

"ALL FALSE," MADDEN CRY

Labor Official's Attorney in Opening Declares \$1,000 Was Never Received

JUDGE FAVORS THE STATE

Defense Holds Strike Was Called Legitimately, Not for Graft Purposes

Absolute denial that any money was paid to Martin B. Madden, Fred A. Pouchot and E. J. Boyle in connection with the settlement of the strike called against the Joseph Kleika company is the basis of the defense offered by Attorney James T. Brady, counsel for the labor officials now on trial in Judge McCauley's court.

Deny Charge of State

"It will be the object of the defense," said Attorney Brady in his opening statement to the jury, "to rebut and deny the charge of the state and to show both by direct and circumstantial evidence that the \$1,000 charged to have been paid by George S. Andres for the settlement of the strike on the Joseph Kleika plant was never received either by Madden, Boyle or Pouchot or any of their agents. The defense will also show that the strike called on the Joseph Kleika company was as legitimate as any strike ever called or maintained in Cook county."

This was the first intimation as to the line which the defense will follow in trying to break down the state's charges of alleged graft. At the opening of the trial Attorney Brady announced that he would reserve his opening statement till the state had closed its case. After being defeated on three motions, one to force the state to select the county under which the case is to be tried, another to dismiss the defendants from making any answer to the charges in the indictment and a third to take the case from the jury, Attorney Brady opened his case.

Direct Denial Surprises Crowd

His speech was a surprise to most of those in the court room, as it was a direct denial that there was ever any money which passed between the contractors and the union officials for the settlement of the Kleika strike. Continuing, Brady declared that Atkins, Young and Allen, who were to install the steam plant at the Kleika building, never employed union labor. He said that it had been discovered that that firm had the contract and had been so reported at a meeting of the business agent of the Associated Building Trades in September when Charles Chau, business agent of the Journeymen Steamfitters, had taken up the matter before the board of business agents. The alleged graft in the strike settlement was not accomplished, according to the state charge, till Nov. 13.

Working Rules Understood

Brady declared that while there are written contracts between the unions belonging to the building trades and the employers, there are also well understood working rules which are not down on paper and that one of these rules is that the unions in the Associated Building Trades stick together and by co-operation gain strength to deal with the contractors. "There are some contractors," said Brady, "who are continually attempting to break their contracts and to hire nonunion men. They do this as soon as the business agent's back is turned. There are some firms which never employ union men."

Firm Never Hires Unionists

"A particular firm which never employs union men," continued Attorney Brady, "is that of Atkins, Young and Allen." It will be recalled that Atkins, Young and Allen are the firm for whom James Otis was acting when he was afterwards indicted for conspiracy with the state to install a steam plant with nonunion men and thus precipitated the strike on the Kleika building.

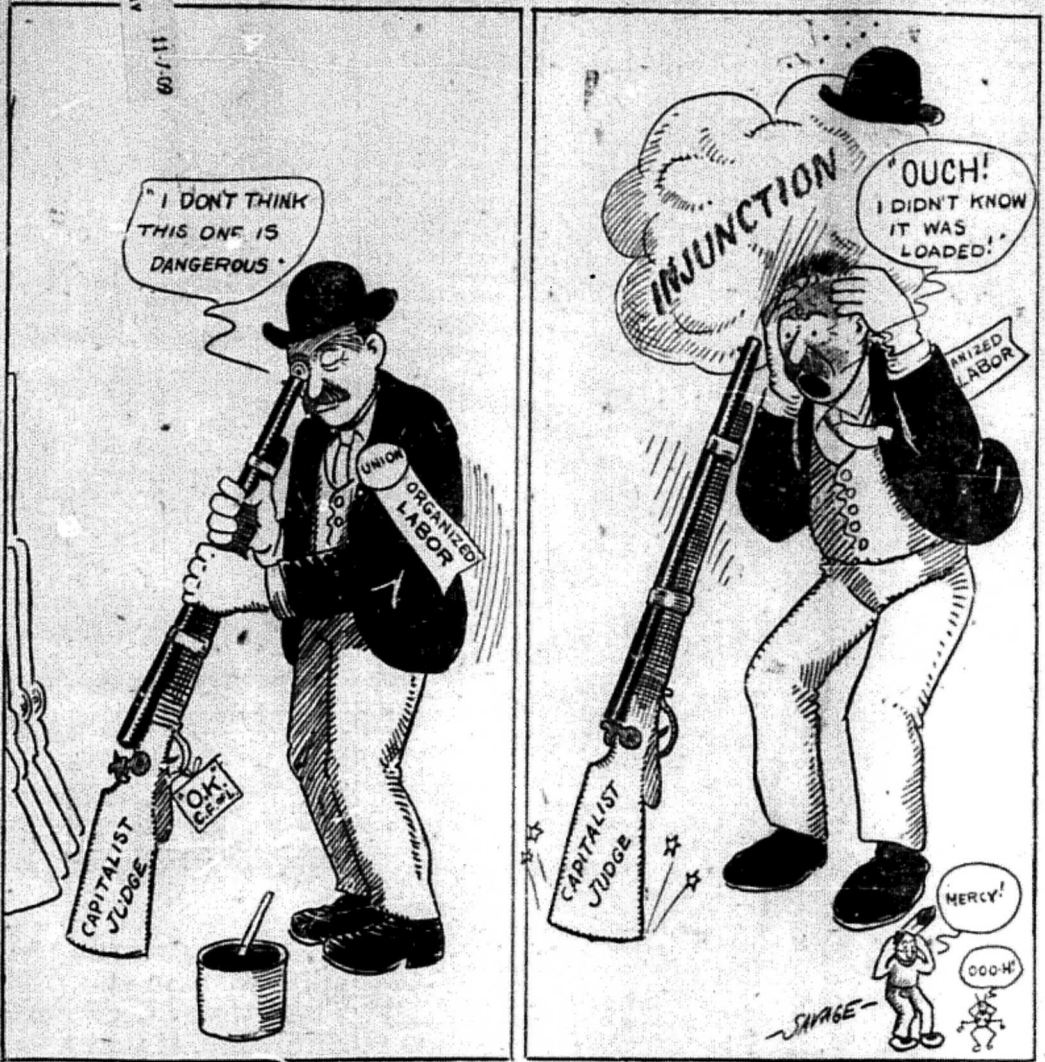
The arguments started yesterday were resumed this morning. After lengthy argument in which the judge seemed first to lean toward the defense, he decided in favor of the state in sustaining counts 3 and 4 of the indictment in which conspiracy, under the common law, was charged.

Wanted Jury Thrown Out

When Attorney Brady was defeated at that point and on some other specific counts of the indictment, he made a motion that the indictment as a whole be set aside and that the defendants be not ordered to make any further answer to the charges against them. This motion was denied by the court. Brady then moved to have the case taken from the jury. This also was denied. To these decisions he took an exception to be used in case the jury finds against him and the case is appealed.

Brady then opened the statement for the defense. When he finished, Charles M. Rau, business agent of the steamfitters, took the stand and testified that nonunion steamfitters were

"THAT'S WHAT THEY ALL SAY"



CORNELIUS SHEA STABS WOMAN

Former Head of Teamsters Probably Fatally Wounds Mistress in Gotham

Cornelius P. Shea, former president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and now the business agent of the truck drivers in the city of New York, is under arrest in that city on a charge of assault which will probably be turned into murder, for the injuries which he inflicted on Alice Walsh last night at 223 West Thirtieth street, New York, will prove fatal according to the hospital authorities.

Girl Victim Chicago Waitress

Alice Walsh was formerly a waitress at King's restaurant, 112 Fifth avenue, Chicago. She and Shea were seen constantly together during the teamsters strike of 1904 and 1905 and she went with him to New York and was present during the labor trouble there. She is said to have had a quarrel with Shea recently because he drank heavily and she left him, only to return a few days later. Last night neighbors were attracted by a woman's screams and Policeman Hewitt of New York rushed to Shea's flat to find Alice Walsh, with her throat cut, lying in a pool of blood on the floor.

Shea was putting on his coat when the officer rushed at him. "Where are you going," said Hewitt. "With you," said Shea. "He did it," the fatally injured woman is said to have gasped. Shea was taken to the police station and locked up pending the result of the girl's injuries. She was hurried to the St. Vincent's hospital where her injuries were pronounced fatal.

Met Her While Eating

The attachment ended in the tragedy was begun in Chicago. Shea met Miss Walsh while he was eating at King's restaurant. They were constantly together after that time and it is said that she participated in the orgies at the Old Kentucky Home in the Twenty-second street district and at Sparrow Park. These orgies cost the teamsters' union \$1,100 in two months, as Shea is alleged to have turned in the cost of these orgies as his legitimate expenses, incurred in settling the strike.

When the Employers' association was seeking to send Shea to jail on the conspiracy charge of which he was afterwards acquitted, State's Attorney Healy tried several times to induce the girl to tell what she knew and she steadily refused.

Shea Expresses Little Concern

Shea was informed of the woman's condition shortly after it occurred, but expressed little concern. He remained morose and sullen, refusing to make any statement to the New York police which would throw any light upon the causes for the affair which had brought the girl practically to death and himself to a cell. The couple had been living together for three months at the West Thirtieth street address, but the Walsh woman left Shea about two weeks ago because of his drinking, it is said. She returned within the last ten days, and the neighbors tell of hearing frequent quarrels in their apartments. Because of the complaints of the neighbors the couple had been served with a notice of dispossession on June 1.

CHARLES FROHMAN NOW TO HAVE "POOR MAN'S THEATER"

London, May 22.—"Speaking of the Millionaires' Theater," said Charles Frohman yesterday, "Americans will be interested to know that I purpose to start a New York theater which will be its antithesis. I am going to call it the Poor Man's Theater and am going to build it just as near the Millionaire's Theater as I can find a site." "The Poor Man's Theater! In what respect," was asked, "prices or plays?" "Both," he answered; "prices will be cheap and plays will be as good as I can get, but of the kind that will especially appeal to poor people. There will also appear there now and then, for a week, all the big stars who are under my management. For instance, in the Poor Man's Theater, where the highest priced seat will probably be 50 cents, will appear Maude Adams, John Drew, Ethel Barrymore, William H. Crane, Billy Burke and so on through the whole list."

