

ASK PERPETUAL INJUNCTION NOW

Everlasting One Is Wanted by Coal Companies to Restrain Miners

One of the most dangerous precedents which a court was ever asked to set is that of a perpetual injunction, asked by the Kolb Coal company to restrain the officials of the United Mine Workers of America from calling a strike at the company's mine, located at Mascoutah, Illinois.

Man's Discharge the Cause

The company now has a temporary injunction and the miners have retained Seymour Stedman, Clarence S. Darrow and D. L. Turner to represent them at the hearing at which the perpetual injunction is demanded. In an answer to the company's plea the miners state that the whole secret of the trouble is the company's action in discharging Harry J. Ohi because he reported a shaft of the company's mine to be in bad condition. The miners' union declared the discharge unwarranted and a series of negotiations failing to produce a settlement, a strike was called.

Strike Called July 20

The strike was called July 20 of last year and is still in force. The company maintains that the miners' officials have tried to persuade the men now at work to quit. The peculiarly vicious clause in the company's plan asks a perpetual injunction against the union officials, restraining them from making any attempt to induce these men to quit and join cause with the union men now on strike.

Ohi was Discharged the Next Morning

After reporting about the shaft. Two joint meetings were held between the union officials and the company representatives in Chicago. At the last of these it was decided that the decision as to what the company should do was to be left to a local meeting at Mascoutah, where the miners and the company were to state their contentions and abide by a vote of the local miners. This meeting took place and the men voted that Ohi be reinstated with five days' back pay. This the company refused to do and a strike was called in three days.

Call Company's Contentions False

The company's contention that it is losing money by the partial closing of the mine, due to the strike, is declared by the miners to be untrue. They assert that Jacob G. Mann, who discharged Ohi, said at the time that he did not care if the state mine inspector closed the mine as it was losing money while in operation. The company now claims that the profits from the mine are from \$10,000 to \$25,000 annually.

IS BURIED ALIVE IN A DEEP WELL

Springfield, O., April 14.—Neighbors have been working night and day for four days to rescue John Toler, who was buried alive at the bottom of a deep well.

Tappings on the pump stock showed he was still living after the well caved in upon him. One thousand men are taking turns about digging out the debris.

The well was repairing the pump in the bottom of the well on the Oelker farm north of this city. The well was seventy feet deep and was walled with boulder of various sizes and shapes. Toler jarred the wall, which tumbled in on him, carrying part of the earth and filling the well to the brim.

The news spread rapidly and hundreds flocked to the scene. Ever since men have worked frantically to reach the unfortunate man. They have been spurred on by faint tappings on the pump stock.

The task of taking out the debris is necessarily slow, as the walls have to be braced with every foot descent made to prevent further caving in. The workers are now down to within twenty-two feet of the bottom. It will be Wednesday evening or Thursday morning before the bottom can be reached. Thousands of persons have flocked to the scene from four counties, and the rush has been so great to get to the mouth of the well that policemen have been put on guard. On Sunday, it is estimated 5,000 persons visited the scene.

For three days the wife of Toler stayed around the well. Several times she fainted. Finally she was prevailed on to go home and await the result.

WALL COLLAPSES AND KILLS IN NEW BRIGHTON (PA.) FIRE

Pittsburg, Pa., April 14.—During a fire at New Brighton, Pa., near here, today a wall collapsed, killing at least one woman and seriously injuring several others.

AHEADS TO PAY A DIME AT THEATERS FOR ACTORS

After Mr. Theater Deadhead, you take your best girl to the box office and hold her slightly rear or otherwise distract her in with one hand while you are at over your pass for "two of the best in the house" with the other, he might be sure you have at least the equivalent to a 6-cent piece separate and aside from the allotment of "her fans necessary to take you and your best home after the play."

The fact is, Mr. Deadhead, you are going to do a little something, when you and your best go to the play hereafter besides merely occupy the "two best in the house." Just about the time your seat stubs are passed out to you at the box office window your attention is to be focused on a third stub remarkably similar to those granting you permission to occupy the gratis seats.

The extra stub will be for the purpose of collecting the sum of 10 cents on the seats which have been allowed on the passes. The dime will eventually find its way to the treasurer of the Actors' Fund of America. This organization was founded twenty-eight years ago and it maintains a home for aged and otherwise incapacitated actors at West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. The expenses of the home have been growing, amounting to something like \$51,000 last year, while the receipts were only \$36,000.

KEY COMPANIES OWN OPERATORS

Telegraph Commission's Report Now Being Distributed Shows Blacklisting

While the finding of the commission appointed by congress last spring to investigate the telegraph and telephone companies intimates that blacklisting of telegraph operators may be nothing more than the industrial depression, the report clearly states that the commercial telegrapher is practically owned and controlled by the Western Union and Postal telegraph companies so long as he tries to make his living at the telegraph business.

In the case of the commercial telegraph operator he has practically only two employers, the Western Union or the Postal company, says the report. The action of a single company, therefore, would close to the operators a very large part of all possible opportunities for employment.

If either company chose to include activity in union matters or attempts to organize its employees, or participation in the agitation leading to the strike as reasons for barring a man from employment, it could by merely notifying its own offices create a condition which, so far as that man was concerned, would result in practically the same thing as a black list in another die of industry entered into by a very large number of employers, but not by all of those in his trade.

"In a word the commercial telegraph operator, wherever he goes throughout the length and breadth of the United States, finds everywhere practically the same two employers. If these two employers enter into an agreement, the situation is practically hopeless to the operator."

The commission states in its report that a number of cases of blacklisting were followed up. In the opinion of the commission, however, "there was not sufficient conclusive evidence to warrant a finding in this report. Only a court with power is qualified to determine the facts in a case of alleged blacklisting."

The report of the commission has just been printed and is being distributed. It contains more than 650 pages, being made up largely of tables and statistics. It also contains in full the forms of contracts made by the telegraph companies with railroad companies and other concerns that lease the wires of the telegraph companies.

It gives a detailed account of the printing machines now in use by the telegraph companies, and shows conclusively that these machines are much slower and less accurate than is the Morse telegraph operator.

The telegraph tolls are shown to have been reduced but little since 1883, while the pay of the telegraphers in many instances is much lower. The tolls are shown to be much higher now than they were two years ago, while wages are much less.

Taken as a whole the report of the commission is an indictment against the telegraph systems of the present day, showing that the telegraph managers have not kept pace with the requirements of the times. As compared with stories told from time to time by telegraph employes of actual conditions in the telegraph offices, the report of the commission is very conservative.

FAMOUS SCULPTOR AND WIFE PART BECAUSE OF JEALOUSY

Paris, April 14.—A tremendous surprise was caused in artistic circles throughout Europe yesterday by the announcement that Frederick MacMonnies, the American sculptor of international fame, has separated from his beautiful and gifted wife.

The wife Mrs. Mary Fairchild, whom he married at Paris in 1888, and who became known that the reason of their separation is nothing more nor less than an artistic rivalry, which came to the point where one studio was too small to hold both ambitions. Mr. MacMonnies has gone to his country home at Giverny.

The wife is living in Paris, where two of her pictures were hung in the salon today. It is said openly that MacMonnies came to swords' points with her when she announced her intention of posing her paintings for the approval of artistic France, despite his declaration that one celebrity in a family always ought to preserve its name.

BOOST IN FOOD PRICES ARRIVES

Luxuries Are Cheaper and Necessities Are Higher; Poor Hit as Usual

The increased cost of living to the poor in the city of Chicago is not coming. It is here. It will probably accentuate itself mightily during the next month or two, but as a matter of fact as compared with last year the prices of the basic necessities of life have augmented from 12 1/2 to 22 per cent over the corresponding periods.

Bread, in the home-made bakeries, has risen from 4 cents to 5 cents a loaf, and the loaves are smaller. This is an increase of 25 per cent and is directly due to the stock gambling which has boosted the price of wheat during the past month from \$1.15 7/8 to \$1.23 per bushel, thanks to Patten's corner.

Pork and Lard Raise

Hogs at wholesale have gone up from \$6.03 to \$7.20 and pork has risen proportionately on the tubs of the poor. Lard has gone up from \$8.82 to \$10.40 and other hog products the same.

Potatoes, another necessity of the poor, have risen from 70 cents to \$1.10 at wholesale, and the poor are paying an addition on this enormous percentage. Eggs, another household necessity, have gone up from 18 cents to 24 cents within the month and are still mounting at the rate of a cent a dozen every two days retail.

Butter is doing a little Alpine stunt on its own account. It has marched up from 23 cents to 29 cents wholesale and from 24 cents to 28 cents retail, despite the fact that the receipts of butter in Chicago for this week are more than 50 per cent heavier than during the same period last year, and there is a steady increase in the receipts from week to week, more than 1,500 tubs being the increase in receipts of last week over the week before.

Even Plebeian Bean Mounts

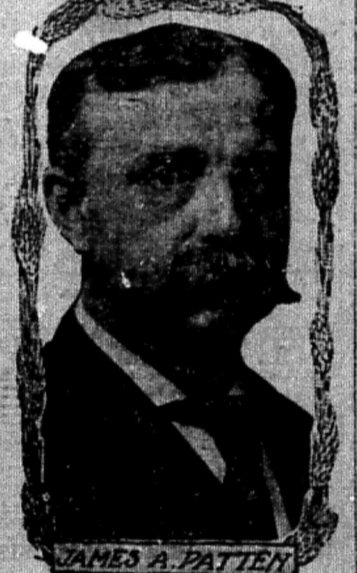
Even the plebeian bean, the last resort of the hungry, has mounted more than 14 per cent over last year and has increased in price more than 6 per cent during the past month. Those who cannot live without cheese also face an increased cost, as during the past month special makes have advanced steadily in price and the market continues strong.

In milk, if the Borden milk trust has its way, the price will soon mount from 7 cents a quart to 10 cents a quart, which is the goal at which the milk trust is aiming, according to the retail dealers, although the raise to 8 cents is expected to come first.

Thus, if one lives on eggs, butter, cheese, milk, potatoes, bread and meat the cost of living has already increased from 12 1/2 to 22 per cent, according to the locality in which the food is purchased, with the possibility of a further rise facing the wage earners, who must have at least these things to sustain life.

Luxuries Low; Food High

The prices of food, however, seem to be following the course of the Payne tariff bill. The luxuries, the things for which only the rich can afford to



James A. Patten (Wheat plunger who increased cost of bread)

pay, show no such increase over last year, as the necessities for which the poor man must pay, whether he will or no. Frog legs, game, lobsters, etc., are reported quite reasonable in price, supply heavy and demand light. Here the law of supply and demand appears to be working normally, while it is doing anything else in the case of foods for the poor.

