

HEROES OF SURF SEEK PENSIONS

Men Who Saved 127,395 From Death in One Year Complain of Lot

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS BUREAU Washington, D. C., June 11.—(By Mail.)—The convention of the Surf Men's Mutual Benefit association, which is in session in this city, has brought to light the fact that the men engaged in Uncle Sam's life saving service, who saved last year 127,395 people from a watery grave and rescued \$111,124,022 worth of property, are not provided for in their old age, despite the fact that they risk their lives continually in devotion to their duty.

The men are very much interested in getting a retirement bill through congress which will provide old age and accident pensions. C. D. Hillis, assistant secretary of the treasury department, spoke before the association and promised the co-operation of that department in securing the passage of the bill.

Lead a Lonesome Life O. M. Maxam, assistant general superintendent of the service, spoke before the convention, and said in part: "Your record in saving life and property challenges the admiration of the civilized world. But back of the statistics there are thousands upon thousands of stories, aye, more than one story for every disaster. The cold tabulation of figures I have read does not tell the tales.

"The text, if written, I am afraid, would tell a sad story of your lonesome lives at your posts of duty upon the outlying barren beaches of our coasts, in many instances remote from any other human habitation; of your separation from your home and family and companions; of your contracted environments, and of your necessarily restricted opportunities for social intercourse, reaction, entertainment and instruction—things that the man in the average vocation in life is fortunate enough to be able to enjoy."

How Taft Overrides Law

Despite the impression that President Taft believes in strict conformity to the law, it is understood that he has wired Collector Loeb at the port of New York to the effect that he would suspend the application of the still service law anywhere and as long as the New York customs service. The object of this is to permit Loeb to discharge employees who would otherwise be protected by the civil service law. If Taft's conduct passes unchallenged he will be enabled to suspend the civil service law anywhere and as long as he pleases. This being the case, there might as well be no law. It is but another proof of the fact that the executive authority is all the power that is needed to accomplish one's ends, no matter how contrary it may be to the law.

This new development in Loeb's campaign simply proves that the "exposure" of the sugar trust was but part of a plan to build up a political machine in New York City and this was his method of killing off some of Tim Woodruff's proteges. It also marks the rise of Ellihu Root's political star in the New York firmament. This is the significance of Taft's latest move.

Cost of Regulating Roads

Some idea of the gigantic financial burden borne by this country as a result of the numerous attempts to regulate rates on railroads, is afforded by a resolution introduced into the senate through Senator Jones of Washington.

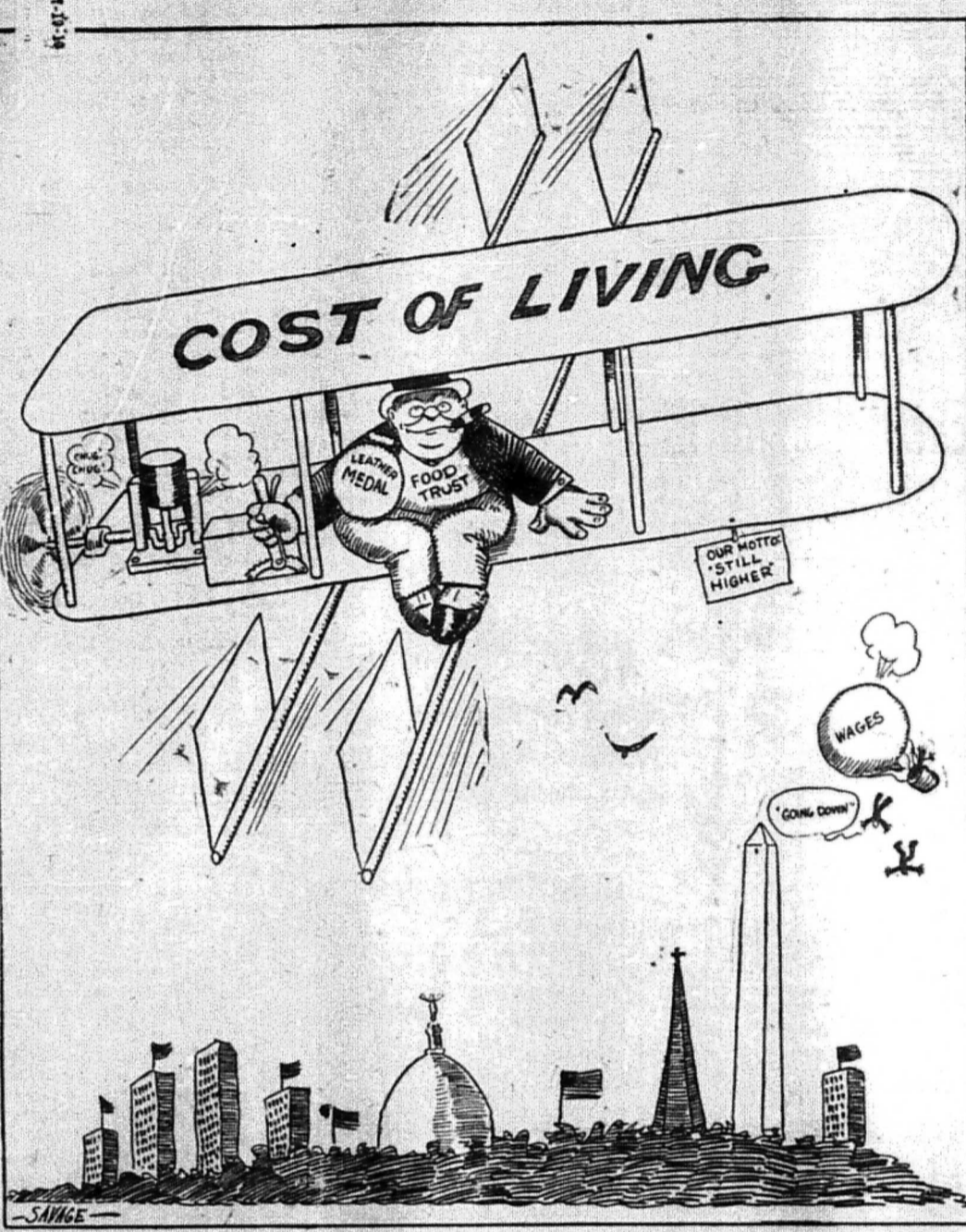
This resolution, adopted by the Spokane chamber of commerce, a Spokane merchants' association, memorializes congress to grant an appropriation of one million dollars to the interstate commerce commission for the purpose of providing funds to pay the expenses of examining and estimating the value of railroad properties in this country and making a report to congress. The petitioners set forth that the need for this is demonstrated by the fact that at all interstate commerce commission hearings, where complaints are made against excessive freight and passenger rates, the railroads continually set up the defense to the effect that they are only getting a small rate of interest or dividend on the valuation of their properties.