EX-CONVICT AT HEAD OF SCABS

Western News Company's Strike Breakers Led by James Mullaney

The Western News company has a notorious ex-convict in charge of the strikebreakers who are fighting the Newspaper Delivery and Mail Wagon drivers now on strike for \$2 more a week. The name of this ex-convict is James Mullaney, the same Mullaney indicted by the grand jury and afterwards acquitted of a conspiracy to defraud Rev. Morton Culver Hartzell out of a considerable sum of money.

In Penitentiary for Murder

Mullaney was sent to the Jeffersonville penitentiary in 1899 for the killing of a police officer at La Porte, Ind. He now has charge of the "noble free American workmen" who are breaking the strike of the Newspaper Delivery and Mail Wagon Drivers' union. He is employed by the Western News company, a rich corporation, because the union asked an increase in pay from the \$15 a week to \$17.

Mullaney has a long and "honorable" record. He was a strikebreaker for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad in the strike of 1886 and later was employed in arresting boys who stole coal from freight cars along the road's right of way. The year 1899 found him in La Porte, Ind., where under peculiar circumstances he shot and killed a police officer. He was sentenced to 16 months in the Jeffersonville penitentiary for the crime. He is said to have had powerful friends who helped him out at that time and secured a short sentence for him.

Swindled South Side Preacher

In 1908 he, in company with two other men by the names of Maroney and Schindler, alias the "Swindler," set out to "secure" some evidence which they said would show graft in the city hall and connect Mayor Busse with some strange transactions. The three men represented to Rev. Morton Culver Hartzell that they could "get the goods" and secured something in the neighborhood of \$1,400 for their services. They did not secure any evidence. One of their number turned informer, and Hartzell was made the object of a bitter attack by the city administration, and the three men were indicted. On trial they were acquitted of obtaining money by means of a confidence game.

"BIG BUSINESS" HITS A BROTHER

Finds That Express Companies Are Getting Too Much and Raises Row

Washington, D. C., May 22.—The entering wedge for state socialism—or state capitalism, if you wish—is to be started by capitalistic interests themselves!

"Big business" has suddenly awakened to the fact that it is being robbed by the express companies of the country, and the result may be that "big business" will insist that its tried and trusty agent, the federal government, take over the express business of the country and run it.

Business Interests Aroused

A determined attack is being made by business interests in Chicago, Minneapolis, and other western points upon rates charged by express companies for the transportation of goods. The interstate commerce commission has begun an investigation of the complaints filed, and in deciding whether the rates imposed are just and reasonable it is expected the facts which will be useful in fixing the future relations of the federal government and express companies will be gathered.

Undoubtedly the work of the commission will be facilitated by a legal struggle which has been precipitated in New York by stockholders of the United States Express company to oust former Senator Thomas C. Platt from the presidency of that corporation.

This company has a total mileage of 30,250 miles, including electric roads and steamboats. In the area of its service, it is exceeded by the Wells-Fargo company with a total rail mileage of 48,700, the American Express company with a total mileage of 30,880. The Pacific Express company has a total mileage of 23,000.

Huge Express Is Done

All told there are eighty-five express companies doing an interstate business in this country. The five companies whose names are given transport in a single year more than 100,000,000 packages of merchandise and more than 20,000,000 packages of money, and employ 25,000 local agents, besides a large number of superintendents, route agents, messengers, etc.

There is no question as to the tremendous profits of these concerns. The Adams Express company has a capital stock of \$12,000,000 and a bonded indebtedness of \$12,000,000. The capital stock of the American Express company is \$18,000,000, of Wells, Fargo & Co. \$8,000,000, and of the Pacific Express company \$6,000,000. The gross earnings of the Adams and American companies were about \$26,000,000 each for the year 1907. The gross earnings of the United States Express company for the same year amounted to \$17,485,000.

Officials Municipally Paid

The operating expenses of the last named company for the same period amounted to \$16,959,681. Its net earnings and income from investments produced for it a profit of \$929,890. In connection with the expenses, it is significant that the salaries paid amounted to \$3,665,000, and it hardly is necessary to say that agents, messengers, drivers, etc., did not fare in the distribution of this sum comparatively as well as the officials. The Adams Express company enjoyed in 1906 a net income of more than \$4,000,000 annually, but claims now that it has nothing like this amount. The net income of the American Express company is \$3,200,000; that of Wells, Fargo & Co. over \$2,000,000, and that of the Pacific Express company \$689,000.

\$6,000,000 WASTED FOR PUBLIC SAFETY

Table titled 'IMMENSE STEAL IN PUBLIC SAFETY' comparing costs of public safety in 1908 and 1906. Items include Under Busse 1908 (\$12,135,812), Former administration 1906 (6,179,066), Disappearing under Busse (\$5,956,748), Cost of one branch (police), 1908 (\$ 6,629,512), Total cost entire 12 branches, department of public safety, 1906 (6,179,066), Difference (\$450,446).

Busse Regime Has Spent in One Department This Much More Than Was Disbursed in 1906

NEGRO FEELINGS HELD CHEAPER

Judge Rules False Arrest of Black Man Is Not Very Damaging

New York, May 22.—It has been solemnly affirmed by the appellate division of the Supreme Court of the state of New York that a negro's feelings cannot be hurt as badly as a white man's. Therefore, the black is not entitled to as high a rate of money damage as the Caucasian.

SENATOR SEEKS DIVORCE FROM WIFE; CHAUFFEUR IS NAMED

Boston, Mass., May 22.—A libel praying for divorce from his wife, Nettie E. Shaw, and custody of his son, Eldredge F. Shaw, was filed at Salem yesterday by State Senator James F. Shaw of Manchester. The libel alleged statutory offenses with H. Keno Marble, the chauffeur for the Shaw family, with whom it is alleged, Mrs. Shaw eloped to California. Recently an attempt was made by Senator Shaw to secure possession of his son, who was with the mother and Marble in California.

UNKNOWN MAN SLEEPS ON GIRDER OF A HIGH BRIDGE

Pittsburg, Pa., May 22.—Making his bed upon the Ellsworth avenue bridge over the Pennsylvania railroad for the last week, an unknown man has caused excitement in the neighborhood. According to persons in the vicinity, he has slept regularly on a girder about forty-five feet above the floor. The police today removed an old rag and a cushion from the girder.

ANOTHER SHAW PLAY CENSORED

London, May 22.—George Bernard Shaw's latest play, "The Showing Up of Blanco Posnet," has come under the censor's ban and is doomed to the same obscurity as "Mrs. Warren's Profession." The new play was to have been performed at His Majesty's theater, but when it was submitted to the lord chamberlain's play reader, that official returned it with the intimation that certain passages must be modified.

QUINTET BORN IN WISCONSIN

Eau Claire, Wis., May 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Fay Irish of Thorp, Clark county, are the proud parents of five babies, three girls and two boys. The quintet all are alive and well, according to the physician who filed the birth certificate yesterday.

LARGEST DRY GOODS FIRM IN WORLD IS ORGANIZED

New York, May 22.—The world's greatest dry goods combination was launched yesterday. Its capital is \$51,000,000; three times that of the Associated Merchants' company, up to this time the largest aggregation of capital in the dry goods business. John Claffin, president of the Associated Merchants' company, and of the H. B. Claffin company, is head of the new company, which has been christened the United Dry Goods Companies of New York.

WILL ROOSEVELT LET ANY LIVE?

ROOSEVELT BAG TO DATE. KILLED BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT: Lions, Rhinoceroses, Giraffes, Wildbeest, Thompson's gazelle, Hippopotamus, Python, Buffalo, Water buffalo, etc. KILLED BY KERMIT ROOSEVELT: Lions, Cheetah, Leopard, Giraffe, Wildbeest, Leopard, Buffalo.

IMMENSE SUM IS GONE AND CITY IS WORSE OFF

Police Alone Cost \$547,452 More Than the Entire 12 Departments Cost 2 Years Before

The revision of the figures for the increases between the years 1908 and 1906 revealed in the report of the finances of the city of Chicago shows that the gigantic sum of \$5,966,746 has disappeared in the department of public safety alone. This report also shows that the department of police, which is only one of the twelve departments of public safety in Chicago, spent more than half a million dollars more under Busse in 1908 than the entire fourteen branches of the department of public safety spent in 1906.

The expenses of the department of public safety for 1908 are only a trifle less than twice those for the department for the year 1906. The throwing of money right and left, at the birds, occurs in almost all of the twelve branches of the department of public safety except the two very technical departments of the examination of steam boilers and the department of examining engineers. That the examining engineers are too well educated and too technical to get in on the game is the logical assumption from the analysis of the figures.

