

POOR MUST NOT HAVE LEARNING

Taft Makes Speech Which Bristles With Capitalist Class Consciousness

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., May 28.—(By Mail.)—With all the complacency of an accomplished plutocrat, President Taft delivered a patronizing address at Howard University commencement which abounded in startling statements regarding his views of class rights.

He left no question in the minds of his hearers that he believes firmly that the highest civilization is not possible today except as the majority of both the colored and the white races remain content to toil as manual laborers and be led by an educated minority from universities and colleges.

The amazing reason which he gives for this is that were all people to have the advantages of a university education, as has been the case with "Big Bill," they would come to have desires which could not be satisfied and therefore would make them discontented and unhappy.

Educated Classes Parasites

The truth is that Taft has practically admitted in this statement that most of the so-called educated classes today are practically parasites and if all became parasites, of course, there would be no wealth produced and the race would die of starvation. It is not at all unlikely that this speech will rank along with his famous Cooper Union utterance of "God knows."

In the course of his address Taft said:

"I am far from saying—and I wish to put in this caveat in advance in order not to be met by an argument which has weight but has not weight when properly used—that the colored race today, all of them, would be better off if they all had university education. I think they would be in a very bad way if they had, because they would not know how to use it, and they would not find means of using it. No race would be better off if they were all educated as university men. The great body of colored men, as the great body of the white race, must depend for their livelihood upon their manual labor, skilled or unskilled, or upon some occupation which requires less education than that which is conferred by a university, and if it is too widely extended the effect of it is to put a lot of men into life who do not find occupations which are suited to their tastes, and to make them unhappy and really not fit for the life which is before them.

Colored Workers "Useful"

"I say these things with a good deal of emphasis, because I know they are many who dispute the wisdom of large contributions to universities of the colored race like this, and at one time I was very much perplexed with the argument to know whether or not it was proper.

"In all the growing communities of the south—I mean where there is a touch of the modern and a touch of progress and a touch of civilization—the white men of progress are beginning to appreciate the advantage of having a class like the colored men that they have there. They are anxious that they have an industrial education. They are anxious that they should make their way in the world and show their usefulness in the community."

New Lemon for Porto Rico

Another committee of innocents is in Washington from Porto Rico to get their kindergarten lesson in American politics and Republican campaign promises. They are almost as credulous as the workmen of this country on the last week of November. They are foolish enough to imagine that because the Republican party promised the natives of Porto Rico citizenship if placed in power that it meant what it said. It promised tariff revision but not the kind the people are getting now. The people of Porto Rico cannot all speak English fluently and not being well acquainted with English idioms they read the last Republican platform literally. That platform said:

"We believe that the native inhabitants of Porto Rico should be at once admitted to be citizens of the United States, and that all others properly qualified under existing laws residing in said islands should have the privilege of becoming naturalized.

The committee, which is composed of Francisco Quinones, Manuel V. Domenech, and Enriquez Serra, will ask President Taft to call congress, but it will probably get the same kind of a lemon the last commission got which pleaded with his excellency in behalf of the house of delegates of Porto Rico, namely a special message to congress telling that body to put the good to this new and "most favored colony" right quick, inasmuch as it was showing a saucy disposition.

Approves Putting on Screens

It is understood that the department of justice and the administration have only words of the heartiest approval for the action of United States Circuit Judge Lacombe of New York City, who took it upon himself to incorporate a new question and qualification into those now asked applicants for citizenship in the United States.

The question which he now puts to the applicant is, "Are you a member of a union or affiliated with any organization that forbids joining the United States army or the state militia?"

When questioned the wise gazabo would not say on what authority or why he had introduced the new question.

Pleasure to Be Twofold

The pleasure you get at the "Socialist Wireless Picnic," June 27, will be twofold, for you will be enjoying yourself and aiding your Daily at the same time. Get that point in your head—your Daily.

A SUGGESTION FROM THE BOSS



TO KEEP RIGHT AFTER MADDEN

Wayman Says Grand Jury Will Take Up Perjury; 'Skinny' Leaves City

Now that Martin B. Madden, Fred A. Pouchot and Michael J. Boyle have been convicted and fined \$500 each, State's Attorney Wayman has announced that perjury charges against witnesses for the defense, probably against the three convicted leaders in the Associated Building Trades, will be taken up by the grand jury tomorrow.

Then as soon as Wayman has put some of his city hall graft cases on the court calendar and possibly rushed them to trial another one of the thirteen remaining indictments against Madden and other officials of the building trades will be taken up. This will be done within six weeks, according to present indications.

Fitzpatrick Is Jubilant

The man most pleased with the conviction against Madden and his co-defendants was John Fitzpatrick, union horsehooper, and president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Fitzpatrick has long been bitter against Madden and his methods. Speaking of the verdict Fitzpatrick said:

"His union is not recognized by the American Federation of Labor or by its subordinate body, the Chicago Federation of Labor. For that reason I refuse to recognize 'Skinny' as a representative of labor, and his disgrace should not be marked up to us.

"I have seen the gang that was responsible for the slugging and maiming of poor Mike Donnelly, one of the cleanest men that ever organized a union, come to their just deserts one by one. With the downfall of 'Skinny' I think there is only one who participated in that infamous job who still holds his head up among his fellows and we will get him sooner or later. There is an eternal justice even in this world and the slugging of Donnelly has been avenged. I look to the sheet metal workers and the electrical workers to give Pouchot and Boyle their just dues at the next election in their respective unions."

Madden Leaves Chicago

Madden who has been in ill health for some time left Chicago yesterday for a rest, for while he appeared indifferent all during the trial the court proceedings were a great strain. His lawyers will make a motion for a new trial on June 11 and if they fail to secure one an appeal will be taken.

NEW AFRICAN PLANT STOPS THE BREEDING OF MOSQUITOES

New York, May 31.—Dr. William Tell Kudlich, who spends much of his time investigating the causes and sources of disease in Hoboken, and finding that malaria, with which the people of that city had to contend, is due to bites of mosquitoes, has laid before the health board of Hoboken a new plan for eliminating the mosquito. Dr. Kudlich has written a letter to the board of health, in which he says:

"In connection with the recurring agitation for the extinction of the mosquito, it is interesting to learn that a plant called *Arzolla* has been brought from the German colonies of Africa to Wilhelmshaven, a place surrounded by stagnant waters and swamps, infested with mosquitoes, and in whose vicinity hundreds of cases of malaria have occurred.

"It covered the experimental waters in a short time with a layer three inches thick, which suffocated all of the mosquito larvae below and prevented living insects from depositing their eggs in the water. This plant is about to be introduced in this country and propagated in Shaw's garden, St. Louis."

GET OUT LABOR WRIT IN MANILA

Manila, May 31.—The first restraining order ever obtained from the Philippine courts with the purpose of enjoining the actions of a labor union was granted Saturday on petition of the Manila Street Railway company. It directs that certain union mass meetings, scheduled to take place be prohibited.

Ten Tin Mills to Be Built

Pittsburg, Pa., May 31.—Announcement has been made that the McKeesport Tin Plate company will erect ten new mills in Portville borough, a short distance from here, the estimated cost of the improvement being \$75,000. Six hundred additional men will receive employment.

Gives U. S. Aid Vacation

Washington, May 31.—A bill granting thirty days' leave of absence each year to all clerks and draftsmen employed at United States arsenals has been introduced by Representative Weeks of Massachusetts.

Both Wet and Dry

There will be dancing, refreshments—wet and dry—and all kinds of other amusements at that Riverview Park Picnic, June 27.

LONE PILGRIM CIRCLING GLOBE FOR \$25,000 IS IN CHICAGO

Worn and emaciated, P. A. Greenley, sole survivor of four globe trotters who left Sidney, Australia, June 2, 1905, in an effort to circle the globe under conditions which provided they could not work or beg, yesterday arrived in Chicago. He is stopping with David O'Keefe, 343 South Marshfield avenue.

A tale of hardship is told by the wanderer. While passing through Africa the men were attacked by savages and two were killed. At Albuquerque, N. M., Greenley's companion died of fever.

The prize which induced these men to undertake the almost impossible task was a purse of \$25,000 raised by a Sidney newspaper. Greenley is now the sole claimant. He must be in Sidney on June 2, 1910, to receive the reward.

BOY PEEPS THROUGH KEYHOLE AND IS KILLED INSTANTLY

Peering through a keyhole, Joseph Megala, 5 years old, received an injury in his right eye from an umbrella rib in the hands of a playmate on the other side of the door which caused his death yesterday. The playmate was John Czernia, 11 years old, who lived in the same house, 106 West Division street.