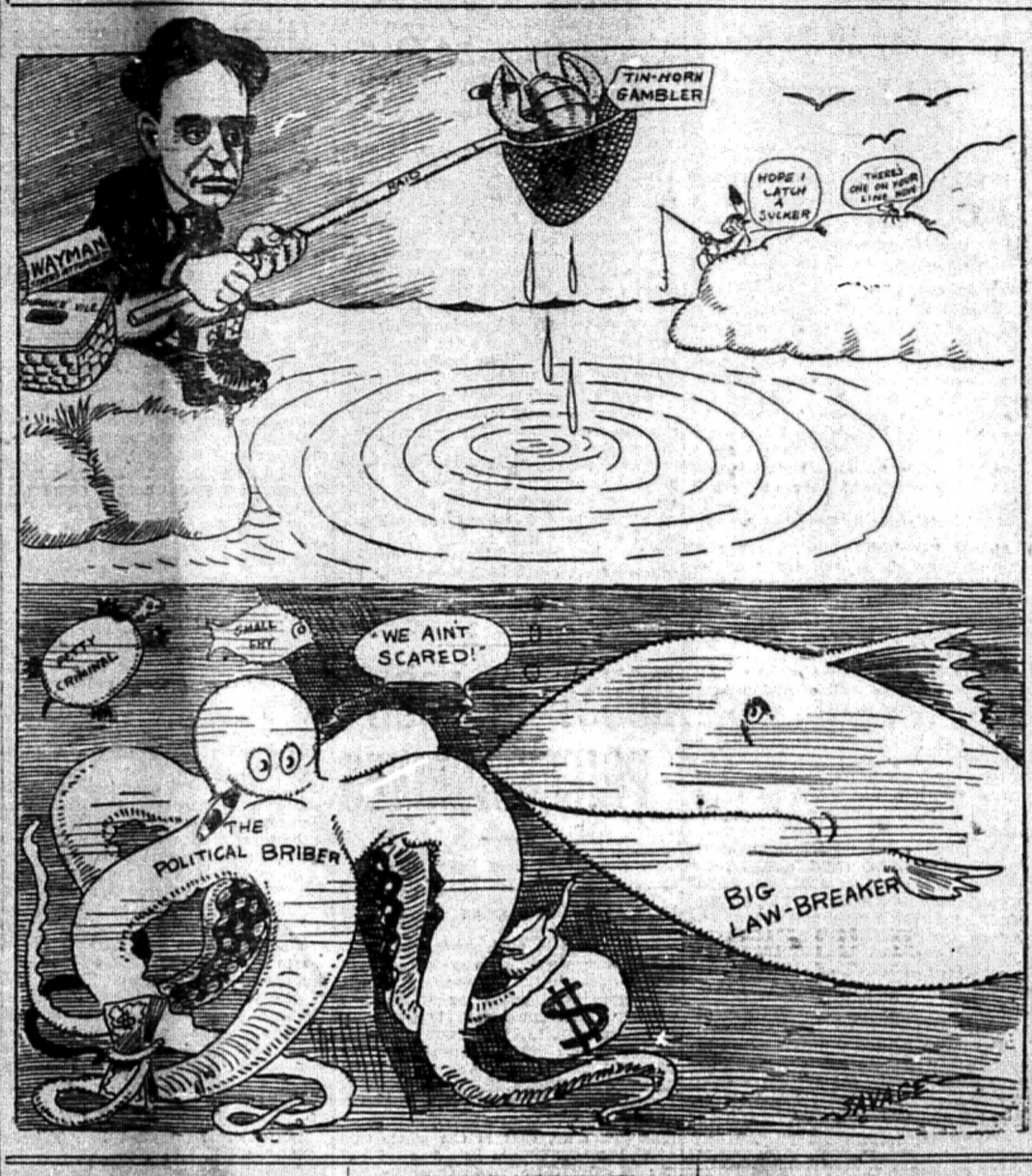
By far the most serious situation is that of the bread market. Patten's famous wheat corner, which is running up the prices at such a rate that his boldest competitors are afraid of him, and which has netted him a handsome profit running into hundreds of thousands of dollars, is rapidly cutting down the size of the loaves sold to the poor and raising the price of the smaller loaves.

Wheat Still Going Higher

Despite the fact that St. Louis and Kansas City are reporting receipts of wheat of 249,000 bushels, as compared with 133,000 bushels a year ago, despite the fact that same seems to be true of all the great centers, the big supply is not lessening the price, thank to Patten and the other stock gamblers. On the other hand, the peculiar manipulation of the law of supply and demand by the capitalist system is increasing the price of bread to the consumer, is increasing the price of flour, and the

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ISN'T IT HARD TO LAND THE BIG ONES, THOUGH?



LABOR PARTY IN SOCIALIST MOVE

Espondes Grayson's Cause Whereupon Keir Hardie and Others Leave It

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Edinburgh, April 14.—In spite of the efforts of the national administrative council of the Independent Labor party, the party which is holding its annual convention here, adopted what is virtually a vote of confidence in Victor Grayson. Ever since his election independent of the labor representation committee, Grayson has been a bone of contention between the leaders of the labor party and those who wished to inaugurate a definite Socialist position.

Four Leaders Quit Party

The endorsement of Grayson by the convention resulted in the resignation of J. Keir Hardie, Philip Snowden, J. Ramsay MacDonald and Bruce Glasier from the national administrative council. There has long been much dissatisfaction with the attitude of these men, especially with the last three. They have been continuously accused of making deals with the Liberal party and of being lukewarm in their defense of Socialism. Yet up until the present time they have been able to carry the conventions of the party for their policies.

Means Much for Socialism

The present action is generally taken to mean an endorsement of the policy of straight Socialism and it is believed will bring new spirit into the party. Taken in connection with the endorsement of Socialism by the Labor party, of which the Independent Labor party is only one of the constituent bodies, it would indicate that the great political labor movement of Great Britain was coming into line with the Socialist parties of the remainder of the world.

INSANITY TO BE PLEA OF HAINS

New York, April 14.—Conferees held yesterday in the offices of John F. McFurture, counsel for Captain Peter C. Hains Jr., in which the latter's parents, General and Mrs. Hains, and several witnesses participated, resulted in a decision to rely solely on insanity as a defense in the trial of Captain Hains for the murder of William E. Annis. The trial will begin Monday in Flushing, Long Island, where Thornton Jennings Hains recently was acquitted of connection with the shooting.

IDLE, EXPERT CHEMIST TRIES POISON AND KNIFE TO DIE

Lincoln, Neb., April 14.—William Dean, a college man of 20 years, who is in the hospital here in a dangerous condition from a self-inflicted wound, yesterday tried to commit suicide by taking poison and was taken to the hospital. There he secured a knife and stabbed himself in the breast. He explains his act by saying that although an educated man and an expert chemist he has been unable to get employment.

Payments Censure Funds

Exhibit "B." Mr. and Mrs. Wage Earner find that while providing a "sinking fund" for their payments they leave almost nothing for current expenses. Monthly by month the burden grows. Then comes sickness or other misfortune and the payments lapse. This goes on for two or three months and the goods are taken back to the installment house.

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TUBERCULOSIS INFECTS SIX OUT OF TEN IOWA CHILDREN

Des Moines, Ia., April 14.—An investigation conducted by the Des Moines Tubercular association has resulted in the discovery that six of every ten children examined are infected with tuberculosis.

The majority of the cases are incipient, but in many the disease has progressed far. The association is considering establishing a children's tubercular camp this summer.

It is proposed to isolate infected children to prevent further spread of the disease. Miss Ida Wolverton, who is conducting the examination, said last night that she is appalled at the number of cases of tuberculosis she finds in Des Moines, stating that she found twenty children cases in one block.

EASY PURCHASE HARD TO KEEP

Goods Bought From Installment Houses Often Find Their Way Back

Nothing outside of the "salary loan"

presents such snares to the unwary wage earner as the "installment" house, where either clothing or furniture or most anything else may be bought for so much down and a small amount every month, varying from \$2 to \$5, according to the article bought. Salesmen at installment houses are suave persons and the management is always most polite—till the things are bought.

Troubles in Two Periods

The troubles of the installment buyer may be divided into "exhibits" A and B. "A" being the purchase, and "B" the payment.

Exhibit "A."—The wage earner has just so much to spend. It is to be spent for some one thing. Then the installment house comes in for some fine work. Mr. and Mrs. Wage Earner look around and listen to the salesman. The original sum which they have to spend would buy so many things on the installment plan and the things could be paid for "little by little" and never "be a serious financial burden at any one time," so the salesman tells them. They think over their "income," and see so many things they really "need" and which, with a "little economy," might be safely bought—and they buy.

Exhibit "B."—Mr. and Mrs. Wage Earner find that while providing a "sinking fund" for their payments they leave almost nothing for current expenses. Monthly by month the burden grows. Then comes sickness or other misfortune and the payments lapse. This goes on for two or three months and the goods are taken back to the installment house.

Any account which is paid in thirty days is looked on by the installment house as a "cash" settlement and, as such entitled to a discount. In such cases a discount of 10 per cent is given from the sum of the bill.

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TAFT TO MAKE TOUR OF NATION

Will Make Oratorical Campaign; Needs \$25,000 Appropriation for It

Wants Car Fare Paid

Washington, D. C., April 14.—President Taft has decided to tour the whole United States and make speeches, and a general policy along similar lines will be employed by the various cabinet members.

Is to Visit Chicago

Later he will visit Chicago. From the lake city he will go to St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and other far western points, closing his trip at Seattle, where he will inspect the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. Returning, he will stop at various points, where he will make speeches.

He will be back in Washington in ample time to complete his first annual message to congress. Indeed, he already has started to gather information for this important document.

CURRIE, BIG SHIP OWNER, IS DEAD

London, April 14.—The death is announced of Sir Donald Currie, the great ship owner.

Sir Donald Currie, born at Greenock in 1825, passed the greater part of his manhood in the organization of great merchant fleets, gaining the title of the son of a peer baronet to the richest ship owner in the world. It is a far cry, but that was Sir Donald's achievement, and he was always proud of the fact that his own indomitable will and energy gained him this commanding position in the industrial world.

He began his industrial career in a shipping clerk's berth, later finding a place with the Cunard company, where he remained until 1852, when he resolved to make a start on his own account. He chartered a few old sailing ships, and this was the beginning of the now famous Union-Castle line.

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WHITWASH ON PEONAGE

That No Argo Indictments Will Be Drawn Is Now Definitely Known

TAFT REGIME IS BLAMED

Bonaparte Sought to Force Action, but Wickersham Caused a Change

When the federal grand jury finally meets April 21, after its adjournment yesterday, it is generally understood around the federal building that the Corn Products Refining company will be given an immunity bath in regard to the peonage charge and that there will be no indictments returned against anyone. The ostensible reason for this is that the company has discontinued the practice of peonage in connection with the construction of its plant at Argo, Ill. The mere fact that leading directors of the Corn Products Refining company are leading Standard Oil men has, of course, "nothing to do with the matter."

