

## TAFT COMES OUT IN TRUE COLOR

### Income Tax Message Shows Him to Be a Traitor to His Own Pledges

#### NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS BUREAU

Washington, D. C., June 17. — (By mail)—William H. Taft has taken the first really notable step of his administration which shows to every citizen in the United States plainly where he stands. The importance of this step cannot be minimized. Events have developed to such a point that the sending of his special tax message to congress puts him in the position of being solely and entirely responsible for the defeat of the income tax proposed by Bailey and Cummins.

Taft has been in office more than three months. He cannot plead stage fright nor lack of experience. In fact, he has been heralded by his sponsors at all times as possessing great legal ability, whatever faults he may have had. The income tax is regarded generally as a legal and constitutional question. It is interesting to observe what arguments had weight with this great constitutional mind on an important legal question in the first crucial test of his administration of the highest office in the land. He shall not be judged except by his own words, which, he says, are uttered after mature deliberation.

#### Seeks to Explain Acts

Force of circumstances has compelled him to play the traitor so brazenly that he feels under the necessity of explaining to the public why he joined forces with Aldrich and the senatorial handshakes to defeat the income tax, which, when he was after votes, he announced he was in favor of.

Few men have been elected president of the United States against whom fewer charges of insincerity have been brought. Strangely enough, even his political enemies conceded that in their opinion Taft was honest and sincere according to his convictions. After his income tax message the merest novice will recognize that William H. Taft has as little principle as "Me Too" Platt. In fact, if Senator Aldrich had written the message and it had been signed "Me Too" Taft, the significance could not have been plainer. Taft has gone over body and soul to the corporations, not secretly, but publicly, and that within three months after his inauguration. Henceforth it need surprise no one to see him make and break promises with the greatest frequency and complacency.

#### Listens to Bill's Foes

Aldrich has been visiting the White House frequently of late. He has been badly worried. The insurgent Republicans and most of the Democrats had hit upon a plan of compromise, which might in the excitement of debate secure the passage of the income tax amendment. Of course it was but a chance, but Standard Oil and Aldrich don't take chances. They must have a lead-pipe cinch before any votes are counted.

After the vote had been taken an effort was made to reach an agreement that the vote would be taken separate from that on the tariff schedules. There was much objection to this and no agreement was reached. The argument on the Bailey income tax amendment is likely to take place today. The duty on paper was fought for by Aldrich on the proposition that it was needed to compete with the Canadian product.

#### Slap Lackeys in Face

The senate absolutely apped the publishers in the face. They bowed to the paper trust and fairly trembled before the thought of the competition feared from Canadian wood pulp.

#### Offers to Sell His Body; \$20

"Doctor, I wish to sell myself, sell my body to be cut up—cheap."

#### Completely Reverses Self

In his speech of acceptance at Cincinnati in the last campaign Taft expressed his belief that the income tax was not unconstitutional, despite the decision by the United States Supreme court to that effect in 1895, yet now in his recommendations to congress he urges them to pass an amendment which he justifies on the ground that an income tax has so far been held unconstitutional.

#### Tariff Creates Socialists

It is becoming the custom of capitalist politicians to denounce anything they do not like with a sneer and say it is responsible for the growth of Socialism. The latest accession to the Knickerbocker club is Senator Overman of North Carolina, who today said:

#### Breaks Policeman's Finger

Policeman P. J. Murphy of the Chicago avenue station suffered a broken finger on his left hand while arresting Joseph Roach, 25 years old, 59 Var Buren street, on a charge of disorderly conduct. The prisoner twisted the finger.

## ESCAPING CONVICT FELLED BY BULLET; PLOT FOILED

Joliet, Ill., June 18.—William Berthol, convict No. 9,286 at the Illinois state penitentiary, was shot and fatally wounded by Keeper Reichert of the prison farm just before supper last night. He was attempting to escape and was rapidly distancing his pursuers when a shot from Reichert's revolver brought him down.

The bullet entered his back just below the right shoulder blade, and he believed it entered his lung. Dr. Fisher, the prison physician, probed the bullet, but could not locate it. Berthol was discovered at the quarry where it was discovered that he had a knife concealed and the guards received an intimation that he was preparing to escape, and that several were in the plot with him. The knife was taken from him and Guard Keegan started to take him back to the cell-house.

Berthol walked along quietly until just opposite the east gate, when he suddenly wheeled around and darted like a flash around the little guard-house.

Keegan, who had no revolver and was armed only with a heavy prison cane, started after the prisoner, but the latter was much faster and gained rapidly. In running past the barn the fugitive attracted the attention of Keeper Reichert of the farm, who called on Berthol to stop.

The prisoner did not heed the warning and Reichert drew his revolver and fired.

## LORIMER RUSHES TO ALDRICH AID

### Sworn in as a Senator to Help Kill Income Tax; Newspapers Are Hit

Washington, D. C., June 18.—Now that the Democrats, or at least certain of them, and the insurgent Republicans have rallied to the support of the income tax with sufficient strength to menace the standpatners, who hate such a measure, William A. Lorimer has hastened his admission to the senate to take an active fight against any form of income tax. Lorimer was given the oath of office by Vice-President Sherman yesterday, and almost immediately afterwards lined up with the men who are standing for a higher tariff. His first vote came on the proposition to put print paper on the free list. He voted "no" then, and the question was put of raising the duty on the same article, from the present rate of 35 to 44. Lorimer voted "yes" with Aldrich et al. Beveridge of Indiana leading the opposition.

#### Try to Make Agreement

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## LARGEST HALL PLANNED HERE

### Building Will Cover South Side Block; Biggest One in the Country

The greatest convention hall in the world, to cost, with the land, over \$3,000,000, seating nearly 50,000 people, with 200,000 square feet of floor space available for exhibits in a building almost identical with the great Coliseum of ancient Rome, is to be built in the block bounded by Michigan avenue, Wabash avenue, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, of this city.

#### Dream of Chicago Merchants

A building of this character has been the dream of Chicago business interests ever since the old Exposition building on the lake front was demolished.

H. N. Higginbotham has had this project in active preparation for many months, and yesterday the final steps were taken toward securing the necessary property. There only remains to float the bond issue and dispose of the stock before starting active building operations. Mr. Higginbotham is sanguine enough in this regard to anticipate that September will see work begun, with a prospect of completion some time during the summer of 1910.

#### Replica of Rome Coliseum

"The Amphitheater," as it will be called, is to be, with a few minor exceptions, a replica of the great Coliseum in Rome. It will be equal in length to its ancient model, being 600 feet long, 340 feet wide and 100 feet high of fireproof, re-enforced concrete and steel construction throughout. Thirty-five thousand permanent seats will be installed in the tier of boxes and in the two galleries which entirely surround the arena, leaving 200,000 square feet of floor space suitable for exhibits. When desired, the arena, which will have a movable floor, will supply space for 10,000 additional seats.

When the total seating capacity of the entire building is utilized, nearly 50,000 people will be able to attend the great political and other conventions. The elasticity of the seating arrangements and the ability to suitably accommodate large and small conventions or entertainments of any sort ranging from a grand opera, to an enormous asbestos curtain is planned which can be hung across the arena at any desired point.

#### Will Cost \$3,000,000

It is estimated that \$3,000,000 will cover the cost of the land, the amphitheater, and a smaller annex, planned for permanent exhibitions of Illinois manufacturers, situated on the opposite side of Thirty-ninth street and connected with the main building by a covered bridge or subway. This permanent exhibition feature is expected to be a steady and permanent income producer.

The Illinois Manufacturers' association has already given its official support to the scheme and will lend its best efforts to further it. The Association of Commerce, while not officially promising its influence, has through its prominent officers and members, shown that it is not only heartily in favor of this great enterprise, but will back it up in a substantial manner.

#### PARCELS POST BILL IS OFFERED

Washington, June 18.—To reduce the postal rates, improve the service and increase revenues, Representative Bennett of New York has introduced a bill providing for a parcels post within the several rural free delivery routes. The measure proposes to reduce the rate on general merchandise from 1 cent for each ounce to 1 cent for each two ounces.

#### "Daughters" Being Shadowed

Inspector Healey expects to be ready to move on the invading red lighters in the aristocratic districts by the first of next week when his detectives will report on the "daughters."

#### Another Indiana County "Dry"

Indianapolis, Ind., June 19.—Warrick county, south of here, voted "dry" by a majority of about 250. There were a number of attempts at illegal voting. The vote kills nineteen saloons.

## RICH WOMAN ACCUSED OF MURDER GETS A \$100 FINE

Flandreau, S. D., June 18.—How easy it is for a rich person, by means of new trials, to lengthen the process of the law and get in the end almost any verdict that is desired, has been amply illustrated here in the Kaufman case.

Mrs. Emma Kaufmann, wife of a wealthy Sioux Falls brewer, accused of having murdered Agnes Polreis, her 16 year old servant girl, through a series of inhuman acts, was found guilty of battery here yesterday. She was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 or serve 30 days in jail. The fine was immediately paid.

The case has been in the courts for over two years and the present trial, which began on June 1, was the third one. The jury in the first trial disagreed. The second trial resulted in the conviction of Mrs. Kaufmann of manslaughter in the second degree. An appeal was taken to the Supreme court and a new trial was granted.

It was charged by the state that when the Polreis girl entered the employ of Mrs. Kaufmann early in 1908 she was strong and plump and weighed about 135 pounds. When she died in a hospital on June 1 of the same year it was asserted her body was a mass of bruises and sores and that she weighed only about 109 pounds.

## 'DAUGHTER' GAG HALTS VICE RAID

### Keepers of Lake View Resorts Tell Police Inmates Are Their Offspring

Inspector Stephen K. Healey of the East Chicago "vice" police station yesterday struck a snag in his attempt to oust the red light invaders who have established themselves in Lake View and the aristocratic north side. All of the women who were known to be conducting assignation houses naively assured the detectives who called upon them that all the girls in the establishments were their "daughters" and that they had a right to receive gentlemen at any hour of the day or night they pleased.

#### Awaits Sufficient Evidence

While morally certain in the case of at least four of the houses reported to him that the "daughters" were in reality white slave hirlings the inspector did not have sufficient information last night with which to start a raid of the illegal resorts. He has, however, put three new men at work shadowing the "daughters" of the persons who are known to be conducting resorts in the Lake View district and expects to have a mass of proof very soon which will enable him to start in his work of clearing the whole Sheridan Park district of the undesirable newcomers.

"This Parkhursting of Chicago has gone far enough," said Inspector Healey yesterday afternoon. "It is time that the respectable districts were protected and I propose to protect them with all the machinery at my command. Reform movements are always driving people of the same class as these in Lake View out into respectable neighborhoods and it is a very hard problem for a police officer to face. If we do there is a big bowl from all reform quarters; but we will not let us scatter them, and what to do with them is a thing to keep one awake nights. I sometimes wish one of these reformers were an inspector of police for about three months."

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## EXPECT NEGROES TO CHECK UNIONS

### Taft and His Colored Henchmen Tell Views at Commencement Exercises

Washington, D. C., June 18.—John Brown's body must have turned a few times in its grave yesterday when one of President Taft's henchmen made the open declaration which practically amounts to stating that the negro, kept in a state of subjection as a producer, means the elimination of the labor problem at the time and afterwards praised his henchmen's speech.

Taft handed out diplomas to the graduates of the local colored high school.

Charles W. Anderson, colored collector of internal revenue, played upon the old theme of education, while velling his statement that the educated race of the south must rule the south, and that the negro must bear the burden and prevent the invasion of organized labor.

Anderson admitted that the educated negro was all right, that such negroes as he had appointed to office were all right, that the educated negro should have everything, but the uneducated negro—well, he should be made to play the part of the strike breaker and the destroyer of workingmen's homes.

#### Must Be Taught Hope

President Taft told the graduates that the great problem of the colored race was with the great uneducated part of the race in the south, who "must be taught hope, and that each negro carries in himself the power to make the race respected by the whites."

Referring to Anderson, who is collector of internal revenue in New York city, who had delivered an address previously, the president declared that he was "proud to have him in his administration and that he was as good a collector as he was an orator."

The former spoke of the colored laborer as compared with the foreign laborer, declaring that he is of more aid to business property because he spends his money more freely and because he is not hoarding any of it to take out of the country. He said that as long as the south used negro labor it would not have the union and the walking delegate to disturb its industrial peace.

#### Graduates in Uniform

Those of the graduates who were members of the cadet corps wore their uniforms and saluted the commander in chief of the United States army as they received their diplomas. The president saluted each one in turn.

## SEEK NEW GRIP ON N. Y. SUBWAYS

New York, June 18.—A plan calling for the expenditure of \$101,000,000 for new subway construction, the biggest underground project ever drawn up for New York, was laid before the public service commission during the day by the Bradley-Gaffney-Steers company, contractors. The company proposed to invest \$75,000,000 of private capital and to take over the operation of other subways to be built by the city at a cost of \$26,000,000.

This is but one of many pending schemes for more underground railways in New York, all of which if carried out would make Manhattan island much like a Swiss cheese.

#### Largest Array in Defense

The Catholic Women's league, the Lutheran Ministers' association, the prohibition party of Chicago, the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Chicago Women's club, the Englewood

## RICH MAN SPEEDING AUTO IS KILLED; THREE OTHERS HURT

Boston, Mass., June 18.—Joseph B. Breed, a retired, wealthy lumberman of Lynn, was instantly killed and his wife, his son-in-law, Henry N. Berry, and his chauffeur severely hurt when his automobile, running at a high speed, turned a somersault yesterday in South Lyttleton. The party was spinning along on a straight stretch of road when the car skidded and the front wheels shot into the ditch. The chauffeur jumped. Mrs. Breed and Mr. Berry were hurled from the car and thrown violently to the ground.

Breed remained in the seat in the rear of the machine. When it turned over he was pinned beneath the heavy car and crushed to death.

#### CHARGE THAT PUPILS DRINK VERIFIED BY INVESTIGATORS

New York, June 18.—The report that drunkenness prevails among the pupils in the Bayonne, N. J., public schools has been verified despite the denials of the city officials by a special committee of the school board. Its report sustains the charges made by Dr. Henry A. Abbott, medical inspector, that many children attended school under the influence of liquor.