The children were playing in the hall Saturday afternoon. John ran into a room and the door, Joseph "peeped" and the other thrust the rod through as he placed his eye at the keyhole. The eyeball was destroyed and physicians were unable to save the child's life. The elder boy is held at the Rawson street police station pending a coroner's inquest.

32 KILLED IN A TEXAS TORNADO

Brownwood, Tex., May 31.—A tornado of great fury struck the village of Zephyr, in the eastern portion of Brown county, at 1 o'clock this morning, and left a path of death and destruction.

The death list has reached a total of thirty-two, and the number of seriously and fatally wounded will reach fifty.

The storm formed half a mile southwest of Zephyr and swept down upon the village, cutting a wide swath directly through the residence and business districts.

Nearly fifty houses were entirely demolished. Lightning struck a lumbar yard and caused a blaze which destroyed one business block. No effort was made to fight the fire, as the care of the dead and wounded victims demanded all attention.

CARNEGIE IS TO CURB BIG NAVIES

London, May 31.—A special dispatch from Paris says that Andrew Carnegie is sounding European rulers as to what sort of reception would be likely to be given to his suggestion that the United States call a conference before which powers, such as Great Britain and Germany, might be arraigned with a view to inducing them to cease their rivalry in armaments. Europe, in Mr. Carnegie's opinion, has become "dreadnaught mad."

RATS' BOARD BILL COSTS AMERICANS \$100,000,000 YEARLY

Washington, D. C., May 31.—It costs the American people \$100,000,000 yearly in grain alone to feed the rat. This is only one of many interesting facts gleaned from a statement prepared by the experts of the biological survey of the department of agriculture entitled "The Rat Problem" and issued yesterday.

Untold millions are destroyed every year by the rat, which is also the principal agent in the dissemination of bubonic plague. The pests' bill of fare includes almost everything eaten by man, and a considerable number of things not included in human dietaries, as, for instance, carrion, mice, kid gloves, ivory and living horses' hoofs. Its most common food is grain. If fed on grain alone it is estimated that one rat will eat 60 cents' worth a year, while of oatmeal it will consume \$1.30 worth.

The rapidity with which rats multiply is the main reason why man appears to make so little headway in their destruction. It is calculated that a single pair of rats and their progeny, breeding without interruption and suffering no losses, would in three years increase to more than 20,000,000.

BIRD'S NEST IN THE POCKET OF A CHICAGOAN'S COAT

Portland, Ore., May 31.—E. Connor, former Chicago clubman and friend of Honore Palmer, who has given up life in the Windy city to become a fruit grower in Oregon, has discovered what he believes is a new or unknown species of bird. Recently he hung an old coat in the window of his sleeping room, which is always left open for ventilation. He was surprised a few days later to find a number of small birds in the room and found they had established a nest in the pocket of his coat, where there were five whitish gray eggs.

The birds have the same kind of feet as woodpeckers, enabling them to run up and down the walls without trouble, and from their small size Mr. Connor has named them "mouse birds." The considerable owner of the coat has allowed the birds full use of the pocket for a nest and fledglings have hatched from the eggs.

Asks Eight Submarines

Washington, May 31.—For the purpose of providing a mobile defense for Atlantic and gulf coast points, Representative Weeks, Massachusetts, has introduced a bill authorizing the construction of eight submarine boats at a cost of not to exceed \$4,000,000.

IS PAID FOR TWO JOBS?

Busse's "Real Estate Expert" Seems to Be on Pay Roll Twice

MAYBE A THIRD TIME

City Hall Associates Are Quoted in Interviews on the Subject

The real estate expert in the mayor's office and the real estate agent in the comptroller's office, one of whom draws down \$5,000 and the other \$1,800, are one, and the same person, according to admissions made yesterday by city hall officials.

In addition to these two jobs the real estate expert, or agent or what not, works over in the county treasurer's office but it is not known whether he receives pay for that or not. He may be working for the city, trying to earn pay for his two jobs over there.

The double-headed office holder is K. M. Valentine, former employer of Otto Redieske, chief clerk in the county treasurer's department.

From Their Own Mouths

Here is the way the city hall officials tell it. "Where does Real Estate Expert Valentine work, and what does he do?" was asked for the second time by Vernon C. Bean, the ornamental assistant secretary to the mayor. "He works down in the department of public works under Mr. Hanberg," was the reply.

"Has Valentine a desk down here," was asked of Paul Redieske, deputy commissioner of public works. "Yes, right in there," said Redieske, indicating a room to his left.

"Is the real estate agent on the general clerical list?" Redieske was asked. "Sure," was the reply.

Budget Provides Jobs

In the city budget of 1909 \$5,000 was provided for the "real estate expert" in the mayor's office. This is paid out of the fund of the mayor's office and is an additional item over any other mayor's office in the history of the city. He has no desk in the mayor's office and does not work there.

The same budget provided for a real estate expert called by courtesy an "agent" in the "general clerical list," which, by the way, added \$10,680 to the city payroll. This list was placed in the department of finance. The "agent," however, does not work in the comptroller's office. He works in the department of public works, according to Redieske's own admission—that is, when he works, which is rarely.

The expert and the agent are the same man, and the juggling of the accounts to pay him is clearly revealed, if the city hall officials themselves are to be believed. The gentle art of holding down two jobs in the city hall and another in the county building was developed only under the Busse regime.

He Has An Assistant

In order that the man who was holding down two jobs in the city hall and perhaps another in the county treasury may not be overworked he, too, like most of the other ornaments around the city hall has an assistant. The assistant is on the real estate list known as the "general clerical division" in the last budget and he draws the fancy salary of \$1,800 a year.

The whole "general clerical division" is an addition to the payroll in the city hall. This division consists of a real estate agent drawing \$1,800, an assistant real estate agent drawing \$1,500, a paying teller at \$1,200, a vault clerk at \$1,050, three clerks at \$960 each and one messenger at \$720.

Thorough search of former budgets fails to reveal any "general clerical division" that is capable of providing two jobs for quite a number of people. There are a number of employees slipped in here and there in the new budgets of the city, but this "general clerical" is the only one where nine new employees are provided for in a lump.

Many Blankets Found

The "blankets" also began to show up again yesterday. There is a blanket account in the police department which provides for the dog pounds. There were never any blankets thrown over the dog pounds before, but this \$2,000 blanket account in the manufacture of a Busse machine. The machine needs blankets and needs them badly.

Anybody can now go to the dog pound and get a dog, but the cost of keeping up the left over dogs has increased perceptibly. Hence the blanket fund for the dog catchers and the dog pound. A dog catcher has a vote the same as any one else, and the dog pound means that there are \$2,000 worth more votes for Busse.

The repair department of the police provides \$5,000 worth of votes. The department of repairs is not bonded. This is another one of the blanket accounts which no one can trace.

ZEPPELIN MAKES A RECORD FLIGHT

Sails Distance of 456 Miles in 22 Hours but Berlin Is Disappointed

Berlin, May 31.—Count Zeppelin quietly got into his new airship, Zepplin II, at Friedrichshafen, Saturday night, sailed to Bitterfeld, over 456 miles, without landing; then turned around and started back again. Bitterfeld is about seventy miles from Berlin.

With this journey accomplished the inventor has performed the greatest feat in his career. He already has beaten all records for dirigible balloons. The voyage from Friedrichshafen to Bitterfeld was made in twenty-one hours. Zeppelin was accompanied by two engineers and a crew of seven men.

Vast Crowds on Hand

It was announced and widely distributed in special editions of the news papers that the count would come to Berlin and land at the Tempelhof parade ground. Hundreds of thousands gathered there in the afternoon.

The emperor and empress, several of the princes and the leading military officials were present, and toward evening searchlights were set to work in anticipation of the approach of the airship. Soldiers kept an enormous space clear until half-past 10 o'clock at night, when a dispatch from Bitterfeld announced that the airship was returning to the starting place. This news caused intense disappointment.

Count Zeppelin had not allowed a word to be made public relative to his intention to undertake an endurance trip. It was, however, common knowledge that he purposed to seize the first favorable opportunity to proceed to Berlin in his newest craft, which was built to replace the one destroyed near Echterdingen last year.

Bad Weather on Trip

The voyage began under rather unfavorable conditions. There was a lowering sky, rain clouds, and a strong side wind when the airship left the floating hall. The residents did not pay much attention to this, as they were accustomed to night flights, and when the great ship took the air, at 9:42, there was not a cheer to speed it on its way. The ship ascended directly for a few hundred feet, and passing over Friedrichshafen proceeded northward.

Early in the morning the people of Treuchtlingen, a small city in central Bavaria, were awakened by the noise of the propellers of the craft which was passing slowly. At this place the count dropped out a card divulging his intention to proceed north. This was the first occasion he had journeyed over Bavaria, and his arrival an hour and a half later at Nuremberg caused surprise to thousands of pleasure seekers.

