does not have quite so much to do with the great public service corporations, and his opportunities for graft are therefore somewhat restricted, although the book trust, the coal trust and a few other philanthropic organizations seem to be extremely active in determining the present selection.

This officer, who will determine the character of the education to be received by the children of the people of this city, is to be selected by the representatives of a few great industrial interests. These representatives of beef and steel and coal and similar trusts propose to meet and choose the head of the educational system ~~of the~~ second largest city on this continent in an ILLEGAL SECRET SESSION.

The law provides for public records of all meetings of the school board. A secret meeting is a violation of that law. IF IT WAS THE CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR INSTEAD OF THE BIG BUSINESS SCHOOL BOARD THAT WAS VIOLATING THE LAW IT WOULD BE RAIDED BY THE POLICE.

It was at a midnight session of another big business school board that the fraudulent leases were granted to Chicago newspapers. But even that session kept minutes. Because of that fact it is still possible to prove the character of the work done at that famous session.

PERHAPS THAT IS THE REASON FOR SECRECY THIS TIME.

## WHY LEAVES ARE GREEN

In a recent book on plant coloring-matters and their role in vegetative life, published in Germany, Prof. Ernst Stahl discusses, among other questions, the cause of the prevailing green color of our vegetation. How does it arise that the various organs of plants are green, and not some other color? Says a reviewer of the book in Nature:

"Engelmann has already shown that the colors of the algal vegetation of the sea are complementary to the light which falls upon them, and Gaidukov has made experiments to show that the . . . blue-green algae undergo a change in color complementary to the light which falls upon them, when grown under different-colored lights.

"Professor Stahl thinks that these observations may lead to an explanation of the green color of land plants. . . . The yellow-green color of the leaf may be an adaptation to the prevailing color of the diffuse light which falls upon it, the yellow being complementary to the blue of the heavens, and the green to the orange and red which mostly prevail when the sun is low. . . .

"The author tries to show that the non-absorption of the green rays is not only due to the fact that the chlorophyl makes no use of those rays which usually reach it in a weakened form, but also to the fact that the absorption of these rays in direct sunlight would be dangerous to the plant, because of their great heating power. Under normal conditions an intense illumination is unnecessary."

Professor Stahl also suggests that the yellow coloration of leaves in autumn may be due to the need of economy in food materials. Green chlorophyl contains nitrogen and magnesium, not present in the yellow coloring-matters, so that, by keeping back the green chlorophyl in the spring and reabsorbing it in the autumn, a saving would be effected in these substances, which are of great value to the plant. We read:

"Some interesting experiments are described to show that this actually does take place. If leaves which are just on the point of turning yellow, but are still green, are removed from the plant and kept in a damp chamber, they retain their green color, while neighboring leaves, still attached to the plant, become yellow. So, also, if slits are cut in the leaf, so that the principal veins are severed, the portions of leaf thus cut off from the main conducting vessels remain green, while the other parts turn yellow."

That these facts lend considerable support to Professor Stahl's hypothesis is granted by the English reviewer, but he is not sure that the etiolation of young leaves and the yellow coloration of old leaves are so definitely associated with the plant's need for economy as the professor seems to think.

### Needed Fixing

"I have been reading about this car of Juggernaut. Why did people hurl themselves between its ponderous wheels?"

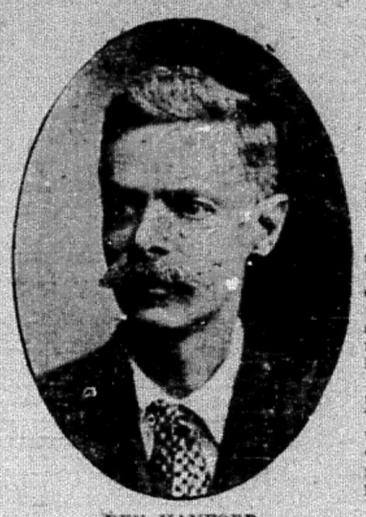
"Oh, I s'pose it needed fixing occasionally like other machines."—Louisville Courier-Journal

## "PICKING HOP-PICKERS"

BY BEN HANFORD

The first of the hop-pickers started up-state this morning. Ten of them, who didn't attend to the formality of buying a ticket were yanked out of freight cars at One Hundred and Thirty-first street and the North river by policemen and railroad detectives about daylight and later arraigned in Harlem court.—New York Evening World.