The board issued an appeal to parents, teachers and pupils to do their utmost in discouraging the use of intoxicants by the children of the city.

It was also resolved to enforce the law forbidding the sale of cigarettes to boys under 16 years.

## LEGAL ARRAY IN GINGLES CASE

### Biggest Number of Lawyers Ever in Defense to Aid Irish Lacemaker

An array of lawyers which will antonish the state's attorney and also the Wellington hotel people will be presented at the trial of Ella Gingles, the little Irish lace maker, who was tortured in that hotel, when her case is called before Judge Bretano next week.

The prohibitionists of Chicago today sent a committee to Patrick H. O'Donnell, saying that they would send a lawyer of their own to assist in the defense of the girl charged with larceny of Irish lace, which she made herself and which, it is alleged, Miss Barrette, the alleged procuress in the Wellington hotel, had not paid for.

#### O'Brien Aids Wellington People

O'Donnell is attorney for the Gingles girl, and was induced to accept the place of attorney by Capt. P. D. O'Brien, the present chief of detectives. O'Brien, for motives known only to himself, afterwards turned against the girl and has been doing everything in his power to protect the Wellington hotel protectors and purveyors of vice.

In addition to the prohibitionists the various women's leagues have been hiring lawyers to appear in the case. Ex-Mayor Edward F. Dunne has been approached by a committee from one of the women's clubs, and asked to represent the Gingles girl in the case against the torturers in the Wellington hotel. Judge Dunne has taken the matter under advisement and it is quite probable that he will appear as one of the girl's attorneys when the trial takes place. John W. Morrison, F. H. O'Brien and others, in addition to Patrick H. O'Donnell, will be at the table on the side of the Gingles girl when her case is called, thanks to the activity of the women's clubs.

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#### (Continued on Page Three)

## SCANDAL ROOSTS IN RICH HOTELS

### Farm and Alleged Hostelry Doings Are Told Of in the Gould Case

New York, June 18.—For the wealthy big hotels offer convenient places for irregular romances, such as appear in highly colored French literature and in dramas at which the fastidious are wont to gaze with interested disapproval, according to the evidence brought out in the hearing of the Gould divorce case, before Justice Dowling.

Dustin Farnum held the center of the stage, scarcely as a matinee idol, his exploits, according to the evidence, being chiefly nocturnal—little suppers, parties with Mrs. Gould and adventures about which the hotel employees, when placed on the stand, told strange stories. Howard Gould came in for his share as the central figure in a mask ball at Nice, France, where Gould appeared as Cupid, while on a tour in his yacht, the Niagara.

#### Women Hotel Clerks Testify

The defense exhibited the best team work of the trial when the women clerks on the sixth and fourteenth floors of the Bellevue-Stratford in Philadelphia followed each other on the witness stand and told how, by a little co-operation, they found that the gentleman who came from Mrs. Gould's suite early one morning with his coat collar turned up and looking, as one of the witnesses described it, "as if he had been out all night and had put himself together quickly," was Mr. Farnum, and that "Mr. Farnum's bed on the fourteenth floor had not been disturbed up to that hour. Mr. Farnum may have slept his head off in his own bed the rest of the day so far as the fourteenth floor clerk could say.

Mr. Shearn subjected these witnesses to a merciless cross examination, but they stuck to their stories throughout and let it be understood that the rules of the Bellevue-Stratford did not permit of such conduct on the part of a guest in that their slighting was done entirely in their official capacity.

#### 'Golden Rule' Aids Defense

It also came out on the cross examination that Mr. Gould had the "golden rule" to thank for the details of the Bellevue-Stratford incident. Miss Mary Elizabeth Harrison is the believer in the golden rule, and she was the first of the two witnesses called to tell of the occasion at the Bellevue-Stratford. She now is employed at the Hotel Belmont, where Mrs. Gould lives, but in October, 1906, she had charge of the sixth floor at the Philadelphia hotel.

She said it was her duty to sit at one end of the hall and keep a close watch of all the rooms. She was able to do this without much effort by means of mirrors so arranged that by just sitting still she had a view of the door of every room and even into the side halls.

Miss Harrison said that in the month in question she got a slip from the office saying that "Mrs. Gould and party" were coming to take rooms 616 to 618. The party consisted of Mrs. Gould and the two Misses Sells. Their suite comprised a parlor and two bedrooms. Contrary to the usual rule, the slip Miss Harrison got did not give the other members of the party, and she was instructed not to call any of them if the telephone rang for them nor give Mrs. Gould's name if any one asked about her.

#### Saw Drinks and Farnum

"Mrs. Gould had two young ladies with her when she arrived," said the witness. "Mr. Farnum was stopping in the hotel also. I saw drinks being served in the rooms."

"Did you ever see any gentleman coming out of Mrs. Gould's room?" "One morning at about 7:30 o'clock I saw a gentleman come out of her room. He was tall and had bushy hair and a big soft hat and long coat, with his collar pulled up around his neck. I watched him and he went to the elevator. I ran to the elevator and saw he was the only passenger on the car. I watched and saw that he got off at the fourteenth floor. So I went back to the telephone at my desk and called up the floor clerk on the fourteenth floor and told her what I had seen. She reported back to me and I notified the office of what had occurred."

#### Offers Help to Gould

"I wrote a letter to Mr. Gould last August. I told him what I had seen and told him I thought it was my Christian duty to tell him all I knew. I told him I had some information that I thought would prove valuable to him."

"You mean valuable to you, don't you?" "No, it wasn't for any thought of reward that I wrote the letter. My conscience had been troubling me about what I saw. I wrote three or four letters to Mr. Gould in as many months before I mailed one of them."

"How did you come to mail one finally?" "In obedience to the Golden Rule."

"I presume you are referring to the biblical 'golden rule,' are you not?" "Certainly. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

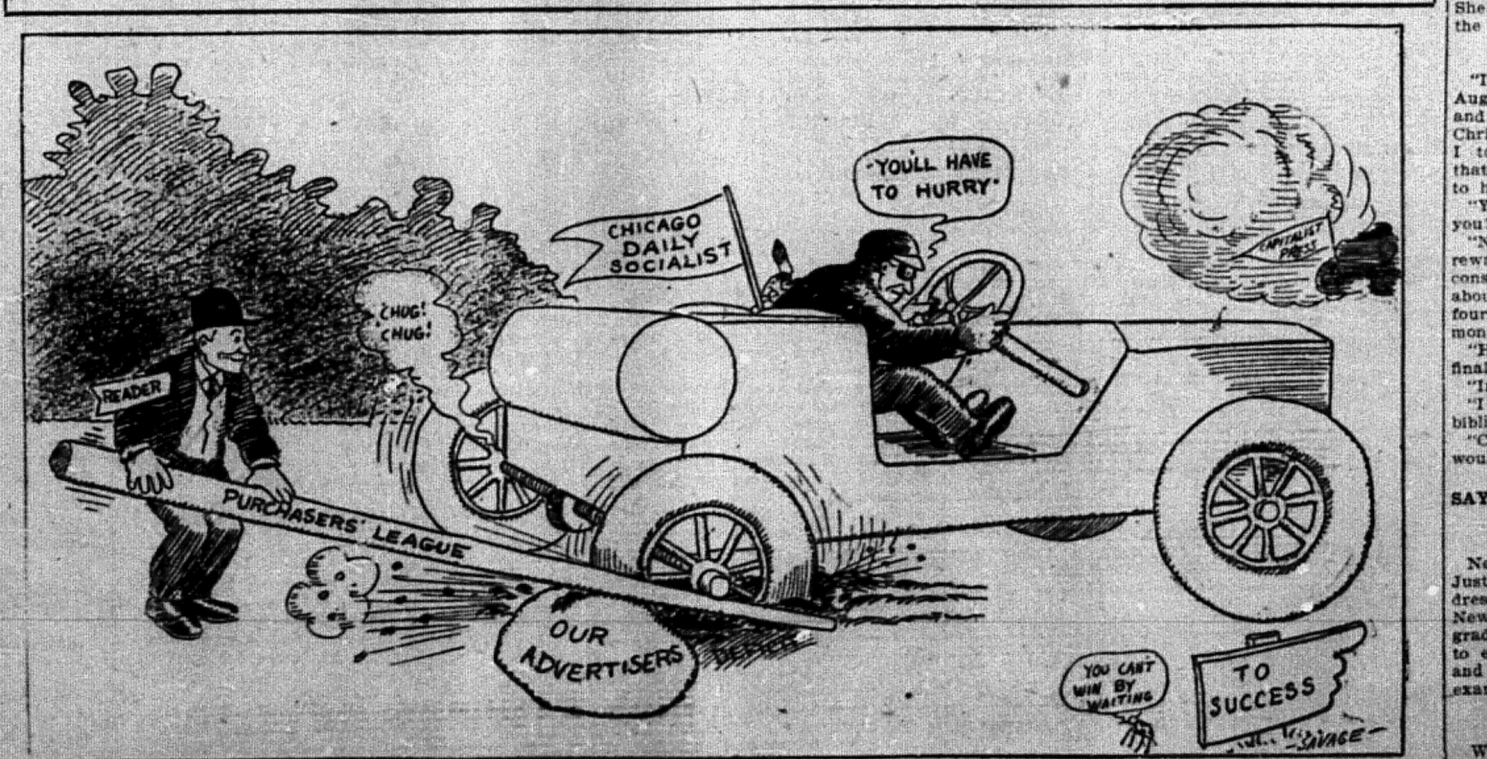
#### SAYS WOMEN STRETCH THE TRUTH; MUST BE WATCHED

New York, June 18.—Supreme Court Justice John Proctor Clark in addressing the graduating class of the New York Law school, told the 111 graduates that women are often given to exaggeration on the witness stand and advised them to be cautious in the examination of these female witnesses.

#### Carpenter Killed by Fall

William Foss, 6233 Claremont avenue, a carpenter, is dead at St. Bernard's hospital from injuries caused by a fall of forty feet from a scaffold.

## HERE'S A GOOD WAY TO GET OUT OF THAT HOLE



IF EACH READER WOULD BRING THE LEVERAGE OF HIS PURCHASING POWER TO BEAR ON THE DAILY'S ADVERTISERS SHE WOULD SOON BE ON LEVEL GROUND AGAIN.

BISHOP ROUTED BY OWN PEOPLE

Church Official Driven From Town When He Seeks to Oust Parish Priest

Ulysses, Neb., June 19.—The attempt of Bishop Bonacum of Nebraska to revive the practices of the middle ages and enforce the anathema maranatha, the great excommunication, against Father William Murphy, who has been for many years parish priest of the churches at Ulysses and Seward, Neb., has met with the same treatment that the citizens of Wittenberg gave the bishops and priests when they were told that they would be excommunicated if they followed the teachings of Luther.

Bishop Flees in a Cab Bishop Bonacum has been attempting to oust Father Murphy from his parishes for many years because of radical utterances made by the priest. He had used the last and greatest machinery at the command of the catholic church—excommunication—to enforce his rule against radical utterances and has met with a mob of indignant Catholics who defied both the excommunication and the bishop and compelled him to flee in a cab for miles along country roads before he reached safety.

The radical movement inside the catholic church received its best illustration in the automobile which the indignant parishioners hired to follow the cab of the bishop for miles across the country.

The bishop and two priests had come to Ulysses to take possession of the church here over which Father Murphy has held charge. Sympathizers with Father Murphy would have done violence to the bishop and his party had it not been for the strenuous efforts of Father Murphy, who counseled the mob to do no violence and who requested that the ecclesiastical visitors be left alone.

Follow Bishop's Automobile So threatening, however, was the aspect of affairs that Father O'Brien secured a livery rig and, taking Bishop Bonacum and Father Kline, left in the direction of David City. This rig was followed by an automobile loaded with enemies of the bishop.

The rig was overtaken three miles from town and the bishop and priests were forced to get out and walk and the liveryman was made to drive back to Ulysses without his passengers. When last seen the bishop and his party were walking north along the road toward David City. They were not harmed, but threats were made to

"mob them" and to treat them to various indignities. Bishop Bonacum came from Lincoln last evening accompanied by two priests. Father O'Brien was sent out from the hotel to reconnoiter. He found the church strongly guarded and the aspect serious. It was then decided to hold the formal ceremony of taking possession of the church at the hotel, and this formality was begun.

Parishioners Would "Egg" Bishop The mob outside of the hotel grew threatening. Threats were made to "egg" the bishop, and at the most critical moment, when it seemed that violence would be done, Father Murphy appeared and pleaded with the people to commit no breach of peace and to acquit themselves as law-abiding citizens. He asked the people to protect from any violence the bishop and the priests. Bishop Bonacum showed fear and Father O'Brien arranged for a livery rig to take them out of the village.

HONDURAN WAR BREWING AGAIN

New York, June 19.—Rumors of another Central American revolution had currency here last night with the arrival of Capt. Lee Christmas of Memphis, Tenn., who has figured in many comic opera wars. Capt. Christmas, who holds a rank of general in the Guatemalan army, since he took an active and exciting part in the placing of Estrada Cabrera in power in 1907, said last night that he believed a revolution was under way in Honduras and that he would not be surprised if he were called into it.

The reference department conducted by New York newspapers shows that Capt. Christmas has been reported killed in battle in one or the other Central American republics seven times. He has been shot so many times that he does not recall the number.

MOTHERS MUST NOT FEED BABIES SAUSAGE OR BEER

A warning against feeding babies sausage and beer, at least during their first year, was uttered at a meeting of the Illinois congress of mothers in the Kilo clubrooms after the annual luncheon yesterday. The speaker, Mrs. Caroline Hedger, whose topic was "The Immigrant's Child," said a majority of the deaths among city infants under one year, especially in Slavic races, was due to feeding sausage and beer.

Dr. Harriet C. B. Alexander declared: "The health department should get out a diet list showing what a mother should eat and how to feed a child. It should also show the occupations dangerous to motherhood and should get a law passed prohibiting married women from working, for instance, in pottery works, where conditions tend to produce idiosyncrasy in their offspring."

Dr. Henry B. Favill, Mrs. A. W. Bryant, Mrs. Frances C. Shipman, Dr. Cary Culbertson, Harry Thurston, W. B. Owen, and S. C. Kingsley were other speakers.