DRIVE NEGROES FROM TOWN WHO INSISTED ON 'MIS'

Greenville, Miss., June 14.—Indignation over the determined efforts of a negro girl to force white women to address her as "Miss," came to a climax here Saturday night and resulted in the hasty departure of the family of E. W. Lampton, a bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church. The girl who caused the trouble is the daughter of Bishop Lampton. For some time she vainly has insisted that the prefix be given to her by saleswomen in various stores and by telephone operators. On Saturday she was unusually insistent and after sharp words with one of the operators declared her father would force the white girl to speak to her in a respectful manner.

Shortly after this Lampton called at the telephone exchange and demanded that all the young women employed there be forced to address his daughter as Miss Lampton. The manager declined to issue such an order and on his making the interview known at an indignation meeting was held by the citizens and Lampton given orders to take his family from the town.

THE CHAMPION HIGH-FLYER



Aerial Note.—A leather medal will be awarded to Mr. Food Trust, the well-known aeronaut, who has broken all records for the highest and longest flight.

PROSPERITY NOW SEEN; FOR WHO?

South Water Street Men With Hill Concerning Crops; No Price Cut

The prophecy of James J. Hill, head of the Great Northern railway and organizer of the Northern Securities company, that the country is to have a bumper crop this year, which will cause a reduction in food prices, especially in wheat and the cereal crops, as well as the small produce, is agreed to by the South Water street merchants in Chicago.

However, the Chicago retail merchants, such as W. L. Emmons, 87 South Water street, F. Scotti and others decline to agree with Hill that a bumper crop will mean a reduction in prices. These men will declare to anybody who cares to interview them that Hill is mistaken when he says that even a bumper crop means low prices to the consumer.

No Food Price Reduction

Emmons declared that even with a bumper crop and the present manner of controlling the market there could be no reduction in the prices of food. The middlemen were being held up by the shippers and the shippers by the transportation companies, according to Emmons, and as far as looking for a bumper crop to reduce prices of produce was concerned, he declared that such talk was nonsense.

Bumper Crop Main Hope

The gloomy "Gus" idea did not pervade other sections of South Water street, however. There is no man in the world that can stop a prosperity when a big bumper crop comes along," said A. F. Reinhold of Reinhold & Bros., 212 West Randolph street. "Prosperity follows the bumper crop and Mr. Hill is right when he says that it is coming."

street seemed to be the question as to who was to get the benefit of the new prosperity. Most South Water street men seemed to think that the coming prosperity would be prosperity for the top of the heap and not for the bottom. The Randolph street men seemed to think that prosperity was going to get away and run amuck among the lower classes because it would be impossible to control the bumper crop that is coming—possibly.

FLUNKYS AND BUTLERS PUT SUPFRAGISTS OUT ON STREET

London, June 14.—This coming week the suffragettes will hold a mass meeting in Hyde Park. Meanwhile the militant suffragettes continue to make life interesting for the members of the cabinet. The Earl and Countess of Granard have not yet been attacked. The Earl of Crewe, while making a speech in the parlor of Lord Portman's mansion on Thursday, was interrupted frequently by suffragettes.

SOLDIER SHOTS ARMY CAPTAIN

Des Moines, June 14.—Captain John C. Raymond of Troop B, Second United States Cavalry, and a member of one of the most prominent army families in the country, may die as the result of a wound received in a shooting affray at Fort Des Moines yesterday.

Upon being reprimanded by Captain Raymond for overstaying his leave of absence from the post, Corporal Leslie Crabtree drew a revolver and began firing at his commanding officer. The first bullet went wild, the second struck Sergeant James H. Washburn, the third hit Captain Raymond and the fourth found a victim in Corporal Elijah Such. The enraged trooper then turned the gun on himself and fired the remaining bullet into his heart. With the exception of Captain Raymond, none of the four is considered seriously injured.

Captain Raymond's body is completely paralyzed from the neck down and only slight hopes are entertained for his recovery. The shooting occurred just after guard mount, which ended shortly before noon. Captain Raymond went in to the orderly room of B troop barracks and summoned Crabtree to him to inquire why he had not returned to the post at the time required by his leave of absence. The trooper explained that he misunderstood the time he was to return and asked Captain Raymond to reduce him to the ranks. Captain Raymond informed the man that if he would make out a formal petition to the colonel to be reduced he would approve it. Crabtree then requested to be transferred to another regiment. This request Captain Raymond explained he could not grant. Quick as a flash the trooper drew his army revolver and began to shoot, and the three met it.