And more of the same. All written up into a charming and humorous story in the World. "Picking Hop-pickers!" How funny! What a jolly good joke! They did not attend to the "formality" of buying tickets. So city policemen and "railroad detectives" took them to court, there to be fined. And some ridiculous people, as would be hop-pickers taken from freight trains—such folk have a ridiculous habit of going to jail when fined. All so uproariously funny! Especially in the World.



BEN HANFORD

The owner of the New York World gets more than a million dollars a year profit from that property alone. Yet time was when his only bedroom was a bench in City Hall park. Now Joseph Pulitzer has an income of $3,000 a day, and can employ me to write witty stories about his moneyless, foodless, homeless, jobless fellow men.

Whoso hath knowledge knows slim pickings for much labor fall to the lot of the hop-pickers. Nor even that for long. Let the able and industrious workers attend to the little "formality" of getting a railroad ticket from New York city to the hopfields, chasing one job and then another to make the "season" last as long as possible, and then again attend to the little "formality" of getting a railroad ticket back "home," and little will be left as the fruits of their labor.

This, of course, is as it should be. For they will have lived while they worked. What more should they want? Why save for next winter? Pick ice next winter. As for the time between the close of the hop-picking and—well, wait patiently. In due time the ice will ripen.

But those railroad tickets. The would-be hop-pickers should have attended to them. There can be no doubt of that. Just a mere "formality," but one of those "formalities" that costs money. What of that? Nothing at all—to a man whose income is above $3,000 per diem.

But how about the man who is broke? Ah! To the man who has no money that trifling "formality" of buying a ticket is a somewhat serious matter—not funny at all, no joke in it anywhere that he can see. All serious to him. The dull dog has neither eye nor ear for humor.

So serious, truth to tell, as to constitute what might be called an insurmountable obstacle, and involving both life and liberty. Without money to buy a ticket, unable to borrow money to buy a ticket, knowing railroads will not sell tickets on credit, our would-be hop-pickers and other jobless workers do the next best thing.

They take their lives in their hands, get on a freight train and try to "steal" a ride to the hop country. Note the value of what they "steal." Not a ride in a comfortable passenger car, or a luxurious parlor car—nothing of that kind for them.

If in the very best of luck, just a ride in a side-door Pullman, or lying across a brakebeam, standing on the bumpers, or with an elbow crooked around the brake-rod. What a pleasure that ride must be to them! Dust, smoke, dirt, jolt, darkness, danger, death. Many of them killed every year by so riding and neglecting that little "formality" of the ticket.

Alas, that should not have been overlooked. Railroads are private property. Private property in railroads must be protected, and they who ride thereon must pay therefor, whether penniless hop-pickers or others. Even the president of the United States must pay to ride on a railroad. And we boost his salary an extra $25,000 a year for his carfare. But as for hop-pickers—$25,000 would pay the fare for every last one of them and leave a balance. But no $25,000 for them. They must pay.

That little "formality" of a ticket—city police, railroad detectives, even the president of the United States will see to it that that little "formality" is not overlooked by impecunious and ambitious hop-pickers. Why wouldn't he? HE pays his fare. HE always has a ticket. HE has a nice little fund of $25,000 per year for railroad fare. Why didn't our hop-pickers look out for themselves and set aside $25,000 for their railroad fare? Then the little "formality" would have been duly attended to, and the city police and railroad detectives would have busied themselves in licking the boots instead of cracking the heads of hop-pickers. How thoughtless of them!

It must not be supposed that our hop-pickers had tried to steal an engine or a car, or the railroad. Not at all. They merely tried to "steal a ride." Nor would their doing so injure the railroad, directly or indirectly.

Far from it. After picking, the railroad would transport the hops as well as the hop-pickers. And for that the road would be paid. Hop-pickers may, but hops themselves never can, "beat" a railroad. Not the hops only, but the various commodities that go into their working up, as well as the ultimately finished product, whether barley or booze, or it might be a railroad president or detective—all these (except, perhaps, the detective) will have to "pay the freight" and make money for the road.

But property must be protected. Would-be hop-pickers must attend to the "formality" of buying railroad tickets. To say they have no money is no excuse. Why don't they have money? What business have men to be without money? Least of all men who want to pick hops—and ride on railroads.

Meantime the hop-grower waits. He wants hop-pickers. The railroad owners want hop-pickers to have money—at least enough to pay railroad fare. But the hop-raiser—he is not desirous that his pickers should be burdened with gold.

