

LACK OF \$25 'TERRIBLE CRIME'

600 More Immigrants Are Locked Up at Ellis Island Awaiting Deportation

(DAILY SOCIALIST CORRESPONDENCE.) New York, July 8.—Immigration Commissioner Williams' recent order that no immigrant be allowed to land without \$25 in cash is causing a great deal of suffering among the immigrants and many protests are being raised.

Two hundred and forty-seven immigrants were sent back to Europe Friday from Ellis Island, because they failed of this necessary qualification. This is the greatest number ever deported in one day.

May Deport 600 More Six hundred more are being held for examination, confined at Ellis Island in a room of which the normal capacity is at most two hundred men, with no space for any of the occupants to lie down and rest for a while, with floors wet, dirty and covered with puddles of saliva. Relatives and friends of the immigrants claim that the authorities will not allow immigrants to communicate with relatives or friends on shore who would furnish the necessary \$25.

Because of the rush of work that this new order entails, Commissioner Williams has sent to Washington for more help. Here 3 Years, Deported Among those who were deported yesterday there was a healthy coal miner who had been in this country for several years, and was returning from a visit to Europe. He had but \$3 and was not allowed to land.

Merle Drosinsky, a sixteen-year-old niece of Jacob Seldeman, a St. Louis millionaire, was deported from Ellis Island eight hours after she landed there on June 26 because she lacked a few dollars of the necessary sum. The girl had a through ticket to St. Louis when she arrived. She telegraphed her uncle, but the authorities at Ellis Island would not wait for an answer, which arrived a few hours after she had been deported.

Williams Is Headstrong The metropolitan press is unanimous in protesting against this arbitrary action of Commissioner Williams, whose only fear is to see the immigrants become public charges. His answer is that if the administration does not approve of his drastic method, it only has to remove him.

Nothing could better describe the condition of the immigrants at Ellis Island than the following letter, sent to the Jewish Socialist Daily, the Forward, which has been one of the first to fight the commissioner's new order, by an immigrant student of the University of St. Petersburg, in behalf of ninety-six fellow immigrants who have signed the document:

A Cry From the Helpless "People of all nationalities are here; most of them, however, are Russian Jews. Many of them cannot return to Russia for political reasons. There are many families who have sold all they possessed in the old country in order to buy passage to the United States, expecting by the aid of their relatives and friends to start life anew in this 'country of opportunity.' "None knows better than the Russian Jew how much suffering an immigrant must undergo before he can reach this country in safety. First, he must, at the risk of his liberty and with a great deal of bribing, manage his way across the Russian border. Then a few days of misery in a harbor town before going aboard ship. The suffering on shipboard is too well known to need any comment. And on landing in this country we are met by an unexpected order: \$25 in cash or go back whence you came."

Describes Treatment in Prison "To describe conditions in this prison of ours is almost impossible; we are all confined in one room. * * * Those of us who have been detained the longest have found it impossible to change underwear because we are not permitted to get at our baggage. "The weeping and lamentation in the room near by, in which the women and children are kept, is almost beyond the endurance of ordinary nerves. Those whose wives and children have also been detained with them have but one opportunity to get a look at them, and that at a distance. If any one attempts to speak to his dear ones during meal times, a guard in order or something worse reminds him that he is in a pretty much outside of free America."

Prefer Suicide to Russia "No one was sent back on the Fourth, but today many are again being led to slaughter, and who knows how many lives all this will cost. Quite a number have announced openly that as soon as they are at a safe distance from land they will jump overboard. Better death in mid-ocean than torture in Russia."

SIoux CITY PEOPLE ROUTED DURING NIGHT BY FLOOD

Sioux City, Iowa, July 12.—Perry creek, which separates the east side from the west side of the city, suddenly overflowed its banks at 2 a. m. today. People living in the neighborhood were awakened hurriedly by a policeman and were taken to places of safety. Many homes are surrounded with six feet of water and much damage has resulted. East of town the Great Northern and Illinois Central tracks have been washed out in stretches as long as 500 yards, and trains cannot get into the city. The Floyd river in the eastern part of the city is rising rapidly and the people along its banks have been warned. The overflows are due to heavy rains.

Send Black Hand Note in Fun Seattle, Wash., July 12.—After having sent a Black Hand letter as a joke, John Nelson, 22 years old, and Willie Yeager and Herbert Jensen, both 22, yesterday confessed when they learned that an innocent man had been arrested.