Some Queer Developments

An important light is thrown on the whole matter when it is known that Attorney General Bonaparte believed the evidence sufficient to warrant prosecution, while the district attorney at Chicago was letting the case "die."

Some time after the case had been taken before the grand jury a letter was received in Chicago from the chief examiner at Washington, asking in the name of Attorney General Bonaparte what had been done in the case. The answer went back, "Nothing, so far as known." This answer proved unsatisfactory.

Under orders from Attorney General Bonaparte a special agent was sent from Washington to go over the evidence and make a report. That this report sustained Attorney General Bonaparte's opinion of the sufficiency of the evidence, there is little doubt. It is quite generally understood that indictments were drawn after the district attorney's office had received this prodding from Washington.

Different Attitude Now

The practical certainty that these bills will not be voted leads to the belief that the Taft administration has assumed a different attitude than that assumed by Attorney General Bonaparte. Bonaparte's action was taken with full knowledge that the Daily Socialist had been interested in the case. All this change of front, of course, has no connection with the fact that George W. Wickersham, the present attorney general of the United States, received a \$50,000 fee for some work done in connection with traction deals in Chicago, one of his clients being the National City Bank of New York, Standard Oil's premier financial institution.

The conduct of the Argo peonage case was from its inception under the charge of Assistant District Attorney Chester Arthur Legg, whose principal claim to fame is his activity in aiding in the passage of the famous Hepburn rate bill.

Legg Pleases Roosevelt

At that time the project was very dear to the heart of one Theodore Roosevelt, and, if rumor be true, Legg did some noble and efficient work in dining leading citizens and then leading them in parade through the streets of some towns wherein some doubtful congressmen lived, thus getting votes for the rate bill. King Theodore, being well pleased with this service, put Legg on the payroll at Chicago.

For some three days, in December, from about the 17th to the 20th, Legg was an enthusiast in the Argo case. He, as he said, wanted "as many counts in the indictment as possible." Then his enthusiasm began to wane, before the grand jury. King Theodore, Robert W. Childs, his senior in office, went over Legg's head and had a certain witness called. Legg had previously refused to call this man.

Mr. Sims, the United States district attorney, as per custom, refused to discuss the matter this morning. Politeness rather than frankness in Mr. Sims' forte. He was told of the morning paper stories that the investigation had been dropped.

"The morning papers are usually good guessers," said Sims, finally.

Elucidated by Sims

"When Assistant Attorney General Wade Kille called you recently, was it determined then that only such evidence as would obtain conviction before a trial jury would in future be used as the basis of indictments by federal grand juries?" Mr. Sims was asked.

"Yes," said Mr. Sims. "In advance of trial it is not true that only God knows just what evidence will obtain 'vital stand in court before a trial jury' was asked.

"Yes," said Sims, "and to God's name you might add Judge."

"Did you receive any orders from Washington to drop the Argo case?"

REACTIONARIES JOLTED IN DUMA

Extreme Right Deputy Attacks French and Is Censured Amid Hisses

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) St. Petersburg, April 14.—In the duma a deputy from the extreme right (the reactionaries), Markov, violently attacked the army of the French republic and declared that although there was at present no Napoleon, no nation in Europe was safe from this army, because it was an uncertain quantity and might again sweep Europe, spreading racial ideas.

Immediately upon the attack every deputy in the chamber except those on the extreme right was on his feet clamoring for recognition from the chair and shouting, "Shame! Shame!" "Out with him!" and the like.

Chairman Censures Speaker President Khomiakov finally managed to restore order. He then declared from the tribune amid the applause of the benches on the extreme left and center that neither he nor yet the duma could for one instant permit the army of a "friendly and allied nation" to be insulted publicly on the floor of that chamber.

General Boblanski of the military or cadet party then placed before the chamber comparative budgets showing that Russia was paying more than two and one-half times as much for her army as was Germany. He declared that this was due to corruption in the general staff, which provided soft berths in the administrative offices for a favored 10 per cent of the entire force of officers, while only 4 per cent of the German officers were so favored.

The corruption in the general staff, he declared, was making that body alone cost more than the entire up-keep and maintenance of the Japanese army.

Reactionaries Get Surprise Boblanski's speech was received with hisses by the reactionary right. It came upon them as a thunderbolt, as Boblanski had been popularly supposed to favor the reactionaries himself. Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch and his brother, Grand Duke Serge Michaelovitch, who had been occupying the imperial loggia during the debate, arose and left the chamber in anger as the charges were made.

Broods Over Refusal Lucicli went away brooding over the refusal. For a month or so he did not go near the house in the Rue des Chappelles. Then one day he armed himself with a long stiletto and went back determined to end the matter one way or another. The widow Carcy met him at the head of the stair case. His wild looks told her that something was wrong and she did not invite him in.

He again proposed marriage, and when she again refused and asked him to go home he struck at her with the knife, inflicting a dangerous wound in the side. With all her remaining strength the old woman managed to push the old man down the stairs. He struck on his head at the bottom and was seriously hurt. Owing to the advanced age of both parties it is hardly likely that either will recover.

Italian Crimes Arouse Police While public officials and prominent residents of New York were paying their respects to the memory of Lieutenant Petrosino, killed in Sicily, where he had gone to apprehend "Black Hand" assassins, one man was murdered and an attempt was made to kill another in Chicago by the same class of outlaws who have repeatedly defied the law and the police.

Chicagoans today clamored loudly for the stamping out of the organized criminal force which are held responsible for the killing yesterday of Joseph Filippelli, 737 Greenwood avenue, as he was crossing the street in front of his residence with his 2-year-old son in his arms, and the police are making renewed efforts to apprehend the lawless ones.

Assistant Chief Schuetter assumed charge of the matter personally, and threw the strength of his entire detective force into the sweeping investigation which is being made. In addition to the killing of Filippelli by Tony Buffa, who was assisted by a comrade, believed to be an Italian named Carla, the firing of a bullet through a window of Joseph Arrigo's bedroom, 109 Larrabee street, is being investigated.

Young Harvard Man Dies In Alaska Snow Slide New York, April 14.—James M. Montgomery, Jr., lost his life in a snow slide at Valdez, Alaska, a few days ago, according to a message received at the home of his father yesterday. The victim of the accident, who was 25 years old, was graduated from Harvard in 1905 as a mining engineer. Previous to his university studies he was prominent in university athletics and was a member of the football team for four years. He also was president and historian of his class. Soon after his graduation Mr. Montgomery entered the employ of the Kennecott Mining company and was sent to Alaska to do prospecting for copper along the Kennecott river.

Harriman's Yacht Overdue; Storm Raging In The Gulf Pensacola, Fla., April 14.—Unless E. H. Harriman's yacht Sultana put into some port in the harbor of refuge, the prominent railroad official aboard some of the most comfortable night and are today encountering the worst seas in the gulf that have been experienced in many months. The vessel, bound from Tampa for Pensacola, was due in Pensacola last night.

FARMER'S DAUGHTER WORKS IN OVERALLS, DESPITE LAW

Waterbury, Conn., April 14.—Annie Bugnorth, the 17-year-old daughter of August Bugnorth, a farmer of Burlington, wears overalls and does a man's work because she likes it. The girl has been helping her father on the farm and wielding a shovel, assisting him on a highway contract. Neighbors complained to the authorities and Bugnorth was arrested. But the daughter promptly announced that she was not being forced to wear men's attire and that she was capable of earning a man's pay.

Consequently her father was released yesterday and Annie continues to wear men's clothing. There is a statute in this state prohibiting the wearing of attire of the opposite sex, but no action has been taken. The girl is muscular and tall.

LOVER, 76, STABS WIDOW, AGED 72

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Marseilles, April 14.—Because he refused the advances of her aged lover four years her senior, Mme. Catherine Carey, aged 72 years, is in the Hotel Dieu severely wounded by a knife thrust inflicted upon her by her septuagenarian beau and the latter also lies in a precarious condition in the same hospital as a result of having been pushed down stairs by the wounded woman after he had struck her.

Aged Lothario Rich Merchant The aged Lothario, in the case is M. Ludovic Luccioni, a retired merchant, said to be worth nearly a million francs. He is known to possess two country houses in addition to his bachelor's establishment in this city. He is 78 years of age, and has always borne the reputation of a very respectable citizen.

Mme. Carey is a widow, living at No. 25 Rue des Chappelles. She is not really well to do, but manages to make a living running a small pension. Luccioni had been courting the widow for some four years, but she had steadily repulsed all his advances. He had asked her to marry him several times, and on each occasion had met with a courteous but firm refusal from the aged woman.

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ITALIAN CRIMES AROUSE POLICE

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Harriman's Yacht Overdue; Storm Raging In The Gulf Pensacola, Fla., April 14.—Unless E. H. Harriman's yacht Sultana put into some port in the harbor of refuge, the prominent railroad official aboard some of the most comfortable night and are today encountering the worst seas in the gulf that have been experienced in many months. The vessel, bound from Tampa for Pensacola, was due in Pensacola last night.

Killed by Gas in Boiler Louisville, Ky., April 14.—Workmen in the Louisville & Nashville railroad machine shops in this city found Charles H. Waldron, aged 59 years, dying in a huge boiler in which he had been working. He had been overcome by gas and died in a few hours.

Receiver For Brokerage Firm; Has Big Liabilities New York, April 14.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the federal district court here today against the brokerage firm of Ennis & Stoppani, members of the Consolidated stock exchange and the Chicago board of trade. The liabilities are alleged in the petition to be \$1,500,000 and the assets \$400,000. Lindsay Russell was appointed receiver.

REVOLT BREAKS ANEW IN TURKEY

"Constantinople Is in Full Revolution," Is the Word Brought in Dispatches

Constantinople, Turkey, April 14.—Serious disturbances of a revolutionary character have broken out here. The situation is grave.

Constantinople Full of Revolution Frankfurt, Germany, April 14.—"Revolution has been in full revolution since early this morning," declares the Constantinople correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung in a dispatch from the Turkish capital dated today.

"Two battalions of troops quartered in the ministry of war marched out at dawn, headed by their officers, and proceeded via Divan and Jolu streets to the mosque of St. Sophia, from which point they surrounded the building of parliament. They demand the dismissal of the grand vizier, the president of the chamber and the minister of war."

Startling Rumors in Vienna Vienna, Austria, April 14.—Startling rumors are current here to the effect that Constantinople today is in the throes of a grave revolutionary movement.

The information thus far received is meager, but it is reported that several thousand mutinous troops have surrounded the building of parliament and that the whole capital is in a state of dangerous excitement.

Another report says that the ministry of war has been occupied by the insurgents and that the minister has fled.

Gets Code Message London, England, April 14.—The only news to reach London up to 12:30 o'clock today of the situation at Constantinople was contained in a code message which set forth that serious disturbances of a revolutionary character had broken out and that the situation was grave. This message was accepted here as foreshadowing a dangerous upheaval.