The ship maneuvered over the city and then a card was thrown out stating that a greater amount of water and benzine had been used than was expected and that the craft would descend.

A WATERLOO?

All day long on the field of battle at Waterloo Napoleon and his commanders anxiously watched for the coming of Grouchy, who was to bring reinforcements and save the day. They fought stubbornly and well, for they still had hope in their hearts. Grouchy had been summoned and Grouchy would come and the battle would be won. But the day came to its close and Grouchy did not arrive. Instead there came Blucher and his army and the French went down to defeat.

The Daily Socialist's staff is fighting stubbornly. It will not acknowledge defeat. It still has hope, because it has summoned help from the Socialists of the country, and they MUST come to the rescue. However, the day is drawing to a close, and hearts are beating anxiously. Will help come? Will the Socialists of the country wheel onto the field of battle, or will the enemies of the Daily Socialist, who are eagerly waiting, pounce down upon their prey before help comes?

The end of the conflict is near—very near. Will it be Grouchy or Blucher? Those who are fighting in the Daily Socialist office have not yet lost hope. There is still time—but not much time—for the paper's friends to save the day. The staff is doing all it can to stand in the breach until help comes. What are you doing? Will you wait until it is too late, or will you act TODAY?

ANNIS WIDOW IN STAGE DEBUT

New York, May 31.—Mrs. William E. Annis, whose husband was shot and killed by Capt. Peter C. Hains, made her debut on the stage yesterday when she appeared in a vaudeville sketch in Morrison's Music hall, Rockaway Beach. She was assisted by four men and ten act consisted of musical selections, vocal and instrumental, Mrs. Annis rendering some of the later pieces and acting as accompanist in the others. She received encores at both the afternoon and evening performances and appeared to be at ease, although afterward she said she was extremely nervous.

ROOSEVELT'S NURSE PASSES AWAY AT THE AGE OF 68

New York, May 31.—Mrs. Dora Watkins, who was Theodore Roosevelt's nurse from the time he was born until he was sent away to school, died here today at the age of 68 years.

Mrs. Watkins always claimed to be the "original Roosevelt woman," she having known that he would become president from her earliest association with him. When he was 2 years old Mrs. Watkins said he was so bright that she was certain he would become president.

Will Attend by Wireless

The out-of-town Socialists are going to attend the Riverview Park Picnic by wireless, but you Chicagoans must be there in person.

Very Air Is Socialistic

You can go to a lot of picnics, but you won't have the chance again soon to attend such an affair, where every one is a Socialist and where the very air itself is Socialistic.

PARADERS CARRY A BIG RED FLAG

Were Not Socialists, but Artillerymen From Fort Sheridan, However

The red flag waved over peaceful Evanston yesterday. It was carried in a parade, a great, red, flapping banner, and the police did not so much as say, "Here, what ye doin'?" They were as mild as mice, while the great, flaming banner of revolution went by. Nobody was hurt, no heads were cracked, and nobody was even threatened with the third degree.

Not Socialists, However

Just to rub it in the man who carried the great red banner rode a horse. He rode it proudly down Sheridan road and several thousand men rode and marched behind the flag, and for miles in the procession there were no United States star spangled banners, either. The great, red flag had the right of way, for it was carried, not by a Socialist, but by an artilleryman in the service of the United States, a regular in the army.

The occasion was the parade through Evanston of the regulars from Fort Sheridan, and the regulation pennons of the artillery being red, the big red flag was necessary in order that the regulations be complied with.

Boulevard Badly Damaged

Incidentally the parade of the soldiers cut Sheridan road all to pieces with their heavy guns and big supply wagons. No heavy traffic is allowed on this fashionable boulevard, but the soldiers paid no attention to such small things as regulations. They trundled their big three-inch field-pieces, their gatlings and their supply wagons down the exclusive road as if it were Halsted street. The big guns cut into the pavement in a manner to make the next chauffeur who had to drive down the boulevard swear.

The parade was in preparation for the Memorial day celebration.

POLICE OFFICER SHOT; IS TAKEN FOR THIEF BY NEGRO

Policeman Michael Farrell of the so-called 24th station was shot in the back of the neck and severely wounded late last night by Jesse Jackson, 35 years old, a colored janitor employed in the plant of Swift & Co. at the stockyards. The shooting occurred at Jackson's home, 450 Thirty-sixth street. Jackson, who was arrested and locked up, said he mistook Policeman Farrell for a burglar.

Policeman Farrell was taken to his home, 354 Emerald avenue, after his wound had been dressed by physicians at the Provident hospital. His condition was said to be serious. He is married and has two children.

Jackson's statement that he mistook the policeman for a burglar is not believed by the police, as the officer was in uniform when the shooting occurred. Policeman Farrell went to Jackson's home at 11 o'clock last night to notify Emma Paris, 34 years old, to appear in the Municipal court at Harrison street this morning. The young woman is white and has been boarding at Jackson's home.

Very Air Is Socialistic

You can go to a lot of picnics, but you won't have the chance again soon to attend such an affair, where every one is a Socialist and where the very air itself is Socialistic.

\$16,000,000 IS HANDED TO GANG

Bond Steal Goes Through at Springfield, but Hold Up Dunning Swag

While the city hall gang was still cheering because the \$16,000,000 bond steal, which gives Buse a few more million to throw at the birds, had gone through at Springfield, news was received that the legislature had choked off a little \$385,000 appropriation for Dunning.

Though insane patients had been compelled to sleep on the floors, according to the legislators who were urging the appropriation, some of the down state men saw through the game and declared that the reason the patients were sleeping on the floors was because useless officials were getting the money appropriated for the patients.

And Joy Was Unconfined

The failure of the Dunning bill, however, did not throw much cold water on the jubilation of the celebrators, who painted up the town last night because the bond steal had gone through. Buse had managed to clean out the treasury by doubling the city's expenses and there were persons about the city hall who stood a chance to go hungry if that bond issue was not voted. So, when it was voted and Buse saw visions of \$16,000,000 more to add to his administration's \$23,000,000 graft there was joy unbounded.

Buse and his crowd are now in a position to move into the fat lands and stake down a claim, since by the time they get through with that \$16,000,000 nest of every benchman will be feathered.

There are shools ahead yet, however, as the bill as passed provide for a referendum of the people of the city, and a vigorous campaign will be made against the biggest steal ever pulled off in Illinois.

Hungry Hordes Rally

All of the "improvement" plans for which the \$16,000,000 will provide have been taken down from the dust covered shelves and revived, and already the hungry hordes are rallying around the city hall, scenting new jobs and good fat ones—two and three of which may be held down by one man.

Comptroller Walter H. Wilson, in whose department some of the most spectacular grafting at the city hall is being pulled off, is credited with having been the main instrumentality in the passage of the bond steal. Barney Mullany, secretary to the mayor also came in for a share of the credit. Buse forecasted that these two gentlemen would come in for a fat share of the spoils when interviewed concerning the passage of the bills. He said: "We all know what great value the increased bonding power would be to Chicago, and now that it seems we have it within our grasp we ought not to forget the men who persuaded the legislature to drop its frowning and give it to us."

Methods Uncertain as Yet

He declined to advance the urgency of an improvement in any one method as superior to the need of any other, and said the question of the direction of the first expenditures probably would not be determined until shortly before the spring election, at which approval for the first bond issue will be asked.

WOMEN'S BILL A COMPROMISE

Fitzpatrick Says That Female Employees Should Have the 8-Hour Day

The passage of the bill limiting the working time of women in all mechanical trades to ten hours a day was variously regarded by labor leaders in Chicago today. The bill as originally drafted called for an eight-hour day, and the bill, as passed, is declared by John C. Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor to be a weak compromise with the employers. Fitzpatrick declares that the women should have stuck for the eight-hour day.

"I don't think it was wise to compromise on ten hours," said President Fitzpatrick. "As the bill stand now it leaves the burden of upholding it on the shoulders of the workingmen of the state. The burden should have been left on the shoulders of the employers."

BUY 157 WHO DIED UNDER TAYLOR IN TEXAS BATTLE

Brownsville, Tex., May 31.—The remains of 157 soldiers, troops of Gen. Zachary Taylor, were buried in the national cemetery at Fort Brown today. The washing away of the earth by heavy rains a few months ago brought to the surface some of the bones and buttons bearing the imprint of the United States army. An investigation led to the discovery of the remains.