POTATOES ARE 50 CENTS HIGHER THAN A WEEK AGO

White potatoes sold at \$1.25 a bushel wholesale yesterday, this price being 50 cents higher than a week ago. Besides being confronted with this increase, housewives were informed that much higher figures would prevail. Floods and excessive rains in the Kaw valley in Missouri and in Kansas were responsible for the sudden decrease in the movement of potatoes from the southwest, and, although new crop potatoes were selling at unusually low figures a few days ago, prospects are that famine prices will prevail before the Wisconsin and Minnesota crops arrive to relieve the situation.

On the present basis consumers will be compelled to pay 40 cents a peck for potatoes which brought 26 cents at the start of the week. Those who cannot afford this high figure will be forced to go back to the old crop potatoes, which can be bought at almost any price because many of the dealers have stocks of last year's crop on hand.

WORST LIBERALS IN BRITISH POLL

London, July 12.—The by-election held today in the Cleveland division of North Riding, Yorkshire, in consequence of the promotion of Herbert Louis Samuel to the chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster in succession to Lord Fitzmaurice, resulted in the reelection of Mr. Samuel, who obtained a majority of 571 votes. The last election contested in the Cleveland division was in 1902, when Mr. Samuel, who is a liberal, received a majority of 2,026. The present campaign centered on the budget, and the unionists regard the outcome of the contest as a condemnation of the government's financial policy.

TAFT IS TO SEE CZAR OF MEXICO

Washington, D. C., July 12.—President Taft today gave out an outline of the tentative plans for his trip this fall. The president has abandoned all idea of visiting Alaska this year, largely owing to the fact that Mrs. Taft will not be able to go with him. As soon as the tariff bill has received his action Mr. Taft will leave for Beverly, Mass. He will remain there until Sept. 12—his fifty-second birthday—when he hopes, if Mrs. Taft continues to improve, to begin his western journey. He will go to Seattle, stopping for brief visits on the way at Denver, Salt Lake, and Spokane. From Seattle he will go to Portland, thence to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego, and then to Arizona and New Mexico. Coming out of New Mexico, the president will stop at El Paso, where he expects to meet President Diaz of Mexico.

After El Paso the president will visit San Antonio, Austin, and Dallas, Tex. Then he expects to spend several days on the ranch owned by his brother at Corpus Christi. Continuing east he will stop at Houston and go to New Orleans to attend the meeting of the deep waterways congress. Then he will visit Jackson, Miss., Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala., Macon, Augusta and Savannah, Ga., Wilmington, N. C., and Richmond, Va.

JEROME OUT OF THE THAW CASE

New York, July 12.—Attorneys for Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, are elated today over what they regard as the elimination of District Attorney Jerome from the case by a decision of Justice Gaynor of the Supreme court. The justice yesterday denied a motion for the removal of the Thaw insanity hearing from Westchester county to New York county. Mr. Jerome recently withdrew from the hearing at White Plains because he held that it was not to be expected that he should prosecute a case outside of New York county. With Jerome, who prosecuted Thaw, out of the case, Thaw's attorneys believe it will be an easier task to prove him sane and secure his release.

SHAW'S PROHIBITED PLAYLET PRODUCED; 'INOFFENSIVE'

London, July 12.—Bernard Shaw's prohibited playlet, "Press Cuttings," was produced privately at a matinee at the Court Theater yesterday, which seems destined to do more toward achieving the abolition of the censorship of the drama than all the serious agitation that has been going on to that end.

The morning newspapers express themselves as at an utter loss to understand why the censor put a ban upon "such an unoffensive skit." One paper goes so far as to say that Mr. Shaw set a trap into which the censor has unwarily fallen, and that the only thing now to be done is to free the stage from this anaesthesia. The play is a burlesque of current political topics, especially the suffragette agitation.

STANDARD OIL ESCAPES ANOTHER MONOPOLY SUIT

St. Paul, Minn., July 12.—Judge George L. Rahn of the Ramsey county District court yesterday handed down a decision against the state and in favor of the Standard Oil company. The suit was brought by E. T. Young, former attorney general, who sought to oust the defendant from doing business in the state on the ground that it was conducting a monopoly in restraint of trade. The basis of the opinion is that the law of 1907, under which it was brought, is unconstitutional.

CROOK HELPED TO ELECT BUSSE

Last Shady Act of "Big Frank" Felton, Now Dead, Was in Aiding Mayor

New York, July 12.—"Big Frank" Felton, the crook and magnate of the underworld, who went to Chicago because New York was a little too hot for him and there helped elect Fred A. Busse mayor of that city in 1907, afterward returning to New York when things had cooled down, is dead, and the underworld is in mourning.