WEATHER HOTTER ICE IS GOING UP

"If You Can't Pay Price, Do Without It or Seek Charity," Is the Edict

Ice selling is a business, and if you cannot pay what the trust demands, do without or refer your case to charity.

This practically is what the ice trust shouted to the people of Chicago through advertisements in the trust press last week. The price of ice has gone up, except to families, but the sale will no doubt prohibit many families from buying the article that is necessary for any degree of comfort during the scorching hot summer months.

Will Cause Raise of Food

Milkmen, butchers, saloons, groceries, restaurants, etc., will pay this summer from 10 to 15 cents more than last summer for each 100 pounds of ice they buy below the 500-pound quantity and from 5 to 7 1/2 cents more for large lots. Ice peddlers will pay about 5 cents more at the cars. When the trust delivers to families direct the price will be the same as last year, 40 cents a hundred.

With the milkman, butcher, groceryman, etc., paying more for their ice, there is no doubt that these means of business will not only use ice to preserve their stocks of goods, but will also use it to stimulate the price of the goods to their customers. This will deplete the family treasury to such an extent that a few pounds of ice even at last year's price will be out of the question to many poor families.

Notice of Price Raise

The new schedule went into effect last Saturday. The announcement reads: TO ICE CONSUMERS. On and after May 15, and until further notice, consumers taking ice from this company will be charged the following prices:

Business Places. Milkmen, butchers, saloons, groceries, restaurants, etc., delivered. Per 100 lbs. Less than 500 pounds, at one delivery. 30c. 500 pounds and over. 25c. Four thousand pounds and over. 22 1/2c. Ice at cars. Per 100 lbs. Milkmen and similar customers, 20 pounds and over. 17c. The prices for ice, delivered, for family use, are the same as last year.

Ice Employes Better Paid

Why this raise in prices was necessary could not be learned from the Knickerbocker Ice company, Manager Walters of that institution being out of the city. It was said, but it is known that the men who deliver the ice secured a raise in wages this year.

bringing their earnings somewhat nearer to the living point. This probably accounts for the increase.

BASEBALL GAMES TODAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE. Brooklyn at Chicago. Pittsburgh at Cincinnati. Philadelphia at St. Louis. American League. Chicago at Detroit. St. Louis at Cleveland. Washington at New York (3 games). Philadelphia at Boston (2 games).

Yesterday's Results NATIONAL LEAGUE. Pittsburgh, 3; New York, 2 (11 innings). Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 1. American League. Philadelphia, 3; Detroit, 1. Washington, 3; St. Louis, 0. New York, 4; Cleveland, 10.

Standing of the Clubs NATIONAL LEAGUE. W. L. Pct. CHICAGO 23 15 .607 Philadelphia 23 15 .607 Cincinnati 23 15 .607 Philadelphia 23 15 .607 Philadelphia 23 15 .607 Brooklyn 23 15 .607 Boston 23 15 .607

CITY AND NATION HONOR WRIGHTS

Dayton, O., June 19.—The nation, the state and the city in which they live today paid tribute to Wilbur Orville Wright, the aviators. Standing on a platform not far from their unpretentious little airplane factory and almost within sight of a field where they first struggled with the problem of aerial navigation, General James Allen, chief signal officer of the army, assigned by Secretary of War Dickinson for the purpose, presented to the Wright brothers the gold medals authorized by act of congress.

At the same time to them were given a diamond studded medal, bearing the official seal of the state of Ohio, and another from Dayton, their home city. The state medal was presented by Governor Judson Harmon, and the local medal by Mayor Edward E. Burkhardt of Dayton.

The national medal, the authorization of the minting of which by congress was one of the last measures signed by President Roosevelt, is in design a plaque 2 1/4 inches wide, 3 1/4 inches long and 3/16 of an inch thick. The obverse side has a profile of the Wrights, side by side, their names, the coat of arms of the United States and the words: "In recognition and appreciation of their ability, courage and success in navigating the air." The reverse side bears an allegorical figure carrying a flaming torch and flying through the clouds above the surface of the earth. Above is a phrase from a verse in Isaiah: "Shall mount up with wings as eagles."

The Daily Socialist is delivered by carrier in Chicago for 5 cents per week.

Send notices of your union meetings to the Daily Socialist.

MATSON WINNER OF AUTO RACE

Covers 232.74 Mile Course in Indiana in the Fast Time of 4:31:21

The Chalmers-Detroit car, driven by Joe Matson, with Carl Schnorr as a companion, won the great Crown Point-Lowell automobile race yesterday. The distance traversed was 232.74 miles, in 4 hours 31 minutes and 21 seconds.

Mr. Matson, who was so soaked with lubricating oil that he would have been a fair capture for the Standard Oil company, did not know he had won the race until, having been signaled that he was on his last lap, and then having been signaled that he had completed ten rounds, he was informed that he had defeated a field of fifteen other contestants, including the redoubtable Robertson, who won the Vanderbilt cup in 1908.

Is 25 Horse Power Car

The Chalmers-Detroit machine which won the first race is a 25-horsepower car. The bigger and more powerful engines will compete today, and the fact that the "giants" are to be loosed this morning will bring a larger crowd to the course than saw the "small race."

Race Between Three Men

Some jars got into trouble in the early part of the race. One devoted nearly two hours to making the first lap. Before the struggle was half over it was apparent the prize lay within the grasp of Matson in the Chalmers-Detroit, Robertson in the Locomobile and Monson in the Marion car.

200 GIRLS THROWN INTO SMALL PANIC DURING FIRE

Fire starting at 1 o'clock this morning in the basement of the United States Furniture company's building at 458-60 Wabash avenue caused the destruction of the building with a loss of \$75,000, besides an equal amount of damage to the contents. Several hundred girls living in the Young Women's Christian Association building, across the alley and fronting on Michigan avenue, were thrown into panic for a short time, but were calmed when it was found that there was small danger that the fire would spread to their quarters.

Standing out alone at the end of the burned and twisted sign of the furniture company could be seen today through the smoke and spray the tall, lean figure of Uncle Sam, the advertising symbol of the company. Frequent glances were cast at it by the crowds in the street and when the fire had been extinguished it was noticed that practically the only thing about the building left unharmed was the figure.

KAISER AND CZAR IN PEACE TALK

Reval, June 19.—The toasts exchanged between Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William at the banquet on board the Russian imperial yacht Standard last night were cordial in their expressions for good relations between the two countries. "I assure your majesty," said the Russian emperor, "that I cherish the sincere and unchanging wish ever to maintain the traditional relations of hearty friendship and mutual trust that always have united our two houses, and the cultivation of which I strongly desire, not merely as a pledge of the good relations of our two countries, but of the general peace."

In reply Emperor William said: "I am rejoiced to see in this hearty reception new and valuable confirmation of our sincere personal friendship. I see in it also fresh confirmation of the traditional relationship of cordial friendship and confidence which, corresponding to the manifold interests and thoroughly peaceful sentiments of our two countries, exists between our governments."

YOUTH KIDNAPED WHEN FIVE YEARS OLD SEEKS PARENTS

Columbus, Ind., June 19.—A well-dressed youth, who gave his name as William McGregor, arrived here yesterday and sought police assistance in searching for his parents, from whom, he said, he had recently learned he

\$200,000,000 DROP IN EXPORTS

Washington, D. C., June 19.—A statement issued today by the bureau of statistics says that "it is now apparent that the exports from the United States in the fiscal year, which ends with the present month, will fall materially below those of 1908 and 1907 and slightly below those of 1906."

From statistics compiled by the bureau the total value of domestic merchandise exported in 1908 was \$1,835,000,000; in 1907, \$1,864,000,000; in 1906, \$1,718,000,000. The bureau estimates that the domestic exports for the full fiscal year 1909 will be nearly \$200,000,000 below the average of 1908 and 1907 and perhaps \$50,000,000 below those of 1906.

The causes of this marked decline in the export trade of the United States are ascribed as "practically those which have produced similar conditions in other parts of the world—a reduction in the general demand for merchandise and a material reduction in the prices of certain of the more important articles exported."

ROBBERS HAVE BUSY NIGHT; THREE VICTIMS; ONE WOMAN

Robbers boldly pursued their calling last night in various parts of Chicago. An elevated road agent and a restaurant owner were robbed at the points of revolver and a woman was attacked by a highwayman, who choked her and escaped with two diamonds which he tore from her ears. In every instance the robbers escaped before the police arrived. The victims were:

G. F. Congdon, agent at the Campbell avenue station of the Chicago & Oak Park elevated road; covered with revolvers by two men, who escaped with \$150.

Catherine Mitchell, 1310 Wilcox avenue, attacked in front of her home by a highwayman, choked and robbed of her diamond earrings, valued at \$75.

Joseph Veris, owner of restaurant at 126 North State street, held up by two men, who escaped with \$15 from cash register.

"ROUND TABLE" CASE IS ENDED

Berlin, June 19.—Die Zukunft this week publishes letters of Count Kuno von Moltke and Maximilian Harden, the editor of the periodical, in which the latter agrees to withdraw his appeal against the fine of \$150 imposed by the lower court in consideration of a letter from the count expressing regret for certain statements made in court reflecting upon Harden. The Harden-Von Moltke case, which grew out of the "Round Table" scandals of 1907, is thus brought to an end.

\$5,000 A YEAR FOR LIFE FROM AN INVESTMENT OF \$650 !!

A LIFE JOB AND A HOME IN IDEAL SURROUNDINGS GO WITH THIS MARVELOUS OFFER.

Back to the soil! Get away from the man-crushing, soul-destroying blight of the city. Own your home and your job—be independent. Few men are so poor but they can avail themselves of our easy plan of independence. Last month we told the readers of the Daily about our proposition. But while the inquiries were numerous the results were not satisfactory.

WHAT IS THE REASON? We find the main reason was the high price. But as we then stood we could not make the price lower, and, knowing the values AS WE DO, the price seemed low.

Next is the question whether enough people would come in to make it a success. Many want in, all right.

Third, we made part preferred stock and proposed to issue bonds, introducing two proposals, which the working class do not fully understand. They object to bonds on principle and can't quite grasp the idea on preferred stock.

HISTORY AND EXPLANATION. Promoting a corporation is no "snap," especially by poor men.

When we incorporated we expected to have one thousand or more acres of land to back our one thousand shares. We had contracts signed up for 407 acres, when some of the land owners, who had been anxious to sell at \$100 an acre, discovered that we proposed to irrigate and make the \$10 land worth \$200 and over. THEY WENT CRAZY. Some refused to sell AT ANY PRICE. We had to let them SWEAT.

Meantime our first payment was drawing nigh; we must get before the public. We were incorporated for one thousand shares and had but 407 acres of land. There was no way to do but make part preferred, as we were determined that each share issued should be backed by one acre.

Another reason is that people WILL INSIST on comparing land in Texas at \$5 an acre, Florida land at \$10, Arkansas land at \$20, with Oregon, Idaho and Washington irrigated fruit land at \$200 to \$500. Then, too, all irrigated land LOOKS ALIKE to them.

OUR NEW DEAL. Since our former announcement we have increased our holdings to 934 acres, and are negotiating for 140 acres more, making it possible to carry out our original plans.

The 934 acres cost \$8,935. We have a year to pay \$4,700, in payments with interest; the balance we have two years, in one lump, without interest.

If we pay the land all out at once we not only save interest, but WE CAN'T FAIL.

WILL YOU BE OUR PARTNER? In asking you to be our partner you want to know what it is going to cost. That is right.

The entire irrigation project, complete, will cost less than \$50,000. This includes cost of land, power, pumps, electric generators, dynamo, pipe, clearing, plowing, leveling and planting to fruit.

The stores, packing houses, canneries, cold storage, telephones, electric lights, parks and other public utilities will cost another \$50,000, but will not be needed for at least two or three years.

BIG THINGS VERSUS LITTLE. Now comes the strange part: The increased cost of the 500 added acres only makes a difference of \$15,000 more than the cost of the 407 acres, except in cost of plowing, planting and nursery stock. It isn't so strange when you look around at the big store, shop or factory compared to the little. In fact, to a Socialist it isn't strange.

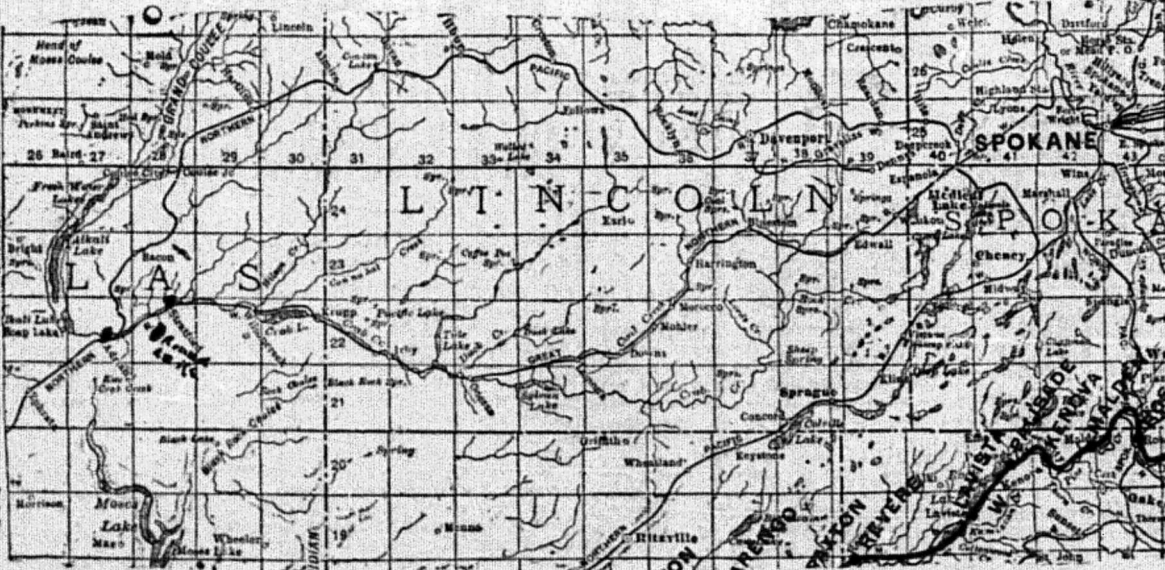
HOW ABOUT THIS? We have amended our by-laws, wiped out the preferred stock and made all stock common. The added acreage makes possible the following astounding offer:

100 shares, par value \$200, at \$ 65 cash. 100 shares, par value \$200, at \$ 75 cash. 100 shares, par value \$200, at \$100 cash. 100 shares, par value \$200, at \$125 down and \$3 a month. 100 shares, par value \$200, at \$150—\$25 down and \$3 a month.