\$20,000,000 LESS FOR ARMY

EMPLOYMENTS AGENTS PUT OUT

Take Job Crafters Hit in Bill Passed by the House

Springfield, Ill., May 31.—The employment agency bill was pulled out of the darkling legislative waters at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Heroic measures were resorted to and by the tail the bill, senate No. 364, was dragged up, after it had gone down for the third time. It was passed by the house, nearly the last to get past a roll call, and it now is up to the governor. The vote was 96 yeas and no nays. The measure puts off watch wild cat employment agencies. It requires a

license for each legitimate agency and places the entire business of securing employment upon a practical business basis, with state supervision and a throwing around of precautions destined to revolutionize the entire game, in Chicago especially.

It is figured that the mere passage of the bill eliminates several score of so-called agencies which have no motive except to separate men seeking employment from the small cash reserve they may possess. In practical development the bill, if signed by the governor, will place able safeguards about persons who spend their money in expectation of securing employment. When the bill was called up and placed upon its passage there was no objection to its consideration and no argument made against it. The understanding prevailed that the legitimate employment agencies made no protest to the requirements of the measure, but on the other hand welcomed the possibility of putting an end to the abuses of the fake agencies.

MORE GOOD WORK DONE BY DAILY

The Daily Socialist editorial and story published last week in regard to the dangerous sections contained in senate bill 385 framed by the state industrial commission for the safety and comfort of employes, has stirred things up in Springfield and helped to get section 6 stricken out and section 7 amended, according to Attorney Jacob Le Boskey, who went to the capital to fight the dangerous parts of the bill and who returned to Chicago today.

The bill in its amended form has a good chance now in the senate, he says. The old bill had passed the senate and was nearly through the house when its dangerous parts were discovered by labor men in Chicago. Le Boskey says that with the Daily Socialist to watch those responsible for the bill are showing more caution and consideration for the workers.

Mr. H. B. Favill, who is one of the representatives of the public on the industrial commission, Le Boskey said, called both the representatives of labor and the representatives of the employers together and got an agreement from them to strike out section 6 entirely and to amend section 7.

BOOK TRUST TO GET IMMUNITY

Unless drastic action is taken by the Chicago board of education against the book trust within a month, when the terms of the Dunne trustees on the board expires, the Buse trustees will be in power and the investigation of the book trust's extortion will cease. This is made sure by the fact that Otto C. Schneider, president of the board, has not taken the investigation of the trust's dealings with the Chicago schools seriously.

When the month is up Mayor Buse will select from amid the ranks of "big business" such trustees as will not offend the great corporations in any way and among the corporations entitled to special consideration will be the book trust, undoubtedly.

ELECT ANOTHER SOCIALIST MAYOR

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Spencer, N. C., May 31.—The Socialists here at the municipal election have elected H. C. Buck for mayor and C. A. Kneeburg and C. A. Sides for aldermen. This leaves the council equally divided, the other two members being Democrats.

This gives the first wage workers' municipal administration to the state. The term is for two years, and before it expires it is expected that the town will be a Socialist stronghold.

The campaign was rather warm toward the Socialists, particularly on election day, and by a shabby trick three Socialists were shut out. It was a proletarian ticket, was run as such and won out by more than a two-thirds majority.

ROOSEVELT ON A BOOK NOW

Nairobi, British East Africa, May 31.—It has been decided definitely that the Roosevelt party will leave here June 2 via Rijab for the Sotik district south of Nairobi.

Mr. Roosevelt, who is staying in the town house of George MacMillan, is passing his leisure time in literary work. Among other things he is writing on a book. The naturalists of the expedition are engaged in packing up the specimens already secured, which will be shipped out on the next steamer.

8500 WEEKLY TO BE PAID TO BOY CONCERT SINGER

Toronto, Canada, May 31.—The parents of Wilfred Morrison, a 12-year-old boy singer, have accepted for him an offer of \$500 a week by a New York concert company for a year's tour of the United States from New York to San Francisco, then to Australia.

The young singer, who was trained under Furlough, director of All Saints church choir here, has the option of prolonging the engagement to two years.

Wilfred sang at Carnegie hall, New York, and his success was so great that the concert company's offer followed.

MASS MEETING TO AID FARMER

Equity Society to Hold Big Conference in Fargo, N. D., June 9 and 10

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Fargo, N. D., May 31.—The movement on the part of the farmers to eliminate the boards of trade from the grain traffic will be encouraged at a mass meeting to be held here June 9 and 10 under the auspices of the American Society of Equity, the farmers' union. Senators, college professors and officials of the society are among the speakers. Already more than three thousand delegates have announced their intention to attend the meeting, and every indication points to a vigorous and healthy movement on the part of the delegates to make this meeting the most important of the kind ever held in the northwest.

Tired of Being Robbed

According to an active member of the farmers' union, one of the purposes of the meeting is to show the world that the grain grower is tired of the old methods of selling his crops at any price that a gang of commission merchants and speculators make up their minds is enough for the producer.

"The boards of trade are to be eliminated entirely, and this state of affairs is made possible by the educational work that has been done by the society," he said.

Senator P. J. McCumber will deliver an important address on the subject, "The Farmer Should Do His Own Marketing Through the Medium of His Society of Equity." Senator M. J. Johnson, the junior senator from North Dakota, will deliver an address on the evils of grain gambling and the terrible price that producer and consumer have to pay because of this criminal and barbaric method of robbery.

President J. H. Worst, of the Agricultural college, will deliver a short address on "Co-operation Among the Farmers." He has seen the benefits derived from this work in Europe. Professors J. G. Holland, M. J. Abbey and A. G. Arnold will each make short addresses on timely subjects.

National President C. O. Drayton will address the meeting on "Equity Methods of Marketing Being the Only Method." Lecture Concerning Tobacco Growers. E. L. Davenport, president of the tobacco department, will deliver an address on the benefits that tobacco growers have received from the society organization. Theodore G. Nelson, president of the Grain Growers' department, will deliver an address on "The Control of the Marketing of Grain."

A splendid program of music has been provided. The Trail County quartet will sing "equity songs." This quartet is well known all over North Dakota, and this feature will add much to the entertainment of the convention. O. P. Bakke, deputy state secretary-treasurer, is a composer of Equity songs, and a solo singer. A grand parade will also be a special feature, and is expected to act as "an imposing object lesson."

Like Meetings to Be Held

A like meeting, though smaller and not quite so important will be held at Madison, Minn., June 4 and 5 and another at some point in Nebraska at a date to be set later, probably June 18. The Madison, Minn., meeting is likely to be made a special meeting for the barley growers of Minnesota, Wisconsin and South Dakota.

Then there will be held a final meeting at Fargo, N. D., July 27, to which all grain growers who pledge their grain in the Dakotas and Minnesota will go for the purpose of devising ways and means to market this year's crop "without giving the speculators and gamblers a single kernel to handle."

The American Society of Equity urges all of its members of this vicinity to ship their grain to the Equity Co-operative Exchange in Minneapolis, which has branches in Duluth, Milwaukee and Superior. Arrangements are being made for a similar institution in Chicago. The revenue derived from these shipments is used by the "grain department" of the society to wage its campaign against the "grain gamblers."

Ettinger was a member of the Twenty-sixth branch of the Socialist party. Two weeks ago he was seen by County Secretary Gustave T. Franckel. He has not been seen around Socialist meetings since that time.

Ettinger was a poet and writer and contributed largely to radical and Socialist magazines as well as to the Socialist papers. He was also quite well known in literary circles in Chicago.

Ettinger left a note in which he gave his son Fred authority to take care of the property he possessed, in case he did not return.

Description of Ettinger He is 5 feet 3 inches tall, weighs 130 pounds and is of slim build. He is of dark complexion and get very gray about the eyes and at the time of his disappearance had a four days' growth of beard on his face. He wore a black suit and fedora hat.

N. Y. Life Founder Dead Los Angeles, Cal., May 31.—John Clark Robinson, aged 71, a former prominent business man in the east, died today. He was one of the incorporators of the Metropolitan Telephone company, which was later absorbed by the Bell company, and was one of the founders of the New York Life Insurance company.

Join the Merry Crowd Get out your lightweight picnic clothes, throw dull care to the capitalist class and get ready to join the merry crowd at the "Socialist Wireless Picnic" to be held at Riverview Park, June 27.

BASEBALL GAMES TODAY

Results Yesterday—Standing of Clubs (Two games in each city.) AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit at Chicago. St. Louis at Cleveland. New York at Washington. Philadelphia at Philadelphia. NATIONAL LEAGUE. Chicago at Cincinnati. St. Louis at Pittsburgh. Philadelphia at New York. Boston at Boston. Yesterday's Results. AMERICAN LEAGUE. Chicago, 4-2; Pittsburgh, 5-4; Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 12; Cleveland, 1; Detroit, 1; St. Louis, 2; Cleveland, 0.