Sketch of His Career

Stewart A. Felton, known everywhere as "Big Frank" Felton, was born forty-nine years ago in New York. He went West when a young man, and when Denver was the "toughest city in the world" he was a friend of "Soapy" Smith and "The Laramie Kid," well known in the world of gamblers and "easy money" men of their day. He roamed to Cheyenne, to Butte, to Carson City, to Cripple Creek, to Creede, to Tinicum, to Taos and Reno, and the temporary "toughest" center. He never lacked for money, and finally, in the days that followed the world's fair boom he went to Chicago.

Chicago Shooting Scrape

He was well known there and was mixed up in a sensational shooting scrape in Straight's place, on old Fourth Avenue, long since cleaned up. Then Chicago was too warm for him, and he betook himself to New York, where for years he had a certain fame as a person skilled in separating fools from their money. He was an expert wire tapper and some of the most skillful tricks in this delicate trade ever perpetrated were ascribed to him. After he shot Guy Roche, a wealthy New Yorker, friends raised a big sum to defend him, and finally the prosecution was dropped on the grounds that he fired in self-defense. Felton went to Chicago in the spring of 1907 and helped elect Fred A. Busse, who had known him for years, mayor of Chicago.

Was "Respected Citizen"

He finally quit the gambling game when the "reform" wave in New York set in, and went to Peekskill, where his neighbors knew him only as a prosperous New York broker. He left New York the first of the week in perfect health, and was stricken with appendicitis shortly after he reached his cottage at Peekskill. His death followed the operation, his constitution, weakened by a strenuous career, being unable to withstand the shock.

POLICE SEEKING TO 'JOB' ALTMAN

(Continued From Page One)

es to which Murphy swore. They are in five parts, making the bomb throwing a separate offense for each of five buildings injured by the explosion at 100 Madison street. On each of these five charges bench warrants were issued and Judge McSurely fixed the bail at \$10,000 for each charge.

Wayman Shows Hatred

Wayman shouted that he wished he could make the bonds \$1,000,000, and Judge McSurely said that he was inclined to agree with the State's Attorney and that bomb throwers were enemies of civilization. Of course no one questioned this statement, but Attorneys Brady, Jennings, and Farrell were loath to accept the word of a "confidential man" of Lavin's. After the appearance of Altman in court Marshall drew up two more charges signed by another confidential man of Lavin's and bail was set at \$70,000.

Shortly before three o'clock the police officials appeared in court with Altman. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was present, as was Edward Nockels, secretary of the same organization. John J. Brittain, representing the Amalgamated Carpenters, was there with James Galvin, a member of the district council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of which organization Altman is a member. The two carpenters' organizations are on the very best terms and have united to defend Altman whom the members believe to be falsely accused.

In the morning, when the petition for the writ of habeas corpus had been signed by Judge McSurely, Assistant State's Attorney O'Connell said: "We'll have the fellow remanded," and the defense took this as a threat which was carried into effect late in the afternoon when Wayman appeared.

A Letter of Thanks

To our friends and acquaintances we herewith extend our hearty thanks for their participation at the cremation of our beloved husband and father, Joseph Fraunhofer, especially to the members of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Relief fund, branch at the Douglas, Berzant, Society No. 32, the northwest side German branch of the Socialist party and all the branches and the cremation society. We also extend thanks to the slayers of the Socialist Singing society and of the Karl Marx Quartet club, to the speakers at the home and at the chapel for their beautiful words and also for the many beautiful floral pieces.

ANNA FRAUNHOFER AND CHILDREN. The July pledges to the Sustainers' Fund are now due. If you have not yet remitted the amount you pledged please do so as soon as possible.

BOYS, 5 AND 8, ON A 1,300 MILE RIDE TO "TOUGHEN"

Guthrie, Okla., July 12.—Anxious to carry out their father's instructions to "toughen up," Temple and Louis Van Abernathy, 5 and 8 years old, respectively, sons of United States Marshal John Abernathy, expect to depart late today for a 1,300-mile horseback trip. They will travel alone through Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico to Roswell, N. M. Sam, the now famous cow pony mount for Theodore Roosevelt on his Oklahoma wolf-hunting trip, will carry Louis. Temple will ride Geronimo. Both ponies are trained in "catching wolves alive" expeditions. The boys have been hunted by their father to thirty-five miles a day.

HARRIMAN DEPARTS FOR EUROPEAN MUD BATHS

Vienna, Austria, July 12.—Mrs. E. H. Harriman, who arrived here yesterday from Semmering, departed today on a special train for Gastein, in Salzburg, where Mr. Harriman will take the baths.

FIRST SOCIALIST WOMAN OFFICIAL

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Milwaukee, Wis., July 12.—Meta L. Berger, wife of Victor L. Berger, and Frederick Heath, editor of the Socialist Democratic Herald, have taken their seats as members of the school board of this city. With one Social-Democrat holding over and one re-elected, this makes four Socialist school directors in Milwaukee. Mrs. Berger has the honor of being the first Socialist woman official in America.