Experience has taught him that a hop-picker who is dead broke is more tractable than one with a few dollars in his pocket. As to wages, hours and the quality of "chuck" thrown at him, the man who is dead broke is what the hop grower would call "quite reasonable." Particularly is this the case if the picker knows that any attempt to "steal" a ride and search for a better boss and higher wages will result in arrest by a railroad detective and a term in jail.

How sublimely everything is ordered for the best. Our hop-pickers—the hairs of his head are numbered and the power that lets no sparrow fall will surely look out for him.

At any rate the city police and the railroad detectives are good and faithful servants, and onto their jobs—"Picking the Hop-Pickers!" So everything works as it should in this best of all possible worlds for capitalists and the worst world we can possibly make it for workingmen.

Our hop-picker is where he ought to be. He can neither fight nor run, but he is between the devil and the deep sea. He can be improved only by having a sky-pilot come along and make him believe he is wicked as well as poor. He is nearly crazy. That is just as the boss would have him. Nearly crazy—not absolutely. Almost bughouse—not quite so. That is what the boss wants in a workingman.

Not so crazy that he can't pick hops—but crazy to work cheap and feel sore on the unions and sour on the walking delegate. So daft that he will be willing to work for next to nothing (and stand for a cut in wages now and then), but still with enough sense to do the work—that is the model workman.

The hop-grower belongs to the railroad, but the hop-picker belongs to the railroad AND the hop-grower.

The hop-picker had no money, therefore he must pick hops. The hopfields being too distant to walk, he must ride. Not having money, he must dispense with the "formality" of a ticket and steal his ride. Therefore he is arrested. Fined. No money. Therefore prison. Serves time of sentence and is released. Still no money. Still powerless to attend to that little "formality" of buying a ticket. No good whatever.

Just good enough for a blind beggar on horseback to make jokes over.

"Picking the Hop-pickers!"

What a joke—to a man with an income of $3,000 a day, Sundays and holidays included!

## HYNDMAN ON THE ATROCITIES IN INDIA

BY H. M. HYNDMAN

Many years have passed since "Justice" pointed out that if we continued our system of despotism and bleeding to death in India, it was quite certain, under modern conditions, to provoke an outburst of terrorism. That prediction has been fulfilled. Tyranny and torture in India have produced the same results as tyranny and torture in Russia. We Social Democrats are not in any way terrorists or anarchists.

Our methods are different, and there is no common action between us and them in the work for social revolution. But we recognize that human endurance has its limits; that persistent repression and misrule by successive waves of alien carpetbaggers become unendurable to active and capable young Indians; and that it is absurd to imagine that we can hope to keep 300,000,000 of people permanently under our yoke.

Consequently the furious language of the British imperialist press does not affect us in the least.

* * *

We regret, of course, the murder of Wyllie by Dhingra, and we do not believe these deeds help emancipation as a rule. Obviously, however, if a man with a loaded revolver can get close to any other man and is ready to sacrifice his own life in order to be sure of taking that of his victim, then he is quite certain to carry out his plan.

Dhingra did this. He seems to be a fanatical young Punjabi, who brooded over the wrongs of his country—and horrible wrongs they are, in spite of the foolish puffery of English methods by the press and Mr. Morley's efforts to bolster up the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy by admitting a few Indians—until he had worked himself up to the point at which any official Englishman appeared to him as a personal oppressor. Wyllie had, so it is said, remonstrated with Dhingra, at the request of his family, as to the bad company with advanced men he was keeping.

Dhingra, therefore, concentrated upon this distinguished official his fanatical, if reasonable, hatred of British rule, and killed his man as a public protest against a system.

* * *

That is how it looks today. Several similar political murders, as everybody knows, have been committed of late in India itself, and we may be quite sure that all the deportations without trial, all the threatenings and torturings in jail, all the organized Azeffism, which Lord Morley, Lord Minto, and now Mr. Asquith support and justify, will not put down the sedition or calm the unrest which are spreading throughout our territory. On the contrary, whatever moderate Indians may say, these acts will intensify the organized hatred, and extend the workings of secret conspiracy.

* * *

How can it be otherwise? The Times itself admits that the whole of Asia is stirring, and that India is in the stir. She is indeed, and, though the terrorists form still a trifling minority of the population, as the followers of Mazzini and Kossuth formed a trifling minority of the populations of Italy and Hungary, even Indians who are publicly proclaiming their loyalty to British rule use privately very different language about the British government.