Detailed Analysis Given

The following figures form a detailed analysis of the branches of the department, with the exception of the dog pound. This is lumped in with another sum in the year 1908, and it would not be fair to compare the dog pound reports:

Table showing detailed analysis of department expenses for 1908 and 1906. Items include Department of police, 1908 (\$8,253,212), 1906 (\$2,797,184), Disappearing under Busse (\$5,456,028), Municipal courts, 1908 (\$72,890), Corresponding courts, 1906 (\$64,729), Disappearing under Re... (\$67,000), Fire department, 1908 (\$1,312,048), Same, 1906 (\$727,134), Disappearing under Busse and no double platoon (\$584,914), House of Correction, 1908 (\$258,940), Same, 1906 (\$209,295), Disappearing under Busse (\$58,645), Department of buildings, 1908 (\$17,982), Same, 1906 (\$4,824), Disappearing under Busse (\$13,158), Health department (with city physician) (\$208,142), Same, 1906 (\$23,395), Disappearing under Busse (\$184,747), Track elevation, 1908 (\$12,150), Same, 1906 (\$1,820), Disappearing under Busse (\$10,330), City sealer's office, 1908 (\$20,550), Same, 1906 (\$17,900), Disappearing under Busse (\$2,650), Department of smoke in city (physician) (\$46,210), Same, 1906 (\$7,721), Disappearing under Busse (\$38,489), Steam boilers department, 1908 (\$45,962), Same, 1906 (\$1,962), Disappearing under Busse (\$43,999), Examining engineers, 1908 (\$11,290), Same, 1906 (\$2,900), Disappearing under Busse (\$9,390), Municipal lodging house, 1908 (\$7,500), Same, 1906 (\$4,420), Disappearing under Busse (\$3,080).

Enormous Increase Shown

Of this enormous increase in the department of public safety less than \$700,000 can be charged to the addition of the new patrolmen, one thousand of whom were added in 1907. Between 1907 and 1908 the appropriations for this department leaped more than a million dollars, although there were only a few patrolmen added. Special investigators, assistant secretaries, stenographers and additional clerks bit into the huge apple, but the most of the graft is as yet not to be traced except along political lines. Weeks will be required to complete the analysis showing just exactly where this graft has gone. The only fact established thus far is that one department of the department of public safety is costing the city a half million more than the whole public safety expenditures of 1906 and that the outlay on the larger department is almost double that of 190 years ago. In this particular case the "needs of a large and growing city" gas does not work, as Chicago has been complaining of more unpunished crime, threatened epidemic and general trouble in

(Continued on Page Two)

TEACHERS WIN SALARY FIGHT

Board of Education Gives In After Damaging Revelations Are Made

The Chicago Board of Education has made an abject surrender to the Chicago Teachers' Federation and now will support the teachers' bill which seeks to protect the salaries of the teaching force, the engineers and janitors of the schools from the encroachment of items which from their very nature are not properly chargeable to the educational fund.

Their plan was submitted to Schneider and he approved it. To gain this the teachers made one concession. They amended their bill so that it no longer reads that seven-eighths of this educational fund shall go for salaries.

As that provision was inserted in order to force the transference of the repair account to the building fund and as President Schneider agreed to that change, the concession on the part of the teachers was really a victory.

The building fund under the laws governing the raising of revenue for school purposes is much more amply protected than is the educational fund, out of which all salaries are paid, and so better able to bear the burden of the repair account.

All assertions that the board made the concession willingly is absurd. Sonstebj had caught the majority on the board in such a position that the mistaken entries on the board books forced President Schneider to back down.

SUGAR SCANDAL SHOCK TO JAPAN

Tokyo, May 22.—The sugar scandal is growing, and the arm of the law is reaching into places high and low to arrest and expose those responsible for the most gigantic series of irregularities ever brought to light in Japan.

A determined effort has been made during the last two sessions of the diet to nationalize the sugar company, and to persuade the government to take it from the stockholders.

Miss Marion Rogers, 1439 Leland avenue, through the death of her uncle, H. H. Rogers, Standard Oil magnate, whose favorite she was, will become one of the richest women in Chicago.

The young woman has made frequent trips to Fairhaven, Mass., and the oil magnate there passed hours of his valuable days entertaining his young favorite.

CREMATE BODY OF MEREDITH

London, May 22.—The body of George Meredith, the English poet and novelist, who died May 15, was cremated at Dorking this morning in the presence of a few members of his family.

Seattle, Wash., May 22.—Nemo's gold output this year will approximate \$3,000,000, according to Jafet Lindenberg, a pioneer of the Nome district, who is in Seattle.

BASEBALL GAMES TODAY

Table with columns for American League and National League games, listing teams and scores.

QUEER DIVORCE PRANKS PLAYED

Fate, while the universe is controlled by capitalism, plays some queer pranks in getting mismatched couples together and in breaking up homes, but what fate did to impress Minnie Stoetzel, who married Henry Richard Stoetzel last year, has yet to be told.

Among the batch of bills for divorce filed yesterday Richard Stoetzel declared that in Chicago on Sept. 23, 1908, he married the defendant, Minnie Stoetzel, and on the same day of the marriage she left Chicago for Port Washington, Wis., and within a few days the plaintiff went to Port Washington and was treated as a stranger.

There were nine bills filed yesterday to be heard at the June session of the Circuit court. In four of these, husbands charged that their wives deserted them without any apparent cause, and three wives made the same charge.

Katie Francis claims that threats brought her to the altar, and in coming to free America from Austria, she no doubt had in mind the idea of gaining her freedom from the marriage vows as well as to get freedom along other lines, which gives America some note across the water.

In the bill Katie says that the defendant, who was then more than 24 years of age, "procured and connived with her parents and extorted consent after threats of such a nature as to inspire terror in the plaintiff's mind."

A St. Joe marriage was among those which the principals decided should not be allowed to continue. Edward Mumbrow married Almee Mumbrow at St. Joseph, Mich., Aug. 28, 1903, and was deserted by her in September, 1903, leaving the plaintiff with an only child.

Antoni Grochocki married Katarzyna Grochocki Oct. 6, 1907. The defendant, it is claimed, before her marriage, represented to the plaintiff that her husband had died some time before.

Public safety has been the department of the health department, are less efficient than they were at any previous time during the last five years.

The gamblers have been running riot, throwing bombs and having a general nice time, notorious crooks have been able to get away, the red light districts have been permitted to spread into respectable neighborhoods under police protection, and a riot of lawlessness has been the rule, rather than the exception, according to the capitalist press, which is backing Buse.

The mere fact that nearly \$4,000,000 has been spent in the department of public safety without visible return to the city is enough to give thoughtful citizens some food for reflection.

Build Up Political Machine. Even the Law and Order league is powerless to enforce the laws, despite the immense amount of money which has been added to the city budget for this purpose.

That is the whole truth.

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POLICE PUT ON STRIKE WAGONS

Plain Clothes Men on Western News Vehicles Guarding Nonunion Men

The wagons of the Western News company, 204 Madison street, where the drivers struck Wednesday for an increase in wages of \$2 a week, are being sent out with plain clothes men in the drivers' box beside strikebreakers and two men on the street following each wagon.

Police in uniform are still kept about the alley, and yesterday two strikers were arrested for picketing. The strikers succeeded in keeping from being arrested, however, on this charge.

The strikers declare that the firm is two days behind with its deliveries and have only such men to man the twenty-four wagons as can be picked up in the lodging house district and about detective headquarters. There have been no desertions from the ranks of the strikers, it is declared.

The striking cab drivers report that their men are also standing firm and are determined to have a rest day each week. The strike leaders were busy about town all day and could not be seen for a report of the progress or what is being done. It has been reported that the drivers are organizing a canvassing committee to go to the residences of union members and sympathizers in an appeal for support.

Will Investigate Peonage Case. From the headquarters of the Lake Seaman's union it was reported today that the United States government will investigate many cases of alleged peonage, as the Lake Carriers' association is hiring men through misrepresentation and holding them as prisoners on the boats and at various docks.

Treasurer Thomas A. Hansen of the Lake Seaman's union this morning said that they could not find that any large number of foreigners had been imported, but that most of the strike breakers had been picked up around the lagoons of non-lake ports, where the men were uninformed as to the actual conditions.

It is maintained by the state that there is no system provided whereby fines may be "assessed" in the manner in which Madden is said to have claimed they were when he settled strikes. The contract, as read, however, provided that the joint arbitration board had the right to "assess fines."

What's It Worth?—Boyle. Boyle asked me what it would be worth to me to have it settled. I told him that I had a lease on my old place which had a year to run, so I was not forced to settle. I asked what it would cost to settle, and he said, "1,000."

Got \$3,700 in All. The state rested its case against Madden, Boyle and Pouchot yesterday afternoon after having attempted to prove that in addition to the \$1,000 which the three union officials are charged with having extorted from the Joseph Klicka company, they had extorted from other persons, under like conditions, a total of \$3,700, including the money charged to have been obtained from Klicka. These alleged offenses had been committed, according to the state, between September and the end of November, 1908.

While the three lab' officials are being tried on the charge of conspiracy to extort \$1,000 from the Joseph Klicka company as the price of a strike settlement, the other alleged transactions were brought into the evidence because the state desired to show that a system of extortion existed and to prove the parts played by Pouchot and Boyle in the alleged extortion of \$1,000 from the Klicka company were not innocent ones.

As soon as the state had rested its case, which did not at first contain the testimony of Nelson, Attorney James T. Brady, representing the defense, made a motion that the state be compelled to "elect" meaning to state or choose the counts in the indictment under which the case shall proceed.

Withdrawal of Two Counts. State's Attorney Wayman then announced that he would consent to the withdrawal of counts 9 and 10 of the indictment which charge that the defendants entered into a conspiracy "against the administration of public justice." Attorney Brady then attacked count 3 of the indictment, which charges conspiracy to extort money. Brady pointed to the decision in the labor extortion case of Wisenheimer, which was tried in the state of New York, in which the court of appeals held that "business is property." This case, as applied to the Illinois law, Brady contended, should cause the withdrawal of the conspiracy charge, as the accomplishment of the conspiracy which the state claims to have proved is a greater crime "than the formation of the conspiracy itself, and includes the conspiracy, and therefore the conspiracy count should be stricken out."

The extortion statute in Illinois so reads that a conspiracy to kidnap or a means of extortion or to burn a building or to destroy property is a felony. It was to that statute Brady referred.

Judge McSurely seemed inclined to rule in Brady's favor that count 3, the conspiracy charge, should be stricken out.

He withheld his decision, however. Brady announced that as soon as his motion had been ruled on he would make a motion to take the case from the jury on the ground that the state had not established a case. This is rather a perfunctory move and its success is scarcely to be looked for.