At the last meeting of the Milwaukee county board one of the Social-Democratic members introduced a resolution that the sum of \$5,000 be appropriated for providing lunches for the public school children who come to school without breakfast. One of the Social-Democratic aldermen followed this up with a proposal that the city council appropriate an additional \$500 for the same purpose. There is some hope that the resolution may pass the county board.

Enthusiastic reports have been received here from the towns where T. E. Latimer has been speaking. His dates for the remainder of his tour are: Grand Rapids, July 19; Neilsville, July 21; La Crosse, July 22, 23 and 24; Minneapolis, July 25; Bayfield, July 26; Washburn, July 27 and 28, and Superior, July 29 and 30. A new local has been organized in Bloomville.

ANDERSON, IND., IS GRAFT RIDDEN; OFFICIALS GOT \$100,000

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Anderson, Ind., July 12.—Graft that is thought to total the sum of \$100,000 has been discovered in the police department of this city. It is said that it took \$1,500 to suppress the investigation and prosecution of the murder of the Crouse boy in this city last spring. It is alleged that the city officials fill their coal bins from the city's coal supply.

There has been a great howl from the owners of mercantile buildings since the town was voted dry because their buildings are not bringing in any revenue. During the panic, when there were 1,500 men out of work here and no means in sight to get a living, these property owners only answered that the people wouldn't work if they had jobs.

WOULD STARVE RATHER THAN WEAR COAT AT HIS MEAL

Kansas City, Mo., July 12.—O. E. Eckstein, instructor in chemistry at the University of Chicago, does not believe in wearing his coat when the thermometer gets above 90 degrees.

Yesterday when the Santa Fe-Chicago train was returning to Kansas City after trying to get to Chicago, he went into the dining car without his coat on. He was told politely that dinner dress included a coat. Mr. Eckstein said it was too hot—he'd starve first.

"I do not want to find fault with the railroad," he said, when the train had returned to the union depot, "but I think it is an outrage to offer a man the choice of going hungry or of sweating in a coat."

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE PUBLIC MEETING

Sunday, July 11, '09, 3 p. m. in Federation Hall, 275 La Salle St., 2d floor.

BUSINESS Consideration of Amendments to the National Constitution.

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WATCH!! This Space for Big FURNITURE

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Ho! For South Haven! The Socialist Party of Cook County will give its sixth annual boat excursion to South Haven, Mich. The boat will be stopped in mid-lake and a well-known Socialist, who was for years connected with the United States navy, will give an exhibition of high diving from the highest point on the boat, with his clothes, overcoat and boots on. The South Haven Socialists are arranging a hearty welcome for their Chicago comrades. The boat will leave the dock at the west end of North Clark street at 10 o'clock. Tickets for the round trip \$1; children's tickets 50 cents. Make no other dates for July 18th. There is no occasion that leaves so many pleasant memories as this annual trip on the lake.

ON Sunday, July 18th, the Socialist Party of Cook County will give its sixth annual boat excursion to South Haven, Mich. The boat will be stopped in mid-lake and a well-known Socialist, who was for years connected with the United States navy, will give an exhibition of high diving from the highest point on the boat, with his clothes, overcoat and boots on. The South Haven Socialists are arranging a hearty welcome for their Chicago comrades. The boat will leave the dock at the west end of North Clark street at 10 o'clock. Tickets for the round trip \$1; children's tickets 50 cents. Make no other dates for July 18th. There is no occasion that leaves so many pleasant memories as this annual trip on the lake.

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The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein. Inclose postage for return of unused manuscripts.

Why Lavin Is Back on the Force

When Patrick Lavin was placed in a position of power on the Chicago police force to be groomed for the position of chief of police the Daily Socialist predicted that he gained this promotion through his labor record.

That a man who had been caught in the act of framing up a burglary in order that he might catch the thieves, and who had been practically driven off the force for his pre-eminence in shady deals, should be raised to such a position is eloquent testimony to all this paper has said concerning the character of the present administration.

But aside from his work as an accomplice of smaller criminals Lavin had also made close connection with the great powers of plunder. It is the old story of the alliance between the criminals of the slum and the boulevard with the public official as an intermediary, blackmailing both, but serving only the powerful criminal.

So well did Lavin serve the beef barons in time of strike that it was discovered that he had been able to accumulate several thousand dollars' worth of shares in the Swift Packing company—all, of course, from his salary as a policeman.

Whenever opportunity has offered he has shown himself the most brutal, the most lawless, the most violent of all the brutal, lawless, violent police officials of Chicago against union men.