Neither the foreign office, the Turkish embassy nor the banks with Constantinople connections had any further information. It is known, however, that the situation has been extremely strained for several weeks past owing to the great bitterness between the committee of union and progress and the liberals. The liberals resent the attempts of the committee to control public affairs.

Liberal Editor Is Murdered The murder of Hassan Fahmi Efendi, editor of the liberal newspaper Serbesti, on April 7 is thought here to have been the climax of this political feud. The editor was shot and killed by an unknown man as he was entering his office, and a government official accompanying him was wounded. The Serbesti had been carrying on a campaign against the committee of union and progress, in other words, the Young Turks.

Violent demonstrations both inside parliament and in the streets adjacent followed the killing of the editor. The grand vizier and the president of the chamber were obliged to harangue the crowds outside and assure them that justice would be done. The chamber accepted the interpellation denouncing the crime as a political murder and calling upon the government to take necessary steps to arrest the assassin.

NEW ISLAND, APPEARED IN BERING SEA, IS STEAMING Seattle, Wash., April 14.—A new island has risen in Bering Sea, presumably the result of an earthquake disturbance felt throughout western Alaska during the first days of March. It was first observed March 10, according to Captain McKay, master of the United States mail steamer Dora, plying between Valdez and Unalaska. The new island is near that of Bogoslof, of volcanic production and which rose from the sea in May, 1796. The new island is not great in area. The peak is a towering one and constantly is throwing off vast quantities of steam.

Boyle Indicted For Kidnaping Cleveland, O., April 14.—An indictment, charging child stealing, was reported today against James H. Boyle and Mrs. Boyle, who are under arrest at Mercer, Pa., on a charge of kidnaping Willie Whittin of Sharon, Pa. The Boyles also are under indictment here, charged with blackmail.

Woman Bitten By Pet Goat, Doing Acrobatic Stunts Los Angeles, Cal., April 14.—Mrs. Theresa Liebecher was bitten by her pet goat yesterday and received injuries which required treatment at the receiving hospital. Mrs. Liebecher had gone to a nearby lot to see what was the trouble with the animal, which was making a great noise and performing stunts acrobatic "stunts." She found that the goat had swallowed a ball of string, the end of which was caught in its teeth. Mrs. Liebecher seized the goat and tried to take the string from its mouth and was severely bitten.

Court Of Appeals Upholds Conviction Of Marian Grey Conviction of Marian Grey, the cupid agent who conducted the "Searchlight Club" at Elgin, Ill., and the sentence of the young woman to serve one year in the bridewell, were upheld by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals today. Miss Grey was found guilty in the district court and was sentenced by Judge Landis, from whose decision an appeal was taken by Elizabeth N. Zolna, attorney for the matrimonial agency proprietor.

Market WHEAT—Higher. Sales, 9,000 bu. No. 2 red, car lots, fresh receipts, \$1.02 1/2; No. 1 red, car lots, \$1.04 1/2; No. 2 hard, \$1.02 1/2.

MARKETS WINTER WHEAT—Higher. Sales, 9,000 bu. No. 2 red, car lots, fresh receipts, \$1.02 1/2; No. 1 red, car lots, \$1.04 1/2; No. 2 hard, \$1.02 1/2.

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ALIEN RELATIVES OF PERSONS KILLED HERE CAN'T SUE

Pittsburg, April 14.—Alien relatives of foreigners killed or injured in this country cannot sue the United States, the treaty between the United States and Italy notwithstanding. By decision of the United States Supreme court, handed down by Justice Moody in Washington yesterday, Maria Guiseppe Ruffalo-Maiorano, wife of an Italian killed in the wreck of the Duquesne Limited on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Dawson, is divested of any rights, real or fancied, to recover damages.

Mrs. Maiorano, a resident of Italy, appealed to the Italian government, with the result that Attorney George C. Bradshaw of Pittsburg was retained and ordered to fight the suit to the highest courts. This was desired to be a test case, and the Italian government bore all expenses.

PREFER LABOR MEET TO CIRCUS

Employes of German Baker Refuse Free Tickets on Day of Meeting

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Berlin, April 14.—"Circus tickets instead of bread" would seem to be the motto of the German employes of labor if the action of the large employing baker, Sarotti, is to be taken as a criterion.

Sarotti has offered to each of his employes a ticket, one of the cheapest tickets by the way, to a circus free, with the idea of keeping his employes away from a mass meeting of bakers and bakery workers, who are to discuss their grievances against the employers and ask for at least a decent living wage.

No Raise in 14 Years Sarotti has men in his employ who have worked for him for from twelve to fourteen years without getting a single penny raise in salary. The same is true of many other employing bakers and the men have taken up the matter and called a huge protest meeting.

News of this meeting came to the ears of Sarotti among others. He was at a loss how to stop his employes, many of whom were leaders in the new movement, from attending the protest meeting. Finally he decided upon the expedient of sending out and purchasing a number of cheap circus tickets to a local circus. By purchasing the tickets en bloc he secured a reduction even from the lowest price.

Announces Free Tickets Then he caused to be posted all over his premises a notice that every employe of the firm would be given a circus ticket free of charge by applying at the desk of the public library. Nothing was said about the tickets being good only for the protest afternoon. A number of the men fell into the trap before they "caught on" to the plot of the employer. The circus tickets are now being returned rapidly, however, and Sarotti will find himself with a number of cheap circus tickets on his hands unless he can sell them elsewhere. As between "bread or the circus" the men are choosing bread.

City Needs More Money He calls for the unification of the traction companies and the building of a system of subways and approves the outer harbor plan with the addition of "pleasure" piers. He says there has been progress in getting at the problem of the electric trolley of railroad terminals. While the city is not poor, its urgent need is more money, says the mayor.

"No instances of payroll stuffing" have developed, he says. For the general information he gives the following table of the distribution of revenue for general taxation:

WOMAN AND MAN KILLED BY TORNADO IN KANSAS Concordia, Kan., April 14.—Aurora, this county, was visited by a tornado and today scarcely a building can be found that escaped damage. The Catholic and Methodist churches were demolished.

Rev. Father Moller and a boy named Gressler were leaving the Catholic church when the tornado blew them sixty feet, breaking the boy's leg. Nelson Marcott's home was wrecked. Mrs. Marcotte was badly injured and her baby fatally hurt. Edward M. Wells, brakeman, was blown from a freight car at Beloit and decapitated by falling under the wheels. At Talmo Mrs. Earl Kelly was killed and her husband badly burned.

"YELLOW KID," CONFIDENCE MAN, IS FOUND GUILTY Joseph Wells, known to policemen as "the yellow kid," and said to be one of the cleverest confidence men in the country, was found guilty by a jury in Judge Brentano's court this morning on a charge of having defrauded Thomas C. Brabens, 1222 Springfield avenue, out of \$20. The conviction carries with it a sentence of from one to ten years in the penitentiary.

Well had been arrested a number of times, and only a little over a week ago, was tried before Judge Brentano on a similar charge. The jury at that time disagreed. Several other charges are still pending against Well.

THREATENS TO SLAY BOY IF RANSOM IS NOT PAID Cleveland, O., April 14.—Charles L. Selzer, counselman from the Sixth ward here, received a letter yesterday which contained a threat to kill his son, Frank Selzer, 12 years old, if Selzer does not pay \$500 to the writer. The letter demanded that the money be left beneath a railroad bridge in Brookside Park. Selzer turned the message over to the police and the boy is being closely guarded while an investigation is being made.

The police are without a clue. There was no name signed to the letter.

'GRAY WOLF LIKE A LITTLE LAMB'

Alderman Says Such Is True in Comparison With the M. V. L. Secretary

"Alongside such a man a gray wolf looks like Mary's little lamb." Thus Alderman Frank W. Koraleski of the Sixteenth ward struck at Kellogg Fairbank, secretary of the Municipal Voters' league, at a meeting of the "new council" last night. The irate alderman called the reformer a tax dodger and rudely produced figures to support his contention. There was much applause and Mayor Busse threatened to clear the galleries.

Koraleski rose early in the evening and called on the assembled multitude after this fashion: "Who, and what is the Municipal Voters' league?"

Raps Fairbanks with Vengeance "Dr. Favill is president; next to him is Kellogg Fairbank, secretary. He is a son of N. K. Fairbank, who in his time was associated with Marshall Field, Leiter and other financial lights, and he left an estate of \$12,000,000. Kellogg Fairbanks was entitled to one-eighth of that estate.

"I looked further to find what right he had to pass on his fellow men. I inquired into his integrity and honesty. "I looked in the county records and found for 1909 he paid taxes amounting to \$22.71, not on a value of \$1,500,000, but on one of \$23.52 just one-thousandth of what he should pay."

"I as a lawyer knew this was insufficient to convict. Men of his caliber demand proof. So I looked in the record of the Probate court, and as executor of N. K. Fairbank I find under his own signature many typewritten pages of the personal property left by N. K. Fairbank and divided among his heirs.

Beats Country Faker to Frazzle "Such a man not only defrauds the state, but all who live under its government. I want no such man to dictate to me. I for one won't stand for it. I believe in a non-partisan organization of the council, but when the M. V. L. invites to its secret caucus thirty-one Republicans and only eight Democrats, I thought that if they mixed political colors equitably they would have a country faker beat to a frazzle.

"Alongside such a man a gray wolf looks like Mary's little lamb." During the meeting Mayor Busse's message was read in part in the council room of the public library. He said that the reading be discontinued and that the message as a whole be printed in the council proceedings. This was done.

The message contains 7,000 words and it has "an optimistic tone." In it the mayor congratulates the city on improved police and fire fighting facilities, better garbage collection, health sanitation and "harmony between the legislative and executive branches of the city government."

City Needs More Money He calls for the unification of the traction companies and the building of a system of subways and approves the outer harbor plan with the addition of "pleasure" piers. He says there has been progress in getting at the problem of the electric trolley of railroad terminals. While the city is not poor, its urgent need is more money, says the mayor.

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GOTCH BALKS AT MOVING PICTURES

Wrestler Says Intense Heat Caused in Process Handicaps the Contestants

There will be no moving pictures taken of the championship wrestling bout tomorrow night at the Dexter Park pavilion. Frank Gotch yesterday not only refused to accept \$2,000 for his end of the privilege, but said that he would not permit pictures to be taken at all.

Must Avoid Rough Work

Referee Ed Smith met the contenders last night and explained several points in the rules to them, dwelling in particular on the necessity of avoiding rough work.

Wrestlers and followers of the game are commencing to arrive from other cities. Dr. Haller of the Pacific coast, who has already met Gotch, will be at the ring side to challenge the winner.

Americus' Also Arrives

"Americus" as Gus Schoenlein is known, also arrived. "Doc" (Hottel) of Memphis is one of the promoters who will be on the scene.