Standing of the Clubs NATIONAL LEAGUE. AMERICAN LEAGUE. W.L.Pct. Pittsburgh, 15-10; Detroit, 13-11; Chicago, 12-12; Philadelphia, 11-13; St. Louis, 10-14; New York, 10-14; Brooklyn, 9-15; St. Louis, 10-14; Cincinnati, 9-15; Philadelphia, 8-16; Boston, 7-17; Washington, 6-18.

ZEPPELIN MAKES RECORD FLIGHT

(Continued from Page One)

Crowds Below Cheer Him

This, however, was not carried out. Count Zeppelin continued his cruise onward in a direct line toward Berlin, passing over several towns at a low altitude amid cheers of the populace until he reached the frontier of Saxony, where the airship was headed straight for Leipzig.

Telegrams received there from the south indicated that Zeppelin would make a landing, and the entire population waited for several hours in the streets and open spaces to greet him. Instead of landing the count put his craft through a series of maneuvers for half an hour, coming at times close to the tops of the buildings. He then went on, crossing Halle to Bitterfeld. No time was wasted there and to everybody's surprise the airship, after describing a great circle, turned again and sailed to the south.

In the meantime the military authorities at Berlin were without advice as to the count's plans. Maj. Gross, commander of the army balloon corps, said no arrangements had been made for the landing of the airship at Tegel, the military balloon headquarters. The local authorities, however, learned from private dispatches that the airship was approaching and so informed the emperor and princess.

Entire Capital on Tiptoe Orders were given to prepare a space in the Tempelhof field. This was surrounded by lines of police and troops, and virtually the entire population of the capital swarmed thither and waited on tiptoe of expectancy and excitement until long after dark.

Then a newspaper extra spread the depressing news of the airship's return. The crowds at first rejoiced, but finally dispersed. When the emperor and empress left the field the troops marched away.

SOCIALIST POET IS MISSING

The Socialist poet, Charles N. Ettinger, of 2439 Paulina street, has been missing from his home since last Tuesday and his relatives fear that he has been the victim of an accident. Ettinger had declared that he had a presentiment that an accident was to happen to him and that he had made his will on account of the presentiment.

The making of the will was afterward verified and proof that Ettinger has been the victim of some mysterious accident which may or may not be traceable to anti-Socialistic sources was found.

When Ettinger left his home, declaring that he was going to get a shave, he did not go to the barber shop a few doors away, as was afterward found out.

Search Hospitals in Vain The hospitals have been searched for the missing man in vain and there has been no report of any of the numerous suicides of the city which could in any way be connected with the case. Whether the mystery attaching to the fate of the missing man is a question, since he was known to be a Socialist and a contributor to the Chicago Daily Socialist.

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Profits 84 Per Cent.

Would you invest some money in a business which 24 companies engaged in last year at an average profit of 84 per cent? The lowest in the list earned 18.1 per cent, while the highest earned the startling amount of 410.2 per cent. The business is that of Accident insurance. There never has been a failure of such a company and not a dollar ever invested in the business has been lost. We will show you the truth of these statements and figures. They are based on absolutely reliable state reports.

You Cannot Afford to Pass Up This Opportunity.

A company is being organized in Chicago to do this business. Among its incorporators are men well known to the insurance world and the general public and also to the readers of the Chicago Daily Socialist. The new company is THE LOYAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO. It already has more business in sight than any other company now in Chicago, which means that it will equal the best of them in earnings. The new company already has the endorsement of trade unions and will get their accident insurance. Some of the largest and most important unions are stockholders in the new company and interested in its success.

The first block of stock, which is being sold at par, \$10 per share, is nearly gone. The next block will be sold at \$12.50 per share. Fill up and send the coupon at once, and if you would be sure to get stock send ten per cent of your purchase price with coupon. If not satisfied, your money will be returned.

GEO. E. DICKSON, President, 133 La Salle St., Chicago. Dear Sir: Please send me full particulars about The Loyal Accident Insurance Co. If interested I could invest \$..... cash, or \$..... per month for ten months. NAME..... ADDRESS..... OCCUPATION.....

POLISH COUNTESS A HUMAN BOMB

Courts Dismiss Wife of Duma Member Who Padded With Explosives

Berlin, May 31.—On the ground that she is "nervous, hysterical and irritable," the courts have released from jail a Polish lady who traveled about Europe with enough explosives concealed in her bosom and skirts to blow up the Winter palace. The lady in question is Countess von Suchborsky, wife of a millionaire duma member, who was seized on the Swiss frontier, padded with dynamite, nitro glycerin and percussion caps.

Slight Fall Would Kill Many

"Had she fallen in the corridor of the train," said an explosives expert, "every one of the seventy passengers would have been blown to atoms."

The countess is a pretty little woman of thirty, extremely slight, but she was so laden with destructive material that she was mistaken for a fat, elderly woman.

Her career is romantic. Daughter of a small shopkeeper in Poland, she married M. Suchborsky, one of the richest men in the czar's empire. A radical himself, he was nevertheless horrified to find that the one idea of his pretty school girl wife was to blow up notable officials.

He sent her for a rest to Switzerland, hoping that she might be cured of her habit of taking bombs to bed with her. Instead she fell in with a clique of terrorist desperadoes, who used her wealth in the cause of liberty via bomb-throwing.

Arrested in Nick of Time

She was on her way to execute one of her commissions in her native land when a chance led to her being arrested.

The dynamite countess is again at large, much to the relief of her friends in Geneva and to the horror of timorous officials in Poland and Russia.

"EXPERT" IS ON PAYROLL TWICE?

Is Covered With Blankets

Blanket after blanket appears in the city pay roll, all of them covering up just such stunts as the dog catcher remuneration, and none of the blankets can be traced down.

Heretofore it has been customary to itemize the salaries in the Municipal courts. This is no longer done in the budget. Instead the salaries are lumped. This means that the gentlemen who put folks out of their houses, the bailiffs, are blanketed so that it cannot be found out how much they draw down from the city. The bailiff is covered under the Buse administration.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS "Monkeys and Monkeyettes" A Reply to EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT By W. F. Ries, AUTHOR OF "MEN AND MULES," the book which had a sale of more than 1,000,000 copies in five months. Those who have read and distributed Comrade Ries' former book will appreciate the appearance of another which is in the nature of a "follow-up" of "Men and Mules." Price per copy..... 10c 80 for..... \$ 1.00 100 for..... \$ 1.00 1,000 for..... \$30.00 ORDER NOW CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington Street, Chicago.

KIRK LAKE COMPANY of Cobalt, Ont., Canada. We are offering the first block of this stock at 12 cents per share. You will be pleased to see you a prospectus of the company and also a map of the COBALT CAMP, showing location of this property, which is just across Kirk Lake from the famous La Rose. If you hold stocks of other companies, which are active, we will try and dispose of them for you and apply the proceeds on Kirk Lake Co. We handle all stocks and bonds. Bank and commercial references on request. Ask us for Map No. 32, free on request.

Fred J. Mowry & Co., 78-80 Broad Street, NEW YORK CITY. CORRECT CLOTHES READY TO WEAR FOR MEN WHO CARE 2 SHOPS 117 MADISON 209 WABASH AT CLARK. AT ADAMS. FOR THE FINEST MEAL IN ALL CHICAGO. Cafe and Restaurant. PORT DEARBORN BUILDING, 27 W. C. W. Moore and Clark Bldg. Hungarian Gypsy Band 128 P. M. TILL I. A. M. SOUVENIRS TO LADIES AFTER THEATER.

Bart's CORRECT CLOTHES READY TO WEAR FOR MEN WHO CARE 2 SHOPS 117 MADISON 209 WABASH AT CLARK. AT ADAMS. VISIT "LITTLE HUNGARY" Cafe and Restaurant. PORT DEARBORN BUILDING, 27 W. C. W. Moore and Clark Bldg. Hungarian Gypsy Band 128 P. M. TILL I. A. M. SOUVENIRS TO LADIES AFTER THEATER.

THIS LABEL is the only guarantee that BREAD and other Bakery Goods are made in UNION SANITARY BAKERIES. Buy no others. Patronize only such places where you find this label on all bakery goods. Demand the Bakers' Union Label. IS COVERED WITH BLANKETS. Blanket after blanket appears in the city pay roll, all of them covering up just such stunts as the dog catcher remuneration, and none of the blankets can be traced down. Heretofore it has been customary to itemize the salaries in the Municipal courts. This is no longer done in the budget. Instead the salaries are lumped. This means that the gentlemen who put folks out of their houses, the bailiffs, are blanketed so that it cannot be found out how much they draw down from the city. The bailiff is covered under the Buse administration.