Then came the series of bomb outrages in Chicago. When thirty-one bombs had been thrown by the dissatisfied gamblers, and even business men began to object to these lawless methods of settling the distribution of graft and protection, the city administration felt that something must be done.

It was finally decided that the whole thing should be blamed upon union labor. If the people of Chicago could but be persuaded that organized labor was to blame for the throwing of bombs, then the police, the gamblers and the exploiters of labor would all be satisfied.

Who could be better fitted to put through such a deal as this than Paddy Lavin? Did he not succeed in framing up a burglary and in pulling it off with great glory to himself? Had he not even succeeded in living down his exposure and by his consistent hustling for Busse secured a position of power? Moreover, he had the best sort of a record to recommend him when it was proposed to make an illegal violent attack upon organized labor.

So Lavin was given the job.

The first fruits of his activity have appeared.

He has obtained the arrest of a union official and a member of the rank and file without a warrant and held them contrary to law until dragged into court with a writ of habeas corpus.

There could be no more striking example of class justice than just such an action. Does anyone dream that Lavin would have dared to arrest one of the owners of the Chicago stock yards without a warrant? Would he have been locked in a cell and "sweated" without due process of law, and, indeed, in direct violation of the law? Would the police department have dared to forbid him access to his attorney?

The whole thing is a part of the regular policy of the present administration in regard to crime: If you hear of the commission of a crime, grab the victim if possible; if you cannot get him, arrest and intimidate the witnesses and complainants, and finally, if things get too hot, blame it on the trade unions.

Criticising Public Officials

President Schneider of the Chicago school board has complained because he has been criticised by this paper. He has stated that we impugn his motives and doubt his word.

A few days ago the Daily Socialist trusted in his word. What we considered excellent information that he was contemplating resigning was received at this office last Thursday noon.

Not wishing to do him any injustice, he was asked if there was any truth in this information. In the most emphatic manner possible, in the presence of witnesses, he vehemently denied that he had ever considered such a thing, coupling this with a reiteration of his complaints that the Daily Socialist had not treated him properly in its criticism.

In view of his emphatic denial of the story, this paper decided for once to believe him and to suppress the story.

NOW WE KNOW THAT MR. SCHNEIDER WAS DELIBERATELY, ELABORATELY AND EMPHATICALLY LYING.

That is strong language, and we suppose that Schneider will say it is another unfounded criticism.

However, he can scarcely complain if in the future too much credence is not given to his statements.

RESTORATION

By George E. Bowen
If I should find your fortune in a song today,
O heart bowed down,
Now would you wish of roses red & dewy spray,
Or golden crown?
Your need is mine, else love's philosophy were vain,
O comrade true.
How shall my strength, of joy or peace, your loss regain,
To comfort you?
If I should find your fortune in a slum's despair,
A pawn to lust,
Could you the courage and the consecration wear,
That rescue must?
Soul calls to soul out of the shame of jungles deep—
Were this your fate,
Would you, enveloped in all slime and sorrow, weep,
If I should wait?
If I should find your fortune in a garden's joy,
One summer day,
Would you, forgetting high renown and pride, employ
My humbler way?
The earth is kind. Brings balm to heal whatever pain
Your life may bear.
For every loss a garden has some precious gain
For you to share.
If I should find your fortune in untested strength,
Still resolute,
Would your determined service follow hardship's length—
A glad recruit?
The gift is mine. The gaining needs your soul's attempt
Its worth to tell.
The heir to fortune all from toil and tears exempt
Love serves not well.

THE USE OF THE POLICE IN GRAFT-RULED CHICAGO

(The following consists of extracts from an article in McClure's Magazine, April, 1907, written by George Kibbe Turner and discloses facts the Daily Socialist has verified.)

Take Chicago, then, not because it is worse than or different from other cities of America, but, on the contrary, because it is so typical, and because it is so well known. Why have the primary basic guarantees of civilization broken down in Chicago? Why has that city year after year such a flood of violent and adventurous crime? The answer can be simple and straightforward: Because of the tremendous and elaborate organization—financial and political—for creating and attracting and protecting the criminal in Chicago.

TWO CITIES OF SAVAGES.

Under this system of protection from the law, there has been established in Chicago a condition unique in this country. The center of Chicago, all things considered, is the cheapest market of dissipation in Caucasian civilization. The prices in European cities, no doubt, are absolutely lower, but relative to the ease of obtaining means to spend, either by begging or stealing or casual labor, they are not to be compared with the great, rough, bountiful American city. A full quart of beer is sold in the saloon for five cents; prostitution is as low as ten cents. As for the expense of living, a lodging for the night costs five and ten cents, and meals, if you buy them, can be had as low as a nickel. With ten cents—five cents for a bed and five cents for a glass of beer, and access to the free lunch—a man may cover the space of twenty-four hours and pay his way. A "town bum" in Chicago said recently: "I have not had my legs under a table for six years."