MADDEN CALLED STRIKEBREAKER

Charge Labor Leader With Filling Places of Striking Elevator Men

A jurisdictional fight which has for its object either the disruption of the Elevator Constructors' union or the forcing of that organization into the ranks of the Associated Building Trades has reached a climax and officials of the union have protested to the American Federation of Labor against Martin B. Madden and his associates, who are charged with filling the places of the striking elevator constructors at the La Salle hotel with steamfitters, structural iron workers, architectural iron workers, machinists and others. The elevator constructors are striking against the Otis Elevator company, demanding an increase from \$4.80 to \$5.50.

Want Strikers Replaced

The company has offered \$5, which was refused and now the employers have arranged with Madden to replace the strikers with men of other trades. The American Federation of Labor, with which the elevator constructors are affiliated, has decided that the organization has the right to do the work connected with the installation of elevators, and this decision was recognized by the steamfitters, who have refused to "scab" on the elevator constructors.

Would Be Useful Asset

Madden has long wanted to use this union as an integral part of the Associated Trades, as it would be extremely useful in making strikes effective. The fight to force the elevator constructors to come in reached a critical stage when the new county building was being built. Then the elevator constructors struck and the Associated Building Trades allowed nonunion men to work under the protection of union men belonging to the Associated Building Trades.

STARVES SELF, BUT FINALLY DIES WITH WEIGHT OF 510

New York, June 14.—Not even starvation or fatal illness could reduce the weight of James Mills, who died in Bellevue hospital last night, weighing 510 pounds. Mills had been in charge of the dining room at the Municipal Lodging house. He had been in the hospital three weeks suffering from heart disease and during that time he ate almost nothing, but his size continued to increase.

PRINCETON HEAD HITS UNIONISM

Woodrow Wilson Thinks Toilers Should Be More Profitable Servants

Princeton, June 14.—The efforts which organized labor has made to cut down the killing labor introduced by improved machinery, and to give a living to the average workman, were denounced by Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, in his baccalaureate sermon to the students yesterday. The reason Wilson gave for his trade was that labor unions are lessening the profits of the employers and therefore are "undermining the economic supremacy of America." The whole burden of his address was that the prime object of life was to be a "profitable servant." When he had commented on that at some length he took a rap at "capital," because he said certain men had "piled up huge fortunes and come near to debauching a nation."

Unprofitable Servants

"We are unprofitable servants; we have not done that which was our duty to do," said President Wilson. "You know what the usual standard of the employer is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trades unions, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor, and no one may work out of hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum."

"I need not point out how economically disastrous such a regulation of labor is. It is so unprofitable to the employer that in some trades it will presently not be worth his while to attempt anything at all. He had better stop altogether than operate at an inevitable loss. The labor of America is rapidly becoming unprofitable under its present regulations by those who have determined to reduce it to a minimum. Our economic supremacy may be lost because the country grows more and more full of unprofitable servants."

Takes Rap at Capital

"But we do not need to turn to the trades unions to illustrate our disregard for the true meaning of duty. You know how some men cheapen their college diplomas by getting them for as little work as possible, and you know that the diplomas they receive mean nothing. We have just passed through an era in which men kept their legal obligations as well as usual and yet came near ruining the country, piling up wealth and forgot how to use it honorably, built up business and came near to debauching a nation."

FATHER OF SLAIN BOY WANTS TO HANG THE MURDERER

New Orleans, June 14.—Following the signing of the death warrant of Leonardo Gebbia late Saturday by Governor Sanders, Peter Lamana, father of the youth for complicity in whose murder the condemned man has been sentenced to pay the penalty on the gallows, declared yesterday that he would formally request the governor and the sheriff of St. Charles parish, in which the crime was committed, to permit him to act as executioner. The crime for which Gebbia was convicted and for which it has been decreed he should hang was committed two years ago.

Walter Lamana, the 12-year-old son of Peter Lamana, a rich Italian, was kidnaped and a ransom of \$5,000 demanded for his release. The perpetrators of the deed who operated under the sign of the Black Hand, the father declined to comply and the lad was killed.

EXILE JEWS TO SAFEGUARD CZAR

New York, June 14.—According to a cablegram received here last night fears are entertained in Russia regarding the safety of the czar during his approaching visit on July 8 to Pottowa for the celebration of the bi-centennial of the battle of Pottowa, in which the Russian forces under Peter the Great routed the Swedes, commanded by Charles XIII. Believing that the Jews, who are very numerous in that city, are in large numbers affiliated with revolutionary organizations, the government asks the cable dispatch, has ordered all persons of that faith to leave the city before July 8.

About 1,000 families have already complied with the order. As the Jews control a great part of the business of the city, it is felt that as a result of the governmental measure trade in Pottowa will suffer to a considerable degree.

319 ALIEN CONVICTS IN U. S. PRISONS MAY BE DEPORTED

Albany, N. Y., June 14.—With a view to ascertaining how many aliens there are in the prisons of the state subject to deportation, Supt. C. V. Collins of the state prison department has completed a census of the prison population. It shows that of the 990 alien convicts, 219 were convicted of felonies within three years after their arrival in this country, and under the law they may be sent back to the countries whence they came. The department of commerce and labor at Washington, which has jurisdiction over the deportation of such aliens, will be notified.

DECLARES USEFULNESS OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS PAST

Austin, Tex., June 14.—Roger Q. Mills, who served served for years as one of Texas' representatives in the United States senate, has lost faith in the Democratic party. In a letter to a political friend in San Antonio, Mills says: "The present exhibition being made in the United States States senate by senators calling themselves Democrats and assuming to read out of the party all those who do not bear the mark their approval is shameful."

"In fact, it is a difficult matter in these degenerate latter days for a real Democrat of the old school, one who had convictions and belonged to the party for the sake of the principles it represented to have any idea at all as to what a Democrat is."

"The party, as now represented at Washington, might as well pass out of existence, for it is past its usefulness, and serves now only to make honest Democrats hang their heads in shame."