What to Read on Socialism By Charles H. Kerr, Editor of the International Socialist Review. Eighty beautifully illustrated pages, with many portraits of socialist writers. Includes a simple, concise statement of the principles of socialism. 10c per copy. 100 for \$10.00. 1,000 for \$100.00. CHARLES H. KERR & CO. 153 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. DON'T MISS THIS! 1-room house in good location; city water; 1st block; 2 blocks to the depot; on car line; \$1,200; 100 cash; balance easy terms per month. DON'T WAIT. CRIFE BROS., 222 MILWAUKEE AV.

PERSONAL. WANTED TO CORRESPOND WITH A SOCIALIST woman, age between 25 and 40, with a view to matrimony. My address is 3000 Irving St., Chicago. Address W. M. FURLONG, Springfield, Oregon.

TO RENT—STORE. STORE TO RENT—141 W. VAN BUREN ST. New hardware glass and white glazed front; size 22x8 feet; good location for grocery, hardware, meat selling, a good family dry business. Apply Dr. J. H. HARRIS, 2nd floor, 100 N. Dearborn St.

PIANOS. TEN NEW PIANOS, REGULAR \$25 VALUE, offered special this week at \$15, easy payments. WALTER BLOCK, 22 Wabash Av.

TO RENT—ROOMS. FIVE BENT—4 rooms, all light, bath, pantry, open heat. Call Apply 113 S. 4th St.

Remember the Last Time. Remember the fun we had at the picnic the last time when we buried "Injunction Bill" and played other stunts.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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The Case of "Skinny" Madden

The trial of "Skinny" Madden ended in a farce, but District Attorney Wayman announced that he would continue the prosecution until he succeeded in destroying Madden.

With this prosecution the Socialist is but slightly interested. Madden is not a product of the labor movement. Madden was made by capitalist contractors and politicians. If these are really done with him he will be discarded and punished as they see fit.

Madden was brought into existence as a means of destroying the smaller contractors and of delivering the labor vote. During the time that he was being made a force in Chicago he was drawing pay as a SERGEANT OF POLICE. When the politicians needed him they placed him on an official salary. When they are done with him they may send him to die in the penitentiary.

Some of the very men who are now most active in his prosecution were placed in their present position of industrial or political power, in part at least, by "Skinny."

To use his own vernacular, "Skinny" is to be made the "fall guy" of the gang. There is no talk of prosecuting the great contractors who have used him so long and so profitably. There is no suggestion of sending Roger Sullivan and Carter Harrison to the penitentiary for having made "Skinny" possible in the political world.

The trade unionist cannot be expected to become very enthusiastic on either side of this question. The more intelligent he is the more indifferent he is apt to be.

The Socialist knows that "Skinny" was created by the conditions which make the labor vote "trading stock" in the hands of capitalist politicians.

There are no "Skinny's" in those countries where to be a union man is to be a Socialist. The existence of such men in the American labor movement is something which puzzles the trades unionists of other countries.

"Skinny" was possible because of the neglect of labor to have a political movement of its own. It is impossible to keep labor out of politics. The only question is whether the trade unions shall go into genuine labor politics or whether they shall be led by the nose by such tools of capitalist politicians as "Skinny."

There is a potential "Skinny" in every trade union official who dabbles in Republican or Democratic politics. He is being used as a dupe to mislead his own class, and whether he is "corrupt" or not depends upon whether he is paid for his work or whether he acts from ignorance.

The only way to abolish the race of "Skinny's" is to make them impossible by introducing genuine labor politics into the union.

THERE ARE NO "SKINNY'S" IN THOSE UNIONS THAT HAVE DECLARED FOR SOCIALISM.

Not an Impossible Task

Over and over again Socialists have come to the Daily Socialist office discouraged because they thought the effort to maintain the paper was too great. In every single case, when such persons have been shown the exact situation, have gone over the books, looked at the plant, seen the size of the subscription list and the smallness of the deficit, they have said, in one form or another, "Had I known how slight the additional effort required I would have done more." In nine-tenths of such cases these persons have become enthusiastic workers.

Over and over again committees, mass meetings, the board of directors and other bodies have gone over the situation, oftentimes beginning with a hopeless feeling. In every case these bodies have REPORTED UNANIMOUSLY that the difficulties to be overcome were not great and could be easily met with a united effort.

The present deficit of the paper is about \$1,000 a month. Monthly pledges sufficient to meet one-half that sum have already been secured, some of which, however, are contingent upon the entire amount being pledged. It is certainly not an impossible task to secure five hundred persons who would give one dollar a month for a year.

The addition of ten thousand new subscribers would do away with the deficit. This number was once added to the list in a little over six months. It is not impossible to suppose we can do it again.

The Daily Socialist has been maintained for over two and one-half years with an investment to meet the deficit of less than sixty thousand dollars. The moment the paper is on a paying basis its value will be at least ten times this sum. Does this look as though we had undertaken an impossible task?

These are the facts. The task is not an easy one, because there will be many who will not do their full duty. If all did their share there would be no heavy burden upon anyone.

Because all do not do their share there are times when the load seems crushing.

We are just making the most general and hardest effort since the establishment of the paper. This effort will climax with the great Riverview picnic on the 27th of June. The Chicago Socialists are joining hands with their comrades throughout the nation in what it is hoped will be the great final effort to lift the burden.

Whether it is the last lift or not will depend entirely upon how many there are who wait for "others" to do the work.

The task is not impossible. It is one that, if accomplished, will bring greater results than anything ever undertaken by the workers of America.

SUCCESS IS CERTAIN IF THERE IS A GENERAL ENERGETIC RESPONSE.

IT MADE A DIFFERENCE

The ex-official looked annoyed at the reporter's question. "I'm a private citizen now," he said significantly. "But you, words are of value," urged the visitor. "Only a dollar per," rejoined the ex-official.—Philadelphia Ledger.

HOW HE LOOKED

Knicker—What did Jones look like? Nocker—A tariff bill after the senate has got through with it.—New York Sun.

THE BRAINS OF THE FEDERATION

BY SEYMOUR STEDMAN

The Chicago Federation of Labor met and placed its ban upon injunction judges. In doing so it endorsed Judges Windes, Baker and others, oblivious of the fact that both of these candidates for judge were parties to the decision which brought the condemnation of the Chicago Federation of Labor down upon Judge Francis Adams.

The Kellogg Switchboard and Supply company had a strike at its plant. Judge Jesse Holdom issued an injunction against the employees. The workmen who were enjoined appealed that case to the Appellate court. The opinion in the first case was rendered by the branch Appellate court and it consisted of Judges Freeman, a Republican; Frank Baker, a Democrat, and Philip Stein, a Democrat—that is, two Democrats to one Republican. The opinion of these gentlemen sustained the ruling of Judge Holdom. The bill for the injunction was upheld, endorsed and sustained and the proceedings before Judge Holdom were affirmed.

After that Christiansen and others violated the order for injunction. They were tried without a jury, without witnesses, upon affidavits before Judge Holdom, fined and sentenced. From this an appeal was taken to the Appellate court, and the main branch of the Appellate court, consisting of Francis Adams, a Democrat; Thomas

G. Windes, a Democrat, and Judge Ball, a Republican, affirmed the decision of Judge Holdom. These two Democrats and one Republican in the Appellate court, without disagreement or dissension, endorsed, ratified and placed their O. K. upon the decision of Judge Holdom, fining and sentencing the laboring men enjoined.

The Chicago Federation of Labor with its fine and delicate method of discrimination has condemned Judge Adams for his part in this decision and has endorsed Judge Windes for re-election, and it has also endorsed Judge Francis Baker, so the Federation may congratulate itself on the fact that it has condemned one judge who was a party to the injunction case of the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply company and has endorsed two of the injunction judges. So the capitalists win two to one from the Chicago Federation of Labor on endorsements.

The number of the case decided by Judges Freeman, Baker and Stein is 11286. The number of the case decided by Judge Windes, Adams and Ball 11494. They can be found in the Appellate court, seventh floor of the Ashland block. There is no chance to contradict the statements of fact made herein.

The only question remaining is the amount of intelligence which the Federation of Labor showed in disposing of injunction judges.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE NEGRO

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

Today a distinguished body of men met in New York City to discuss the race problem.

They will doubtless pass resolutions protesting against the legislation in the south depriving the negro of his political rights.

That men meet for this purpose is an encouraging sign. We fear, however, it will not avail much.

The political oligarchy in the south will not be moved by sentiment.

The Democrats of the south are "nigger haters." The Republicans are, in the main, time serving, job holding corrupt politicians.

The president and the leaders of the Republican party intend to sacrifice the negro on the altar of political selfishness.

He and the others intend to break the solid south in order to enable the oligarchy there to combine with the oligarchy of the north.

This means that the Republicans must bribe the whites by sacrificing the negro.