Assistant State's Attorney Short read the jury the articles of agreement between the Journeymen Steamfitters' Protective association and the Master Steamfitters to show that disputes between the employers and the union members were to be referred to the joint arbitration board. The contract, as read, also provided that the union mentioned shall not strike because of its call to do so made by any other union. It is also provided that the members of the steamfitters' union shall not refuse to work with non-union men of other crafts.

Could Be No Assessments. It is maintained by the state that there is no system provided whereby fines may be "assessed" in the manner in which Madden is said to have claimed they were when he settled strikes. The contract, as read, however, provided that the joint arbitration board had the right to "assess fines."

BOND STEAL IS NEXT ON TAPIS

Busse Cohorts Hard at Work at Springfield; Harbor and Subway Up, Too

Springfield, Ill., May 22.—With the Chicago charter, which consolidated all the powers of Chicago in the hands of the mayor, defeated and dead, the Busse cohorts are now working desperately for the line bond bills giving the gang \$16,000,000, and the harbor and subway bills, which will allow the gang to deal out franchises worth hundreds of millions.

B. J. Mullaney, private secretary to Mayor Busse, conferred with Speaker Shurtieff on the proposed amendments to the cities and villages act intended to permit the carrying out of the harbor commission plan and the subway project.

Quick Work Is Planned. The plan is to amend senate bill 315, dealing with the cities and villages act, on Tuesday and advance it to third reading so that it may be passed on Wednesday. The bill will then have to go back to the senate for concurrence in the house amendments, which can be done on Thursday, to complete the grind of the legislature.

The programme on the so-called mayors' bond bills is to get the referendum measure out of the senate committee on revenue Tuesday and have it read a second time, so that it may be passed and sent to the house on Wednesday. If that branch is agreeable it may be read a first time on Wednesday and sent to second reading. It can be advanced to third reading Thursday and passed on Friday.

Way Is Already Greased. Senator Gardner had intended to get the bill out yesterday. City hall friends, however, decided it would be just as well to wait until next week and clean up the propositions in a hurry. There may be trouble ahead for this Chicago programme, although it has not developed thus far. If Speaker Shurtieff is agreeable and does not balk on the referendum bill for bond issues clear sailing may be found.

The mayor's bond bill are due to come out of the senate revenue committee along with the referendum measure. They have been passed by the house and it will take only two readings on separate days to put them through the constitutional route.

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Abdul Hamid Gives \$5,000,000. Constantinople, Turkey, May 22.—A local newspaper is authority for the statement that Abdul Hamid, the deposed sultan, has transferred bank deposits amounting to something over \$5,000,000 to the government.

BOND STEAL IS NEXT ON TAPIS

Busse Cohorts Hard at Work at Springfield; Harbor and Subway Up, Too

Springfield, Ill., May 22.—With the Chicago charter, which consolidated all the powers of Chicago in the hands of the mayor, defeated and dead, the Busse cohorts are now working desperately for the line bond bills giving the gang \$16,000,000, and the harbor and subway bills, which will allow the gang to deal out franchises worth hundreds of millions.

B. J. Mullaney, private secretary to Mayor Busse, conferred with Speaker Shurtieff on the proposed amendments to the cities and villages act intended to permit the carrying out of the harbor commission plan and the subway project.

Quick Work Is Planned. The plan is to amend senate bill 315, dealing with the cities and villages act, on Tuesday and advance it to third reading so that it may be passed on Wednesday. The bill will then have to go back to the senate for concurrence in the house amendments, which can be done on Thursday, to complete the grind of the legislature.

The programme on the so-called mayors' bond bills is to get the referendum measure out of the senate committee on revenue Tuesday and have it read a second time, so that it may be passed and sent to the house on Wednesday. If that branch is agreeable it may be read a first time on Wednesday and sent to second reading. It can be advanced to third reading Thursday and passed on Friday.

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Can a good honest, respectable woman live five years on a salary of Five Dollars a week, have enough to eat and remain honest and respectable? NO. My motto is, "Live and help others to live." I pay my cashiers and such not less than Ten Dollars a week and I wish all merchants would think less of dividends and more of justice.

Oh! women of Chicago, you who spend so much time and money going to Springfield battling for woman's suffrage and equal rights, if you would organize in every precinct in the City of Chicago, pledging every woman not to trade in any store where they paid saleswomen and cashiers less than living wages, you would then be doing more good for your unfortunate sisters than in trying to get equal rights on election day.—TOM.

Fine lot Suits Cheap. Only 15.00 Sat^R day

Again Saturday we have a great bargain in suits to offer you. The public believes our ads. This store was packed with customers last Saturday, it will be again tomorrow. We offer you tomorrow at 15.00 250 hand tailored fancy colored worsted and navy blue suits that were actually made to retail at 25.00. Never before has this make of suits been offered in any special sale at the price of 15.00. Many of these suits are silk lined; they are the cream of this year's creations.

In the lot can be found "regulars," "stouts" and "slims." This sale of suits at 15.00 will again pack this store with lookers tomorrow, our lookers all become buyers.

By advertising the truth, this business, which was started with 55 dollars about 11 years ago, has grown to a business of over half a million. A continuation of advertising the truth will soon lift it to a million dollar business.

Other bargains for Saturday will be 500 dozen of solid colored and fancy half hose not a pair in the lot worth less than 25c at 13c. Not more than six pairs sold to any one person for the reason that I must protect myself from other merchants buying them.

50c "President Suspenders" will be sold Saturday at 35c. The well known No. 150 Fast Black seamless socks usually sold at 2 for 25c will be sold at 6c. A special lot of pure silk four-in-hands worth 50c will be on sale at 17c.

These bargains will be found on sale in my great big clothing hall. The prices are made to get you inside of my clothing department, once there I know many of you will come again.

When you want shirts to order don't forget I make 3 shirts for 5.00, 6.00 and 7.50 and give 4 cuffs to each shirt. No one else making high class shirts makes any such price.

You will not find any airs in this store, you do me a favor when you trade here. You will find the most obliging salesmen in Chicago to wait on you. When my employes treat you with civility and respect they are only treating you the way I treat them. It is natural for me to be kind to my employes, on top of that it pays. If you employ help try it in your business. All day Saturdays I will be found on the floor of my store because I want to meet each customer "face to face." Ask my boys which is Tom?

Murray Tomlinson advertisement. Includes text: "Murray Tomlinson Jackson cor. Clark I take pay checks", "Rieck & Pixley's BOSTON BAKED BEANS AND BROWN BREAD", "NEW SOCIALIST GAME 'The Class Struggle'", "CLASSIFIED HELP WANTED", "REAL ESTATE FOR SALE", "SUPERIOR TO SANTAL MIDY CAPSULES", "The Daily Socialist is delivered by carrier in Chicago for 6 cents per week."

"ALL FALSE" MADDEN CRY

(Continued from Page One)

employed. Later Madden, Boyle and Pouchot will be called to refute directly the charges made by State's Attorney Wayman. The trial will continue all day tomorrow.

Got \$3,700 in All. The state rested its case against Madden, Boyle and Pouchot yesterday afternoon after having attempted to prove that in addition to the \$1,000 which the three union officials are charged with having extorted from the Joseph Klicka company, they had extorted from other persons, under like conditions, a total of \$3,700, including the money charged to have been obtained from Klicka. These alleged offenses had been committed, according to the state, between September and the end of November, 1908.

While the three lab' officials are being tried on the charge of conspiracy to extort \$1,000 from the Joseph Klicka company as the price of a strike settlement, the other alleged transactions were brought into the evidence because the state desired to show that a system of extortion existed and to prove the parts played by Pouchot and Boyle in the alleged extortion of \$1,000 from the Klicka company were not innocent ones.

As soon as the state had rested its case, which did not at first contain the testimony of Nelson, Attorney James T. Brady, representing the defense, made a motion that the state be compelled to "elect" meaning to state or choose the counts in the indictment under which the case shall proceed.

Withdrawal of Two Counts. State's Attorney Wayman then announced that he would consent to the withdrawal of counts 9 and 10 of the indictment which charge that the defendants entered into a conspiracy "against the administration of public justice." Attorney Brady then attacked count 3 of the indictment, which charges conspiracy to extort money. Brady pointed to the decision in the labor extortion case of Wisenheimer, which was tried in the state of New York, in which the court of appeals held that "business is property." This case, as applied to the Illinois law, Brady contended, should cause the withdrawal of the conspiracy charge, as the accomplishment of the conspiracy which the state claims to have proved is a greater crime "than the formation of the conspiracy itself, and includes the conspiracy, and therefore the conspiracy count should be stricken out."

The extortion statute in Illinois so reads that a conspiracy to kidnap or a means of extortion or to burn a building or to destroy property is a felony. It was to that statute Brady referred.

Judge McSurely seemed inclined to rule in Brady's favor that count 3, the conspiracy charge, should be stricken out.

He withheld his decision, however. Brady announced that as soon as his motion had been ruled on he would make a motion to take the case from the jury on the ground that the state had not established a case. This is rather a perfunctory move and its success is scarcely to be looked for.

Assistant State's Attorney Short read the jury the articles of agreement between the Journeymen Steamfitters' Protective association and the Master Steamfitters to show that disputes between the employers and the union members were to be referred to the joint arbitration board. The contract, as read, also provided that the union mentioned shall not strike because of its call to do so made by any other union. It is also provided that the members of the steamfitters' union shall not refuse to work with non-union men of other crafts.