Says Turk Broke Word

"Mahmoud has been working here pretty steadily since the first of the year," he said, "and after giving us his word that he would appear in the ring last Saturday he excused himself on the ground that he had strained his shoulder slightly."

CUBS ARRIVE IN CITY TODAY

Champions Wind Up Training Trip at Dayton and Start Homeward

Dayton, Ohio, April 14.—Traveling ahead of a terrific windstorm, which queered the final game scheduled with Dayton, those world's champion Cubs departed last night for Chicago to await the opening gun of the season on Wednesday afternoon.

Box Win With a New Manager

Chicago Boys Cross Plate 15 Times Under Direction of Sullivan

Fort Wayne, Ind., April 14.—After defeating the Fort Wayne Central league team here yesterday by the score of 15 to 1, the White Sox boarded a waiting train on the Wabash and started for Detroit, the game they were supposed to play here tomorrow having been canceled by mutual agreement.

Athletics Dedicate New Park

Philadelphia American League Players Open \$500,000 Home with Victory

Philadelphia, April 14.—Over 30,000 quaker fans crowded and overflowed the new half-million-dollar Shibe Park yesterday afternoon and cheered the Athletics on to an 8 to 1 victory over Boston in the opening game of the American league championship season.

Lawyers Decide Against Castro

New York, April 14.—Pace, Stinson and Arroyo, New York attorneys representing the Venezuelan government, have issued an opinion on the present situation in that much-troubled republic.

Mary Garden Angry Over Being Fined, Delays Voyage

New York, April 14.—When Oscar Hammerstein sailed for Europe today on the Kronprinz Wilhelm his famous songbird, Miss Mary Garden, was not on board.

Indicted Pastor Returns to City to Face Accusers

The Rev. Robert Morris Kemp, former rector of St. Chrysostom's Episcopal church, surprised his accusers yesterday by voluntarily appearing and giving bail to answer the latest indictment returned against him.

Union Meetings

Woodworkers' council will meet Wednesday, April 14, at 121 Washington street.

Upholders' council will meet Wednesday, April 14, at 121 Washington street.

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\$3,000, and the Illinois Surety company gave it. Mr. Kemp still tells his friends he is the victim of a conspiracy.

ONE IS KILLED, TWO BADLY INJURED IN A POTTERY FIRE

Pittsburg, April 14.—One fireman was killed, two were perhaps fatally injured and several others were slightly hurt today when a wall collapsed during a fire at the pottery plant of the Sherwood Brothers company in New Brighton.

Trip for Right to Vote Begun

Women, 200 Strong, Plan to Assail Legislators with Arguments

Woman suffragists, 200 strong, prepared to stir Illinois today in the campaign for the right of the use of the ballot.

First Stop Scheduled at Joliet

First stop scheduled was at Joliet, where the Woman's club of that city was to greet the suffragists at the station and listen to the initial speeches.

Second Stop on the Itinerary is Pontiac

The second stop on the itinerary is Pontiac, where Mrs. Ellen Heronitis is down to lead the speakers.

Springfield is Headquarters

The special is due to arrive at Springfield about 6 o'clock this evening.

Enter Statehouse Tomorrow

Suffrage delegates are to visit the state house before the session and begin their individual campaign work.

Tonight the women will attend the Illinois college and university oratorical contest to be held in the hall of representatives in the state house.

First prize is \$100 and the second \$50, donated by Mrs. Edna E. Springer.

Manila, April 14.—The party recently sent out by the government to investigate the circumstances of the murder of Dr. William Jones, a noted anthropologist connected with the Field Columbian Museum in Chicago, has recovered the valuable collection made by the scientist during his two years' stay among the wild men of the interior.

Manila, April 14.—Facing his second trial on a charge of embezzling Broome county funds, which was scheduled to open in Cooperstown at 10 a. m. today, Arthur W. T. Beck, former clerk of the Broome county board of supervisors, former chairman of the Broome county Republican committee, committed suicide early today by shooting himself through the head.

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THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN BY A. W. MANCE

IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORY: OR, AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

A big ray of light came into the Daily's office this morning. It was the twenty-fifth anniversary "JUBILEE" number of Vorwarts, the official organ of the Social Democratic party of Germany. It has six big sections—not six pages, six sections—48 pages. On the muster roll of editors were the greatest Socialists of EVERY country in Europe. There were EIGHTEEN solid pages of DISPLAY advertising. In a little central section were illustrations showing the great plant, the long lines of presses, the book bindery, the circulation department, with great piles of paper waiting delivery and the facade of the building in which that plant is located.

For the first five and a half years of its existence Vorwarts had only from TWO TO FIVE THOUSAND readers, NO PLANT, and was hounded back and forth through the city of Berlin by the police and government agents. But it did not DIE. NOW it has ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND READERS and is a great source of income to the party in Germany. Today there are nearly fifty other daily Socialist papers in Germany.

The struggle of the Socialist press for a foothold in the different nations is one of the most thrilling chapters in the history of a struggle of the workers to express their aspirations.

The history of the Socialist press in Europe is repeating itself to some extent in America. Only those who have been closely connected with it can realize the progress that has been made the past ten years.

We have had our struggles, disappointments and victories on the Chicago Daily Socialist. Now at the end of two years and a half a self-supporting, aggressive, fearless daily press is easily within our grasp in Chicago and New York. When the Chicago Daily Socialist and the New York Call have reached the solid foundation of being self-sustaining it will be easy to provide for mutual service ready-print and illustrations which will make daily Socialist papers financially possible in every city of any size in the country where there are Socialist and labor organizations.

The German comrades had not only their early poverty to contend with, but also the fierce opposition of the despotic Bismarck and his exception laws, but through it all they never for a moment doubted the final result or lost sight of their ultimate goal, the abolition of capitalism and all its accompanying horrors and injustices.

Next October the Chicago Daily Socialist will celebrate its third anniversary. We have every hope, based on a full knowledge of all the facts, that on that occasion we will be able to rejoice over the fact that the Daily has passed into the self-sustaining class.

Just a little effort from each of you, every once in a while, added to the ceaseless effort of our regular Hustlers, and we will reach that self-sustaining stage of our journey as a paper.

THE MAY DAY EDITION

No Socialist local in the country can afford to miss the opportunity to distribute a bundle of the great international peace edition.

In that edition there will be articles by well known writers in practically every great industrial country.

A glaring light will be turned on the waste of life and substance of the workers by the present insane military policies of the nations.

English Walling will deal with the present situation in Russia, where he has spent several years of investigation.

Morris Hillquit will write on the situation in America.

Brand Whitlock, mayor of Toledo, in reply to an invitation to contribute an article for this edition, writes:

Dear Mr. Simons:

I shall be glad to prepare a little article for the May 1st number of the Daily Socialist, first, because I am in sympathy with the ideals of the Daily Socialist and consider that it is doing a good work and am anxious to help it along; and secondly, because I am with you against militarism and desirous of promoting international solidarity. Don't speak about paying me. I do not want any pay; it is all for the cause.

Yours fraternally, BRAND WHITLOCK.

DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

The Pennsylvania Infernal Regions

BY THOMAS F. KENNEDY.

Evil is wrought from want of thought. More often than from want of heart. The southwestern Pennsylvania coke regions, commonly called the Conneville coke regions, extend from Blairsville on the Conemaugh to Brownsville, Masontown and Point Marion on the Monongahela. For many years Conneville was in the very heart of the "regions," but gradually as the coal was exhausted they have been moving southward until now Uniontown is more nearly the center than any other town. The "regions" are still moving south and at the present time have crossed the Monongahela into Greene county.

Another Dante writing another "Inferno" would have no occasion to tax his wits inventing; just go live in the Conneville coke regions; distill his life into coke; so there, stripped of all means of living existing only by the sale of his labor power—that is, his life—which would be expended in digging coal or drawing coke, or in "work incidental thereto; wear the rest of life's web in a shabby, hideously ugly warren, in a row of warrens, in a row of rows of warrens composing the company camp; in exchange for his labor power draw from the "Pitcock" gum boots, lamp oil, flour, salt, pork, powder, pit shoes and pick handles.

If there is a spot upon this earth of which it might be truly said that "Every prospect pleases and only man is vile," it is that part of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, lying south of Uniontown, now the most active part of the coke regions.

Along the greater part of the twenty miles from Uniontown to Point Marion, where the scenic little Cheat river joins the Monongahela, Laurel Ridge, the last low range—the western sentinel of the Allegheny Mountains—is in plain view.

The country is just hilly enough to give good drainage to the land and to lend charm and variety to the landscape. Where the sulphur water from the mines, and the smoke, gases and sulphurous fumes from the ovens have not poisoned soil and atmosphere, there are, even now, fine farms.

The immediate vicinity of every coke works is a desert, nude and bare as the bottom of a brick kiln. So powerful are the corroding gases with which the air is laden near a batch of ovens that it will consume a wire fence in three years. No matter how sunny the situation or how fertile the soil, fruit will not ripen, flowers will not bloom, trees will not live nor grass grow in the atmosphere polluted by the noxious breath of the ovens. In fact, vegetation of every kind, even the weeds that are most tenacious of life, must perish.

If some relentless demon with an insatiable grudge against the human family, and for that reason wishing to destroy our heritage, the earth, had led a devastating horde of fellow-devils across Pennsylvania, he would not have wrought upon the land greater injury than have the coal barons, oil kings, tanners, lumber and paper mills; but worst of all are the coke lords.

Taking out a large vein of coal lessens the value of all land from which it is removed, where it does not lie deep and the covering is light, ruining the soil for farming. In every direction in the "regions" the traveler can see what have been recently sloping, fertile

fields now dotted with the great gaping holes, into which a house could be dropped, unfitting the field for cultivation. Where the coal lies very deep no caves appear for many years, but the land suffers from lack of surface moisture and the destruction of nearly all springs the sources of which were above the level of the coal. It is probable that some of the civilizations past have perished, and that certain habits of the human race have been abandoned because of the impoverishment of the soil. Yet here we are, the most blatantly, boastfully advanced and progressive nation, in this admittedly progressive age, permitting individuals, for temporary private gain, to destroy the only at present known source of sustenance for mankind—the surface of the land.

Under the 1908 Frick scale the nominal price for mining coal is \$1.30 per 100 bushels. Nominal is the word, because the coal in the "regions" is never

notified, or being notified fears the consequences of an interview and does not seek the boss, thus losing the car; and thousands of cars are lost to the miners this way every month.

The coal that is shaken and bumped off the cars is gathered by day hands and loaded on cars, but the men that dug it get no credit. Indeed, while the day hands are gathering this coal some poor miner may be on tramp seeking another master because the coal he loaded on the car was not there when it reached the tippie.

Some of the big companies employ a man to go from mine to mine, and watch watchers to see that the "hump" is piled to the roof. It is the roof, and not the law, nor the gospel, nor the conscience of the operators, that saves the miner from being robbed more than he is now.