Mr. Taft and his friends are now using every effort to win the friendship of Bourbon democracy. They know very rightly that these Bourbons belong in the Republican party. They know that the only thing which keeps these Bourbons out of the Republican party is the historic attitude of that party toward the negro.

But the Republican party no longer considers the moral support of disfranchised negroes as valuable as the political support of enfranchised whites. Politically, then, there is no hope from above for justice to the negro.

The Democrats have never promised it. The Republicans hereafter will refuse it.

Resolutions are in vain. Politically they will accomplish nothing, although their value as propaganda is considerable.

The time has changed. The hope of the negro lies no longer with any man outside of himself. From now on he must fight his own battles and win his own victories.

The wage workers may look to individuals here and there in other classes for support, and the negro may here and there obtain the support of individual whites, but the battle of the negro and the battle of the wage worker must be fought, in the main, by himself.

Let our negro friends consider this fact.

In every country of modern Europe a class of men find themselves in pretty much the same condition that confronts the negro in the south. Wherever possible that class is disfranchised. Wherever possible it is kept in ignorance, poverty and degradation.

For ages it has done the dirty work, and today as the spirit of unrest moves that class, its masters exhaust themselves in schemes, plans and subtle diplomacies to keep the worker in subjection.

The race question in the south complicates this industrial class struggle. It makes it more bitter and dangerous; but the struggle of the blacks in the south is similar in most ways to the struggle of the wage workers in all countries of the world.

The blacks do the work of the south. They pick the cotton, dig the ditches, mine the coal and do most of the hard labor in the south.

The effort to bring them into further subjection is due to the fact that employers want an orderly, industrious and submissive working class.

The vital thing in the whole race problem of the south is the problem of labor.

By enslaving the black race, employers enslave labor. By refusing to educate that race they darken the minds of labor. By politically crushing that race they politically crush labor.

By poisoning, chain gangs and convict camps, they hold the power of life and death over the restless element of labor.

The negro is developing race consciousness. He knows little as yet of class consciousness.

Negro leaders preach bourgeois vir-

ties and try to make the more capable negroes capitalists, landowners, small tradesmen, middle class exploiters.

They are still of the view that the negro working class can raise itself by pulling at its own boot straps, and that somehow this class can emancipate itself by the methods of capitalism.

Few negro leaders realize that the blacks of the south are a section of the great international proletarian army.

The white workers of the world have ceased discussing how the individual here and there may fight his way to freedom. Their factories, workshops and stores, when inspired by the labor movement, are co-operative. Their unions are universal, insisting upon the elevation of a class, not the aggrandizement of the leaders. Their politics are limited by no race or national lines, and they reach forth their hands to all other workers throughout the world.

The negroes have only recently emerged into the class of so-called free labor. They have yet to awaken to the ideals of union, of solidarity, or internationalism. They have yet to acquire the social consciousness which will enable them to battle in unity, instead of striving individually to rise on the backs of their fellows.

Before there is much hope for the negro in the south he must develop the new consciousness.

The New York conference may protest as much as it pleases against his degradations. They may obtain fairer treatment for a few of the more educated, intelligent, property-owning blacks, but the salvation of the multitude will come only by the work of that multitude.

Conditions will mold the negro worker as they have the white worker. Modern capitalism progresses in the south. Industrial conditions are developing, and these developments will bring that tremendous mass of black wage workers in the south to the same political and industrial unity, which promises so much now to the other races of workers in every nation of the world.

THE PARIS COMMUNE

CHAPTER IX—BLOODY WEEK

BY ARTHUR BULLARD

(Continued from Saturday) On this day Dombrowski was buried in the cemetery of Reve Lachaire. Some of those who followed the body were killed by the shells which rained on the cemetery. In the morning Raoul Rigault was caught and executed. He died bravely to the cry "Vive la Commune." The same day Vermorel and Delescluze met their death in the barricades. Shortly before going out to die, Delescluze wrote these words to his sister: "Pardon me for going before you, who have sacrificed so much of your life for me, but I do not feel the courage to endure a new defeat, after so many others. I kiss you a thousand times. Your memory will be the last in my thought before going to rest." Then he walked out of headquarters, tottering along, for he was old and sick, to the barricade. Laboriously he climbed over and walked toward the machine guns of the tyrants he had fought so long toward the "rest" he needed—and had earned.

But it is wrong to give so much space to the heroism of these men whose names we know. There was nothing remarkable in it that week. For death was met with equal courage at every street corner by men and women and children whose names we do not know. The lucky ones died fighting. The others lined up against a wall, shouting out defiance to their victors, devotion to their dream, were killed by fusillade. Twenty thousand at the lowest figure died that week on

the barricades or by execution; 3,000 in one batch—prisoners taken in the cemetery of Pere Lachaise—were dispatched by machine guns. It would have taken too long to kill them in the orthodox fashion.

Twenty thousand killed! And 60,000 prisoners taken to the bull pens at Versailles! The souls of the hostages would rest in peace—they were simply revenged.

An Englishman, a correspondent of one of the London papers, who was in Paris during the bloody days, found the heroism with which the federalists met their fate even more surprising than the barbarity of the victors.

Both are hard to understand, but one story of this Englishman throws some light on the latter. He saw an old bent man, a laborer who did not know how to read, being led off to execution. The correspondent asked him what he had been fighting for. "The old man looked at me with burning eyes," he wrote. "It is always the same cause," he replied. "I fought in 1830 and '48, and now I am to die. It is the same cause; the solidarity of the human race." The English correspondent makes some witticism about the improbability of this unlettered man knowing what so long a word as "solidarity" meant. But we, who dream the same dream, will not laugh. Napoleon III had tried to crush the dream in his prisons—and failed. Thiers tried to drown it in blood. He also failed. The dream still lives—all the stronger for its martyrs.

To One in Bondage

BY DAVID IRVING DOBSON

Young, charming, soul-stirring birdling, Beating thy frail, bleeding wing 'gainst the bars; Vainly attempting to cast off thy fetters, And soar on thy spirit-wings up to the stars.

Lured by the hope of appealing thy hunger, Didst barter thy soul for a handful of grain; Never suspecting the cage and its trapdoor, Never a thought of its bringing thee pain.

Ah, how I pity thee, child of my sorrow, Sister in bondage, I, too, feel thy pain; Would we had strength enough to break the shackles, So that sweet freedom might crown us again.

Chicago, Ill.

MEANT TO BE FUNNY

"I wonder if there isn't some way we can get our assemblyman to advocate good roads?" "Give him an auto."—Brooklyn Life.

"Why did you revolt against the government?" The Cuban shrugged his shoulders. "What would you do?" he replied. "There was no cockfight scheduled for the day."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Possible Employer—But we are slack ourselves. If I found you anything to do, I would be taking work from my own men. Applicant—The little I should do wouldn't harm anybody, gov'nor.—The Bystander.

Knicker—So Jones has a great revenue-making scheme? Bookies—Yes; tax every aspirant for office.—New York Sun.

"I like the society novel." "Do, ch?" "Yes—the kind in which a man puts on a dress suit to sit alone in his lonely rooms and hope."—Louisville-Courier-Journal.

Howell—Do you suppose Roosevelt will be able to kill lions in Africa? Powell—Sure; if he can't shoot 'em, he can send 'em a message.—Harper's Weekly.

Live in Volcano

Rising From Sea

Saba, in the West Indies, is one of the most extraordinary places in the world. By courtesy it is called an island, but it is really nothing more than the summit of an extinct volcano sticking up out of the sea. Inside the crater live the only inhabitants of Saba. They live there because there is nowhere else for them to live, the outside slopes being nearly as steep as the sides of a house.

The place belongs to Holland, and the people are all Dutch. Nevertheless, they speak English as their native tongue. They call their crater town Bottom, because it is situated on the top of a mountain.

Although surrounded on all sides by the sea, they often spend weeks without seeing it, for that involves a long climb up to the rim of the crater. Still less frequently do they touch salt water, because to do so they must, in addition, climb downward for a distance of 1,500 feet by a precipitous, rock-hewn path, known as the Ladder.

It is, however, in regard to their staple industry that these Dutch people who speak English, and who live aloft in a volcano city called Bottom, reach the extreme of topsy-turvydom. One might imagine them making balloons or kites, or, in fact, anything except that which they do make, which is ships, says the Los Angeles Times. Not ocean-going liners, of course, but good, serviceable schooners and barges, whose reputes is great all over the Windward Islands.

FLOWER GROWS ON VOLCANO'S RIM

Through the gift of a friend who visited the remote region where it grows, Herman Silver of Los Angeles has come into possession of a specimen of the strangest and rarest flower known to florists.

It is a gigantic blossom of solid wood, which grows only on the edges of the Central American volcano Fuego.