Chicago is the great inland center of the country; trains by hundreds drop in here every day. Around it is the best territory in the world for tramping and for casual labor; about it, in an unbroken ring, stand penitentiaries by the dozen. And when the services and the tramping and the casual labor are done, the criminals and the half-criminals and the quarter-criminals come drifting back into Chicago.

They come there by choice, of course; for one chief reason. There they can enjoy, with the least disturbance, at the lowest cost, cheap dissipation. Nights, the ten-cent lodging-house, the day, and the long evenings, the "barrel house"—that curious dive so strangely like the "thieves' den" of the Middle Ages. "Town bums" are there, jerky, pompous cocaine fiends, "gay-cats," and "hoboes," blown in from the four corners of the earth; and in the evening those great husky, hideous beggars who ditch and crawl about the Chicago street by day; and now and then the real tramp-burglar—the "yegg-man," with his bag of "soup" across the soft muscles of his belly—nitroglycerine enough to blow the whole unlikely company back to limbo.

In the center of Chicago are now two small cities of savages—self-regulating and self-protecting. In one of these there are thirty-five thousand people; in the other, thirty thousand. It is a region of adults—one child in every eight or nine people, while there is one in three in the general population of the city. The inhabitants neither labor regularly nor marry. Half of the men are beggars, criminals, or floating laborers; a quarter are engaged in the sale of dissipation; and a third of the women are prostitutes. A great share of the men spend most of their waking hours thoroughly drugged with cheap alcohol. Society here has lapsed back into a condition more primitive than the jungle.

THE PRICE OF PROTECTION

It would be difficult to estimate the cash payment which must be made every year by the interests of dissipation, for the privilege of breaking the law. So many people receive the money, so many give it out. There is such a variation from time to time. However, there cannot be less than five hundred thousand dollars a year paid out now. There is probably much more. Prostitution pays at least two hundred and fifty thousand; the remainder is largely paid by gambling.

The best and most business like collection for protection takes place, naturally, in the greatest and best organized center of dissipation—Ward One. In the first place, there are the transactions with which every one is familiar. The Junior Alderman, "Bathhouse John," as an insurance agent, sells his policies not only to the saloon-keepers and houses of prostitution in the ward, but to the great business houses in the district. He also sells, through his business partner, a large quantity of whiskey.

Once a year, in the early winter, comes the annual Ward One Democratic Club ball. The proceeds of this go into the hands of the two aldermen who themselves constitute this club, supposedly for use in their re-election. This enterprise is conducted with the excellent, orderly sense of business which marks all the operations of this ward. A manager is appointed to take charge of all details. Last December this was Sol Friedman, the partner of Coughlin. A certain number of fifty-cent tickets are then apportioned to those who must take them. Saloons are allotted from fifteen to twenty-five dollars' worth apiece; houses of ill-fame from one hundred to

two hundred dollars' worth, and large gamblers five hundred dollars' worth or more. It is not desirable for the takers, having bought, to stay away. What is wished is to get all the tickets possible in the hands of "spend-crafts." This comes the ball—short evening and a long early morning; outrageous carnival that swells and burgesons under the huge, hollow vault of the Coliseum, to cydlopean outbursts of animal joy; a general blur of blue tobacco-smoke and red slippers and cosmetics; two thousand women of the town, dancing or filling the stalls at the edges of the floor. But underneath it all, the man with the pad and pencil watches, and the man with the cash register at the endless bar, checking up the required amount of dissipation—the wine which every tributary concern must buy. The receipts from the last ball were thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars—twenty-five thousand dollars for the tickets and eight thousand five hundred for drink. The expenses are not large, and net profits of the night of December 18 must have been at least twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

All this, of course, though open and significant, is a small matter. There remains the weekly or monthly routine collection from the enterprises in the ward. The big general Levee district, nearly all in the boundaries of Ward One, is visited by regular collectors. Their rates vary from time to time. In December they ranged from twenty-five to fifty dollars a month for the protection of houses of prostitution, according to the size of the business. This price was very low indeed when the prices of previous years are taken. The money was handed to the collecting agent—in bills, of course, and, of course, there were no receipts given. The payment settled both the claims of the ward authorities and the police. In return for this, the contributor was entitled to an advance notice from the police of any new regulations which were to be temporarily imposed on the district, and a further notice afterward as to when it was all right to return to former methods of business. To enter this business, it was necessary to get in touch with the ward officials and the police.