THE STERN CLOTHING CO. advertisement. Includes text: "We Save You From \$3 to \$5 on Every Suit or Overcoat.", "The Largest Clothing Store on the North Side.", "A Sensational Clothing Sale.", "BIGGER BARGAINS THAN EVER. A manufacturer's entire stock of elegantly tailored spring suits—style the latest—fabric the latest. All hand-tailored, with broad shoulders and snug-fitting collars. These suits are made to sell for \$18.00. Positively no better bargain could be offered under any circumstances—to close out immediately, only \$12.50.", "We also show a grand assortment of the finest high-grade, ready-to-wear suits at \$20 & \$25.", "Children's 2-Piece Suits. Grand bargain offering in children's suits—Russian—Norfolk and plain—many nobby patterns and choice of fabric. Sizes 8 to 16 years. These suits are splendid values at their former prices of \$3.45 and \$3.95—Now, while they last, \$2.45.", "Roller Skates Free With Every Child's Suit.", "SEE OUR SPLENDID \$2.00 HAT FOR MEN. THE BEST HAT IN CHICAGO AT THAT PRICE. FULL LINE OF SHOES AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS.", "Store Open Saturday Till 10 P. M. Sunday Till Noon."

FOREMAN TRIES TO WRIGGLE OUT

Denies He Took Any Part in Harbor, Steel, but Documents Show He Did

Despite the fact that Milton J. Foreman denied, according to reports from Springfield, that he had ever been a director of the Chicago Lighterage company, of which he and two of his employees were the incorporators, the fact now stands revealed in the records of the company that on July 20, 1907, he actually was elected a director of the company.

Foreman's defense for being the chief incorporator of the company which stole the dockage rights at the stub ends of ten of Chicago's streets was that he was acting merely as a lawyer for the men who were really behind the scheme and taking the shortest and easiest method to incorporate. He disclaimed ever having had anything to do with the company's finances directly or with the transaction by which the rights of the Chicago Lighterage company went over to the big Pugh concern, the Chicago Terminal and Warehouse company and the Chicago Canal and Dock company.

Signature Is on File That Alderman Foreman was elected a director of the lighterage company now under investigation in 1907 is stated in a record over the alderman's signature now on file in the county recorder's office. The record is filed in Book 156, Corporations, page 566.

The concluding paragraph of the document reads as follows: "At the meeting held July 20, 1907, the following directors of the company (Chicago Lighterage company) were elected to serve for one year:

- Joseph G. Snydercker, S. C. Scotten, E. E. Dorr, William J. Gorman, Milton J. Foreman.

When questioned as to this point Wednesday night at Springfield Alderman Foreman indignantly insisted that his relations with the company merely had been those of a lawyer to a client. He never had been a director in the company, he said.

Now an "Investigator" "I never had a cent invested in any of the companies and haven't had anything to do with any of them since the negotiations with the city started and since the present individuals assumed control of them."

A peculiar coincidence is the fact that Alderman Foreman had been made a member of the council committee on wharves, docks and bridges, which now is investigating the dock scheme.

"Incidents and discoveries of the day are: That the ten 'river ends' of streets now in possession of the Chicago Terminal and Warehouse company were turned over to the Chicago Lighterage company without city council action. They are being held on a lease of a sort that is questioned by one of the city's corporation counsels.

That the Chicago Dock and Canal Company has been the recipient of special privileges from Chicago, beginning as early as 1873, and that it now possesses supposed rights to many additional streets other than those named in the present lease.

That a demand probably will be made on the dock company to appear before the city council's committee on wharves, docks and bridges and give a list of the streets to which it now lays claim, either for dock or switch track purposes. This may be done because of the fact that the city clerk has no direct knowledge on this subject other than what is furnished in hundreds of musty volumes of council proceedings.

Council Took No Action

Meanwhile, it was discovered that the authority under which the stub ends of streets were turned over to the Chicago Lighterage company was granted by the council compensation committee in July, 1907, and that the city council took no official action on the matter at all. Alderman B. W. Snow was chairman of this committee at the time the streets were turned over to the lighterage concern.

The lease granted was for a period of two years and expires in August, 1910. Under a clause of this lease either party to the contract may terminate it on sixty days' notice.

Rehearing Is Impossible

All chances for Chicago to secure a rehearing on the war department secret permit granting the \$18,000,000 "dock trinity" to exclusive right to erect three piers on the proposed site of the outer harbor vanished yesterday, according to reports from Washington. Supporters of the outer harbor plan learned for the first time that the action of the war department in granting the permit was final. The heads of the war department were reported to have decided to disregard all protests. Investigation in Washington also disclosed that the permit was not granted by the present secretary of war nor even by his assistant, but by General W. L. Marshall, chief of the engineers of the war department, who drew it up and merely presented it to Assistant Secretary Robert Shaw Oliver for signature.

SISTER OF WRIGHT BROTHERS WILL REMAIN AT HER WORK

Dayton, O., May 22.—Although she is the only sister of two famous aviators, who are reported to be making fortunes, Miss Katherine Wright will not give up teaching school. She has notified the board of education that she will be ready to resume her duties in the Dayton high school in September.

ATTENTION, PAINTERS' LOCAL 75

Special meeting will be held Tuesday, May 23, 1909, at 51 North Clark st., 7:30 p. m. In regard to voting on proposition of rechartering the present of the Joint Committee of P. O. 128-134, also voting on the initiation fee. Fraternal Union.

WILLIAM KEYSER, Sec. L. O. 75. TAILORS—KEEP AWAY FROM F. N. MATTHEWS & Co., 41 E. Madison; 15 employees out on strike.

Daily's Advertising Is Increasing

Effect of the D. S. P. League Work Beginning to Count Up—Many New Advertisers This Week—You Should Have a Card and Use It—How It Works.

Few Socialists in the city of Chicago realize how much they can help their paper, the Chicago Daily Socialist, by patronizing those who use its columns for advertising purposes. Fewer still know how much work it means before a business man is induced to advertise. If they did know these things, the Daily's troubles would well nigh be over.

Almost every Socialist knows that the majority of business men are politically prejudiced as regards the Daily Socialist. When the advertising man confronts these he meets with either a jocular, sarcastic or gruff reception. The only weapon he has with which to command attention is the "Purchasers' League." He explains this to the man and asserts that those of the Socialists who pledged themselves to trade with merchants who advertise in the Chicago Daily Socialist mean business. He asks the business man to give the Daily Socialist a trial to prove its value as an advertising medium, which the business man does in many instances as the increase in advertisements denotes.

Results Alone Count Once the advertisement is secured, the real work must begin. The Daily Socialist must prove its value. The business man is on the watch for results. The advertising man does his duty again. He sees to it that a letter reaches all of the party members in the neighborhood of the new advertiser, asking them to concentrate their trade on him. The rest—the most important work—is left in the hands of the Socialists.

No words are strong enough to express the importance of securing advertising. Without sufficient advertising any publication will die in time. There is no reason why the Daily Socialist should not be the best advertising medium in the city. It is backed by a strong organization, every member of which is working in the same cause. The Daily Socialist belongs to the organization, and without it it cannot live.

Mention the Fact

When you visit your grocer, butcher, coal man or any other business establishment, mention the fact that you are a reader of the Chicago Daily Socialist. Ask him to register your purchase in the Purchasers' League book, if you have one—if you haven't one, write to the Daily Socialist and one will be mailed you.

If the business man you trade with is not an advertiser, tell him of the Purchasers' League, and then send him the name to the Daily office. Keep after the business man and show them that you mean business. Tell them how much the paper means to you, and you will lighten the load of the advertising man, for the merchants ridicule the idea of any people pledging themselves to trade with advertisers of the Chicago Daily Socialist. They don't believe the Socialists mean business. Show them that you do.

Lock After Your Neighborhood Whatever you do, patronize the advertisers in your neighborhood. Don't fail to mention the fact that you are a reader of the Chicago Daily Socialist, wherever you buy, for you never know how much good it will do in the future.

Another firm which has got wise is the Atlas Clothing Co., and is now using the columns of the Daily Socialist to give publicity to its place of business and the contents of the store. The Atlas Clothing company's store occupies the premises at the corner of Eighteenth and Blue Island avenue.

At the county headquarters a few days ago the discussion turned on babies. The county secretary, off-handed, named fifteen Socialist families where babies had arrived within the past year. The Nutritia Milk Co. must have heard about this, for they were in with an ad very shortly after, telling of the merits of their prepared milk for babies. Their place of business is at 165 Ogden avenue.

The "Grand Leader," which occupies the store from 1327 to 1333 West Twenty-second street with a full line of men's and boys' clothing, are testing the value of the Chicago Daily Socialist as an advertising medium today. It is up to the readers of the Daily to see that their ad is heard from.

Johns harbor, conditions making such a course apparently impracticable. The steamer worked off shore, and at 8 o'clock was making slow progress through the heavy drift ice. It was believed that the vessel was proceeding toward Bay Neulls, eighteen miles south of St. Johns, where there was a possibility of making a harbor.

OCEAN LINER IS FREED FROM ICE PACK AND PROCEEDS

St. Johns, N. F., May 22.—The Allan Line steamer Mongolian early today freed herself from the ice pack off the entrance of St. Johns harbor, in which she had been imprisoned for two days. The Mongolian did not try to enter St.

GOOD, HONEST-MADE CLOTHING

\$18 MEN'S SUITS \$12.00 Men's and young men's suits, snappy spring and summer styles, made of all wool worsteds, in gray, brown and green, well tailored; all sizes; regular \$18.00 value, at \$12.00

\$5.50 BOYS' SUITS \$3.85 Boys' suits, strictly all wool blue serge, fast collar, with fancy cuffs and flaps, the latest styles; sizes 7 to 17 years; regular \$5.50 value, at \$3.85

\$4 CHILDREN'S SUITS \$1.95 Children's nobby suits, made of all wool chevots and worsteds, Russian or Buster Brown style, in fancy grays and browns; sizes 2 1/2 to 8 years; regular \$4.00 value, at \$1.95

FREE WITH COUPON Hat Free with men's suits at \$10 or over. Watch Free with boys' suits at \$3.50 or over. THIS GOOD ONLY FOR SATURDAY, SUNDAY & MONDAY

FOR THE FINEST MEAL IN ALL CHICAGO VISIT "LITTLE HUNGARY"

Cafe and Restaurant, FORT DEARBORN BUILDING, S. W. Cor. Monroe and Clark Sts. Ladies' entrance, 134 Clark St.