The stock at \$100 is as near actual cost of what we propose to furnish as can be estimated at this time, and our estimates are careful. The stock at \$65 and \$75 is just that much BELOW COST.

The installment buyer may think he is getting the worst of it, but he isn't. We fully expect that the crops planted between rows of trees in 1910 and afterwards will pay all expenses and all installment payments, so that the time buyer will not have paid in \$100 until he WON'T HAVE TO DIG DOWN IN HIS JEANS ANY MORE.

SPECULATE WITHOUT RISK. We have no fears that this stock will not be subscribed quickly—the only question is, WHO WILL GET IN FIRST? However, we will hold all money in trust until July 15th, or until \$5,000 has been paid in. If \$5,000 has not been received by July 15th your money will be returned, and we will put it through on purely capitalistic lines.



This plan removes the element of doubt as to whether enough will come in to insure success. If you want a "slice of the melon" show your faith by putting up your money; then others who want in, do the same; if enough is put up, all right; if not, your money is returned. That's simple and fair.

You have just as much chance to get some of the \$65 or \$75 stock as anyone if you act promptly, as applications will be numbered according to the DATE OF MAILING, counting 24 hours off from Chicago applications.

A FINAL WORD. Now, a final word before talking to new readers of the Daily. Reading over the number of shares we offer 500, and that they will bring in \$50,000. There will still be 200 shares left in the treasury, which need not be sold until packing houses, cold storage and the other promised utilities are needed, which will be two or three years.

By that time the shares will be worth, at the lowest estimate, \$300 per share, and more likely to be worth \$500; so you see that while we offer some shares at cost and some below cost we CAN DO ALL WE PROMISE.

CORPORATE CREDIT. It is really immaterial so far as success is concerned whether we sell this stock for cash or on time. If fifty persons each subscribe for 10 shares and pay in \$25 per share and agree to pay \$3 per month, WE CAN'T FAIL. The whole project can be put through at once without stop or hindrance.

Corporate credit does it. The mere fact of 50 men organizing gives them a credit far different from the credit of each as individuals.

Much opposition was expressed to our proposal to bond, simply because the INDIVIDUAL FEARS DEBT, and thinks the corporation should do likewise; but the case is different.

TO THE NEW READERS. We have 934 acres of the very choicest fruit land in the State of Washington, with ample water rights to irrigate the same. It is 112 miles west of Spokane, Wash., on the main line of the Great Northern Railway, Adrian being the nearest station, two miles distant from our lands.

We propose to sell stock to provide funds to install a first-class irrigation system, plant the land to orchard, provide stores, packing houses and public utilities.

We propose to operate it as one big orchard, with each department in charge of an expert. We propose to wipe out the little cockroach capitalist wherever we can. We will furnish work to such of our shareholders as want to work with us, working for wages the same as they would for any other corporation, and getting their profits at the end of the year.

You need not live with us nor work for us if you don't wish to; you can wait one or two years while we do the pioneering.

PROFITS IN FRUIT. There is absolutely nothing in reach of the man of moderate means so profitable as fruit growing. There is no place in all the wide world today where fruit growing is so profitable as in the Columbia Valley basin in Oregon, Idaho and Washington.

There is no healthier occupation than fruit growing, nor any environment more favorable for raising a family nor more conducive to all the qualities that make for good citizenship, independence and liberty of the individual, nor where the advantages of social action find fuller play.

There is no healthier or pleasanter place for a home than in Washington's fruit districts. No long hard winters; no sunstrokes nor heat prostrations; cool nights, few flies, a few mosquitoes, no buffalo gnats or horse flies, no cyclones, and thunder is seldom heard. Three hundred days of sunshine every year, no "color line" or black belt.

The profits from orchards and the prices of orchard lands sound like a tale of Aladdin and his lamp.

Peaches frequently pay \$500 an acre three years from planting, and grapes do the same. Apples pay \$300 to \$1,000 per acre six years from planting, and bear a lifetime. Pears, plums, cherries and berries pay enormously.

The sweet cherries, Royal Anne (from which the Maraschino "cocktail" cherries are made), Bing and Lambert, often pay \$1,000 per acre when in full bearing.

Ten-year-old apple orchards have sold for \$3,000 per acre at Wenatchee, and \$5,000 per acre has been refused for two orchards, while sales at \$1,500 to \$2,000 per acre scarcely call for mention.

A first-class orchard for sale can hardly be found any more, and real estate men, bankers and business men predict \$10,000 an acre for first-class bearing orchards of selected commercial varieties.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY. Comrade, do you realize what we are offering you? If not, further argument is useless. Compare this with anything you please for safety, which should be the first test of AN INVESTMENT. There is nothing on earth safer than the earth itself.

Remember, that all officers handling the company's money are bonded, and that money once in the bank can only be withdrawn on the signature of two officers.

Remember, that when the 500 shares have been sold enough land will be platted, so that those who want to go it alone can exchange their shares for land, one share one acre, and a warranty deed will be given for the land and water sufficient to irrigate it.

Also a proportional interest in the water irrigation works to be built. This also means that four-fifths of your land will be planted in orchards just the same.

Remember, that H. W. Mangold, the president of our company, organized the Adrian Irrigation Company on practically the same lines two years ago, and that that company is an unqualified success, and every investor has doubled his money if he cared to sell.

Mr. Mangold was brought up in the fruit business, afterwards interested in thoroughbred stock and foreman on one of the finest dairy and stock farms in the Northwest. He is an irrigation enthusiast, thoroughly versed in both theory and practice of irrigation. Added to this, he is a well-known writer and speaker in the effort to bring forth the cooperative commonwealth.

W. H. Jarvis, vice president, is a steam and electrical engineer, chief engineer of the new eleven-story Paulson block in Spokane.

C. G. Pence, secretary, is a well-known attorney of Spokane, and a consistent, steadfast worker for the social revolution.

H. O. Wing, treasurer, is a civil and mechanical engineer. Many years in the field with transit and level in the service of the Northern Pacific, and later of the Milwaukee railway, he knows the struggles of the working class.

IF YOU HUSTLE you may get five acres for \$325, or for \$375, and surely you can get in at \$500. THINK WHAT THAT MEANS! At five years, it is conservative to say, it will pay you \$2,500 EACH YEAR AS LONG AS YOU LIVE.

This is insurance that is insurance, and you don't have to DIE TO WIN. Think of it again, roll it over, look at it from the other side, tear it to pieces, dissect it, analyze it, compare it with money in the savings bank at 4 per cent, in farm mortgages at 8 per cent in any of the small businesses, open to the small man of small means, compare the safety with any and every investment on earth, but DON'T STUDY AND THINK TOO LONG.

Fill out coupon and mail all remittances payable to Round Lake Irrigation Company, Spokane, Washington. Be sure to write name and address very plain.

H. W. MANGOLD, President. C. G. PENCE, Secretary. 508 Hyde Building.

ROUND LAKE IRRIGATION COMPANY. 508 Hyde Building, Spokane, Washington:

I herewith make application for \_\_\_\_\_ shares of stock in your company, and hereby remit \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, with the understanding that if \$5,000 shall have not been received by you on or before July 15th, 1909, my remittance shall be returned. If I should fail to get my application in soon enough to get stock at the lowest price I agree to remit the difference when notified. This application for \_\_\_\_\_ cash \_\_\_\_\_ shares.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_ P. O. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

(cross out)

# FIND BODY OF GIRL IN TRUNK

## Young Granddaughter of Famous Gen. Sigel Victim; Chinaman's Room Scene

New York, June 19.—Elizabeth Sigel, daughter of Paul Sigel of this city and granddaughter of the illustrious Franz Sigel, the German warrior, who enlisted his services with the Union army during the civil war, is the victim of one of the most sordid murders in the history of New York. Taken from a trunk in a room of a Chinaman above a chop suey restaurant in the Tenderloin, the body, in a state of decomposition, lies in the morgue, while detectives are collecting the threads of a tangled story involving the girl and her associations with Chinese.

Mrs. Paul Sigel, the girl's mother, at 1:30 o'clock this morning, when shown the jewelry found in the trunk containing the body of the murdered girl in Eighth avenue, identified it as that worn by her daughter. A woman settlement worker in the meantime had identified the underwear as that worn by the girl.

Note in Room Signed "Elsie" An envelope addressed to the girl found in the room where the body lay, a locket bearing her initials, her disappearance on June 10 and a note found in the room, signed "Elsie," gave the police the first clues that Franz Sigel's granddaughter was murdered. Sun Leung, proprietor of the restaurant at 732 Eighth avenue, went to the West Forty-seventh street police station late yesterday afternoon and told the police he was worried about his cousin, William Leon, or Lion, who had been missing for five or six days. He said he was afraid he had been murdered, his room on the top floor of the building being locked, and after knocking repeatedly he had been unable to get any response.

In Blanket Half Nude Policeman John Reardon was sent back with the Chinese, who is an old and reticent member of the race. Reardon could not open the door, so he called in the services of a locksmith, who finally broke down the door. The room was empty but for a curious square bed in one corner, covered with a gaudy Chinese canopy in red silk embroidered with birds and dragons, and a trunk bound with ropes that stood beside it.

It was evident to the spectators that the trunk contained a body. The policeman removed the ropes, lifted the cover and disclosed the body of a young white woman wrapped in a blanket. The body had been doubled up and had very little clothing on it. It had been dead evidently for a week or more. Around the neck was a thin white cord, such as is attached to a window shade. The girl had been strangled.

"My God! Elsie!" The mother, when told that her daughter had evidently been murdered by a Chinaman, became hysterical. The father in the meantime was in conference with the police. Mrs. Sigel's condition was such that it was impossible to interview her, and when the story was told to her with as much tenderness as possible she cried: "My God! Elsie," and fainted.

The case has many unusual features, notable among which is the fact that a Chinaman has been known to call at the Sigel home, presumably with the sanction of the parents. Elizabeth, or Elsie, was 20 years old and was greatly interested in work among Chinese. It is understood that one Chinaman who may be able to throw some light on the case. She met this man several years ago when he conducted a cane rack at an amusement park at Fort George. The Sigel home in Wadsworth avenue, the Bronx, is not far away from the resort. Neighbors said tonight that the calls of the Chinaman at the house ceased more than a year ago.

Three Chinamen Are Arrested Late in the night three Chinamen were arrested as material witnesses. They gave the names of Yee Kim, manager of Sun Leung's restaurant; Gong Wing, salesman for a chop suey house, and Chin Sim, a cook, who lived in the rear of the restaurant.

The man most wanted, however, is a HISTORY OF MODERN INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM.

Seven Large Volumes, 5656 Pages, Cloth Bound, for \$3.50 if Ordered Now.

The International Socialist Review, published every month, constitutes a complete history of the Socialist movement of the world from year to year. We have on hand about a hundred complete sets of the Review from July, 1907, to June, 1909, inclusive—seven large volumes in red cloth, with gold lettering on the back of each volume. The regular subscription price of the Review is a dollar a year, and our price for these bound volumes has been \$2.00 each. But we need the space they take up in the store-room, and we need the money locked up in them, to use in discounting bills at once. We therefore offer them far below cost.

For \$3.50 cash we will send the seven volumes by express at purchaser's expense. For \$1.50 additional we will prepay expressage, but the regular rate to most points within 1,000 miles of Chicago is less than this.

This is a chance that will not last long, and this advertisement will not appear again. Order at once or you will be too late. Charles H. Kerr & Company, 153 Kinzie St., Chicago.

the former occupant of the room where the body was found, evidently an English-speaking Celestial, who either knew Elsie Sigel or knew some one that knew her. And judging from the letters this individual is Leung Loo Lim, known among his English friends as William H. Lion.

According to Mr. Sigel his daughter disappeared from home June 10. Two days later the family got word from her in Washington, saying she was safe and would be home the following Monday (June 14). Nothing, her father said, had been heard from her since. He gave her age as 20 years.

Endearment Notes Signed "Elsie" A number of letters which the police expect will throw light on the case were found in the room where the body was discovered. One written in English, addressed to the missing Chinaman who occupied the room, but unsigned, warned him that if he did not stop paying attention to "Elsie Sigel" he would meet a terrible fate. The other letters found were written by a girl who signed herself "Elsie." According to the police, the missives were written in terms of endearment. A silver-spangled bracelet, upon which were the initials "E. C. S." was found in a dresser in the room. Some textbooks, a spell book and a geography, owned by the missing Chinaman, contained rude scribbles of the name "Elsie," such as a person learning to write might make.

# BALLOON FALLS; COUNT IS KILLED

St. Petersburg, June 19.—Court Chamberlain Paltain, his wife and Count Rostofftseff, director of the private chancellery of Empress Alexandra, were killed in a balloon accident here yesterday.

The balloon, General Wannowski, belonging to the army department, in which four officers had a similar misfortune a year ago, ascended yesterday from the military balloon park in charge of Captain Korbe. In the basket with him were Court Chamberlain Paltain and his wife and Count Rostofftseff.

The balloon drifted across the city at an altitude of a little less than a mile, and when it was just above the outskirts Count Rostofftseff, by mistake, pulled the rip cord.

As the gas escaped from the envelope the balloon descended rapidly to the ground, and the car fell in the garden of a country house. Captain Korbe escaped with a broken leg.

# PHTHISIS CAUSED DEATH OF RUIZ?

New York, June 19.—"The suicide of Mrs. Mary Agnes Ruiz in London was inspired neither by Alfred Vanderbilt's neglect of her nor a fear that she was growing too stout," said Business Agent Mendall. "Where that is done the barbers work on a commission and they have to be regular grafters to make good and get their money. Now that all barbers must be registered and licensed, it means that they will stay in the city and it will be easy to organize them."

"How did we get our bill through? Why, by having a union barber in the legislature and making him tend to business."