It is the duty of the mine inspector to measure the cars and see that the brand corresponds to the capacity. In one mine, after the inspector had passed



Which Is Which?

weighed; so many bushels for a mine car, size of car and allowance varying from 25 to 70 bushels, though 40 bushels is a common allowance. The law of Pennsylvania requires that where the coal is not weighed its capacity must be branded on each car; but this law was easily nullified by the introduction of the "hump." For the benefit of the uninitiated I might say that the "hump" is the coal that can be piled on a car above the level of the body. The brands on the cars, when they are branded honestly, show their capacity when level full.

The "hump" was introduced in the "regions" when a body of foreign workers were brought in to break a strike. To pay for the guards and other expenses incidental to the strike, the poor ignorant strike-breakers were forced to put "humps" on the cars. Ever since the "hump" has been an institution in the "regions" and the cause of continual bickerings between the mine foremen and the miners. It is a common saying in the "regions" that "The hump" is what built the Frick building.

For petty bosses the surest road to promotion is big "humps." If a car comes to the tippie without sufficient "hump," that is, about 10 bushels more than is being paid for, and men are plentiful, the miner is discharged as punishment for not violating the law. If men are not plentiful he may escape with a reprimand or suspension.

The cars and the roads in the mines from the working breast to the tippie are often in bad condition, and coal put on the car by the miner is bumped off during the journey; still, if the car comes to the tippie without sufficient "hump," the miner is punished. When a car which for any reason is not satisfactory comes to the tippie, it is a common practice for the pit boss to take the check in order to interview the digger before any credit is given for the car, but often the digger is not

the cars, the miners had them measured and found that they would hold more than the brand indicated.

This is not surprising when we remember that the government of the state of Pennsylvania is more responsive to the needs of capitalism and the capitalist class than any government on earth, not excepting Russia. It belongs, hair, hide, and horns, to that class, and it is not to be expected that its employees will be permitted to do anything that will curtail the profits, powers or privileges of its owners. A mine inspector who did his work fearlessly and with an eye single to the interest and safety of the miners would last just as long as it would take this mail to bring a request for his resignation.

(To be Continued.)

Elizabeth Again

Local Elks are having a lot of fun with a member of their lodge, a Fifteenth street jeweler, says the Denver Post. The other day his wife was in the jewelry store when the phone rang. She answered it.

"I want to speak to Mr. H—," said a woman's voice.

"Who is this?" demanded the jeweler's wife.

"Elizabeth."

"Well, Elizabeth, this is his wife. Now, madam, what do you want?"

"I want to speak to Mr. H—."

"You'll talk to me."

"Please let me speak to Mr. H—."

"The jeweler's wife grew angry. 'Look here, young lady,' she said, 'who are you that calls my husband and insists on talking to him?'"

"I'm the telephone operator at Elizabeth," came the reply.

And now the Elks take turns calling the jeweler up and telling him it's Elizabeth.

Just in Time

"I suppose," said the casual acquaintance, the day after the wedding, "it was hard to lose your daughter." "No," replied the bride's father. "It did seem as if it was going to be hard at one time, but she landed this fellow just as we were beginning to lose all hope."—Pittsburg Observer.

Equal Suffrage for Women

One who investigates the growth attained by the activity for woman's suffrage will expect to see something akin to a surprise.

In New England it is claimed that the vote in favor of full suffrage for women this year is three times as large as the last time the matter came up, so that while disappointed in not getting a fuller vote, it was better than formerly.

There are now five states where woman suffrage amendments have been submitted to the voters more than once, at intervals of some years. In every case the last vote was more favorable to suffrage than the first.

In Colorado, when submitted the first time, it was defeated; the second time it was carried.

In Kansas, the first time, it received

only 9,100 votes, the last time, it received 35,102.

In Washington, the first time, the majority against it was 19,386; the last time it was only 9,822; and the legislature of Washington has just voted (50 to 18 in the house and 30 to 9 in the Senate) to submit it to popular vote again.

In South Dakota, the first time, the adverse majority was 23,810; the second time, it dropped to 12,835; and the South Dakota legislature has just voted (68 to 28 in the house and 34 to 9 in the Senate) to submit it to the voters a third time.

In Oregon, when it was submitted the first time (in 1884), the vote against it was 28,176 to 11,223—almost three to one. In 1908 the vote stood 58,670 to 36,553—much less than two to one.

A PRISONER OF CIRCUMSTANCE

BY HARRIET A. MORSE

A prisoner of circumstance was she. Her days were days of tedious routine and drudgery, in which there was not one ray of inspiration or progress. Her nights were nights of weariness and yearning—weariness of what was, and must be; yearning for what was not, and could not be. And the years passed. Had she known she but one, she could have borne it; but she knew there were thousands—yes, millions like her whose lives were real failures, no matter what the preacher said. And that realization but added to her misery and made her bitter and sad.

Her only comfort lay in the thought, which came to be knowledge, that some day all the miserable ones of earth would combine to bring about a better

time, when each should do the work of his choosing, and thus serve others and himself.

And with straining eyes she looked forward to that time when the keynote of religion should be "the union of all who love in the service of all who suffer," and the keynote of service should be, "Each for all, and all for each."

And with that vision ever before her she lived out her weary life. The "new, glad time a-coming" was her "angel of light" which illumined her hard pathway, and lighted her footsteps to the grave. Then it passed on to others, to cheer and sustain, until it should become a reality, and the sad, tired woman, whose name was Legion, should be no more.

COAL IN RESERVE

The state of Michigan still has a coal supply of 11,879,000,000 tons. According to Marins E. Campbell of the United States geological survey, the state's original supply of coal was 12,000,000,000 tons contained in an area of 11,900 square miles of coal producing territory.

Up to the end of 1907 the production of the state had amounted to 13,842,943 tons, including the waste involved in the mining operations, represented a total exhaustion of only 21,000,000 tons, leaving still available, as stated, 11,879,000,000 tons. The use so far is only 0.175 of 1 per cent of the original supply.

Coal mining in Michigan is said to have begun in the Jackson field in 1795, followed by other mines at Grand Ledge in 1838, but the outputs were trifling until 1860, when the geological survey records a production of 2,320 tons. Since 1860 the output in short tons has been 1860, 2,220; 1865, 15,000; 1870, 25,150; 1875, 62,500; 1880, 100,000.

800; 1885, 45,178; 1890, 74,977; 1895, 112,322; 1900, 849,475; 1905, 1,473,211; 1906, 1,346,338; 1907, 2,035,585. Total production in 48 years, 13,842,943.

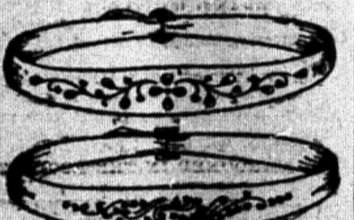
All of the coals produced in Michigan are of the dry non-caking bituminous variety. Such coke as is made in the state is from coal brought from Ohio and Pennsylvania, says the New York Herald.

Though the coals of Michigan are, as a usual thing, of a lower grade than those coming from Ohio and Pennsylvania, with which they have to compete, yet so rapid has been the development and increase of population in the cities along Lake Michigan and Lake Huron and the Detroit and St. Clair rivers that local markets for them have been created, and the increase in production during the last ten years is unrivaled, proportionately, in the coal mining industry in the United States.

The various coal beds of Michigan are designated by Prof. Alfred C. Lane as the Upper Rider, Upper Verne, Lower Verne, Middle Rider, Saginaw, Lower Rider and Lower Coal.

SELF-TRANSFERABLE EMBROIDERY DESIGN.

Directions for using: Place pattern face downward on the material and press with a hot iron, being careful that the material to be stamped is laid on a smooth surface and is free from all wrinkles.



See 2002—Two hole designs to be transferred to the material. Each design may be developed in any color. Free of charge. Colors may be sent.

All patterns shown in this column can be ordered from the Chicago Daily Socialist. Price of any pattern 10 cents.

"YET A LITTLE WHILE"

BY MOUNCE BYRD.

"Yet a little while" And will we be more blessed, To roam out gladly everywhere And choose our daily path and fare With whose we love the best?

"Yet a little while" And will we speak soft words? And work our work with love and art

And with a gladness of the heart And with the sunshine and the birds? "Yet a little while" And while the world be sweet? Smoothed all the mountains of its strife?

Will men come down the day of life Forever with more willing feet? "Yet a little while" Ah, God, it sounds so far; But we have left from time and fate, A wondrous heart and strength to wait.

A lasting faith in that high star.

FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS



BOYS SAILOR SUIT.

Paris Pattern No. 2377

All Seams Allowed

This jaunty little sailor suit is at its best developed in heavy white linen, pique or Indian-head cotton, as well as in white or navy blue serge or flannel. The full blouse, which is slipped over the head, may be made with or without the applied yoke facing, and the wide sailor collar is trimmed with a band of some contrasting shade of the material, a similar band appearing on the right arm and the removable shield being embroidered with an emblem in a similar shade of mercerized cotton. The long trousers are fastened with buttons covered with the material of the suit, and have a drawstring at the waist. The long sleeves are pleated into narrow wristbands, ornamented on either side with stitching. The pattern is in 3 sizes—4 to 12 years. For a boy of 8 years the suit requires 6 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide; 2 1/2 yards of 36 inches wide.

Price of Pattern, 10 cents.

All orders for patterns shown in this column should be sent to the Chicago Daily Socialist. Remember these patterns are strictly the product of the Chicago Daily Socialist. Pattern orders sent on receipt of 10 cents in lower postage.

Saltfields of India

A traveler in India is quoted in the Spectator (London) as giving an admirable thumbnail sketch of the saltfields of Isa and Khel. Between Kohat and Bannu he comes to "an ocean of sand and stone, all tinted blue in the strong sunlight, deepening from the palest blue-gray to sapphire and ultramarine." Below a range of hills whose peaks pierce the clouds runs a low, jagged chain, bare of all vegetation. The valley in front of him is covered with white drifted salt. Profound unbroken silence hangs over summit and abyss; two eagles flying high overhead are the only signs of life. A solitary Englishman is discovered in charge of the salt.

"I found him staring by his scullies; a long row of camels passes before him, caravans waiting to be dispatched. One camel after another, a keen glance at the scales, a line scribbled in a big book. Day in and day out, nothing but salt and camels." "In one year I shall be following you; my leave is due then," said the salt director hopefully. "But think how many camels he will have counted by that time!" murmured the guest.

Known by His Friends

A forlorn-looking man was brought before a magistrate for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. When asked what he had to say for himself he gazed pensively at the judge, smoothed down a remnant of gray hair, and said: "Your honor, 'Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn.' I'm not as debased as Swift, as profane as Byron, as dissipated as Poe, or as debauched as—"

"That will do!" thundered the magistrate. "Thirty days! And, officer, take a list of those names and run 'em in. They're as bad a lot as he is."—Savannah News.