SCAB SCHOOL IS STARTED IN CITY

R. R. Donnelly Sons and company, the most notorious non-union printing establishment in Chicago, is forming a training school for the creation of skilled "scabs." In order to succeed in that "noble" enterprise it is offering to apprentices, who remain with the company five years, a benefit of \$208 at the end of their apprenticeship. While the apprentice is very good and pleases the shop foreman and gets an average of .95 in the "school," conducted in the plant, he will be allowed two weeks' vacation each year on full pay.

Wonderful Benefit of \$208

The apprentice may not leave the employ of the company within the five years without losing this wonderful benefit of \$208, but the firm may discharge him "for cause" and demand that his parent or guardian, if either so choose, come to the plant to see the cause why the apprentice should not be discharged. After the apprentice has been good and remained a "scab" for five years, he will at that time earn five cents less per hour than is paid to a union pressman. If he wants to earn the equivalent of the union wage he must work longer hours.

Here are the wages paid for apprentices:

Begin at 15 cents per hour. Thereafter there will be a raise of 1 cent an hour every six months. If at the end of two years the apprentice is a first-class platen pressman, he will receive 18 cents per hour. If at the end of three years he will be raised to 20 cents per hour, regardless of time of service, will be given first opportunity as assistant platen pressman. For the first six months of the four he will continue to receive 20 cents per hour. At the end of six months, if he shows the necessary aptitude, he will be raised to 22 cents per hour. At the beginning of the second year as assistant platen pressman he will be paid 27 cents per hour. At the beginning of the third year he will be paid 32 cents per hour. At the end of the fourth year as assistant platen pressman he will be considered a regular pressman wages of 34 cents per hour.

Provisions in Contract

R. R. Donnelly & Sons company will establish a fund for the Lakeside Press Mutual Savings association. As a reward for faithful service and completion of the prescribed apprenticeship, each apprentice, on receiving his diploma, will be entitled to an amount from this fund of what will amount in effect to a bonus of \$208. The amount of the accrued interest from the time of the establishment of the fund, however, shall be paid to the Lakeside Press Mutual Savings association. Any apprentice who is discharged or who leaves the company before the expiration of this agreement shall not be entitled to the benefits of this fund.

The apprentice, during the term of his apprenticeship, shall be bound to observe the following provisions: He shall be allowed two weeks' vacation each year at full pay. The right is reserved by R. R. Donnelly & Sons company to amend this agreement and discharge the apprentice for cause, and it is understood that each apprentice, by accepting his diploma, agrees to accept the conditions of this agreement, which he may give cause, if any, why the apprentice should not be discharged.

In case R. R. Donnelly & Sons company, by reason of fire, explosion or injury to the buildings, or their machinery, by fire, explosion, necessity for repairs, disturbance of business, or other cause beyond their control, shall find it necessary to shut down their plant or suspend business in the whole or any part thereof, the time of such suspension R. R. Donnelly & Sons company shall be liable for wages and damages, providing they shall with proper dispatch and dispatch proceed to overcome such trouble and resume employment as soon as possible.

Laugh at 'Welfare' Plan

Union officials laugh at the "welfare" plan which Donnelly and company use. It is not known how many victims will take up the course in "scabbing," but it is unlikely that there will be more than a dozen.

BABY DRINKS ACID USED FOR DISINFECTANT; DEAD

Howard Calvert, 2 1/2 years old, son of John N. Calvert, a coal dealer living at 159 Colorado avenue, died early yesterday morning of carbolic acid poisoning. The baby had been slightly ill for a week, but fearing that the child might contract some serious disease Mrs. Calvert placed a saucer containing the acid on the table to purify the air in the house. Howard and his brother, Walter, 4 years old, were playing about the kitchen yesterday afternoon when the baby climbed upon a chair, lifted the saucer and swallowed part of the acid. The child screamed and fell to the floor. Mrs. Calvert summoned a physician, but the baby had been fatally burned and died several hours later.

FOSTER DEFIES DOGMATIC FOES

Says Reformation Has Failed to Shake Off Fetters That Bind Church

Defiant to the last, Prof. George Burman Foster, who is slated for expulsion from the Baptist church today, because of his views concerning the God of the Bible and the God of today, yesterday took even a more radical stand than ever in his own defense, and declared that the much-lauded reformation had failed to shake off the fetters of dogmatism and the bond of dogmatic belief. He further declared that the Baptist church had been founded to complete the work of the reformation and effect this very emancipation, and that it was a sad commentary upon the work of that church to find dogmatism triumphant within its fold and freedom of thought forbidden.

Milburn Defends Foster

Foster added an unexpected ally to his list yesterday, when Rev. Joseph Milburn, of the Plymouth Congregational church, came to his aid in the baccalaureate sermon preached at the University of Chicago. Dr. Milburn did not mention Foster by name, but the inference was plain. "You have no right, the church has no right, the state has no right, the city has no right to impose its views upon any man with reverence in his soul," said Dr. Milburn. "This world is large. There is room for all men of all beliefs. There are as many Gods, as many Christs as there are hearts that beat." Prof. Foster's enemies, however, were as virulent as ever in their denunciations. Rev. Johnston Myers, who has led the fight against the liberal minded professor, became even more bombastic when he boasted what he was going to do to Foster today. He seemed to take a personal pride in his sermon last night, in having got such a strangle hold on the Baptist organization that he could force the expulsion of Foster.

What Rev. Myers Says

Incidentally, he declared that liberty of thought could not come into the sacred circle which he laid down, namely, the belief in the deity of Jesus and the God of the Bible. He dwelt for a moment on what he called the "absurdity" of the phrase "freedom of thought."

"Can a man with impunity go so far with his freedom of thought that he can insult my mother?" he asked, and answered, "Not if I know it. These people who talk of that sort of thing are willing that you should have freedom of thought so long as you think as they do."