THE "SYSTEM" IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The purchase of the police in Chicago is made simple by the fact that the upper half of the force—that is, the half that furnishes the officials—came into the service when the police force was freely and frankly for sale to the interests of dissipation. Of course, not all of the officials of the Chicago police force are for sale. It is clear, however, that the dealer in dissipation could not receive adequate protection unless there were a thorough organization in the police department, to see that this was given. Otherwise, there might be, at any time, some individual officer or official, who would blunder in and attempt to enforce the law. There is, as a matter of fact, just such an organization. It is not a formal thing; naturally, it does not elect officers, or pass by-laws, but, in a large sense, it is just as efficient. It is spoken of as the System.

The System comes about very simply. The influence of the ward bosses in the districts of dissipation secures from the administration the police officials they desire. These officials see that the men under them carry out the business agreements which they themselves make with the leaders of the ward. If a new policeman does not enter into relations with the System or acquiesce in its working, he is "jobbed." That is, by various technical charges against him by his superior officer, he is kept under continual suspicion and finally either shipped off to some outlying district of the city or even discharged from the department on trumped-up charges. The Chicago department is now under civil service and has been for ten years, but this effective and simple method makes it possible to beat the civil service rules and to organize the force so that the required protection can be guaranteed to the interests of dissipation.

THE PRICE OF THE POLICE

There must be, at a conservative estimate, two hundred thousand dollars a year paid over to the police, for protection to the business of dissipation. Just where that money goes into the department is, of course, almost impossible to tell. It is a matter of fact, for instance, that the gambling equity—eight or ten men under the personal command of the Chief of Police—sit and watch the operations of "handbook" makers and even bet themselves. It is also a fact that when personal information has been given to the chief of police concerning a betting place, that place has been perfunctorily raked and has been in operation again a half hour after this was done. But it would be impossible to demonstrate from this evidence that the present chief of police was paid to protect gambling in Chicago. It is true that criminal saloons and houses of prostitution have an understanding with the police that they may violate the law until some one protests. And that when they will be notified by the police and kept in touch with the situation until he is advisable for them to resume the practices which are objected to. But who gets the pay for this and what the pay is, has not yet been determined with legal exactitude. It is worth while, perhaps, as showing the possibilities in the case, to recall that one ex-chief of police said, in a burst of confidence, that he had put away one hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars during his few years of office.

MAYOR BUSSE'S APPENDIX

The following editorial appeared in the Chicago Inter Ocean July 9:

To the Editor—Doesn't that Ella Gingles story begin to remind you of the bulletins on Mayor Busse's appendicitis? Chicago, July 6. J. J. McC.

To the Editor—The writer certainly very much regrets to note that your good paper, with the rest of the Chicago papers, has been reporting your honorable mayor as operated upon recently for appendicitis, especially so after the report that has gained credence in Kankakee and Iroquois counties yesterday and today that he was shot in one of his joints and doctors have been trying to locate and pull out the bullet. Of course, if he was operated upon for appendicitis, call it appendicitis; if he was shot in one of his joints, give it to us straight and say so.

Thanking you in advance for any correction you may make in this matter, I beg to remain, JAMES PORCH. Chebanose, Ill., July 7.

In response to these and many other similar communications, the Inter Ocean, in justice to all concerned, feels obliged to say: The report that Mayor Busse was shot in one of his joints, namely, his

Irish Moss Industry

In compliance with instructions, Consul Samuel S. Knabenshue of Belfast furnishes the following information concerning the gathering and preparation of Irish moss for market:

The plant called "Irish moss" (Chondrus crispus) is one of the algae, and is found in abundance on the Atlantic coast of Ireland and on the shores of Brittany, in France. It grows on rocks in the sea, just below low-water mark. It is gathered by the peasants and spread in the sun to dry, after being washed in fresh water. When fresh it varies in color from green to dark purplish brown.

The peasants bleach it to an extent by exposure to the sun and by watering, after which it is allowed to dry thoroughly, and is ready for the market. It then is of a light grayish yellow hue. It is stated that the moss may be bleached artificially by the use of permanganate of potash, but no one here knows any details of that process, nor is any moss in the Belfast market bleached otherwise than by the sun and moisture, as described.

The product is handled by wholesale druggists. They do not keep stocks on hand, and when an order for the moss is received a sample of the quality required is usually furnished with the order. The size of the plants is the controlling factor in price; the larger the plants the more valuable. Color also is a factor, the lighter colored selling better. The wholesale druggist gives an order for the required quantity to men who buy the moss from those who gathered it.