Mr. Silver's specimen is one of the few that have ever been brought to this country, and perhaps the finest. At first appearance it seems to be a tough, gnarled knot of a tree, which has been splintered, but closer examination discloses the fact that it is a petal of wood and bark and the rough outlines of a flower. The petals, concave in form, are arranged much like the petals of a half blown rose, says the Los Angeles Times. Their inside surfaces are covered with fine lines, which have the delicacy of fine hand carving. The stem, which is about a foot long, is of some unusual wood, which is light and strong. It is covered with heavy bark, which seems to have been cracked by heat. Both flower and stem are dark brown—the color of weather-beaten boughs—and dry as tinder. The flower grows on a tree of great size and strength. The blossom measures about 12 inches across.

THE ROAD TO POWER

BY KARL KAUTSKY Chap. V.—Neither Revolution Nor "Legality at Any Price"

(Continued from yesterday.)

Concerning the evils inflicted by the anarchists in the "International" and by the uprising in Spain in 1873 we can only make a passing reference. Five years after these uprisings came the incident of the popular rage excited by the attacks of Hodel and Nobiling, without which Bismarck would scarcely have been able to carry his anti-Socialist laws. It certainly could not have been so rigorously administered as it was during the first years of its existence, and the German proletariat would have been spared some terrible sacrifices, and its victorious progress would not have been checked even for a moment.

The next setback suffered by the labor movement was in Austria in 1884 as a result of the knavery and beastiality of Kammerer, Stelmacher, and their followers. The mightily growing Socialist movement there was overthrown at a single stroke without being able to offer a trace of resistance, crushed, not by the authorities, but by the general rage of the people, who charged the Socialists with the acts of the so-called anarchists.

Another setback came in America in 1896. The labor movement had been growing rapidly, and had attained great power. It had been progressing with such giant strides that many observers thought it possible that within a short time it would pass the European movement and stand on the apex of the labor movement of the world. In the spring of 1886 the unions made a tremendous concerted effort to secure the eight hour day. The labor organizations grew to colossal size. Strike followed strike. The most hopeful expectations ruled, and the Socialists, always the foremost and most active, began to attain to the leadership of the movement.

Then at one of the numerous clashes between the laborers and the police came the well known Chicago bomb affair of May 4. No one knows, even today, who was the real author of this affair. The anarchists who were hung upon the 11th of November and their associates, who were condemned to long terms of imprisonment, were the sacrifices of a judicial murder. But the deed had corresponded to the tactics so long preached by the anarchists. It released the rage of the entire bourgeoisie of America, confused the laborers and discredited the Socialists, whom the people did not know how to distinguish from the anarchists, and whom they often did not wish to distinguish.

The struggle for the eight hour day ended with the defeat of the workers. The labor movement collapsed and the Socialist movement sank into insignificance. Not until within recent years has it once more slowly arisen in the United States.

The only great injuries suffered by the labor movement during the last twenty years have come as a result of acts for which the anarchists were directly responsible, or else which were in accord with the tactics they preach. The anti-Socialist laws of Germany, the exceptional conditions in Austria, the judicial murder in Chicago, with its results, all were thereby made possible.

The possibility that anarchy will again gain a hold upon the masses, is today much less than ever before.

The two great causes which made the people receptive to anarchy were lack of insight and hopelessness, and especially the apparent impossibility of securing the slightest improvement by means of political action.

During the first half of the '80s, during the time when the laborers of Austria and the United States were captured by anarchistic phrases, both countries showed a most remarkable growth in the labor movement—but which was also almost entirely without leaders. The battalions of labor were formed almost entirely from undrilled recruits, without knowledge, without experience and without officers. And out of this condition arose the apparent impossibility of overthrowing the political domination of capital by political methods. The laborers of Austria did not possess the suffrage and had little hope of obtaining it through legal methods in any conceivable time. In America the laborers were disheartened by the political corruption.

Even in other countries beside these two there was a pessimistic wave during the '80s.

Since then things have changed everywhere for the better.

In Austria there was still another condition favoring the rise of anarchy—faith in the Socialists had been almost destroyed among the masses. When the political and economic weapons—the organization and the press—of the German proletariat were destroyed by the anti-Socialist laws, the just arising anarchists in Austria took advantage of this situation to accuse the party which had thus been momentarily rendered dumb, of having thrown away its weapons and renounced its revolutionary principles. The Austrian Socialists who defended their German comrades not only failed to rehabilitate the latter in the eyes of the majority of the Austrian laborers, but only succeeded in discrediting themselves. A government official, Count Lamezan, gave his assistance to the anarchists, who were naturally very much beloved by him, and sneeringly declared that the Socialists were only "revolutionists in dressing gowns."

Even today the anarchists devote most of their activities to showing that the Socialists are only revolutionists in dressing gowns.

Up to the present time they have had little success. But if it should ever be possible for an anarchist movement to gain a foothold in Germany, it would not be because of the agitation of the "independents," but either through such action of the ruling class as would destroy all hope among the laborers and inspire them with an attitude of extreme prejudice, or else through events among ourselves which would arouse the idea that we had relinquished our revolutionary attitude. The more "moderate" we become, therefore, the more water we supply to the mills of the anarchists, and thus give aid to just the movement that would substitute the most brutal forms of battle for the civilized forms of struggle. We may say that there is today one force that would cause the workers to turn of their own accord from the "peaceable" methods of struggles that we have just been considering—the loss of faith in the revolutionary character of our party. We can endanger the course of peaceful evolution only by too great peacefulness.

We do not need to state here what misfortunes will follow. The opposition of the possessing classes will not thereby be diminished, and no trustworthy friends will be won thereby. It would, however, introduce confusion into our own ranks, render the indifferent more indifferent still and drive away the energetic.

The greatest force making for our success is the revolutionary enthusiasm. We will need this more in the future than ever before, for the greatest difficulties are before, not behind, us. So much the worse for all these things that tend to weaken this power.

The present situation brings the danger that we will appear more "moderate" than we really are. The stronger we become the more practical tasks are forced into the foreground, the more we must extend our agitation beyond the circle of the industrial wage worker, and just so much the more we are compelled to guard against any useless provocation or any absolutely empty threats. It is very difficult to maintain the proper balance, to give the present its full due without losing sight of the future, to enter into the mental attitude of the farmers and the small capitalists without giving up the proletarian standpoint, to avoid all possible provocation and yet always maintain the consciousness that we are a fighting party, conducting an irreconcilable war upon all existing social institutions.

The above paragraphs were written in 1893. They also contain a prophecy that has since been fulfilled. What I feared in 1893 appeared a few years later. In France a portion of our party membership became temporarily a government party. The masses received the impression that the Socialists had renounced their revolutionary principles. They lost faith in the party. Not a small section of them fell under the influence of the latest variety of anarchism—syndicalism—which, like the old anarchism, follows the propaganda of the deed not so much to strengthen the proletariat as to unnecessarily frighten the bourgeoisie, to arouse its rage and provoke immature, inopportune tests of strength, to which the proletariat is not adequate in the existing conditions.

It is just the revolutionary Marxists among French Socialists who have presented the most determined opposition to this tendency. They fight syndicalism as energetically as ministerialism, and consider one just as injurious as the other. The revolutionary Marxists are still standing today upon the standpoint developed by Engels and myself in the articles just quoted, written in 1892-1895.

We are neither men of legality at any price, nor are we revolutionists at any price. We know that we cannot create historical situations to suit our desires, and that our tactics must correspond to such situations.

At the beginning of the '90s I had recognized that a further peaceful development of the proletarian organizations and the proletarian class struggle, upon the then existing governmental foundations, was best fitted to advance the proletarian in the situation existing at that time. Neither can I be accused of being drunk with r-r-revolution and r-r-radicalism when my observation of the present situation leads me to the conclusion that the situation which existed at the beginning of the '90s has fundamentally changed, and that today we have every reason to believe that we are entering upon a period of fighting for governmental institutions and governmental power; that these battles under manifold conditions and changes of fortune may continue for a decade, and that the form and duration of these battles cannot now be foretold, but which it is highly probable will within a comparatively short time bring about important changes in relative power in favor of the proletariat, if they do not bring its complete domination in Western Europe.

The reasons for these views will be indicated in the following chapters. (To Be Continued.)

LARGEST BABY ON RECORD

A woman living in a town not far from New York commissioned her husband while in the city to purchase a motto for the Sunday school. After he had left it suddenly occurred to her that she had neglected to tell him the desired inscription or the proper size of the card. Going to a nearby tele-

graph office she wrote out a message: To her husband containing the necessary information and handed it to the operator. It read as follows: "John Johnson, — Broadway, New York City. — 'Unto Us a Child is Born—8 feet long and 6 feet wide'—Harper's Weekly.