The Bed and the White Man Dr. Whipple, long bishop of Minnesota, was about to hold religious services at an Indian village in one of the western states, and before going to the place of meeting asked the chief, who was his host, whether it was safe for him to leave his effects in the lodge. "Plenty safe," grunted the red man. "No white man in a hundred miles from here."—The Argonaut.

What Helped "A case of love at first sight, eh?" "No, second sight. The first time he saw her he didn't know she was a belle."—Boston Transcript.

CHILDRENS CORNER

THE DISCONTENTED DAISY

BY TOM ROBINSON

A little daisy by the hedge-side grew, 'midst other flowers, And the breeze she nodded through the pleasant summer hours; But in a garden close at hand she saw the roses red, And gaudy-colored poppies; then the daisy dropped her head— "Ah, me!" she cried, in accents sad, "It really, really is too bad, That I should bloom alone; No lady carries me away, To help to make a nice bouquet— I wish I'd never grown!"

A dahlia, looking o'er the hedge, beheld the daisy there: "Dear me!" she cried, "you really are a very poor affair! Your people must be very low—that's very plain to see— Or else they'd dress you in a shining purple robe, like me! We're cultivated flowers in here, Not poor plain things like you, my dear. I blush to see your clothes! You have no ancient pedigree Like Lady Penny, there, and me, And my dear cousin, Rose."

The daisy bowed respectfully—as you've seen poor folks do— "Ah, me!" she cried, "I wish that I was rich and great like you! Folks trample me beneath their feet, and do not heed my pain! And then the daisy wet great wet drops, as she said again— "No wonder that I'm so sad, It really is too bad, That I should bloom alone! No lady carries me away, To help to make a nice bouquet! I wish I'd never grown!"

A fairy, "neath a buttercup, had listened all the while; And, stepping out, addressed the daisy with a kindly smile: "My dear," she said, "that you are but a common flower, 'tis true, But field and hedge-side would look dread, indeed, dear, without you! We must admire the grand attire The roses wear—perhaps desire To be as well-dressed, too; But more than gaudy clothes we need, We all admire—far more, indeed— The beautiful and true!"

—Little Socialist Magazine.

BIRD VOICES

BY GEORGE DARLEY

Behold how the early lark Springs from the corn. Hark, hark, how the flower bird, Winds her wee horn. The swallow's glad shriek is heard All through the air; The stock-dove is murmuring Loud as she dare.

A Little Indian Hostess

Zrikala Sa sat one day alone in the tepee or wigwam where she made her home with her mother. The flap of the canvas was folded back to allow the fresh breeze to blow through the tent. Presently a visitor entered, a kindly grandfather chief of the tribe who had often told her stories. She tells us in the Atlantic Monthly how she received him: "Where is your mother, my little grandchild? Were his first words? 'My mother is soon coming back from my aunt's tepee,' I replied. 'Then I shall wait awhile for her return.' He said, crossing his feet and seating himself upon a mat. At once I began to play the part of a generous hostess. I turned to my mother's coffee-pot. Lifting the lid I found nothing but coffee grounds in the bottom. I set the pot on a heap of cold ashes in the center of the wigwam and filled it half full of warm Missouri river water. During this performance I felt conscious of being watched. Then breaking off a small piece of our unleavened bread I placed it in a bowl. Turning soon to the coffee-pot I poured out a cup of worse than muddy warm water. Carrying the bowl in one hand and the cup in the other, I handed the light luncheon to the old warrior. I offered

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them to him with the air of bestowing generous hospitality. "How? how?" he said, and placed the dishes on the ground in front of his crossed feet. He nibbled at the bread and sipped from the cup. I sat back against a pole watching him. I was proud to have succeeded so well in serving refreshments to a guest. Before the old warrior had finished eating my mother entered. Answering the question in my mother's eyes, he remarked: "My granddaughter made coffee on a heap of cold ashes and served me the moment I came."

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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Savagery Better Than Civilization

"Your civilization has done nothing but harm for me and my people. Good-by." Such was the message left behind by an Eskimo boy who had been a student in Manhattan college, New York.

He looked upon these things from a most favorable point of view, for he was given privileges far beyond the reach of the average American. Yet he decided that the frozen north, with its snow hut, its blubber lamp and its barren soil is better than the BEST that our civilization can offer.

What would he have said if he had been forced to live on the east side of New York or in the river wards of Chicago? What would have been his verdict if he had been condemned to toil in the steel mills of Pittsburg, the stock yards of Chicago or the sweatshops of any of the great cities?

He COULD go back to savagery. The modern wage worker cannot. Nor should he wish to. There is something far better to be done. Instead of going BACK we can go AHEAD.

There is no Greenland to which we can escape as individuals, even if we so desired. But whenever we decide AS A CLASS OF WORKERS that we desire better conditions RIGHT HERE IN MONWEALTH.

Poverty Is Death

We are building a great sanitarium in Chicago with which to cure tuberculosis patients. That is a good thing to do. It is one step toward taking advantage of the knowledge which science has furnished in the fight against the great white plague.

But it is beginning at the wrong end. Consumption is a wage-workers' disease. It is born of exploitation. This fact has been proven much more conclusively than that it is due to any particular kind of germ, and the germ origin of tuberculosis has now been accepted by all scientists.

This germ, however, shows a strange affinity for working-class tissues. We are told that it shuns fresh air and sunshine, but bankers and brokers and officials of companies are supposed to spend almost as many hours inside of four walls as marble and stone cutters. But the death rate among the latter from consumption is five times as great as among the former.

Bookkeepers work beneath the same roof with the bankers, but the tuberculosis germ is four times as fond of the employe as the employer. Clergymen are notoriously sedentary in their occupation, yet the consumption germ, in its hunt for victims, is four times as apt to light upon a cigarmaker as a clergyman.

If the economic condition of all the workers was made as good as that of "bankers, brokers and officials of companies," the deaths from tuberculosis would be reduced some 80 or 90 per cent. That is the first lesson of these figures. As a matter of fact, the disease would disappear, for the few remaining cases could then be treated in our new sanitarium with such thoroughness that consumption would be eliminated.

"Being Good" at Argo

There are constant rumors to the effect that because the Standard Oil Company has done away with the abuses at Argo that there will be no indictments. At any rate, the grand jury has broken all records in delays and excuses and has not yet brought in a report.

In the meantime the witnesses, nearly all of whom are homeless men, are being scattered to the four corners of the earth. It is at least suggestive that this case should be delayed until the opening of navigation and railroad construction shall have taken nearly all witnesses out of the reach of the court.

So far as the Daily Socialist is concerned, it has accomplished all it set out to accomplish. It has succeeded in turning the worst slave-pen around Chicago into the tightest union establishment in this locality.

Nevertheless, we shall continue to call attention to this flagrant example of class justice that uses all the machinery of the courts to protect criminals rather than punish them.

WHAT THE SANDWICH WAS FOR

A stately old professor was approached by a young student one day in one of the western colleges. Trying hard to keep back a smile, the young man asked:

"Professor, you say you are an expert at solving riddles, don't you?" "I claim that I am, my boy."

"Well, then, can you tell me why a man who has seen London on a foggy day and a man who has not seen London on a foggy day are like a ham sandwich?"

The professor studied for a long time, venturing several answers which proved to be wrong. Finally, at his wit's end, he said:

"I give it up." "It's easy," said the other. "Give it up," repeated the professor. "Why?" was the reply, "one has seen the mist and the other has missed the scene. Ha, ha! Catch on?"

"Of course I do, you lunatic! But what has the sandwich to do with it?" After the youngster had recovered from a spell of laughter, he chuckled: "Oh, that's what you bite on."—The Circle.

Willing to Take a Chance

Mother—And when he proposed, did you tell him to see me? Daughter—Yes, mamma; and he said he'd seen you several times, but he wanted to marry me just the same.—The Sphinx.

A Problem

"Why are you so sad?" an acquaintance asked a young man whose aunt had just died. "You never appeared to care much for the poor old lady."

"I didn't," said the youth dolefully; "but I was the means of keeping her in a lunatic asylum during the last five years of her life. She has left me all her money, and now I've got to prove that she was of sound mind!"—Pittsburg Observer.

Parlor Diplomacy

"You mustn't play with Mr. Gorum's hat, Bobby," said a young lady who was entertaining a caller, to her small brother.

"Why mustn't I?" asked the youngster. "Because you might damage it," replied his sister, "and, besides, he will want it shortly."—Pittsburg Observer.

A Copper Panic

Nursemaid—I'm going to leave, mum. Mistress—Why, what's the matter? Don't you like the baby? Nursemaid—Yes, mum, but he is that afraid of a policeman that I can't get near one.—London Tatler.

A Sample

He—If I'd known how sarcastic you were I never should have married you. She—You had a chance to notice it. Didn't I say, "This is no sudden" when you proposed to me after four years' courtship?—Boston Transcript.

THE JUBILEE OF "VORWAERTS"

"Vorwaerts," the official central organ of the Social-Democratic party of Germany has finished its first quarter of a century. In celebration of this event the paper has issued a "Jubilee Number," which should be an eye-opener to the Socialists of the world.

Twenty-five years ago a modest little sheet, with barely 2,000 subscribers ap-

peared. It had various dwelling places and was hunted from pillar to post by the authorities. Now, in the year of jubilee, a great sheet in six sections goes out from a great "rod" plant to 150,000 waiting readers throughout Germany and the world.

On the pages of the jubilee number nearly every great Socialist of Europe appears as a contributor. Singer, Bebel, Adler, Mehring, Jaures, Iglesias, Belfort Bax, Kler Hardie, Paul Lafargue, all the great lights of Socialism shine

out from the pages of this great paper. The articles appearing are as varied as the genius and nationality of the authors. Victor Adler writes reminiscences of "Twenty-five years ago," the period when Bismarck was in the saddle and hunting down the Social-Democrats in the most relentless manner. Jaures writes, entertainingly of the "Future of the Franco-German Entente." Belfort

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ELBERT HUBBARD AND THE SOCIALISTS

ELBERT HUBBARD AND THE SOCIALISTS

BY HENRY E. ALLEN.

In the April number of The Philistine Elbert Hubbard has a good deal to say about Socialists and Socialism. It is well worth reading and The Philistine is on sale nearly everywhere.

I quote only here and there a sentence: "In Texas Haute like two great men and fairly good. One is Eugene V. Debs and the other is Steven Marion Reynolds. When God made Steve he neglected to retouch the negative."

"Of the purity of motive of these men there is not the shadow of a doubt. They are ninety-nine one hundredths fine."

"They were fair samples of Marxian Socialism we would have the thing here and now. But the fact is they are very exceptional individuals. There are two kinds of Socialists: those who wish to give and those who desire to grab."