Hungarian Gypsy Band 123 P. M. TILL I. A. M.

SOUVENIRS TO LADIES AFTER THEATRE

Special Offer on SHEET MUSIC Above inauguration March, Under the Red Flag (march), Direct Action (march), Battle of Danville, General Bull, etc. (song), The Capitalists' Lure (song). No question is ever settled, etc. (song); six elegant compositions for 3 cents postage; regular sheet music size, beautiful title pages. The marches contain a cut of the Socialist flag and a good photo of John A. Bly and his crew, or two by each hand, send today. They are the best you ever heard.

WM. DE LECRO & SON, Music Publishers, SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Send notices of your union meetings to the Daily Socialist.

Patronize our advertisers.

It may mean a full page ad in some places. Join the Purchasers' League. Write for a book to the Chicago Daily Socialist.

Were Not Wise The following business men could not be secured as advertisers: Strand Grocery, North and California avenues; Pelikan Bros., owners of drug stores at Blue Island avenue and Eighteenth street, Troy and Twenty-fourth streets and Twenty-sixth street and Lawndale avenue; J. P. Miller Co., shoe dealers, 723 West North avenue; Shess, meat market and grocery, Belmont and Fletcher street.

The Wise-Ones The following business men have been secured as advertisers within the last few days: Henck and Son, Gents' Furnishings, Fortieth avenue and Twelfth street, ad will appear around Decoration day. Henck has been very favorable to Socialists when they held open air meetings on that particular corner.

Atlas Clothing Co., Blue 7 and Eighteenth street. This company will favor the Daily Socialist with big display ads regularly if the results are good. Camillo Brunn, Dedicatessen, Fish, Oysters, Tea, Coffee, Etc., North avenue. August Bausler, Merchant Tailor, Fortieth avenue.

New Advertisers The question is often asked who will do the dirty work under Socialism? One of our latest advertisers is A. W. Kratz. He claims to be selling an up-to-date washing machine that is at least a partial answer to that question. His place of business is 264 South California avenue. Give him a call and investigate for yourself.

The Unity Skirt company, 299 State street, is now taking advantage of the columns of the Daily to inform the wives, daughters and sweethearts of Socialists of the merits of their goods. All women readers of the Daily are invited to call and inspect the bargains offered.

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Central DRUG CO. STATE OF WASHINGTON ST. Prescriptions carefully compounded in shortest possible time at LOWEST RATES. Diagonally across from Marshall Field & Co.

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS. READ SOCIALIST BOOKS. WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY Clearing House for All Socialist Literature. 300 WILLIAM ST. New York, N. Y.

The August Bebel WASHINGTON, D. C. 11 81 ST. N. W. Open All Summer. Opposite Capitol. Two blocks from Union Station. Fine rooms. Reasonable rates. Proprietor: Elean Wetherill. Successor: Susanna W. Berry.

Yonder Bros TWO STORES: North Ave. Blue Island Ave. CORNER LARRABEE STREET CORNER FOURTEENTH STREET SPECIAL PURCHASE OF 150 YOUNG MEN'S SUITS Sizes 33 to 38, from one of the best wholesale tailors, all the newest styles and colorings; every suit worth \$20— we offer your choice at \$15.00 Men's Underwear All styles and colors, regular made, at 45c Men's Neglige Band Shirts Sizes 14 to 17, all fine percales; regular \$1.00 values, at 59c Open Saturday Until 10:30 P. M.; Sunday Until Noon.

GROCERIES At Wholesale Prices to Consumers This means a saving to you of from 25c to 40c on the dollar. No middlemen's profits for you to pay when dealing with us. Send for our weekly list. It will pay you to send a thousand miles to trade with us First National Grocery Co., 58 Wabash Ave., Near Randolph St. Telephone Central 5812.

Novak & Sebek CLOTHIERS and MEN'S FURNISHERS UNION TAILORS SUITS MADE TO ORDER 1562-64 West 22nd Street Southeast Corner Troy Street

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories. DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Nonunion. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp. BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION, 246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS. John F. Tabin, Pres. Chas. L. Selus, Sec.-Treas.

ESTABLISHED 1895 CHARLES TYL TAILOR TEL CANAL 2186 786 S. Halsted Street, Opposite 20th St., CHICAGO, ILL. The only tailor shop on the west side that furnishes garments with union label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America. 10 per cent will be given in this paper out of each order upon presentation of this ad. Samples sent to all parts of the country upon application. Open Every Day to 9 o'Clock Evening; Sunday Morning to 12 o'Clock Noon.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY Rates under this heading: Three lines daily for one year only \$3.00 per month. Each additional line \$1.00. Tell your merchant about it. Tell him about the Daily Socialist Purchasers' League. Invite him to advertise. If you are an advertiser yourself telephone us your ad without delay. Phone number, Main 4188. South Side. LAWYERS. STEDMAN & SOELKE, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 24 La Salle st., Chicago. CARL STROVER GENERAL LAW PRACTICE-PATENTS, 123 Washington St., Tel. 232 Main. PETER SHIMMA ATTORNEY AT LAW, Suite 67-68 Stock Exchange Bldg., 123 La Salle st., Phone Main 563. DAVID J. BENTALL, Attorney at Law, SUITE 614, 111 LA SALLE ST. FREDERICK MAINS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR, general practice, all courts, 201-203 Unity Building, 12 Dearborn st. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS. E. M. BLAINE & CO. HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS, N. E. Corner Clark and Washington Sts. MEET ME FACE TO FACE. B. W. Corner Jackson and Clark Sts. WHERE TO EAT. DR. PERRY L. CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH ROOMS: 118 E. Randolph St., 276 S. Clark St. Member 14th Ward Branch. CARPENTER WORK. HENRY GILLESPIE, carpenter work, millwrighting and office fitting, reliable, with exchange. Address care Daily Socialist. FINE TAILORING. Business Men's Suit to Order—\$25.00. Absolutely honest work and material. Wm. Hirs-Horse & Son, 48-49 East Van Buren st. MILK AND CREAM. Union Dairy, Wm. Henning, Prop. Dealers in Pure Milk and Cream. Tel. Westworth 229. 807 Center avenue. BADGES AND BUTTONS. GERHAUGHTY & CO., 6 LA SALLE ST. Badges, buttons, signs, etc. made. All Goods Union Made. PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. J. H. GHEHR, M. D., DE DEARBORN ST. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Wed. and Sat. until 8. Sundays 9 to 12. Tel. Central 901. Chicago. MEATS AND GROCERIES. QUAM BROS. Grocery and Market. Always complete; quality best; prices right; courteous treatment. 716 N. North av. MILK, MEATS AND GROCERIES. 49 W. Montrose Blvd. L. S. FLAATEN, 229 W. Erie St. Member 11th Ward Branch. CAMILLO BRUNN, IMPORTED AND HOME MADE DELICATES, 317-319 W. Erie St., etc. 121 W. North av., Phone Belmont 707. FRANK HANKEMEYER, GROCERY MARKET, 241 N. Park av., Austin Phone A-11. BOOTS AND SHOES. HANDELMAN & STEIN -SHOE STORE- 330 W. 12th St. JACOB BURNES DEALER IN FINE SHOES, 377 West Lake Street. NELSON BROS., 729 W. North av. Sun. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. For all kinds of Footwear and Repairing. O. J. HECKMANN, RELIABLE SHOES, 124 WEST NORTH AVENUE. J. KOLAR, dealer in fine and up-to-date boots and shoes, 134 W. 23d st., Chicago. Repairing neatly done. FOR TANKS IN UP-TO-DATE FOOTWEAR, try Chas. Casper, 317 Grand av. Large machine repair shop in connection. DENTISTS. COMRADE DR. H. M. SILVERBERG, 123 S. Halsted St. Telephone Canal 1254. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sun. 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. HALSTED DENTAL PARLORS, 50 S. Halsted st. Comrade Dr. Kamlin Frankel, Dentist. BAND AND ORCHESTRA. MUSIC FURNISHED FOR ALL OCCASIONS BY C. SORENSON. LEADER OF THE "RED" SPECIAL CAMPAIGN BAND OF 1908. 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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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The Way to Fight

The courts have become the principal weapon of the employing class in their war upon organized labor. For ages the courts were supposed to be sacred from such uses. The supposition was not true. They were always instruments of class rule. But the fiction was carefully kept up in this country until within less than a generation.

The judge was supposed to stand aside from the fight for profits. The judicial ermine was not to be stained by the mud of commercialism. The eyes of justice were not to be blinded with bandages of greenbacks nor her scales weighted down with gold. So ran the poetry and oratory of our civilization. Such was the mask with which the truth about class justice was disguised.

Then the fight for profits grew sharper. Organized labor challenged the exploiting class to battle and tested its strength to the utmost.

Driven far to a corner, the employers tore the mask from the courts and drove the judge into the open arena of the class struggle, there to squabble for his masters.

Against this new weapon the old methods of fighting are helpless. You cannot strike against a judge. You cannot boycott an injunction.

New weapons must be added to the old. The trade unionists must meet this new attack with tactics suited to its character.

Judges do the work of the employers because they are chosen by the employers. They are picked from the attorneys that have proven themselves most valuable to the capitalist class by politicians controlled by the same class.

When Democratic politicians, under the directions of the employers, have selected one set of such judges, and Republican politicians, under the same direction, have selected another set, the employers are perfectly willing that the working-class voters should choose between the two sets.

This method of fighting will never help labor.

Every vote cast FOR ANY JUDGE OR EITHER THE REPUBLICAN OR DEMOCRATIC TICKET WILL BE COUNTED FOR GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION. It is right that they should be so counted. The fact that many of them are ignorantly cast will not make any difference. Hot soup will not burn any less because you did not know it was hot.