Women's club, the Ravenswood Women's club, and other like organizations are employing special counsel this week for the defense of the girl, and the array of lawyers in her defense is expected to exceed anything of the kind ever seen in the city.

New developments have occurred in the case within the last three days which make things look very dark for the Wellington hotel people. The man in the case, who is alleged to be one Anhalt, a frequenter of dives around Twenty-second street resorts, has been carefully traced and his habits are well known. These are expected to make a big impression on the jury when the case is called.

Ella Gingles is still in the county jail awaiting trial. Her fortitude under the circumstances has compelled the admiration of every woman who has helped in the case. Any attempt to put off the case till the fall term will be vigorously fought.

A dog biting his own tail when it is pinched is no more painfully ridiculous than a wage worker snapping at Socialism when capitalism turns the screws of oppression on pure and simple unionism.—Omaha Gazette.

JACK JOHNSON PAYS FINE, THEN LECTURES AT A CHURCH Boston, June 19.—After pleading guilty and paying a fine of \$5 in the police court here yesterday for a violation of the street traffic regulation that an automobile must not be left unattended on a downtown street, Jack Johnson, the world's heavyweight champion pugilist, appeared last night as a lecturer in the Rosh A. M. E. Zion church in Cambridge.

Johnson, in a tuxedo suit, drab vest and many diamonds, was introduced by the pastor, who said that Johnson volunteered to aid the church by giving a lecture. Johnson was given an enthusiastic greeting. He said: "I am satisfied now that Jeffries and I will never fight. The reason for this is that he is growing fat, and I don't care to meet a man who comes out of retirement. I want a real live one. Then let the better man win."

DEATH TAKES DEPUTY WHO HANGED HAYMARKET VICTIMS Mason City, Iowa, June 19.—D. W. Nickerson, formerly deputy sheriff of Cook county, the man who hanged the Haymarket rioters in Chicago, was found dead in his bed at his Fifty-third county home here.

Mr. Nickerson left Chicago in 1902 and came to Iowa. He is in constant receipt of letters from anarchists threatening his life.

# BARBERS TO QUIT BEING NUISANCES

## New Law Is Expected to End the Custom of Importuning Trade

"No more rag-dewin' while you are being 'scrapped,'" is the new edict of the barbers.

The Journeymen Barbers' union intends to overturn ancient customs of the "art or avocation or handicraft of a barber." Under the new law, recently signed by the governor, which forces all barbers to register, Business Agent Mendall hopes that the union can organize more thoroughly and then there will be no little comedies like this, which is a sample of current practice:

The customer enters a barber's chair for a shave.

Quoth Sir Barber: "The shave is half over, when quoth Sir Barber: 'Better have a shampoo. There's lots of smoke in Chicago air—and really a shampoo would be just the thing. I have a new tonic—' etc."

The customer, hoping to catch a train: "Haven't time."

Quoth Sir Barber, when shave is three-quarters done: "Ever tried an electrical facial massage? Opens the pores of the skin, cleanses them, closes them again, and is very restful. Really you ought to have one. This city dirt gets into the pores and irritates them," etc.

Nothing Doing; Can't Wait Customer: "Nothing doing; can't wait."

Quoth Sir Barber: "Hair needs trimming a little; it's a little ragged around the ears."

Customer: "I can call again."

Shave almost over, customer gets restless.

"Have a shine, suh?" says the porter.

Tableau: The shave is over, customer prepares to leave chair, disgusted.

Law Will End It

"We hope to put an end to that kind of hold-up business," said Business Agent Mendall. "Where that is done the barbers work on a commission and they have to be regular grafters to make good and get their money. Now that all barbers must be registered and licensed, it means that they will stay in the city and it will be easy to organize them."

"How did we get our bill through? Why, by having a union barber in the legislature and making him tend to business."

# LEGAL ARRAY IN GINGLES CASE

(Continued from Page One)

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Ella Gingles is still in the county jail awaiting trial. Her fortitude under the circumstances has compelled the admiration of every woman who has helped in the case. Any attempt to put off the case till the fall term will be vigorously fought.

A dog biting his own tail when it is pinched is no more painfully ridiculous than a wage worker snapping at Socialism when capitalism turns the screws of oppression on pure and simple unionism.—Omaha Gazette.

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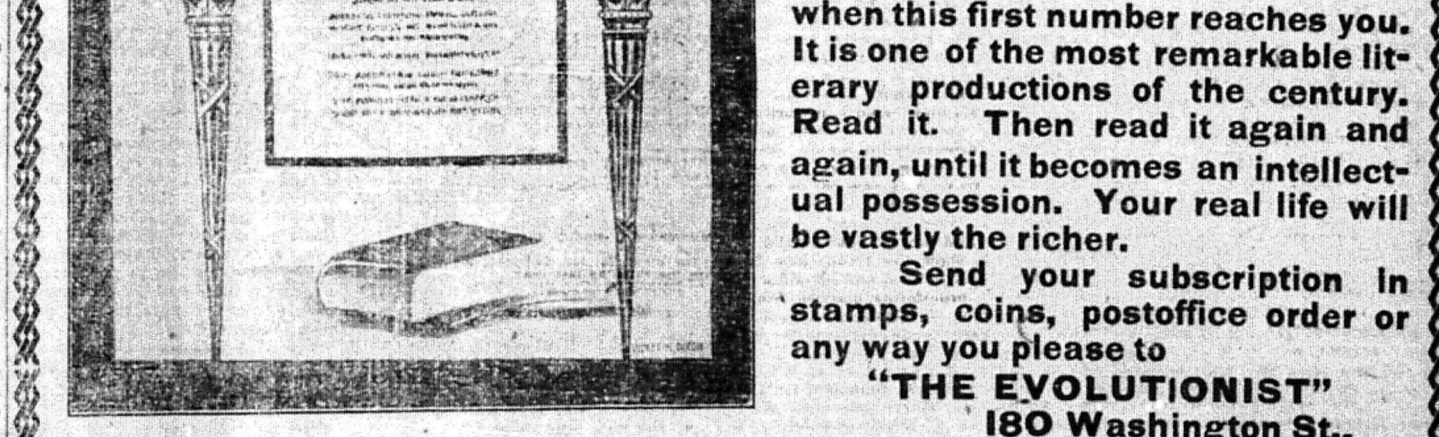
for the first mail of "The Evolutionist." The first number is all printed and will be turned in at the postoffice next Wednesday evening. If you haven't already subscribed let us hear from you quick. The Evolutionist has perhaps a larger subscription list than any Socialist magazine ever had at the beginning of its career in this country. It will make you a member of the now famous "Workers' University," no matter where you live.

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Read that speech and think how Barnard in reply in the next number will set about refuting it. You will see he has an awful job on his hands. But he has proved on the platform that he is better qualified for the task than any critic of Socialism on this continent. This great debate was to be published in book form at 50c, but now you can get it all in the first four numbers of The Evolutionist with a 25c subscription. Of course you ought to subscribe for a year, 75c, for the Lewis-Kennedy debate on Marxian Economics comes next, and of course, you will want to know how the Chicago University professor fared in his effort to overthrow Marx. With two such debates on its program, is it any wonder "The Evolutionist" is a big success from the very beginning.

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# DRIVERS STAND PAT IN STRIKE

## By a Unanimous Vote They Decide Not to Yield; The Bosses May Split

Contrary to the expectation of Robert K. Sloan, president of the Joint Liverymen's association, who thought that the carriage and cab drivers would come back thoroughly licked, nearly 600 members of the union met at the headquarters last night and by a unanimous standing vote declared in favor of standing pat. D. Mullany, president of the union, was greatly encouraged by the action taken and declared that international officials of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters who were present were confident from the sentiment displayed that the men would win the strike.

### Liverymen May Split

A split in the Liverymen's Joint association is expected as a result of a meeting which will be held tonight in Victoria Hall, corner of Madison street and Ashland avenue. The meeting is called by about thirty members of the association who want to negotiate with the union for the settlement of the strike.

Sloan, who has so far held the association in line against the union, has aroused opposition inside the association, and members who are disposed to sign up with the union have called the meeting for tonight. Evidence has reached the union officials that members of the association are representing to customers that they have "union" drivers and that in case of discovery they say the Joint Liverymen's association is the "liverymen's union." Close investigation of this matter is being made.

### Only Eleven Desertions

In six weeks during which the strike has lasted there have been but eleven desertions from the union. Not only has this number been small, but many of the men secured jobs in other capacities as soon as the strike was called. The strike benefits of the union, according to the officials, amount to \$3,000 weekly while incidental expenses amount to another \$1,000, making \$4,000 in all.

### CAB STRIKE CRISIS IS DELAYED

#### North and West Side Men Wait for the South Side to Take Action

The negotiations between the members of Division No. 24, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and the Chicago Railways company, which operates the lines on the north and northwest sides of Chicago, will be prolonged till the union men begin negotiating with the Chicago Railways company. If the stubbornness of the company then results in a strike both systems will be tied up. The union is anxious to avoid such an outcome and at the meeting of the men employed by the Chicago Railways company, held last night, it was decided to instruct President William Quinn of the union to negotiate still further with John M. Roach, president of the Chicago Railways company.

### Has Refused Men's Demand

No definite date has been set for the conference with Roach. He has already refused the demand made by the union, but the union will not take this answer as final till the men belonging to Local 260 and employed by the Chicago Railways company have become involved in negotiations with the south side company.

The operation of the through routes has made this action necessary, and it also gives the union men a tremendously strong position, because if the company refuse to yield the entire street railway system of the city may be tied up at once. The union does not desire this and will do all in its power to prevent a strike.

### Makes Delay Necessary

It was pointed out by Secretary Mills of Local No. 24, this morning, that one company can hardly settle its wage scale till it is known what the scale on the other company's lines will be, so that both wage scales will be the same for the same work. It is therefore practically necessary to delay negotiations till the Chicago City Railway company is involved with its employees, and then both the unions and the companies can act in concert.

### WEEK-OLD BABY FOUND IN SATCHEL IN UNION STATION

A baby boy about a week old was found on a bench in the waiting room of the union station early today by Special Policeman William Wiggins, and when a search for its mother failed it was decided the infant had been abandoned and it was removed by the Desplaines street police to St. Vincent's orphan asylum, Superior street and La Salle avenue. The infant had been wrapped carefully in a white, soft blanket and placed in a telescope satchel, in the side of which a pole had been cut to admit air, and had been provided with a bottle of milk.

An investigation was made by the police, but no one could be found who had seen the satchel left in the waiting room.

### WOULD GIVE BACK ROGUE PICTURES OF ACQUITTED MEN

Buffalo, N. Y., June 19.—At the convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police today, the committee on resolutions reported a resolution to the effect that any person who has been arrested for a criminal offense of any character committed in the presence of the policeman making the arrest, or any person under indictment by a grand jury, or any person who is under a strong suspicion of crime, should be photographed, measured and "finger-printed." If the person is acquitted, the resolution continues, the photographs and measurements should be returned or destroyed.

### DECLARE BRANDENBURG WROTE STORY AFTER CLEVELAND DIED

New York, June 19.—The prosecution in the trial of Broughton Brandenburg introduced testimony yesterday by which it expects to prove that the alleged forged letter of the late Grover Cleveland was dictated in part from notes and in part written in long hand by Brandenburg and passed over by him to a stenographer to transcribe on Aug. 16, 1906, more than a month after Grover Cleveland had died. Brandenburg is charged with grand larceny in the sale of the article in question to the New York Times.

The state introduced witnesses first to identify the typewriter on which the article is said to have been written, and the stenographer to whom it was delivered; then the typewritten sheets of the article itself and their correspondence with the published text.

## LABOR TO HAVE A WORLD BODY

### Plan to Form International Federation Approved by A. F. of L. Board

New York, June 18.—Samuel Gompers' plan for an International Federation of Labor to cope with the steadily tightening lines of international capital, is meeting with the hearty support of labor men in this city. It is looked on as highly important because its endorsement by the executive board of the American Federation of Labor gives an intense significance to the visit which Gompers is about to pay to Europe to attend the International Trades Union congress which opens in Paris August 30. Samuel Gompers will tour the other countries to study labor conditions and organizations there with a view to making an exhaustive report to the American Federation of Labor.

### Plan Passed by Executives

A resolution enunciating the plan, as passed by the executive council, is very clear in defining its object and reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the International Trade Union congress recommends to trade union centers (general trade union federations or congresses) of all countries the discussion of the proposition of establishing an International Federation of Labor, the autonomy of the trade union movement of each country being ordained and guaranteed; the purpose of the federation being for the protection and advancement of the rights, interests and justice of the wage workers of all countries, and the establishment of international fraternity and solidarity."

### Gompers Would Break Injunctions

Gompers, who sails tomorrow, spoke at the farewell dinner which was given to him by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. He took up injunctions and declared that when they infringed his constitutional rights he would break them. Gompers showed a great deal of feeling in delivering his speech. It was clear that his visit will be likely to mark the beginning of a new era in American trade unionism.

### ACTORS WIN A SMALL STRIKE

#### Manager of Vaudeville House Capitulates to Union Demands

The actors' union, known as the Actors' Protective Association, won a victory over the Royal theater, 232 North Clark street, for, after being put on the unfair list at a meeting yesterday, the manager came to the union headquarters this morning and agreed to pay the union scale. George Yortez, the manager, had been giving five shows a day while the union calls for four shows a day and eight on Sunday. Yortez came into the union headquarters at 154 Randolph street some days ago and asked the business agent, F. E. Earnshaw, to book his house on the basis of five shows a day, as a regular day's work. Earnshaw refused.

Robert Frieland, president of the Theater Managers' association, which controls a large number of the five and ten cent theaters, offered to book "attractions" for the Royal and the Actors' union voted a boycott. Similar action was taken against the Royal theater. This morning Yortez came into the union office and offered to pay overtime for the fifth show he gives. The matter will be taken up at the meeting of the Theater Managers' association which will be held tonight.

### EVANSTON, ATTENTION!

Evanston Socialists who will sell Riverview picnic tickets can secure them at Peter Miller's harness shop on Sherman avenue.