"No man has the right to deny Jesus Christ. I will not go so far as Paul and demand that he be accused; but I say that it is time for him to get out. One of Prof. Foster's students called on this morning and asked me not to say anything more against him, and I said I was going to say all that I could possibly get together or conjure up. I have received letters—one from a Jewish rabbi, a scurrilous letter. The rabbi said that I was twenty years behind. He'll find out tomorrow if I am, and he won't be an interpreter. You know what I am talking about and they'll know tomorrow."

'Foster Was Free Pupil'

He spoke of his detestation of profanity and of the difference between liberty and license. "If a man throws a stone through my window and then asserts that this is a free country, will the police hold back?" he demanded. "Does liberty mean that a man has the right to do, say, or write anything he likes?"

"I want to say something that I haven't spoken of before. This man went to a Baptist school and he never paid any tuition. He was educated by Baptists and he has had a salary right along, paid by Baptists. This is a poor time for him to turn around and kick the people who have fed his family."

'That Sacred Circle'

"There is one sacred circle that the line must be drawn. There are two things that man must not touch with infamous hands—the deity of Christ and the sanctity of the church. Liberty of thought or speech cannot carry into that sacred circle."

SHELLS AND MARKED BULLETS FOUND IN BLACK HAND RAID

Marion, O., June 14.—Hundreds of shotgun shells containing cross marked bullets were captured by Inspectors J. F. Oldfield and George Pate of Cincinnati in a spectacular raid on the shop of Sam Lins, the "Black Hand" suspect, at this place yesterday. The shells and cross marks were identical with those found in Dennison, Bellefontaine, and other towns visited by the officers. Lins, who was out on bail, met the officials with a show of great indignation and succeeded in delaying the search until one of six Italian women in the place had escaped.

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Go Back to Germany

Otto Schneider of the Chicago school board threatens to take his dolls and go back to Germany if the criticism of his actions does not cease.

He need make no whine for mercy on this point. The quicker he goes to Germany or into private life the better it will be for the schools of Chicago.

He need not think that his threat to resign unless newspaper criticism ceases will close the mouth of the Daily Socialist, and this paper was for long the only one that dared to criticize him.

It is really too bad that he cannot have the same sort of a gag over the Daily Socialist that he has over the Chicago Tribune, the Daily News and the Record-Herald.

Because he cannot find a similar gag for the Daily Socialist he with several of his followers on the board threaten to resign.

The quicker he does so the better. Cooley stood the fire as long as he could and then went to his reward in the heaven of all "good" school officials—the bosom of the book trust.

It would be very much better for the schools of Chicago if several other persons connected with the management of the Chicago schools were drawing their pay directly from the powerful interests that are plundering the schools than to be doing the work of these interests while holding office in the public service.

The Daily Socialist has said these things many times in the past. It will continue to say them as long as they apply to the facts about the Chicago schools.

It is the only Chicago paper without a muzzle of some kind on this school question. It lost its muzzle a week before it started and has never gone back to see where it was dropped.

If its criticism annoys Schneider we are glad of it. There is a very old story of the reply made to a traveler who exclaimed, as he looked for the first time upon a magnificent cathedral, "It beats the devil." The Irish sexton replied, "Tho's the intintion, sir."

It is the "intintion" of the Daily Socialist to keep on annoying those who are trying to make the public schools serve the purposes of the great capitalist interests of Chicago, and we are glad to have Schneider's testimony to our success.

What Would You Do If—

Whenever an opponent of Socialism runs out of logical objections, which is always very early in the game, he falls back upon the hypothetical question: "What would you do if you elected a president?"

There is one fundamental weakness of all such questions (in addition to numerous minor weaknesses). They neglect to tell WHAT ELSE WOULD BE HAPPENING AT THE SAME TIME.

Some semi-anarchistic objectors to political action have recently evolved a new hypothetical question which is supposed to be a stunner. It runs as follows: "What would you do if the capitalists refused to seat your officials after they were elected?"

Of course these hypothetical questioners entirely overlook the very large fact that although several thousand officials have been elected by the Socialists none of them has as yet been so refused.

The persons who offer this hypothetical (not to say hypocritical) question never stop to think that before a MAJORITY of the population VOTE for a Socialist a number of other things must have taken place.

It is fair to presume that such a body of people living in the midst of the questions to be solved will be at least as capable of answering such questions as a body of prophetic theorists of the present time.

The asking of such questions exhibits an ignorance of Socialism and of the laws of social evolution only a little greater than the attempt to give a definite detailed reply to them.

Much Depends On Each of Us

As June 27 draws near it becomes more and more evident that it will mark the culmination of the most general and determined effort yet made to END the work of STARTING a daily Socialist press in the English language.

Those who have helped before are coming with renewed energy and those hitherto unheard from are responding with a vim that sometimes exceeds the old workers.

Now the great mass is in motion. It can be retarded only by friction among its members. If you are neglecting to do your share, if you are still waiting for others, if you are standing in the way while others are pushing, you are not only depriving the general effort of your own strength—you are delaying and obstructing all the others.

The momentum of the whole mass depends, in part, upon YOU. That mass is now in motion. It is moving onward and upward with increasing power.

No matter if you are in Maine or Texas, Florida or Washington, or within a block of the office of publication, if you are a Socialist you are a part of the great body that is moving, and on your action depends the work of all.

Every additional worker brings in new workers. Every addition of enthusiasm and interest and effort multiplies its own force.

THIS IS THE WEEK THAT WE WILL ALL MOVE.

MONKEY SHOOTING

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

The newspapers say that Mr. Roosevelt and his son Kermit spent a morning recently shooting monkeys; the afternoon in phrasing moral platitudes for the edification of some local missionaries.

"I believe with all my heart," Mr. Roosevelt said, "that large parts of East Africa will form the white man's country. Hence, I am asking the settlers to co-operate with the missionaries and treat the native justly and bring him to a higher level."