The only way to fight against a capitalist judiciary is to vote for candidates that are not controlled by the capitalist class. That seems so simple that it is hard to believe anyone cannot see it. The Socialist party is the only political party whose candidates are not so controlled.

Is that plain? If not, think the matter over and see who pays the campaign expenses of the other parties. Note who it is that manages them. Then find out who finances the Socialist party and how it is managed.

You will then see that the Socialist party is the only party whose candidates can possibly oppose the use of the courts by the employing class.

THE ONLY VOTES THAT WILL BE COUNTED AS CAST AGAINST GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION WILL BE THOSE CAST FOR THE CANDIDATES OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The larger that vote the more cautious the employer will be in using the courts against labor. The smaller that vote the more ruthless will the courts be used in the struggle for profits.

Your vote is the only effective weapon against a capitalist judiciary.

DO NOT THROW THAT VOTE AWAY.

WORST OF ALL—DO NOT GIVE IT TO YOUR ENEMY.

Invest for Yourself

The immediate battle in the struggle for freedom in America is the establishment of a daily working-class press. Other days saw the fight concentrated at some other point. But RIGHT NOW the Socialist movement has reached the point where further progress without a daily press is almost impossible.

At the same time, the moment that press is firmly established our progress will be far more rapid than ever before.

Every dollar invested in the maintenance of a Socialist daily paper will yield tremendous dividends in the future. If we fail to meet this emergency, if we give up from weariness when victory is in sight, we will never be able to forgive ourselves.

There must be a large increase in receipts for this paper during the coming week. Some of its thousands of friends must lift once more. Did you do all you could last time? Will you let someone else do the work this time?

Ask yourself these questions. Ask if you can afford not to invest something for your future and the future of your family and class. This battle has been fought in every country where Socialism has become a power. Shall we fail when our turn comes?

Can you not invest something in money or time to secure subscribers this week?

The need is urgent, so urgent that there must be no delay.

TO THE EDITOR
Coan Never Editor of Call
I observe in your column an advertisement of Morris Blair Coan's book "The Coming Peril." In this advertisement Mr. Coan is described as "ex-Editor New York Call." Please allow me to state that this is incorrect. Mr. Coan was an employee in the editorial room of the Call for several months, but he was at no time an editor.

Barbary Yoska—The Man Who Had Read the Newspapers

BY ERNEST POOLE

(Continued from yesterday.)

"No," said he. "I'll go along!" And in spite of the threats of the gentlemen, up into the car he leaped. I turned to my beautiful patient. As I remarked, she had fainted away. But at this last, her face turned whiter than before.

"Hurry!" I cried. "In the name of God, hurry!" On we dashed at break-neck speed. And turning to the gendarme, I lapped into my mother tongue—so rich, so strong—square into his face. And as he winced before my wrath, I felt Adolphus squeeze my arm.

We stopped before a magnificent structure, an apartment house, which was silent now, only the entrance lamps still lighted. Out I leaped, and we carried the lady into the home. The gendarme beast had followed. Again he looked hard into my eyes. I was on fire! Between me and my future life, fame and honor, wealth and ease, loomed this red face with its sneer.

"Say," he said, at last, "I guess you ain't no fake." This vulgar expression means that he thought I had spoken the truth.

"Then out of our way," cried Adolphus. Out the man went. And the next instant, my unconscious patient revived, went into acute hysterics.

"Never!" she cried. She was in her friend's arms. Tears poured from her eyes. Everyone talked.

"Please," said I. "This lady should have an immediate rest!" Adolphus laughed.

"She must!" he cried. He drew me aside. "Her father," he said, "lies above us asleep. He will awaken, he will roar. He is cross, he is old, he is rich, he is stingy. He will never pay for medical aid unless you can scare him severely. Sir, we depend upon you. Her life, her beauty, future joys—all are in your hands. Nobly thus far you have acted. Only now keep on! Do not let the old demon send you away; insist on a thorough examination; make it slow—an hour at least!"

Meanwhile his friend, whose name was MacAllister, had in tones inexpressibly fervid been comforting the fair Louise. She smiled. The two men turned, leaped into their car, and departed.

The ladies embraced. They then led the way up a long flight of richly carpeted stairs. We came to an apartment door; my patient opened it with her key, passed in; a button clicked, brought a flood of light, and we stood

in a room of fabulous wealth. My lady Louise drew a quivering sigh and fainted away—directly in front of a sofa.

She lay upon it white as death. I opened my chest, and out what instruments I could, placed one upon her heart, and listened in ever increasing suspense.

I heard a voice from an inner room, a deep, an ominous grumble. And at the sound, my poor lady's heart leaped as though under the sting of a lash. The voice approached, and in he came, a bull of a man, his gray hair tousled, eyes like coals.

"Now, by all the devils," he cried. "But I cut him short, with one peremptory sweep of the hand. I bent over my patient, again I listened to her heart. Her friend meanwhile, had taken the Bull, to speak, by the horns, and in agonized whispers she was explaining how it had happened.

"In my house—a sudden spasm—this gentleman—no other physician in reach! So much I heard. The Bull approached and I danced up."

"What is it?" he asked. "What is it?" I gravely shook my head.

"I cannot say," I replied. "I insist on a thorough examination." He glared.

"You're only a kid," he cried. "I shall summon my own physician."

"Good!" I retorted, enraged at the insult. "The sooner the better!" Again I bent over my patient. And in the next room I could hear him using the telephone with a frantic sputtering haste.

I raised my beautiful lady Louise. With the help of her friend, I carried her into her bedroom, and there for what seemed an endless time did I continue my work. The symptoms baffled my skill. Anxiety rose. My reputation was at stake.

In the old man blustered. He had tried five doctors, could not waken one, and it was now past three o'clock. He began to scold, but I curtly ordered him to pause. One long look at her face, another at mine.

"No," said he. "You are no fake! Do your best—tid I get a physician." And with this second insult, the monster left the room.

Up sat my unconscious patient in bed. Tears welled and sparkled in her eyes. She seized my hand, she gently smiled.

(Continued tomorrow.)

NEW YORK TO BE SAVED, PRAISE YE THE LORD!

BY ROBERT HUNTER

"Bankers and business men rubbed elbows with the representatives of labor" at a conference in Cooper union, so the Times says.

A non-partisan movement is to be launched to elect a reform mayor, who will give the city "an economical and businesslike" administration.

Tom J. Curtis, chairman of the Central Federated Union, the Times says, assured the bankers of the support of labor.

Prof. John Martin, the Socialist, ever pursuing a commendable effort to get the devil to sign his own death warrant, urged resolutions for municipal ownership—but the devil bucked.

James Eads Howe, the millionaire hobo, created a diversion by trying to speak. He didn't speak, and one of his sympathizers was thrown out because in a moment of unruly passion, he referred to the organization as "a fine bunch of grafters."

Dr. Henry Moskowitz, an East Sider, who will surely save New York if Governor Hughes, Felix Adler, and the City Club will only help him, almost spoke. It was a tumultuous meeting, ending noisily, happily and democratically by leaving the whole business to the chairman.

Someone said that we now have in New York "government by the machine for the machine." We ought to have, so said that prophet, "government for the people, by the people, and with the people."

To insure the rule of the people, the conference resolved that the chairman of the meeting be authorized to appoint a committee which shall consist of not

less than fifteen members, and that this committee shall select the names of one hundred citizens to nominate a ticket in the next mayoralty campaign.

Oh, wondrous people that men have died to give you freedom! So far as we can discover, almost any banker, department store owner, real estate agent, newspaper proprietor, or prominent citizen of the East Side, is perfectly willing to undertake the onerous work of selecting the next mayor of New York, and of instituting a great movement of the people.

It looks as if New York were at last to be saved, and the beauty of it all is the people are not to be troubled in the least.

Everything is to be done for them. Their resolutions will be written for them. Their campaign funds gathered for them. Their candidates nominated for them, and the campaign conducted for them.

Indeed, if it should prove too much trouble to vote, it can doubtless be arranged to have the voting also done for them.

But dear people must be saved. The present administration of New York is a disgrace.

The bankers, the directors of trust companies, the saloon keepers, and the settlement workers can stand it no longer.

Mr. Ogden, Mr. Hearst, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Parsons can stand it no longer. The conditions under which the people suffer are intolerable.

New York must be saved, and to save it these worthy gentlemen are willing to take everything into their own hands in order that we may at last have government for the people, by the people and with the people.

Clyde J. Wright's Opinion of the Nebraska Farmer

The Nebraska farmer is an interesting character to the Socialist organizer.

I speak of the "organizer" who wants to organize.

Nebraska is a great agricultural state. The Nebraska farmers are great agriculturists.

The thought current among the Nebraska farmers is not of the "moseback" order. He is a progressive thinker.

The Nebraska farmer is in great measure a scientist. He has also discovered that rural success does not depend entirely upon a scientific knowledge of moisture, soil and seeds. He is finding out that it is not enough to understand how to produce a crop. He is commencing to inquire into the science of the value of a crop. He is commencing to wonder why it is that the farmer who produces the crop does not receive in return the full social value of that crop.

The Nebraska farmer is a man who is looking for a reason.

This is not difficult to understand. In the main he is a pioneer. He was a man who broke his chains of conservatism in the east. He was a man who wanted to better his condition. The pioneer spirit, wherever it has appeared in history, has nearly always been a spirit of progress. He is usually a man who thinks.

The Nebraska farmer is not only concerned to know how to produce a crop. He also wants to know what is to become of his crop. The history of the populist movement in Nebraska is proof positive of this.

The Nebraska farmer is commencing to inquire whether or not the price for which his crop sells to the city consumer is not the real value of his product. He is commencing to wonder why he gets such a small portion of this selling price. He is commencing to wonder who gets the balance and why?