They are well aware that, as an Anglo-Indian serving in closest proximity to Lord Minto said not long ago in London, "Every Englishman nowadays in India feels his life hangs of a hair." Tyranny engenders terrorism, we say again.

* * *

What, then, should we do? For nearly five and thirty years the present writer has done his very utmost to warn his countrymen of what was coming. Now it has very nearly come.

All who know India well are agreed that a movement is going on below the surface throughout Hindustan which is likely to be almost infinitely more formidable than the mutiny of 1857, in every way. But the most active and influential preachers of sedition cannot be traced.

If they could, there would be no necessity for our native Indian police to work up such fabrications of wholesale fraud and perjury as the Midnapur and Barrah cases. We have no Sir William Sleemans in India today.

Our competition-wallahs and desk men are wholly out of touch with the people. Military repression and martial law are useless against the particular form of semi-religious combination which is now spreading throughout the country under different disguises.

It is marvelous to me that such incidents as those of the unprecedented demonstration at the burning of the body of an executed terrorist at Calcutta, and the closing of the markets at Bombay for days in protest against the unjust condemnation of Gungundhur Tilak, should fail to teach our governing class a little of the truth. But they are, unfortunately, wholly destitute of imagination; they believe all English rule must be beneficial, and already that fatal phrase, "It will last our time," is passing from mouth to ear.

* * *

If we wished for a catastrophe, or advocated assassination, we should not write like this. But we are doubtful now whether it is not too late to do anything effective.

This, however, I will say today—as I wrote so long ago as 1879—that only the building up of Indian rule and Indian organization in the place of English rule and English organization can save our countrymen in Hindustan from a crisis that will astonish and horrify the world. The talk of the trustified metropolitan newspapers on this matter is of no account whatever.

It does not add one iota to our strength in India, or check the growth of disaffection in any way. The present state of things is one in which to be effective some direct personal action is called for. The promises and pledges of the late empress of India, made fifty years ago, have never yet been fulfilled.

If the present emperor were to take upon himself to issue a proclamation, in confirmation and extension of that of his mother in 1858, assuring Indians, in all honesty, that European domicance would be gradually but speedily removed, some relaxation of the present strain might follow, and Sir Curzon Wyllie will then not have met his sad fate in vain.

But a continuance of the sort of government our Tory and Liberal imperialists admire can, on the other hand, end only in one way. What are 200,000 Europeans, all told, amid 300,000,000 Indians, now that the latter have begun to learn that their fathers conquered India for us, and that they themselves can boycott us out of it whenever they choose?—From London Justice.

## Troops Forced to March in Hot Sun

All Japan, which glories so in the valor of her soldiers and their ability to stand any kind of hardships, is ringing with indignation today over the recent inspection of the troops at Takasaki, which resulted in the death of six men, while twenty-two are reported dying in the field hospital, and scores of others are suffering. Although the thermometer registered 135 and the humidity was terrible, the troopers, in full field equipment, with rifles, heavy cartridge belts fully loaded, tents, blankets and field rations, were forced to undergo battalion inspection and drill. Though men dropped in their tracks and expired from the terrible heat, there was no let up until the entire inspection and drill had been completed. The newspapers in general express great indignation, declaring that while Japanese soldiers were willing to undergo these hardships in times of war, they should not be compelled to do so in times of peace. The press and public are loud in their demand for a court martial of every officer implicated in what is called a heartless performance.

In a review of two other regiments in various parts of the empire, two other soldiers were killed by the heat, nine are dying and 115 are in a critical condition.

So intense has been the heat that reports are coming in of scores who have succumbed and stating that cattle have died by the thousand. The millitary authorities defend their action in insisting upon the maneuvers by declaring they will serve to "toughen" the troops. In addition to the evolutions at Takasaki, maneuvers were held by the Osaka and Hamamatsu regiments in central Japan, where the heat was the most intense. At the height of the heat wave the Osaka regiment was sent on a two days' forced march. Hundreds of soldiers were prostrated and two died. Nine are dying and eighty more are in a serious condition. The Hamamatsu regiment was compelled to maneuver for five hours at midday and several score of soldiers were overcome. Thirty-five are in a serious condition in the field hospital.—National Woman's Daily.

### Generally

"Please, sir," said the office boy, "me gran'mudder's dead, an' I want de afternoon off."

"Johnny," exclaimed his employer, severely, "do you know where little boys go who tell lies?"

"Yes, sir, to de ball game," replied Johnny, unblushingly. — Philadelphia Record.

## INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

(From Report of Charles H. Moyer, President Western Federation of Miners.)