It is possible there are men who would spend a day shooting dogs, canaries, and other household pets, but a monkey? Can anyone, no matter how depraved, quite conceive of that?

Have you ever seen one dress himself in boys' clothing, or put on a pair of spectacles, or drink before a mirror? Give him a wash basin and he will wash himself like a child.

His eyes are curiously old and wise, and that is partly the reason why his acts are so ludicrous as he chatters and dances.

There is something frightfully cold-blooded in the man who would shoot a creature so quaint, so kindly, so human, so playful.

There is something extremely brutal and barbarous about a man who would find sport in sending bullets into the soft flesh of such a creature.

If to demonstrate one's bravery is the purpose of sport, then monkey-shooting is not a sport.

If the need of food is the purpose of shooting, then the killing of monkeys is idle and unnecessary.

If the excitement of the chase, or a long, arduous day of seeking and hunting in wild places is the object of sport, then the lome and community of thousands of little chattering, playful creatures is hardly that.

A gentleman writes to one of our papers as follows: "I met, some years ago, an Englishman who had devoted much of his life to the shooting of big game in Africa, and on this continent. He told me that at St. Kitt's, Jamaica, he was judged to try monkey shooting, which form of sport was prevalent there."

He took a long shot at a monkey, which was jumping from a branch to another, and succeeded in wounding it.

"When he reached the spot where it had fallen, he found it sitting on the ground, crying with pain, both hands clapped to a wound in its side and with tears rushing down its face. He said he felt like a murderer."

I have never heard of monkey shooting before. I knew monkeys were caught, put into cages and brought to this and other countries to afford amusement to children.

I have never seen one stuffed and put on exhibition any more than the skin of a child is stuffed and put on exhibition.

I can only believe that there is a single other man from one end of this country to the other, who could find sport in invading a little republic of monkeys, for the purpose of massacre.

Next to spruce, the most important pulp wood is hemlock, and 569,123 cords of it were converted into pulp last year. Most of it was produced in the lake states and Pennsylvania.

Poplar has long been a standard pulp wood. A small quantity is imported, but by far the larger portion of the more than 300,000 cords used last year was cut from domestic timber.

A coincidence. On the notice board of a church near Manchester the other day the following announcements appeared together: A potato pie supper will be held on Saturday evening. Subject for Sunday evening, "A Night of Agony."—Manchester Guardian.

man who had devoted much of his life to the shooting of big game in Africa, and on this continent. He told me that at St. Kitt's, Jamaica, he was judged to try monkey shooting, which form of sport was prevalent there.

Disappointment

By George E. Bower.

"The best of life came not my way," I heard a patient Sorrow say.

The best of life—the precious things to me, went by on careless wings.

Yet I, who listened, poor and low, to this same heart my comfort owe—

The heart that set my courage free and brought a purpose kind to me.

"The best of life I miss and mourn, as something from my fortune torn.

The best of life is loss untold I cannot buy with tears or gold."

Yet I, despairing, lone and weak, this heart in grateful duty seek,

To count, before its boundless grace, the riches of my happier place.

"The best of life"—what may it be: this sympathy poured out to me? What garments and what shelter sent this Sadness to my full content?

This Understanding, more than mine, set for my heart its bread and wine,

And from its wider east and west made to my joy a glad bequest.

"The best of life"—can I return, like treasures from this heart to learn?

For they have doubled in my charge—with truth and tenderness are large.

And my contentment restless grows while one misfortune thus it knows.

How can I bring this Sorrow rest, that lavished in its life the best.

PULP WOOD USED IN BIG QUANTITIES

In 251 pulp mills in the United States 3,346,104 cords of wood were used, and they made 2,118,947 tons of pulp last year.

In 1902 our pulp mills consumed nearly 1,600,000 cords of domestic spruce, and over 470,000 of imported spruce, mostly from Canada, making the imports of spruce equal to 45 per cent of the domestic supply.

Next to spruce, the most important pulp wood is hemlock, and 569,123 cords of it were converted into pulp last year.

Poplar has long been a standard pulp wood. A small quantity is imported, but by far the larger portion of the more than 300,000 cords used last year was cut from domestic timber.

A coincidence. On the notice board of a church near Manchester the other day the following announcements appeared together: A potato pie supper will be held on Saturday evening. Subject for Sunday evening, "A Night of Agony."—Manchester Guardian.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Mr. Dooley on Woman's Suffrage

"A fine lot iv rugged pathrites they were," said Mr. Dooley, speaking of the old-fashioned woman suffragist.

"I used to know wan iv them—Doctor Arabella Migs—as fine an old gintleman as ye ever see in a plug hat, a long coat an' a bloomer. She had ivry argyment in favor iv female suffrage that ye ever heard, an' years ago she made me as certain that women were entitled to a vote as that ye are entitled to my money."

"Ye are entitled to it if ye can get it. They ain't any argyment against female suffrage that I can't make me liable to arrest ivry time I'm seen near a pollin' place. But it isn't argyments or statistics that alters things in th' wurld. Th' thick end iv a baseball bat will change a man's mind quicker an' more permanently than any discourse."

"An' there ye are. Ain't I again female sufferage? Iv course I am. Th' place for these spoiled darlings is not in th' hurly-burly iv life, but in the home, be the fireside or over th' kitchen range. What do sudden's make me think of? Ye an' I, Himmley, are gifted with a superior intelligence in these matters. Our opposition to a tariff is based on large patriotic grounds. We have thought th' subject out carefully, applyin' to it minds so strong that they cud crush a mountain an' so delicate that they cud pick up a sheet iv gold foil. We are in favor iv abolishin' th' tariff, because it has thrown around this country a Chinese wall; because we are brifed by British gold fr'm th' Parsee merchant who ripsrits th' Cobden Republican Marchin' Club iv London, England; because th' foreigner does or does not pay th' tax; because Sam'l J. Tilden was again th' tariff; because th' ultimate consumer must be protected."