"To vote out the men who now control the tools of trade and put the property into the hands of the untried and inexperienced would bring about anarchy, and not deformed, peaceful anarchy either. Instantly there would be a grand scramble among Socialists for place and power; then there would be mob rule; and the civil war. And out of the bloody bedlam would emerge the strong and conscienceless man—say Alexander, Napoleon, Bonaparte, Elzey Comors or Teddy Rex, and proclaim peace with Gatling guns. The gallows-tree would bear fruit, and Gene Debs and Steve Reynolds would swing and dangle between earth and sky. Their success would be their undoing."

"The rank and file of Marxian Socialists are slightly impatient, erratic, unsafe and incompetent. Having nothing to lose they sign themselves, 'Yours for the Revolution.' They look upon Socialism as a quick means of recovering their battered fortunes. They are animated by jealousy and prompted by

greed. Their sense of honor is microscopic. "Their ideal is eight hours a day and work from ten to four, without an overseer or foreman. Their hot intent is less work and more pay. They resent supervision. They talk co-operation, but stand for hate and dissolution. They throw down their tools in the middle of the morning and walk out, all beautifully unmindful of the fact that you have orders that you have agreed to fill. Most certainly not all Socialists are shirks, but many shirks are Socialists."

"I have hired dozens of them, and when they agree to work eight hours they cross their fingers. They know little of obligation and nothing of responsibility. They regard their employers as their enemy."

"Most anti-Socialists will no doubt regard this as an able and fair criticism. It all depends on the viewpoint. To the person worth a quarter of a million and able to make twenty thousand a year off the lecture platform, life appears rosy and attractive. It is not at all surprising that such a person should feel inclined to defend the capitalist system."

"But Fra Elberhus should not forget that the system he defends is responsible in large measure for the very peculiarities he here berates. The Socialist more than many of his companions in the working ranks realizes that to use a motto of the current Philistine, it really doesn't matter, under the wage system, it is only a form of slavery, anyway."

"From the fact that so many Socialists know the emptiness and deception of the wage system makes it almost imperative that they should employ themselves as much as possible and leave ignorant, unthinking workmen to the merciless exploitation of the conscienceless money-grubber. Is the Roycroft factory a sweat-shop?"

"Yet, in this same issue of The Philistine Hubbard says: 'Socialism is coming. The question is, in what form, when and how?' And from June 20

to 30 there will be held in East Aurora, N. Y., the home of The Philistine, a "Congress of Socialism."

Further on Hubbard makes these surprising statements: "Opportunity has nothing to do with environment. . . . Every man at last receives his deserts."

Let us see how true this is. I used to work at the case with a kind-hearted, noble young fellow, the only support of an invalid mother and sister. About the same time we were both affected with tuberculosis. Through a mere accident I was able to leave the printing office and go on a farm and was cured. Not so with my printer friend. Necessity compelled him to remain until it was too late, and like thousands are doing every day he died, a victim of conditions. In other words, society murdered him. Did this poor fellow receive his deserts?"

I am aware that the Socialist is often called harsh and blamed for creating class hatred when he simply points out the class lines and class divisions; because he calls a spade a spade he is held in contempt by the fellow on easy street, who in many cases is too narrow souled to be a Socialist. But Elbert Hubbard has no reason to misrepresent Socialism in order to carry a point, as he does in the following. He ought to know better:

"The man who, in the name of justice, advocates an equal distribution of goods, or even an arbitrary division of goods, must be put on the same plane as the man who believes the earth is flat."

The fact is no Socialist advocates any such thing. We even affirm, that if a person shall not work neither shall he eat. What we demand is that every human being shall have the opportunity, the right to live. In thousands of cases this right is denied by the system that Elbert Hubbard defends. Would he hold the same views were he a consumptive child in a cotton factory?

Does right and justice depend on the viewpoint?

CASTRO THE CASTAWAY

By George E. Bowen

Ho! Cipriano Castro, when all your sins are known, If you are hung for treason you won't be hung alone. And if your plunder perish beneath a curse of shame, How shall your Uncle Samuel escape a darker fame?

O sanguinary Spaniard! Your arms may not recruit The force against the Syndicate of Spoils to revolute, For all the stars have plotted that you shall have no chance To trip the Yankee yeggmen, in English league with France.

Why, Cip, your bluff is nothing to this they're putting up, Besides, they've got good powder behind a giant Krupp. They've called you all the cattle thieves from Para to Peru, To drown the din of scandals they never learned of you.

The Latin blood is burning, but theirs, O Cip, is cold. Your ancestor, Pizarro, was never half so bold. At "bunk" or buccaneering as this financial crew That takes the Orinoco and makes away with you.

Caracas sits in mourning—not for your wars it paid. Caracas, in her sorrow, waits for a buzzards' raid. How clean the clan will pick her, of profit and of pride, While off to some Helena o'er sullen seas you ride.

Why couldn't you be clever and never run amuck Because a few concessionaires in stolen tar were stuck? Why couldn't you break even, or yield a cheap degree Of Andean advantage to "hands across the sea"?

I fear me you are spunky and selfish and austere. But, harkee! Cip, no shred of you is made of flimsy fear. That's why you're sailing, orphanwise, alone, to sunny France. To try the peevish plunderband an unobstructed chance.

My feeling is simpatico, O Cippy, for, today, Whoever bucks a syndicate becomes a castaway. But most of us don't get a chance to float to France in state— We down-and-outers get about a bumper on a freight.

I wave you, Cippy, an revoir, in your adopted tongue. I hope your exile at Mentone be always glad and young— That soon again, some safer day, you'll hail the Port of Spain, With passage for the pillagers—or lead, or rope, or chain.



TO THE EDITOR

Esperanto, International Language From the first, I have been an ardent admirer of the international language, Esperanto, and have only profound respect for the erudition and scientific philological insight of its great author. But, knowing that all scientists are apt not to be dogmatic and oracular, I believe that he would welcome any innovation that was founded on truly scientific principles. I have no idea of "pushing to the rescue" of a language that is so nearly perfect and so well adapted to the needs of an international propaganda.

As one of my critics says that there is "a representative body" charged with the matter of "pruning and adding," I suppose that, if they do not arrogate all knowledge to themselves, they will be open to suggestions from anyone who is honestly aiming at the betterment of this grand medium of international intercourse. This is my only "in" in writing as I have upon this interesting subject.

Adams says there are sound reasons for giving the letter e the sound of is. In this he entirely misses the principal point of my contention as to that letter, which is that there is no reason for introducing a new character to represent a sound which we already have letters to represent. Instead of writing "cedro" for cedar, why not write "tsedro"? Pure fonetics demand but one sound for one character and always the same character for the same sound. There can be no reason for using a separate character to represent those sounds that would not alter the letter x to be retained for the sound of ks. This is, I believe, the only instance in the "lingvo" where we violate this plain principle of fonetics. Why not do away with it and thus eliminate the only anomaly of that nature?

I am well aware that the Germans and Englishmen would not agree on some sounds. I am also aware that Dr. Zamenhof has done well to favor all languages in his construction. However, there is nothing logical in marking g to represent the sound of English

since there is no analogy between the sounds, one being a palatal and the other a lingvo-dental. Since the appearance of my first article, I have received some literature from someone advocating a lingo called "Ido," which is about as illogical and bungling as the wretched English orthography. I have no desire to "reform" Esperanto according to my individual ideas, but exercise my rights as a moderately intelligent American citizen, and an earnest advocate of the "lingvo internacia," to suggest points in which I think it could be improved. L. E. KNOWLES. Mt. Washington, Mo.

The Execution of Mary Farmer Brand Whitlock's article on the execution of Mary Farmer is up-to-date, sure. Of course, it must be constitutional to electrocute murderers, otherwise it would not be done. But the constitution cuts out "cruel and unusual punishments." Under the constitution it is not cruel to put one to death but the manner of execution is UNCONSTITUTIONAL if UNUSUAL. The first electrocution as a punishment was certainly an unusual punishment. The judge could not cite precedent for punishment by artificial lightning in that case. But the precedent is now established, and the constitution construed to mean just exactly what it doesn't say. The conviction of the judge decides what is constitutional in the conviction of the criminal. A. W. FREDERICK. Raymond, Cal.

SHE WAS TAKING NO CHANCES She had been suffering for several days with a slight ailment, and when she decided to have it lanced her young husband accompanied her to the physician. "You are very brave, dearest," he said to her, as they waited for the doctor in the reception room. "Oh," said she, smiling sweetly, "you see, I'm going to take chloroform or gas or something."

"No! oh no!" he remonstrated. "You mustn't!" "Why, Jack, it won't cost so much more." "Darling, how unkind! But you know sometimes patients die under chloroform." "I'll risk that. Ah, doctor, my husband is trying to scare me with tales about patients who die under chloroform. Now, you don't think—" "Fahaw! There's no danger when the doctor understands his patient's condition," exclaimed the physician. And a few moments later:

"Will you kindly take hold of this sponge? By the way, just before you came in I was administering the drug to a man, and he was quite amusing. He rattled on about his early love affairs—gave himself away in great shape." "Oh!" cried the young man in evident distress. Then, collecting herself: "Will it hurt dreadfully, doctor?" "The lancing? No; with the drug you won't be any the wiser."

"I think I can manage without any drug, do you know?" "You might faint, dearest," put in the anxious husband. "And the doctor says there's no danger in your case. You'd better take it."

"No, I think not," said she, throwing the sponge away and sitting bolt upright. "I'm going to show you men how a weak little woman can bear pain."—The Doctor's Recreation Series.

Diverse Tactics Both boys had been rude to their mother. She put them to bed earlier than usual, and then complained to their father about them. So he started up the stairway, and they heard his coming. "Here comes papa," said Maurice; "I'm going to make believe I am asleep."

"I'm not," said Harry. "I'm going to get up and put something on."—Canadian Courier.

By Any Other Name A foreigner, watching a young kitten playing with its mother, asked of his friend, "Vat you see eat call ven he is a little pup?"—The Circle.

NOBODY LOVES A FAT MAN

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"Why, Jack, it won't cost so much more." "Darling, how unkind! But you know sometimes patients die under chloroform."

"I'll risk that. Ah, doctor, my husband is trying to scare me with tales about patients who die under chloroform. Now, you don't think—" "Fahaw! There's no danger when the doctor understands his patient's condition," exclaimed the physician. And a few moments later:

"Will you kindly take hold of this sponge? By the way, just before you came in I was administering the drug to a man, and he was quite amusing. He rattled on about his early love affairs—gave himself away in great shape."

"Oh!" cried the young man in evident distress. Then, collecting herself: "Will it hurt dreadfully, doctor?" "The lancing? No; with the drug you won't be any the wiser."

"I think I can manage without any drug, do you know?" "You might faint, dearest," put in the anxious husband. "And the doctor says there's no danger in your case. You'd better take it."

"No, I think not," said she, throwing the sponge away and sitting bolt upright. "I'm going to show you men how a weak little woman can bear pain."—The Doctor's Recreation Series.

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