There are few who take an active interest in the labor movement today but who realize that there is something defective in the plan or principles advocated by the majority of organizations, and I am pleased to find by coming in contact with many of those who have been honestly seeking to discover the weak points in their policy that they finally agree that the principles advocated by the Western Federation of Miners must become general if labor shall ever wrest from the employing class that which is rightfully theirs.

Labor, as it is organized today, is not united. While the individual member may be what is known as a good union man, his card may show him at all times in good standing, he may respond to the strike order of his organization and witness the suffering of those who are dear to him, still despite all this, he—with his organization—goes down to defeat, his name is placed on the blacklist and tramping the road or beating the train looking for another master, he wonders why he and the other brothers who never faltered, who stood nobly by the banner of unionism until the last, should have failed in their efforts.

He fails to realize that he and the few hundred or thousand of others were left to fight the battle alone. True, the man working beside him for the same employer, but belonging to a different craft or industry, was a good union man, although he would have struck if his individual interests, as he understood them, were at stake, he could see no reason why he should sacrifice his position in order that his fellow worker should secure justice. And here we have the defect in the construction of organized labor—the laws and rules adopted compelling one organization to assist the employer in defeating the other.

Two wage workers may be employed on a locomotive engine, both members of organized labor. The conditions under which one is compelled to labor become unbearable; he rebels and discontinues work; a non-union man is installed in his place. The other union man feels sorry; he trusts his fellow unionist may be successful in compelling the corporation to grant him better conditions; he may contribute financial support; but he remains at his post.

He in many instances performs extra labor; he not only works with the non-union man, but assists him in becoming acquainted with his work, and by so doing furnishes the employer with the weapon that finally forces his brother unionist to his knees, defeated and pleading to be permitted to return to work under such conditions as the employer may dictate.

This is only one example and is not confined to the engine, but to every other industry where labor is organized along craft lines, and the identity of interest of the working class is not recognized by the workers themselves.

If "in union there is strength," then the working class must be brought to realize that only through the most complete unity can they expect to organize an industrial army that will prove invincible; they must be educated to understand that united action to be successful means the joining together in its fullest sense every man and woman whose condition in life compels them under the present system to sell their labor to another.

When so united and realizing that regardless of what their position may be as wage workers, that they belong to that class and recognize that an injury to one is the concern of all; then, and then only, will organized labor be in a position to enforce its just demands.

Labor, industrially organized, ready to fall in line when the order is given, will serve notice on the employer that the day of his refusal to treat with his employes because they reserve the right to affiliate with organized labor is past, and to refuse to do so will not only bring him face to face with every worker in his employ regardless of the occupation he may fill, but that organized labor in its entirety will rise up as one man, and in no uncertain way insist that he shall do so.

## TO THE EDITOR

### Reply to Duncan

I wish to write a few lines in reply to Duncan's letter on the single tax. He attempts to set Larsson straight on the meaning of Socialism—he even goes so far as to advise Larsson to read George and Marx. But it is a safe bet that Larsson knows ninety times more about the subject in question than his critic, a proposition which I will presently prove.

Duncan says: "—the unearned increment in land is simply the surplus value in land. The single tax is a proposition to reach that surplus value, take it from the land owner—the land capitalist—and restore it to the workers, the ones who have created it. . . . The single taxers propose doing this by taxing the surplus value in land—"

There is no mistaking as to what Duncan believes about single tax, for we see that he unconsciously tells us the same thing in two places of his article. We shall now read a statement of George's on interest, which will prove that Duncan knows no more about what George meant by unearned increment than a regular out and out single taxer. "Progress and Poverty," page 187: "Thus interest springs from the power of increase which the reproductive forces of nature, and the in effect analogous capacity for exchange, give to capital. It is not an arbitrary, but a natural thing; it is not the result of a particular social organization, but of the laws of the universe which underlie society."

We see in this question that George knew as little about what constitutes wealth as Duncan seems to know about the single tax proposition as set forth in "Progress and Poverty."

George denied the fact that labor produces all wealth; he taught that capital is a productive factor, and also wrote about "the reproductive forces of nature," reproductive forces which we have never seen producing any wealth, and cannot understand; but which we suppose were all very clear to George.

Duncan must understand that there is no such a thing as an "unearned increment." I know a party who would call that an "Irish bull." Before labor is applied to land, land is no more wealth than the moon.