"Larkin, on th' other hand, blessed with a republican intellect since eighteen eighty-four, whin he became a protectionist because James G. Blaine was a fine m'n, anyway ye took him in in favor iv a tariff on borax, curled hair, copra, steel ingots, an' art, because cheap clothes makes a cheap man; because th' star-spangled banner an' long may it wag; because th' party that put down th' rebellion an' strouced th' heights iv Lookout Mountain an' strowed th' bloody field iv Antietam in th' same party (applause); because is th' uphollin' th' tax on hides under th' leadership iv th' incomparable hero, Seerino D. Payne. Often have I set here listenin' to ye an' Larkin discussin' th' here question, wan moment thinkin' that I was as fine a pathrite as th' goose that saved Rome, be payin' more fr' me pants than they were worth, an' another moment fearin' I was a th'raitor to the flag fr' buyin' pants at all under this accursed tariff. Both iv ye want to do what's best fr' th' country."

"But if ye put th' question up to th' ladies, if women underthunder th' tariff, whin th' poor crathens don't ye'd find they were aginst it fr' no higher reason than that it made them pay too much fr' th' children's shoes an' stockin's. Can ye imagine anything baser than that, to rejoice a great question like th' tariff down to a personal level, take all th' muck an' pother out iv it an' say: 'I'm aginst it, not because it has lowered th' morality iv ivrywan that it has binifitted, but because it's a shame that I have to pay eighty-five cents a pair fr' stockin's?'"

"Women take a solemn vow iv life. But what can ye expect fr'm a pettifogger iv man's whim that has sent most iv her life thryin' to get four dollars worth iv merchandise fr' two dollars an' a half. Th' foolish, impractical, little, fuffy things! It wud be a shame to let thim hurl thimself into th' coarse battles iv politics. How cud ye explain to wan iv these idealists why we have th' Philippines an' th' Sandwich Islands, an' why we keep up a navy to protect Denver, Colorado."

"We don't hear much about sufferage up our way in Ar-r-ehy road, an' th' ladies that have got out their noblest hats in behalf iv th' cause complain that they can't stir up anny excitement among th' more numerous ladies that prefer to wear a shawl on their heads. Maybe th' reason is that these fair dreamers haven't been able to figure out that a vote is votin' to do thim anny good. Praps if ye asked yer wife about it she'd say: 'Well, ye've had yer vote fr' forty years. Fr' forty years ye've governed this country be a freeman's ballot an' yer salary an' perquisites at th' mills still amounts to a dollar an' eighty-five cents a day. If a vote hasn't done ye anny more good than that I don't think I can spare time fr'm me domestic totes to use wan. I will continue to look after th' family, whin is th' only capital a poor man can accumulate to protect him fr'm poverty in his old age. I'll stay at home an' see that th' boys an' girls are saved up until they are old enough to wurruk fr' us. An' if ye want to amuse yerself be votin' go on an' do it. Ye need recreation want in a while, an' yer vote don't do anny wan no harm."

"I wudn't talk to me wife about votin' anny more than she'd talk to me about trimmin' a hat," said Mr. Hennebery.

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "if she gets a vote maybe she'll trim it to please ye. Anyhow it won't be a bad thing. What this country needs is voters that knows something about housekeepin'."

Will Hold Socialist Educational Conferences

The Socialist women of Cook county met on Friday, June 11, and appointed committees to arrange for the holding of an educational conference of Socialist women on July 15. The committee on arrangements for the conference is Mrs. Twining, Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Anna Riordan.

Socialist Woman Organizer

Anna A. Maloy, who this month takes up her work as national organizer of

THE ROAD TO POWER

BY KARL KAUFBEY

CHAP. VIII.—THE SHARPENING OF CLASS ANTAGONISMS

(Continued from yesterday.)

But the proletariat cannot be satisfied to simply guard itself against such attacks. Its condition will be more and more threatened if it is unable to conquer new positions in the national life, which will enable it to utilize the governmental institutions in the service of its class interests.

These two parties combined did not have as many votes as the Socialists, but they have four times as many representatives. Under proportional voting the Socialists would have had 116 instead of 43 representatives in 1907 and the Conservatives and Center together would have had 115 instead of 164.

The continuation of the present districting is equivalent to giving a plural vote to the more backward portion of the population, and this inequality increases from year to year in the same degree that the city proletariat grows.

Along with this we have a system of casting the votes, especially in the country and the small cities, that subjects the proletariat to a political dependence upon the possessing classes in almost as great a degree as their economic dependence, since the voting envelopes as now used destroy the secrecy of the ballot almost as effectively as the previous system.

To be sure, the removal of this abuse alone would not be sufficient. Of what avail is the increase in our influence, and our power in the Reichstag, when the Reichstag itself is without influence and power? Power must first be conquered for it. A genuine parliamentary regime must be established. The imperial government must be a committee of the Reichstag.

The Reichstag is weakened, not alone because of the independence from it of the imperial government, but no less from the fact that the empire is by no means a complete united state. Its power is further restricted by the sovereignty of the separate states, by their governments and landtags, and their narrow particularism. It would be easy enough to deal with the smaller states, did not one mighty mass lay athwart the way—PRUSSIA and her Landtag, elected by the three-class system of voting. The particularism of Prussia, above all, must be broken, her Landtag must cease to be the shield of all reaction. The conquest of secret and equal suffrage for the North German Landtags, and above all for that of Prussia, and the raising of the Reichstag to the position of dominant power, are the most imperative political tasks of the day.