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The accompanying illustration shows the attractive design of the entrance. The windows are full plate glass, the corners being without any obstructing wood or metal work. The base of the windows is marble with an art glass and hardwood background. The area inside the alcove is paved with mosaic.

The first floor is occupied by the furnishing goods department, the hat and the shoe departments. On the mezzanine floor, between the first and the second floors, are the offices of the company and the cashier's desk, where the carrier system centers. The second floor is devoted to men's clothing, and the third floor to children's clothing and furnishing department. The tailor shops have commodious quarters on the fourth floor, a part of which is used as a stock room. Passenger elevators connect all the floors.

An interesting feature of the decoration of the children's department is the series of panels, which run around the walls, illustrating scenes from children's favorite stories.

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Samples sent to all parts of the country upon application.

Open Every Day to 9 o'Clock Evening; Sunday Morning to 12 o'Clock Noon.

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North Ave. and Larrabee St.

### The Wonderful Values at \$14.50

in Men's Fine Summer Suits (From Our Great Purchase of 4,000 Suits) crowded our store with satisfied customers last Saturday.

Tomorrow we intend to outdo last week's business by placing on sale the higher grade hand-tailored garments from that great purchase of 4,000 suits, for which we know positively you would have to pay all over \$20 and \$22.50; Suits that excel in style, workmanship and, above all, in the new beautiful effects and shades—Tomorrow on sale **\$14.50** at .....

**Remember!** In this sale you will find a big assortment of all sizes from 34 to 48. We can fit the tall and short, the fat and lean men.

### Special!

Boys' Suits at 1-3 to 1-2 less than regular prices—fine all-wool 2-piece suits, sizes 8 to 16, regular \$5 and \$6 values, to close out **\$2.95**

### Ladies' Shoe Department.

1,546 Pairs of Ladies' Patent Leather shoes and Oxfords, also Tan, champagne color; \$3 and \$3.50 values ---closing out price . . . **\$1.89**

## We Would Like to Show You

EXACTLY WHY OUR SUITS ARE THE BEST

A visit to our store and an examination will show you that our clothing comes from America's leading ready-to-wear clothing manufacturers. It is the best made and best fitting clothing obtainable, being hand made and of all-wool materials. It is sure to hold its shape and color and give you the best wearing service. All the new colors, shades, patterns, and styles are here and ready for your inspection, at from **\$9.85 TO \$25.00**

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## PRIZE CONTEST ON

Get in the Race and Win One of These Prizes—Sell Tickets.

The following desirable prizes will be given to the men and women selling the highest number of Riverview Park picnic tickets:

First prize for woman selling the highest number of tickets—\$35 brass bedstead; donated by the Humboldt Furniture company.

First prize for man selling highest number of tickets—\$25 suit of clothes; donated by Benson & Rixon.

Second prize for woman selling second highest number of tickets—Ten-dollar gold piece.

Second prize for man selling second highest number of tickets—One of Tom Murray's high-grade \$10 suits of clothes.

Third prize for women—One pair of Ruppert's \$5 shoes.

Third prize for men—One pair of Ruppert's \$5 shoes.

To the next three women and the next three men selling the highest number of tickets—\$3 worth of any literature they may select from the Chicago Daily Socialist book department.

To the three men and three women selling the next highest number of tickets—\$1 worth of any literature they may select from the Chicago Daily Socialist book department.

If you are not yet in this contest, call at the office of the Chicago Daily Socialist at once and secure tickets and go after one of these prizes.

### AMUSEMENTS

### Riverview Expo

Western, Belmont, Clybourn and Roscoe

Winter's Over! Get Out Quick!

Why dally with the stale quirks of downtown pleasures? We give you the world's best frolic and music with Real Green Salad Dressing!

KEEP IN MIND THAT CREATION OPENS SAT., JUNE 26TH.

Weber's Prize Band Next Week!

BUFFALO BILL'S SHOW FOLLOWS SOON

### LUNA PARK

JAS. O'LEARY, Prop. & Mgr.

D'Urbano's Band

60 Superb Musicians

### WANTED 200 Workingmen

and Socialists to come in with us in a new undertaking. UNITED CO-OPERATIVE. A similar company sold its shares first at 25c the same shares are today earning \$15.00 a month dividends Company has distributed \$100,000 to shareholders. If we do 100th as well we shall pay 60 per cent a month to our comrades who come in at this time. Over fifty companies in this business are paying monthly or quarterly dividends. It rarely happens that one fails. We know a man that invested \$15.00 and received \$60.00 a month back for many months running. (Demand for stock is far exceeds output. Japanese Government is contemplating the sale of U. S. Government now uses \$200,000,000 probably will extensively soon. Price has doubled in two years due to demand; right NOW the time to come in for best results. Special advantage to those who answer this ad at once. IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER SOCIALISTS WE SHALL CONTROL OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT. Offer open to CDR readers only. This ad appears nowhere else. Address JOHN M. CROOK, Dept. "COO," 541 N. 33d av., Chicago.

## "Monkeys and Monkeyettes"

A Reply to EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

By W. F. Ries,

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DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

LABOR AND THE BARMECIDE

BY RALPH WALDO TILLOTSON.

The capitalist press is advertising a fake prosperity! The gullible laborer, blinded and easily deceived, still on short time and out wages, throws his cap high in the air! Once there was a barber who lived in Bagdad. This barber had six brothers. Shacabac, the sixth brother, like the others, had had a strange adventure. Shacabac, being penniless, strolled through the streets of Bagdad begging for alms. At the palace of a Barmecide he was admitted and told to seek the master of the house who would surely attend to his wants. Shacabac passed through many splendidly furnished apartments and at last stood before an old white-headed man seated before a long dining table. It was the Barmecide. In a kind, soft tone he asked of Shacabac what he wanted, and hearing his tale of hunger, the Barmecide did tear his hair that a man should be found without food or shelter. "Ho! boy," cried he, "bring us water that we may wash and sup immediately." Shacabac was confounded at this gracious treatment and was about to thank his benefactor when he was surprised to observe that the Barmecide began rubbing his hands as if some one poured water over them. No boy was there, neither water nor basin, yet Shacabac durst not offend the Barmecide and he also made as if to rub and wash his hands. "Come," cried the Barmecide, "let us now to supper." And though the table was bare and nothing was brought, the eccentric old Barmecide began to heartily cut and chew as if meat had been brought before him. "Eat, friend, eat heartily," he said to Shacabac. "You said you were hungry, but you professed as if you had no appetite." Shacabac said that he had no appetite. The Barmecide said, "You see, my lord, I lose no time." "Here, boy," cried the Barmecide again, "bring us another dish. Come, good friend, taste of this mutton and barley broth! Unless, indeed, you would have of that goose with sweet sauce, vinegar and honey, or raisins, gray peas and dry figs. Eat, however, sparingly of all these as we have a variety of good things to come." The Barmecide, now boasting of a lamb fed with pistachio nuts, pretended to pass that dish over to Shacabac, who, though almost fainting with hunger, yet dared not lose his good humor and accepted the imaginary lamb with gratitude. A desert now followed. The Barmecide recommended the several fruits and confections which he continually seemed to be handing to Shacabac, who also extolled their flavor still more, till utterly exhausted with moving his jaws and having nothing to eat, he declared he could eat no more. "Let us drink then," said the Barmecide. "Ho, boy," he cried, "bring wine." "Excuse me, my lord," said Shacabac, "I drink no wine." "You are too scrupulous, my friend,"

in. "Annie, you'll say ter waw, 'Annie, but yer are too lazy! Will ye hurry up an' dust off that piano! An' you, Mary, hurry along an' tell Tim ter drive me brougham around ther front ex an' will go drivin' in Central Park, an' ther--" Just at this moment a loud knock at the door interrupted him from his soliloquy and in strode the landlady, "Mr. Haggerty," she roughly declared, "Tomorrow is your last day in these apartments! You are behind three months' rent and I know that you can't pay up, so tomorrow the sheriff comes. He takes the furniture, what little good for nothing trash you have here, and you get out. Business is business, I'm running these joints for profit, not love! Good day!" "Worra!" howled Haggerty. "Tomorrow we gets out? Pshaw! thet's that! And he got my last vote for Republican councilman last week! An' here's ther Republican paper shoutin' good times, an' we gets evicted tomorrow by me Republican friend? Bad cess to 'im! He'll git no more uv--" "An' thet's just what I wuz fer tellin' ye," said his wife between her sobs, "but of know thet ef I sed a word agin ther Republican party o'd be abused for a week, an' o'd think thet you'd soon wake up from yer prosperity delusions when ther rint come round!" "Ah, and begorra, Bridgit, yer are right!" cried he as he whirled the Republican News over his head, tore it in half and threw it upon the floor. Jumping upon the paper with both feet and spitting a huge mouth of tobacco over it, he howled forth "Gast ther Republican party an' ther Democrat party ter 'ell. I've been drunk wid thet Republican, dope too long ez it is. Ther party thet gits my support after this is ther Socialist party!" "O'm proud uv yer now, Hi," said his sobbing wife, "an' just ez soon ez all uv yer voters will quit gittin' drunk on thet Republican dope an' quit believin' what yer kin ain't so, jist so soon will all uv us enjoy the wonderful things the papers is makin' ye believe yer have got, an' the things thet yer been dreamin' about tonight!" she declared as she watched with satisfaction how he continued to curse and spit upon the Republican News. Jiminy cricket! You Haggertys, and Joneses, and Smiths, and Williamses, how long are you going to believe something about yourself which you know is not so? DOUBLE UP It was with the greatest difficulty that little Sammy learned to say "double L," "double A" or whatever the repeated letter happened to be. So his teacher was much encouraged when she saw that he was beginning to show interest in the subject. One afternoon she called on Sammy to recite a verse, beginning, "Up! up! and see the sun!" "Ah! here's my chance," thought Sammy. Rising proudly, he burst forth: "Double up and see the sun!" WOMEN'S SOCIALIST LEAFLETS The Socialist women of Chicago are issuing 10,000 copies of the leaflet written by Milla Tupper Maynard, "An Appeal to Women." These are for distribution at the meetings to be held by the Socialist party of Cook county, at which special appeals are made by women speakers to the working women. The leaflets can be obtained at the office of the county secretary.

WASTED

By George E. Bowen Tho' I shall sing for you songs glad and gay, Of scented bloom above some grassy way, Still, more of sadness saves this precious waste: The fading loss not yours to know or taste. These gardens of the wood, these fields so fair, These skies of every tint the hillsides wear-- I cannot give you charm for charm, in song, Ungathered joys that wait your coming long. What were a pleasure, but in music weighed, Turns all to tears when roses dryly fade, When to the heart a song of lilacs thrilled Poed, pleading, outstretched hands return unfilled. 'Tis mine to sing. But echoes bear no sprays Of dew-drenched fragrance to your leafless days. Sadly I serve the hunger that you bring Only in songs dear sympathy must sing.

OLD-FASHIONED BROWN SUGAR

There are certain things in this world which, after an indefinite vogue, drop out of use and sight, and by and by, cease almost to be even remembered. They disappear "not observation." They are recalled only when they happened to be mentioned by the sort of people who do not forget. By way of application, how long has it been since anybody has seen such a commodity as old-fashioned brown sugar? A dollar would buy as much of it tied up in heavy brown paper made of straw--as a fair sized lad would care to carry home from the store. The coarse grained looked as if they had life in them and were full of sweetness. When "mother" would cut a slice of the kind of bread she used to make across the loaf and spread it with sweet, fresh butter, adding thereto a bountiful "top dressing" of soft brown sugar, that was the sort of a "piece" that all the children cried for. Brown sugar in those good old days was a popular and valued form of "sweetening." By common folk it was largely used even in coffee and tea, while for baking purposes and for making jams and "butters" its use was almost universal. The employment of "loaf sugar" was limited to special purposes--for making cakes for company, for "light preserves," and for tea and coffee among the well-to-do. Before granulated sugar came in it was quite an undertaking for housewives to "roll out" loaf sugar for baking after the manner of pie crust and reduce it to granular form. Here is where brown sugar came in as a labor saving medium, and the difference in its cost and in the price of "fine sugar" made it well worth while to consumers in the departed day of small economies. The cause of the disappearance of brown sugar has been brought to light in the course of the tariff debate in the senate. It has made way for the convenience and profit of the sugar trust, which is the tender object of the government's care and protection, even though the trust requires the favors of its great and good friend by cheating it out of duties by means of false weights. Under the present beneficent law, which the senate insists shall be preserved from molestation, the sale of brown sugar in competition with the sugar trust is prevented and the nation is shut up to the use of "refined" sugar--Kansas City Star.

AERO GYROSCOPE IS TRIED IN FRANCE

A French engineer has invented a novel method of applying the gyroscope to aeroplanes, so as to secure the automatic equilibrium of the machine; and from tests already made with models important claims are advanced for the new device, says the Dallas (Tex.) News. The gyroscope is two small flywheels so mounted on a shaft as to form a pendulum free to move from side to side underneath the aeroplane. This pendulum is connected with the balancing planes on the flying machine. When a corner is being turned the combined action of the gyroscope and pendulum is so secure that the balancing planes are automatically moved to the required degree in order to execute the turn and at the same time to preserve balance, and when the machine is struck at either side by currents of air which tend to disturb the balance the apparatus automatically corrects the disturbance. The weight of the new device is not very considerable, and it can be driven in a simple manner. Trials are about to be made on full sized aeroplanes.

WIRELESS CLOCKS TELL VIENNA TIME

Wireless clocks tell the time in Vienna. Franz Moravitz is the inventor of a system whereby a wireless telegraphic apparatus may control from a certain station the clocks of the whole city. The receiving clock is connected with the central clock for only one second out of each minute. During 59 seconds the clock is isolated. A central station was installed in 1905 in the Electro-Technical Institute of Vienna, and the municipal council voted an appropriation of \$600. The wires sent out are about 2,500 feet long and easily traverse by diffraction all the obstacles and inequalities of ground of a great city, gliding around large metallic masses. Two receiving clocks were set up for the central clock of the central station. The regulating clock of the central station is an electric pendulum clock with mercury contacts, which at the desired moment discharges into the transmitter the electric energy accumulated in a battery of 100 Leyden Jars. This installation furnishes the exact time at moderate cost to an unlimited number of clocks set up not only within the limits of a great city, but even throughout an entire province.

FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS



Paris Patterns Nos. 2846, 1496, 2860, 2550. All Seams Allowed. The pretty little one-piece dress (2846) is developed in dark blue chambray. The round neck is trimmed with an edging of narrow embroidery similar embroidery finishing the sleeve bands and bretelles, which are of allover embroidery. The pattern is in 4 sizes--1 to 7 years. For a child of 5 years the dress requires 5 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 5 1/4 yards 26 inches wide, or 3 yards 25 inches wide. Price of Pattern, 10 Cents. The girls' and misses' shirtwaist suit (1496) is made up in red and white dottedingham. The wide collar and turnback cuffs on the three-quarter length sleeves are of white linen, trimmed with embroidery insertion and edging. The three-piece circular skirt is attached to the waist under a band of the white linen. The pattern is in 4 sizes--1 to 15 years. For a girl of 12 years the dress requires 8 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 5 yards 26 inches wide, or 6 1/4 yards 25 inches wide. Price of Pattern, 10 Cents. The child's dress (2860) is made up in sheer white French batiste, the shaped yoke and lower edge of the skirt hand-embroidered with white mercerized cotton and trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and edging. The short sleeves and the ruffle being trimmed with similar insertion and edging. The pattern is in 4 sizes--1 to 3 years. For a child of 2 years the dress requires 3 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 26 inches wide, or 1 1/4 yards 25 inches wide. Price of Pattern, 10 Cents. The little apron (2550) is adaptable to chambray, linen, Victoria or Persian awn, nainsook, batiste or dotted Swiss. The square neck and flowing sleeves are trimmed with bands of narrow insertion or a contrasting shade of the material, according to the material used for its development. Wide shawl ends extend from the under-arm seams and hold in the fullness of the back. The apron is in 5 sizes--1 to 3 years. For a child of 5 years the apron requires 3 1/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 26 inches wide. Price of Pattern, 10 Cents.

CHILDRENS CORNER

Mrs. Billy's Spring Hat

BY ELLEN DALRYMPLE MEGOW. (Continued from yesterday) As the sun began to get far over towards the west they started for home and Mrs. Billy noticed that Irene had some pink and brown balls on little oak stems among her flowers. "Where did you get those and what are they?" she asked. "They were growing on an oak brush," Irene answered. "I don't know what they are myself, but expected you to know." "They are something like oak-galls, but these are at least an inch and a quarter in diameter and the common kind are only about an inch; besides these are much prettier," said Mrs. Billy. "Oh, yes, I know that kind," Irene said, "but those are only of one color and smooth on the outside." "That was the kind of which I was thinking," Mrs. Billy replied. "These must have been made by a different fly." "A different fly?" laughed Irene, "why these are not made by an animal. They grow on the oak trees." "They are an example of co-operation," laughed Mrs. Billy, "and are of both animal and vegetable kingdom." "What do you mean by that?" asked Irene. "I thought things must be either animal or vegetable. That is the way it is in the game we play." "That is the exception that proves the rule," laughed Mrs. Billy. "In this case the fly stings the twig when the sap is running and lays its eggs and the tree grows a house over the spot and the little worms make a house stored with food all ready for them when they hatch." "These are so pretty," Irene said, thoughtfully examining them. "They look as if they were made of brown velvet, closely dotted with pink. I will tell you what we will do; we will take them home and if they will dry without shrivelling we can trim your hat with them." "That will be just the thing," said Mrs. Billy. "I do hate to have the same kind of trimming that others have. I have some ribbon brocaded in the shades of brown and that will be a good match for them." By the time they had reached the house they were so excited over the new hat that Mrs. Billy rushed in exclaiming: "Mrs. Fen-ton, you must lend me your hat for a few days." "What do you want of her?" asked Mrs. Fen-ton, knowing by her excited manner that something new was on foot. "Oh, I cannot tell you today," said Mrs. Billy, "only I want to borrow her." "All right, you can borrow her whenever you want to," laughed Mrs. Fen-ton, "and I am glad I have a girl to lend."

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Advertisement for Business Directory listing various services and businesses. Includes sections for Lawyers (Stedman & Soelke, Carl Strover, David J. Bentall), Typewriters, Meats and Groceries (Carl Strover, Fredrick Maine), Cigar Manufacturers (For Cigars Call on or Write to B. Berlynn), Rubber Stamps and Stencils, Fine Tailoring, Milk and Cream (Union Dairy Wm. Henning Prop.), Badges and Buttons, Stationers, Etching and Engraving, Printing (H. G. Adair), West Side (Boots and Shoes, Meats and Groceries, Tailors, Jewelers, Musicians, Dentists, Photographers, etc.), and North Side (Laundry, Pure Foods, Physicians and Surgeons, etc.).

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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Where the Radicals Come From

Did you ever notice where the congressmen come from who are making a radical noise in congress?

It is La Follette of WISCONSIN who is breaking the Marathon oratorical record denouncing the "interests" and getting real impolite to Aldrich, Penrose, Smoot & Co.

He is the leader of a valiant army composed principally of Senators Gore and Owens, both of OKLAHOMA.

Let's see, there was something peculiar about the election returns from Oklahoma and Wisconsin. Those were the two states in which the Socialist party polled a heavy vote and has become an immediate pressing threat to those in power.

The result is a large crop of radicals.

To be sure, these radicals are accomplishing very little beyond making a noise. They are not yet able to make their fellow legislators realize the danger which threatens.

Moreover, there is a hollowness to their actions that betrays the insincerity of their speeches. Out in Wisconsin La Follette has a chance to DO something radical. If he were to use his influence there in support of the measures that are being introduced by the Socialists in the Wisconsin legislature he would really accomplish something.

But he is not quite ready to break away from the powers that be. He is not quite sure whether he wishes to do anything more than make a noise like a radical.

Consequently his followers are helping to kill all labor legislation.

The radical talk in congress by the Wisconsin and Oklahoma senators show that the politicians are SCARED A LITTLE. If the Socialist vote grows a little larger they will proceed to do a little more, just a LITTLE more, than talk. When the Socialist vote grows a little beyond that they will begin to act.

But it will then be too late to stop the growth of Socialism. In fact it is too late now for that.

Now or Never

From first to last those who have been directly conducting the affairs of the Daily Socialist have "played fair" with the great body of subscribers, readers, friends and owners of the paper. When the existence of the paper has hung in the balance we have said so. When it was growing better we have told that fact. There has never been a call for help that was not delayed until the last moment of safety. There has never been a call for help without a careful examination to decide whether it was a call that might reasonably be expected to be met.

So when we state that the present week will be one of the most critical through which we have ever passed, that is the sober conclusion from careful examination of the facts. It does not mean that unless a certain sum is raised during the next seven days that the paper will stop. There have been numerous times when that crisis confronted us, but it does not today.

The crisis is of another character. During the week that ends June 27 the friends of the paper in Chicago and throughout the entire country are making one great effort to lift the paper to safety. It is the biggest and most general effort that has ever been made.

With universal co-operation at this time, with EVERY SINGLE PERSON helping, this thing can be done. If the burden is left to rest on the shoulders of a few it will crush them. IF ALL DO WHAT THEY CAN THERE WILL BE NO HEAVY BURDEN RESTING UPON ANYONE.

There has been a very general response to the sale of tickets for the picnic. But there are still several thousand of those sent out by mail that have not been heard from. There are still several hundred Chicago Socialists who have not yet sold any tickets.

This IS THE LAST WEEK TO DO ANYTHING WITH TICKETS.

The pledges on the sustainers' fund have reached a point where a few hundred more would give permanent security.

But the GREAT need, the one thing that will settle the question forever, is MORE SUBSCRIBERS.

Let us make the next two weeks record weeks in this regard.

It is a good time for such a campaign. The outdoor meetings are growing everywhere. There is renewed interest in Socialism. Moreover, the climax of EVERY effort for the Daily Socialist must be NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The present effort has been marked by a wider participation than any previous one.

CAN WE NOT CALL OUT THE LAST RECRUIT FOR A CAMPAIGN FOR SUBSCRIBERS?

Let every reader decide that within the next ten days he will add at least one new name to the subscription list. ONLY ONE. Do not set your mark any higher right now.

BUT MAKE SURE OF THAT ONE WITHIN TEN DAYS.

FAN PROPELLERS FOR STEAM-BOATS

A steamboat which can be propelled by four fans, which move two at a time, like the legs of a horse, is the invention of Martin B. Hunter, Arlington Avenue. Mr. Hunter had his invention patented in December, 1908, but the recent plan for navigating the Missouri has given new interest to the invention, says the Kansas City Star.

The fan propellers are placed two on each side of the steamboat. They are arranged so that when they move backwards they will open like a fan and offer resistance to the water, causing the vessel to move forward. When the fan starts to return to its original position it closes and offers no resistance. Four fans are used, so that two can be moving the vessel forward while the other two are returning to the starting point.

exerted near the middle of the boat. In the stern, where the power is exerted at one end of the boat.

AN ENGLISH LABOR LEADER

Ben Tillett, the well known labor leader, has come forward among the many critics of the parliamentary budget. He has had a varied career. At 8 years of age he was working in a brickyard, and at 12 he was one of the crew of a fishing smack. Then he was apprenticed to a bootmaker and also served for some time in the navy. After making some voyages in merchant vessels he settled down to labor organization. He organized the dockers' union, was for many years an alderman of the L. C. C., and has made three attempts to get into parliament. His interferences with foreign strikes have not been relished by the Belgian or German authorities, who imprisoned him and ejected him from their territories. He has written a good many rather curious pamphlets, in which religious and economic are pretty equally mixed. London Globe.

THE SHOW WINDOW AT WORK

BY ERNEST POOLE

(Continued from Yesterday)

But other lovers were crowding up for this "Lovers' Lane" is no place for sentimentality. A busy inspector, comprehending at a glance this familiar dilemma, hurried the pair into a small inner room, and there for a long time did Antonio enter upon the duties so familiar to American husbands. Long and strenuous it must have been—from the weary looks of the faces when they came forth, the disturbed appearance of Marie's glossy hair. Weary but triumphant.

For on this hair was perched the great, gay hat. The waist and skirt—both were in (that much at least can be said). Shoes were on. All, in fact, but that rigid whitebone item, which Antonio still carried—hopefully—under an arm.

And so, triumphant, her standard of living already squeezed up, did little Marie clutch the arm of her husband and joyously smile and proudly walk off—into the promised land.

Out in Chicago, along the west side of the stock yards, is a broad, ugly street. And here I have spent many warm summer evenings. For some quarter of a mile this street is rightly called "Whisky Row," but further south its aspect changes, and the street is lit up from either side by long rows of show windows of all sizes and pretensions—from the dim little old fashioned shoemaker's window to the big, dazzling structure of a dozen huge windows—the glass front of a department store. I had talks with the manager here.

"Most of these immigrants," he said, "are men who have come over alone—ahead of their families. And the first thing they want is an American hat and a suit of American clothes. The proof of this is that they come here long before they've saved money enough. They pay twenty per cent down and the rest in installments. And I will say for these people that they're mighty honest—they always pay up."

"But talk about women being lousy about clothes. The men take twice the time. Look at that crowd."

He pointed to a corner where the clerk, who spoke four languages, was wearily facing a group of six men—six huge Lithuanian laborers, all anxious and intent.

"They've been here an hour already," said the proprietor. "They've come to choose a suit for that tall, lost-looking chap. He's fresh from Russia. Look at him. Has he anything to say? Not a bit. The other five are buying the whole affair. This is the tenth coat he has tried on. Now watch."

The solemn eyes of one giant had suddenly gleamed with an idea. And now his untutored friend—bewildered but trusting—was made to bend far over with both arms extended over his head. The five critics surveyed him sternly, and sternly did they look at the clerk, for under each arm of the bending man was a wrinkle!

In vain did the exasperated clerk pour forth Lithuanian words by the hundred. All five regarded him with dogged patience—and then asked for another suit.

And when I looked in a half hour later the committee of five was still in session.

So the newcomer learns the American standards—as to clothes and food and beds and trolley cars—and straps. And then come the wife and the children.

In this same store I watched one of these family parties—an anxious man, a shawl-robed wife and the excited little youngsters—being led from room to room and from floor to floor—buying clothes and shoes and hats and strange new American kitchen utensils. They were a solemn group—all but a chubby, five-year-old, who was plainly delighted with all these American things, darting toward them, grabbing at them, crawling beneath them—and finally, in a perfect frenzy of joy, rushing off down a dark aisle, to be dragged back, still gurgling—eyes all a-sparkle with jovial humor, while the mother, a neat, sprightly looking woman, stood listening to the clerk's explanation of how to use certain kitchen utensils, her face intent and anxious, only now and then her hand rising unconsciously to push that strange, new American hat straight on her head.

Here is often a struggle for the wife, between the hat and the cooking utensils, between clothes for herself and for her family. For the wages that seemed so magnificent when she heard of in Europe, prove to be scanty indeed to meet the American prices and all the new, undreamed of, fast crowding desires.

(To be Continued)

ALCOHOLISM

MORRIS KORSHET, M.D.

In every school house in the United States the evils of alcoholism are strenuously taught. The school child abhors the demon Drink and is mindful of the ravages the demon works in the human body.

Yet the consumption of every kind of alcoholic beverage is increasing at a tremendous rate.

In 1891 over 500,000 persons were arrested in this country charged with being drunk and disorderly, and it is a safe estimate to say that fully a million persons in this country are continuously or at intervals using alcohol to excess.

Though Herodotus, five centuries before the Christian era, wrote "that drunkenness showed that both the body and soul were sick," and Ulpian, the Roman jurist referred to the irresponsible character of drunkards and the necessity of treating them as sick men, it is only within recent times that alcoholism is studied and treated as a disease. But tender-hearted reformers to this day class alcoholism as a vice or immoral outbreak, just as a century ago insanity was considered the work of the devil or evil spirits. This harping on the "vice" and "immorality" of alcoholism instead of treating it as a disease explains the discrepancy between school day precepts and work day actualities.

That alcoholism is a disease, or rather a symptom of a diseased condition, can no longer be doubted. The alcoholic susceptibility is inherited; it attacks the overstrained, devitalized members of society; is influenced by social and climatic conditions, and often appears in epidemic form.