I wish to say regarding those false planks which are in the Socialist party platform, and those which Duncan and other reformers wish to have inserted, that ye seem to forget that always when the capitalist taxes himself he is taxing an unearned increment—that is, unearned by him.

You must understand, Duncan, that George did not propose taxing what Socialists call surplus value. The idea of taxing surplus value is Duncan's, not George's. Some of these ink-stained critics—the single taxers—will say: "I don't agree with George on that point." It not only proves that they are unconscious anarchists—in that they think each one of them can have a single tax of his own, but that the only thing they seem to get from George is that crude presumptuousness which every ignoramus carries with him in bulk.

The following passage from page 328, "Progress and Poverty," is a hummer: "I thus propose to show that the laws of the universe do not deny the natural aspirations of the human heart,"—note that he does not mean a pig's heart—"that the progress of society must be, and, if it is to continue, must be, toward equality; not toward inequality; and that the economic harmonies prove the truth perceived by the Stoic Emperor." This destroys the theory that a man's brains grow on his chin. No young Socialist of this crop can think of Henry George without asking the question: "Was he all there?"

F. J. HIGGINS.

Philadelphia, Pa.

### The Farmer and His Land

The trouble with most writers on this question is that they see the fulfillment of the social revolution, forgetting that we are only in the first stages.

The farmer is an exploiter by nature. In most cases he don't believe it, but he can be convinced.

The average farmer is proud of the fact that he is the owner of a farm. Most farmers like to add adjoining land to their possessions, not so much because they need it as for the purpose of exploiting some one's labor, either in the shape of hired help or a renter.

He is also a gambler. He takes delight in knowing that his land is advancing in value from time to time. He lives to hold and double his investment if he can thus get a few thousand additional dollars it seems perfectly right to him.

The Grange, the Farmers' Alliance, the Populist, and later the Farmers' Equity, the aim and purpose of all these organizations has been and is to get more pay for farmers' products, but we fail to see a single word in their programs where the farmer objects to exploiting his renters, his hired hand or his weaker neighbor.

The Socialists have taken another step. We have discovered that it is just as much wrong when the farmer plays the role of exploiter as when he is the victim of his enemy—the bigger exploiter.

My neighbor is a farmer; we are good friends but differ in politics. I give him literature; I talk to him. He says: "If we get Socialism I lose my land—the government will take it away from me." I say no the government doesn't want your land.

But if you are a land gambler, an exploiter, they will say: "You are doing wrong. Step back, give room for this, your brother."

I think in the first and near approaching stages that landed possessions will be limited to the absolute use of the occupant, the land deed will be replaced by a life lease. This lease will be transferable. Land will be bought and sold the same as now, but cannot be mortgaged because it has lost its intrinsic value.

The negro lost his value as property, but maintained his industrial value. So will the land. The improvements, with a life lease, on my farm may be worth all or more in dollars under Socialism than it is today with a warranty deed.

If we want to make rapid progress among the farmers we must not undermine his pride of independent possession of his farm.

I tell him that Socialism may and will help him lift his mortgage. It will give him all the pleasure a society can give a man in old age; it will give his children a better world to live in.

O. A. ANDERSON.

Coburn, Tex.

### From a Farmer

I have cleared, fenced, ditched, and put all the improvements upon my farm of 150 acres. I have worked and voted for reform since 1876, and have been a Socialist since the demise of the Union Labor party; and think the trend of Socialist thought is not fair to the farmer. Yet it is more from a lack of knowing the true conditions that the farmer contends with, than from selfish notions.

For my part if to obtain Socialism I must give up my farm and all my personal property besides I would go at once and gladly too, but there is nothing gained by confiscation. Can you imagine what party or what kind of people must compose this class party that would advocate confiscation? If you go into confiscating all the sources of production and distribution you, by your short-sightedness, would put off the "glad day" when all men shall be as brothers indefinitely. Yet all source of production and distribution must be completely owned and controlled by the government (the people) and all productions and distribution must be at cost.

Then think how can any one get rich off of profits. Now the farmer asks the dealers how much for his goods and what are you paying for our produce? Wouldn't the farmers be a great deal better off if they were practically located in small villages or hamlets working together under the direction of a man or men of their own choice at the same wages paid all other laborers and perfectly free to own all they earn and possess, and at liberty to locate or go where they liked and with all product and distribution at cost, wouldn't usury, profits, interest, rent, and even taxes soon entirely cease?

Then let us stop this hideous jangle of how to obtan possession without confiscation.

A. D. PRENTICE.

Warren, Ohio.