But even if we were able in this manner to transform Germany into a democratic state, that would not be enough to help the proletariat forward. The German proletariat, that already constitutes a majority of the population, would, to be sure, have the key to legislation in its hand. But this would do it very little good if the state did not possess the rich resources that are indispensable to social reform.

Today, however, all the resources of the state are eaten up by the military and naval expenditures. The steady growth of these expenditures is responsible for the fact that the present state neglects even those cultural undertakings that are of the most imperative interest for the whole population, and not of the proletariat alone, such as the improvement of education, and of means of communication—canals and roads, etc.—undertakings that would greatly increase the productive and competitive power of the country, and are accordingly demanded by the purely business interests of capitalism.

But no large sums can be secured for these purposes, since the army and the navy devour everything, and will always continue to devour everything so long as the present system rules.

The abolition of the standing army and disarmament is indispensable if the state is to carry out any important reforms. Even capitalist elements are coming more and more to recognize this, but they are incapable of accomplishing it. Peace prattle by philanthropists will not take us a single step forward.

This competitive preparation for war is primarily a result of the colonial policy and imperialism, and so long as this policy is maintained it will do little good to preach peace. The colonial policy involves militarism, and it is foolish to set a definite aim and then try to avoid the means by which it can be attained.

This ought to suggest something to some of our friends, who are shouting for world peace and disarmament, attending all the bourgeois peace congresses, and at the same time advocating the colonial policy, although, to be sure, they always advocate an ethical, socialist colonial policy. They are in the same position as those Prussian liberals of the '70s of the last century, who as capitalist politicians feared the revolution, and who sought to secure the unity of Germany, not through a revolution, but by the triumph of the house of Hohenzollern, and at the same time refused to grant the Hohenzollerns the military force with which to perform their task. They were destroyed by their own contradictions.

Whoever stands for the colonial policy must also stand for competitive armament. Whoever would check this must convince the people of the useless and indeed of the ruinousness of the colonial policy.

In the present situation that is the most imperative political task of the militant proletariat; that is the "positive" policy that it must follow. Until this problem is solved there is little hope of securing any "reforms" of any importance in the face of the growth of employers' associations, of the rise in the cost of living, of the flood of low standard workers, of the universal stagnation in all legislative social reform, of the growth of the national expenses under this burden.

The improvement of the right of suffrage for the Reichstag, the conquest of equal and secret ballot for the Landtags, especially of Saxony and Prussia, the gaining of a dominant position for the Reichstag not only over the imperial government, but also over the individual states, these are the special tasks of the German proletariat.

Many may think that the accomplishment of these tasks would not bring any great advance. Does not Switzerland offer an example of a state that fulfills all these conditions—complete democracy, popular militia system, and no colonial policy? Yet social reform stagnates in Switzerland and the proletariat is exploited and enslaved by the employers just as everywhere else.

On this point the first thing to note is that the Swiss do not escape the consequences of the competitive armament that is going on around them, but, on the contrary, are industriously entering upon the same competition and spending no small amounts thereby. A portion of the military expenses are borne by the various cantons, but in spite of this the expenditures of the central government are growing by leaps and bounds, as is shown by the following table:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Military Expenditures, Receipts of Finance and Tax Departments. Rows for 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1906, 1907.

If we omit the income and expenditures for the postal and telegraph systems, that nearly cancel each other, we find that in 1907 the income was 83,000,000 francs, of which seventy-three million were raised from taxation. The expenses amounted to eighty million francs, of which forty-two million were for the military and six million for interest on the public debt.

So we see that even in Switzerland militarism is swallowing up the lion's share of the national income, and that its demands are rapidly growing. No one would be so naive as to assert that we can pass without a battle and imperceptibly from the military state and absolutism into democracy, and out of the conquering imperialism into the union of free peoples by a gradual "growing into." The whole idea of "growing into" can only arise during a time when it is the common belief that all further evolution will take place exclusively on the economic field, without any change of "status" being required in the relation of political powers and institutions. As soon as it becomes evident that such changes are imperatively necessary for the proletariat if its economic elevation is to proceed further, this compels the recognition of the necessity of political struggles, transfers of power and transformations.

The proletariat must grow mightily in these struggles. It cannot win these battles, cannot reach the above mentioned goals of democracy and abolition of militarism, without itself attaining to a dominant position in the state. So it is that the acquisition of democracy and the abolition of militarism in a modern great nation have wholly different results, than rise at the present time from the old inherited militia system and the republican institutions of the Swiss.

This is all the more true in proportion as these transformations are accomplished exclusively by the proletariat. And there is no prospect of any faithful allies in the coming battles. Hitherto we have reckoned upon allies from the capitalist camp, namely, small capitalists and small farmers.

For Home Dressmakers



LADIES' SHIRTWAIST. Paris Pattern No. 2944.

All Seams Allowed. Dutch necks in both square and round outline are very popular this summer and are seen on the tailor-made as well as the more dressy shirtwaists. The model illustrated is made up in soft rose-colored linen, stitched with white, and is extremely pretty, besides being very serviceable.

Groups of narrow tucks distribute the fullness at the front and back, every other group being attached to the waist line and the remainder to nearly the bust line. The long, close-fitting sleeves are also tucked and slash over the hand in a deep point. The neck is trimmed with a bias band of the material, and the model closes at the center back. The pattern is in 1/2 sizes, 22 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the waist requires 3/4 yards of material 2 1/2 inches wide, 1 yard 2 1/2 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 2 1/2 inches wide, 1 yard 2 1/2 inches wide. Price of Pattern, 25 Cents.

Questionable

Your tickets were complimentary. Were they not? Well, I applied the man who had seen a painfully amateur entertainment. "I thought they were until I saw the show."—The-Bits.

Help for a Holder Up

Atlas was bearing the world on his shoulders. The graduates will soon relieve him. He cried. Herewith he gives another 500,000. New York Sun.