The moss in Ireland is put up for export in bales, just as it comes from the gatherers, without being subjected to further bleaching or any other process. No information can be obtained here as to a liquid form of the moss, nor is it known as a powder, unless retail druggists may themselves pulverize it for their own purposes. The moss is used to some extent as a food by the peasantry along the coasts where it abounds, and jelly preparations are made from it for the use of invalids. It is sometimes used in cookery in place of prepared gelatin in making desserts, etc. It is used in medicine as a demulcent in coughs, for example, and in the preparation of the bladder, and in preparing emulsion of cod-liver oil. It is also used in textile manufacturing as a stiffening for calico in the printing process. (A list of the leading wholesale druggists of Belfast, any of whom accept orders for the moss, is on file in the Bureau of Manufactures.)

A DEPARTED HERO

BY B. BERLYN

Gallifet is dead! The announcement of the death of General Gallifet of the French army makes the capitalist papers mourn the loss of a hero.

It is well that the working people should know what constitutes the title to heroism in capitalist eyes.

General Gallifet's special service to capitalism was during, or rather after, the Paris Commune, when the working class was defeated and the white terror overpowered Paris.

Gallifet was the most ruthless butcher of men, women and children. Every working man who appeared on the streets in a blouse or had callouses on his hands carried his death warrant with him.

And Gallifet won the applause of the pimps and harlots of capitalism and became a hero.

Forget him. But he is embalmed in history.

SOCIALIST CONVENTIONS

BY BEN HANFORD.

Last Sunday I was an interested spectator of the New York city convention of the Socialist party. The absolutely necessary work for which the convention was held included the nomination of Socialist candidates for mayor, comptroller and president of the board of aldermen.

Further duties included the adoption of a city platform, resolutions on current events, planning the main outlines for making a successful campaign, and the choice of executive officials and committees to take charge of the work, together with making provision for Socialist printed propaganda by press, pamphlet and leaflet, and the adoption of plans to secure the requisite ways and means.

While observing the proceedings from the gallery I was obsessed with what appeared to be the inefficiency and clumsiness of the delegates. It seemed to me almost pitiful that they should consume and waste so much time—particularly over small things. More than once I had observed the same failings in other Socialist conventions—our national conventions being worst of all.

Nor was I the only one so to observe and think. Several comrades gave me a friendly word, shook my hand and referred to the awkwardness, incapacity and time-wasting and nerve-racking methods of the convention. Not only had these comrades noted the shortcomings of the delegates, as I had done, but many of them had been struck with one of my greatest thoughts—in fact, the very greatest, and which I had regarded as my very ownest own. To wit, how much better I could do than they were doing. And here was I not even a delegate.

Last year in Chicago the same general run of thoughts critical had crowded my mind. Also, with the same sequel thereto—how much better I could do all that, how much quicker I could do it and how altogether superior I was in all sorts of ways (and a few others) to these delegates. Even if for any reason I could not do all their work for them, and do it much quicker and better than they, at least I could name a number of men who could.

In the Chicago national convention last year a college professor who was attending the sessions (studying the labor movement, so he thought), having noted the difficulty and slowness with which the delegates transacted their business, gravely informed me that "it wouldn't do." Also, he very kindly intimated that he could do much better. Being a Chicago professor, it is needless to say that he was pro-capitalist. Nevertheless, I recognized that old great thought of mine.

The professor went on to tell me how foolish it was to elect all these committees, and what a waste was all this talk. "In fact," said he, "the delegates seem to be able to do nothing but talk." It took our last national convention three days to choose its committees.

It is an indisputable fact that our Socialist conventions could do things expeditiously. Not only might time be saved, but wear and tear and agony might be avoided. There must be a temporary and permanent chairman and other officers at every convention, and a number of committees must be chosen.

Why should the delegates take the trouble to nominate and elect all these officials? This is labor that the working class could easily avoid. Any one would do the job for them. Why all this work for delegates and tellers? What's the use of it all? Why not just elect one man chairman? Then let him appoint the other officers of the convention. Also, let him appoint the committees. He knows men. He

TO THE EDITOR



Tax on Land

When I wrote a few lines of suggestion on the land question, I did not think about hearing from a professed Socialist such argument as is found in C. G. Larsson's letter in No. 210, and as it would not be very effective to just answer him as an individual, I concluded to present the subject to you local and get a decision from the local as to which of us advocated "A capitalist land scheme." We notice that Le Roy Hixson in No. 204 files the track in the statement that "the farmer is not an exploiter." I propose to the local that "any person who occupies for his use any part of the land (natural wealth) is an exploiter of the landless millions unless he turns into the public treasury taxes equal to the full rental value of the land he so occupies."

Of course, the small farmer is not an exploiter to the extent that he is exploited, neither is the one who owns a residence lot in town. But the same principle applies to the small as to the large holder of natural wealth.

J. H. HANLY, Quincy, Ill.