The Nebraska farmer is perhaps the most prosperous farmer in the United States. This is not saying very much of him. But with him, it is not a question of how much he gets for a year's labor, it is a question of how much he doesn't get. It is also a question of who gets what the farmer doesn't get, and why?

The Nebraska farmer sees that railroad managers grow money fat. He sees that labor builds the railroads and runs them, but it is not labor that is growing money fat.

He sees the stockholders in the International Harvester Works grow money fat. He sees that labor built the factories and runs them, but it is not labor that grows money fat. The Nebraska farmer is commencing to wonder what government has to do with farming?

The Nebraska farmer has a fairly good home and well furnished. He has

carriages. He has good clothes. He has some money to spend. He has a little leisure time. Many do not enjoy such advantages, but they want to. But whatever the active Nebraska farmer enjoys he also produces.

This is what causes him to wonder why millionaire private owners of the people's railroads, elevators, etc., enjoy the world's luxuries and produce nothing.

The Nebraska farmers get the daily papers and have telephones in their homes. It is clear that the Nebraska farmers are progressive people. He is a fair man. He is now wondering how to be fair with himself and his family. He enjoys some good things. He is wondering how many more good things he may enjoy if the profit end of the value of his product went into his pocket instead of into the pockets of the private owners of our public utilities.

The Nebraska farmer is not a "tenderloin rat" nor a fossilized conservative, satisfied with any old thing, willing to suffer and starve on earth to be rewarded in heaven. The Nebraska farmer's table is always spread for the cripple, his door is open to the sick; but he believes that he who is able should eat bread by the sweat of his own face, not by the sweat of some other man's face.

Since the Nebraska farmer has discovered that his product is worth three times what he gets for it he is wondering why he cannot live three times as well and produce no more than he does now.

The Nebraska farmer is a thinker. He is yet going to think his way out of the clutches of capitalism. He traveled part of the way in the populist wagon. He is now emerging upon the highway of Socialism. The farmers of Nebraska are the backbone of the Socialist party in this great state.

A Socialist meeting in a farmers' community is nearly always a howling success.

Don't go to the Nebraska farmer with "dope." What he wants are fundamentals, reason and common sense.

He sits through meetings sullenly, thinking. When he organizes he is a "sticker."

He is not timid. When convinced he does not talk in whispers fearing the banker will hear him. He doesn't put up bills for the meeting after dark fearing the other fellow will know that he is a Socialist. He is made of the stuff that made up the "Boston Tea Party." He has the mettle of a "Minute Man of Concord." He is a modern "Putnam" who will leave his plow in order that he may attend to the governmental end of handling his labor's product. He is commanding the god of greed in the name of humanity and the brotherhood of man, surrender. The farmers of Nebraska are getting together.

He is waiting for Socialism. The difficulty lies in getting it to him.

O'Neill, Neb.

HE WAS GUILTY

The great Irish agitator, Daniel O'Connell, was at one time defending a man accused of murder at Clonmel. The circumstantial evidence was so strong against the prisoner that the jury had already determined upon their verdict of guilty, when the man supposed to have been murdered was brought into court, alive and unharmed. The jury were desired to return their verdict at once, and they did so, but it was one of guilty.

"What?" exclaimed the astonished judge. "What does this mean? If the man has not been murdered how can the prisoner be guilty?"

"Please, your honor," said the foreman, "he's guilty. He stole my boy mare three years ago"—Omaha World-Herald.

WHAT MABEL THOUGHT

Mr. Reynolds is a bright and well-preserved old gentleman, but by his little granddaughter Mabel he seems very old, indeed. She had been sitting on his knee and looking at him seriously for a long time one day, when she asked her grandpa:

"Grandpa, were you in the ark?"

"Why, no, my dear!" gasped her astonished grandparent.

Mabel's eyes grew large and round with astonishment.

"Then, grandpa," she asked, "why aren't you drowned?"

But poor grandpa was too taken aback to answer.

THE ROAD TO POWER

BY KARL KAUTSKY

CHAP. IV.—ECONOMIC EVOLUTION AND THE WILL

(Continued from yesterday.)

Finally, in relation to the social process there is still another phase of the will to live which must be considered. Under certain conditions the will to live of an individual or a society can express itself only through the subjection of the will to live of other individuals. The beast of prey can live only through the destruction of other animals. Often his will to live demands the dispossession of some of his own kind who contend with him for prey, or who diminish the supply of food. This does not demand the destruction of these others, but the bending of their will because of a superiority of muscle or nerve force.

Such contests also take place among men. They are less frequent between individuals than between societies. They are waged over means of winning life, from hunting grounds and fishing places to markets and colonies. Such conflicts always end either with the destruction of one party, or, more frequently, with a breaking or bending of its will. Each time this is only a passing event. But out of this develops a continuous bending of the will of one man by another, that ends in a condition of continuous exploitation.

Class antagonisms are antagonisms of wills. The will to live of the capitalist meets with conditions that force it to bend the will of the workers and to make use of it. Without this bending of the will there would be no capitalist profit, and no capitalist could exist. The will of the laborer to live, on the other hand, forces him to rebel against the will of the capitalist. Therefore the class struggle.

Thus we see that the will is the motive force of the whole economic process. It is the starting point and enters into every expression of that process. There is nothing more absurd than to look upon the will and economic phenomena as two factors independent of each other. It is a part of the fetish-like conception that confuses the economic process—that is, the forms of social co-operative and competitive labor of mankind—with the material objects of such labor, and that imagines that just as men make use of raw materials and tools to form certain objects according to their own ideas, so the "creative personalities" make use through their free will of the economic process to form "thus and so," certain definite social relations to suit their needs. Because the laborer stands outside of the raw material and tools, because he stands above them and rules them, these worshippers of the economic fetish, think that man stands above the economic process, that he stands above it and rules it according to his free will.

There is no more ridiculous misunderstanding than this.

Economic necessity does not mean absence of will. It springs from the necessity of the will to live of living creatures, and from the inevitable necessity arising therefrom to utilize the conditions of life that they meet. It is the necessity of a predetermined will.

There could also be no greater perversion of the truth than the idea that a knowledge of economic necessity means a weakening of the will, and that the will of the workers must be aroused by biographies of generals and other powerful willed men, and by lectures on the freedom of the will. When the people have once been persuaded that a thing exists, then it must exist and can be used by them! If you do not believe this take a look at our professors and other bourgeois intellectuals, who have had a course in Kant on one side, and worshipped the powerful willed Hohenzollerns on the other, and observe what a great inflexible will they have obtained by this means.

If the will to live, which is the foundation of all economic necessity, is not most powerful in the workers, if this will must be first artificially awakened in them, then is all our struggle in vain.

This does not by any means imply that the human will has no relation to consciousness and is not determined by it. The energy of the will to live, to be sure, does not depend upon our consciousness, but our consciousness does determine the form that it will express itself in in any given case, and the amount of energy that the individual will expend in any given form. We have seen that next to instinct consciousness rules the will and that the way in which it is directed depends upon what manner and to what degree the consciousness recognizes the conditions of existence. Since the intellect differs with individuals it can react differently upon the same will to live under the same conditions of life. It is this difference that gives the appearance of freedom of the will and makes it look as though the form of the volition of the individual depended, not upon the conditions of life, but upon his own will.

(To Be Continued.)

Educational Contest

The Materialistic Interpretation of History

The materialistic interpretation of history is only possible when, seeing an effect, one closely investigates the cause or chain of causes down to the very root.

What is true in natural science, is also true in social science. Certain causes being certain effects with mathematical precision. There is no other factor in the evolutionary social process except purely materialistic, if we come to the last analysis.

First and last of all, we strive to satisfy the demands of our five senses with which we are endowed by nature. As there is everlasting and continuous change of matter, so there must be continuous desire of changing the mode of getting satisfaction for the senses, which are subject in their development to the environment in which they may find themselves.

As the result of our endeavor as compared with a primitive man, we see the product of Raphael, Rembrandt, Michael Angelo and countless modern artists to satisfy our sense of sight; the product of the French culinary science to satisfy our sense of taste; the product of Wagner, Rossini, Beethoven, etc., to satisfy our sense of hearing; the product of chemical laboratories to satisfy our sense of smell; and the product of great and small various factories and individual efforts to satisfy our sense of touch—which is in some of us most keenly developed.

Incidentally, after making a new discovery while searching for a better mode of satisfying one or more of our senses, we are forced to change our previous religious belief in the everlasting question, "Why?"

And if we take for investigation any historical incident at random we can see that the underlying cause for strife and battle, whether social or individual, has been always prompted by a desire to get or fear to lose a satisfaction for one or more of the five senses. Hence it is "materialistic conception of history."

That we arrived at the present stage of social development, it was because each social unit acted according to the best understanding of his or her material interest. (Sentiment and all so-called spiritual factors being a physiological process dependent on atavism and environments social and natural, are materialistic.)

The class struggle as it exists today is waged between the employing class, or the capitalists, and the employed class, or the workmen. The important thing to a workman is a good living. To get this he must have good wages, and therefore he is continually trying to better himself along these lines. The most important consideration to a capitalist is larger profits, in order to get as much low wages as he can. So if one gains the other loses. The interest of both are diametrically opposed, and consequently a struggle exists between them.

Proof of the warfare between the two are the strikes and boycotts on the one hand and the blacklists, lockouts and injunctions on the other. The labor troubles in Colorado and Idaho are good evidence of the class struggle in the United States.

The wage earners cannot free themselves by subjecting another class. They must do away with all forms of exploitation and join the movement which is destined to take the place of capitalism.

In this coming stage of civilization, Socialism, they shall own co-operative, the instruments of production and distribution, which they now must use co-operatively, and get the full product of their labor. When the workers own the tools with which they work and get the value of the full product of their toil, then the class struggle will end. All will become workers and the interest of one will be the interest of the other.

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