Therefore to call the drunkard vicious and immoral because he drinks and staggers is as cruel as to call the consumptive vicious and immoral because he coughs and spits. The inebriate may perform anti-social acts, but it is not because of his immorality, but because the alcoholic poison blunts his moral judgment.

He is in the same position as a delirious fever patient. Besides, an individual who has no moral sense to begin with and is the victim of circumstances, cannot be termed immoral.

Alcoholism is a disease of civilization. Fortunate was the savage to have been born before nerves were invented. He was not harassed by job competitions, stock quotations, newspapers gloating over crimes, jarring, discordant noises and the "hurry up" and "step lively" of modern life.

America is the great "intemperate zone." Life here is at high pressure, intensely energetic and exacting, and the individual's nervous system literally burns up. The jaded, exhausted, nervous system, denied time to rest, naturally demands a spur or whip to drive it on. Hence the craving for alcoholic and other stimulants.

As society progresses from savagery to civilization success becomes absolutely dependent on brain strength. The brain is the organ of thought and conscious action. Brain strength is developed by brain activity. Anything that dulls the brain to idleness lessens brain strength.

Alcohol dulls the sensitiveness of the brain, causing the drinker to "feel good." This "feeling good" is but a delusion. What alcohol actually does is to paralyze the delicate brain tissue and eventually harden it, thus impairing its motion and activity. By so doing alcohol becomes the most powerful and rapid "intemperate." It places the least resistant among both rich and poor in the "eliminating" class. Through no fault of their own they are left far behind in the life struggle and society heaps insult on injury by calling them vicious and immoral.

Alcoholism is a social disease. Economic conditions create a demand for alcohol, and the private production and sale of it strives to meet and increase the demand.

The saloon is made as alluring as possible. Free lunches, check cashing, news tickets, bright lights, music, lascivious paintings, good cheer and fellowship combine to enchant the drinker. The saloon becomes his front parlor, his recreation hall, his public forum. Drinking to him is not a vice or disease, but a manly attribute, a social luxury. The wickedness and sinfulness of it is felt only by the college boy and boarding school miss, who imagine themselves real devilish sipping cocktails in some gilded den.

Contrary to current belief, alcoholism is not hereditary. The alcoholic diathesis or tendency is transmitted, but the actual desire to drink intoxicants is not. The child born of alcoholic parents may commence drinking at an early age from imitation or association. When older it lives and works under the same unfavorable conditions as its parents, and the same factors that modified them influence it.

Alcohol makes of the child a premature man, stunted physically and mentally. Such a child may as

ALCOHOLISM

likely become a consumptive, a criminal, a prostitute or a degenerate. It all depends on the existing cause.

The two extremes in society, the rich and poor, are the greatest sufferers from alcoholism. The rich seek oblivion in costly drinks not only because of intellectual emptiness but as part of the "conspicuous waste" of their class.

Extreme physical or mental fatigue, factories where poisonous gases and noxious odors abound, improper and insufficient food, and dark, dirty living rooms impel the poor toward the stuporous forgetfulness of alcohol.

Certain occupations and professions predispose to alcoholism. Indoor trades furnish a much larger proportion of cases than outdoor trades. Painters, printers, pressmen, shoemakers, plumbers, tailors, hatters, tinmiths, glassblowers and waiters lead the indoor occupations. Among the outdoor trades, those subjecting the worker to inclement weather and irregular hours supply the largest number, such being teamsters, carmen, coachmen, carmen, conductors, drivers, butchers, stonecutters, plasterers and cooper.

The outdoor worker takes alcohol in the delusive hope of increasing bodily warmth. Here again alcohol proves itself a monstrous cheat. Instead of increasing body heat alcohol actually diminishes it by paralyzing the nerve centers that control heat regulation. This has been proven experimentally and by the experience of arctic explorers, who find that alcoholics succumb easily to extreme cold.

Physicians, lawyers, druggists, clergymen and actors head the professions. Alcohol is used to spur on the exhausted and to soothe the dyspeptic disturbances accompanying the nerve-racking professions. Likewise scholars and literary men become victims. Notable examples are Johnson, Addison, Pitt, Sheridan, Shakespeare, Byron, Burns, Poe, etc.

The cramming and overstimulation of the school child (often badly underfed) frequently paves the way for alcoholism. Dr. Crothers, in his "Diseases of Inebriety," states that "two-thirds of the graduates leave our schools with unnatural and perverted tastes, feeble will power and ignorant eccentricities, strongly predisposing them to inebriety, all they need is an exciting cause."

Alcoholism follows in ways of epidemic, pecuniary, social and personal shocks, such as panics, speculatives, disasters, wars, loss of property, loss of job, disappointment, trouble, etc. This is strikingly illustrated by the psychology of the alcoholic in this country.

In Europe the drunkard often indulges in acts of brutality or indecency. Here he is full of illusions of wealth and power. He conceals great schemes of companies, frauds and gigantic swindles all for the sake of money or notoriety.

Climatic conditions sometimes influence alcoholic indulgence. The intense heat of congested cities creates in susceptible individuals an alcoholic thirst. The police courts, station houses and lockups of a large city register the temperature as clearly as the thermometer.

Quite frequently a man partly prostrated by heat takes or is given a drink, and, being hit on the head by a policeman's club, or shoved into a stuffy cell, dies the next day of a brain clot or meningitis. No one will disagree with Dr. Crothers when he says that "a delirious or comatose inebriate placed in a hot cell is practically murdered." Such cases should be passed on by physicians instead of ignorant policemen or over-zealous judges.

Alcoholism being a social disease, can only be eradicated by a radical change in our social system. The enforcement of abstinence by certain labor unions and employers, notably the steel trust in Pittsburgh, while apparently arbitrary, will do more good than a million temperance tracts.

The shortening of hours, increasing of wages, erection of clean, airy shops and homes will curtail the consumption of liquor much more effectively than the smashing of a thousand saloons. The public ownership and control of the liquor industry by removing the profit element, will supply those desiring stimulation with unadulterated and properly prepared articles.

But these measures are only of temporary benefit. The solution of the problem lies in a complete socialization of the land and all the means of production and distribution. This will eliminate the leisure class by compelling them to work or starve. The working class will thus obtain some of the surplus leisure they hand to others.

More leisure will mean shorter hours, and the conversion of work into pleasurable exercise of the body and mind. This will lead to the replacement of artificial stimulants by natural ones. Elimination of deadening toil and deadening environment will result in greater and broader intellectual activity, and this, combined with rational hygienic instruction, will relegate alcohol in any form to the drug store shelf.

Newark, N. J.

JUSTLY INDIGNANT



She—The idea of 'im a tellin' me 'ow children ought to be fed! Why I've buried ten o' my own!

Reformed. "My lazy son has at last decided on a profession that he thinks he'll like."

"Good. What has he chosen?" "He wants to be a lineman for a wireless telegraph company."—Cleveland Leader.

DECREASE IN MALE TUTORS IN CANADA

In the province of Ontario the number of male teachers in the public schools is perceptibly decreasing. In 1907 there were 1,201 male teachers in the rural schools as against 4,837 female teachers. In the urban schools the number of 582 men as against 3,273 women. In 1906 the percentage was 19.68, and it fell to 15.92 in 1907. The total expenditure in primary schools was \$7,566,178, an increase of \$1,174,673 over the previous year, while the expenditures on high schools and collegiate institutes were \$1,213,696, an increase of \$184,473. This amount expended in teachers' salaries in primary schools was \$4,393,524.

The school system is largely on the line of the American common schools, although the English rule of spelling is adhered to by a majority of the teachers. Formerly American text books and histories were largely in use, but these are being supplanted by Canadian or English versions.

His Hero. "So Higgins has written an historical novel?"

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "Who is the hero of the book?" "The man who has undertaken to publish it."—Washington Star.

IN THE JUNGLE



"What's the matter with Brother Lion?"

"Why, he got a sure tip on the races and lost all of his coin."

"I see, and how he's making an awful roar about it."

The soil of a nation is primarily the property of the whole nation—the common inheritance of all.—Robert Giffen.

THE ROAD TO POWER

BY KARL KAUSKY

CHAP. IX.—A NEW PERIOD OF REVOLUTION

(Continued from yesterday.)

We have already seen what a rapid advance there has been in railroad construction during recent years, especially in the Orient (Russia is here included). But capitalist industry is also rapidly developing in these countries. This is especially true of the textile and iron industries and mining. The latter has revolutionized South Africa.

It is from this export of the means of production that capitalist industry has drawn its new blood since the second half of the '80s of the last century. It appeared to be at the end of its capacity for expansion by the first half of the '80s, and it really was so far as the export of manufactures is concerned. But the export of the means of production made possible a wholly unexpected and striking expansion, and developed the capitalist method of production in non-European civilizations, driving the previous economic conditions quickly out of existence. This, however, made impossible the continuance of the old methods of thought in the Orient. Along with the new methods of production of European origin, hitherto barbaric peoples suddenly acquire the intellectual capacity of developing to the European level. This new spirit breathes no love for Europe. The new countries become competitors of the old. But competitors are ENEMIES. The existence of the European spirit in Oriental countries does not make them our friends, but only our equals as enemies. That does not take place immediately. We have already seen what a role the CONSCIOUSNESS OF STRENGTH plays in the social life, and how long a newly rising class or nation may remain in a subservient position which already possesses the power of securing independence, but is not yet conscious of that fact. This is showing itself now. The people of the Orient have been so often conquered by Europeans that they look upon all resistance as hopeless. Europeans have the same opinion. Their colonial policy is based on this, and so they treat, dispose of and deceive these people as if they were cattle.

But as soon as the Japanese broke the ice there was an instant reaction throughout the entire Orient. All Eastern Asia, as well as the whole Mohammedan world, raised to an independent policy, to a resistance against all domination from without.

This brought imperialism to a sudden stop. It can move no further. But it must constantly proceed further, since capitalism must constantly expand if its exploitation is not to become absolutely unbearable.

Equatorial Africa remains as the only possible field of expansion, where the climate is the best ally of the native, where European soldiers cannot be used, and where the Europeans must obtain natives as soldiers, and arm and train them—in preparation for the time when these mercenary troops will turn against their masters.

Everywhere in Asia and Africa the spirit of rebellion is spreading, and with it is spreading also the use of European arms, and a growing resistance to European exploitation. It is impossible to transplant capitalist exploitation into any country without therewith sowing the seeds of revolt against that exploitation. This expresses itself first in a growing difficulty in colonial politics, and a constant increase in their cost. Our colonial enthusiasts comfort us for the burdens that the colonies now impose upon us with promises of the rich rewards that the future is to bring. In reality the military expenses for the maintenance of colonies will, from now on, constantly increase—and this will not be all. The majority of the countries in Asia and Africa are reaching a condition in which the temporary uprisings will become open and continuous, and will end with the destruction of the foreign yoke. The British colonies of East India are nearest to this stage; their loss is equivalent to the bankruptcy of the English government.

We have already called attention to the fact that the Japanese-Russian war has inspired Eastern Asia and the Mohammedan world to throw off European capitalism. In this they are fighting the same enemy that the European proletariat is fighting. To be sure, we must not forget that while they are fighting the same enemy they are not fighting it with the same object—not in order to gain a victory for the proletariat over capital, but in order to substitute an internal national capitalism for an external one as they rise. We must not have any illusions on this point. Just as the Boers were the closest skinners of the people, so the Japanese rulers are the worst persecutors of Socialists and the Young Turks have already felt themselves compelled to proceed against striking workers. We must not take an uncritical attitude to the non-European opponents of European capitalism.

This does not alter the fact that these opponents weaken European capitalism and its governments and introduce an element of political unrest into the entire world.

We have seen how in Europe a period of constant political unrest continued from 1789 to 1871, until the industrial bourgeoisie had conquered everywhere the political positions which their rapid development made possible. Since the Japanese-Russian war, since 1905, a similar period of constant political unrest has existed in the Orient. The people of Eastern Asia and the Mohammedan world, together with those of Russia, have just entered upon a position in many ways similar to that of the West European bourgeoisie at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. Naturally the conditions are not wholly the same. One thing that makes them different is that the world is a hundred years older. The political development of a country does not depend entirely upon its own social conditions, but upon the conditions of the whole surrounding world, which affect that country. The different classes of Russia, Japan, India, China, Turkey, Egypt, etc., may stand in a similar relation to one another as did the classes of France before the great Revolution. But they will be influenced by the experiences of the class struggles that have taken place since then in England, France, and Germany. On the other hand, their struggle for favorable conditions for a national capitalist system of production, is at the same time a struggle against foreign capital and its foreign domination—a struggle which the people of Western Europe did not have to conduct during their revolutionary period from 1789-1871.

(To be Continued)

TO THE EDITOR



The Standard of Value. With reference to letter appearing in yesterday's issue of Daily, would say that J. H. T. apparently does not understand the nature of value. Because something is useful to man, because it satisfies a human want he fondly imagines that it must possess value.

Nothing of the kind. "If anything is useless so is the labor contained in it, and so has no value."—Marx. The labor being useless was not socially necessary, and to repeat, the value of a commodity at any given time is the socially necessary labor required to reproduce it.

All the objections of J. H. T. and others have been anticipated and overcome by Marx in "Capital," and if your correspondent will but refer to volume I of that work he will find all his doubts as to the truth of the labor theory dissipated. ALEX. FIELD, Chicago, Ill.

No Monuments to Heroes of Industry. I am a cripple and confined all the time to my rolling chair. Every day I can see from my porch a beautiful monument in the city cemetery erected in honor of the heroes of "gory-handed war."

It seems strange that I see no shaft to remind my children that their father fell maimed and crippled upon the "battlefield of toil," or that millions of heroes just as grand and good have died from bursting wheel or mangling shaft! And when I hear from nearby Fort Sam Houston the bugle call of Uncle Sam's trained butchers, I sit and dream of a time when the notes of boisterous bugle will die unheeded on the evening air, and feet keep time to the cruel, wild music of war no more—forever.

"O'er, criss, hunc, inglorious war, In vain thy victories glorify! The widow's wean, the orphan's wail, To thy base glory give the lie!"

HARRY C. BAILEY, San Antonio, Texas.