

BUSSE SCALP IS WAYMAN'S

That Mayor Is Down and Out Politically Is the Announcement Made in Machine Organ

WILL STATE'S ATTORNEY LET GRAFT DROP NOW?

Lorimer, Deneen and Wayman to Hand Out All Federal, State and Local Patronage

Official announcement has been made in the leading Republican machine organ of this city, the Chicago Inter-Ocean, that Mayor Busse is down and out, that he has been eliminated from local politics and need not be counted as a factor in any further political deals.

This follows close upon the announcement made yesterday morning that Lorimer had been elevated to the national committee of the Republican party. This means the arrival of Lorimer as Republican boss of Illinois, his two positions of senator and national committeeman giving him practically unlimited power inside the state.

This is the direct, quick and efficacious result of the exposure of Busse started by the Chicago Daily Socialist in June of this year. This exposure forced an investigation of the Busse administration which may be renewed in September, and which may not.

Wayman May Stop Now

The investigation was started by State's Attorney Wayman. Whether or not he will stop his investigation, now that he has practically taken Busse's political scalp and hung it at his belt, remains to be seen. The fact that Lorimer is now practically the political king of the Republican party and that for political purposes it is no longer necessary to consider anybody but Lorimer, Wayman and Deneen seems to point to the possibility of a let-up on Busse. A waste of good powder in shooting at a dead one has never been one of the political failings of the Lorimer machine, nor of the politicians back of Wayman or Deneen.

The attempt now seems to be to get

the Lorimer and Deneen wings of the party together, restore parts of "harmony," let the "federal gang" work with the "state house crowd" and the division of the plums be a mere matter of machine routine.

Shake-Up at Postoffice

Another announcement was also made in the machine official organ this morning. This was that there would shortly be a housecleaning at the federal building and a few gentlemen who were trying to deliver votes for "Hopkins" and a guild would share the fate of Busse and be cast speedily into outer darkness. Of course, this simply means that Postmaster Dan Campbell is going to receive the boot. This has been expected for a long time—ever since Lorimer's election to the senate in fact. The Inter-Ocean today, however, rubs it into Campbell by calling him a "trotting pine."

But the main question which politicians and others are asking themselves is whether or not Wayman will go ahead with his expose of the rotten conditions in the city of Chicago now that he has gained his point and the point of his friend Lorimer and smothered Busse as a political factor in Illinois.

What Will Wayman Do?

The smothering is complete even now. The test of Wayman's honesty as a state's attorney will come when the September grand jury meets. They the people of Chicago will know whether the rumbblings of last April and the sky-rocket work of last July, the first being a threat and the second a partial accomplishment of a result, are enough to satisfy the state's attorney. Is he out to get the scallawags of the city of Chicago and administer his office properly? Is he out to unearth the big graft in this city? Or, having unearthed a little petty piece of graft on the west side and scolded Busse, is he through?

The Inter-Ocean Says, in Part:

"One of the immediate effects of the new order of things will be seen in Cook county when the next county convention is held next year. Regardless of the attitude of Governor Deneen, it is likely that many of the present Deneen lieutenants in Chicago will work in harmony with the Lorimer and federal aids for the control of this convention. In that event the Republican candidates for sheriff and county treasurer, the two big offices that count so much in political battles in Chicago, will be friendly to the new organization."

Try to Keep City Hall

The new alignment, also, will have an important bearing on the municipal campaign a year from next spring. The harmonized leaders will endeavor to retain control of the city hall for another four years. Mayor Busse, of course, is out of it as a candidate for renomination. But it is understood to be the plan to get some strong man for this nomination and throw a his support the combined federal, state and county forces in so far as they will be affected by the reorganization."

MAYOR BUSSE IS BACK IN TOWN

Has Recovered From Appendicitis, or Whatever It Was

Mayor Busse has recovered from his attack of appendicitis or whatever it was that suddenly laid him low a month ago and will return from his summer home in Fox Lake and assume the responsibilities of mayor of Chicago and fulfill said responsibilities in the same manner in which he has fulfilled them since becoming mayor.

The mayor is expected to return to the city today. He may not take up the cares of governing the city until tomorrow or next day. It will not do to even call up the ghost of an appendix by overwork, and so the mayor may take it easy and not be seen at his desk until the latter part of the week. Appendicitis are strange birds and the mayor knows it and he is taking good care of himself.

NORTHERN SPAIN SEETHING; UNIONS JOIN IN REVOLT

Bayonne, France, Aug. 2.—Reliable news regarding the situation in Spain received here this morning from San Sebastian represents conditions as grave throughout the northern part of the country, where all the trade unions have given notice of the beginning of a general strike today. The government has seized telegraph and telephone wires in the affected provinces to prevent the leaders of the strike movement from communicating with one another. Transmission of newspaper dispatches has been stopped, forcing a suspension of a majority of the journals.

Excitement Among Tailors

Great excitement prevails among the working classes. Reports received here directly from Madrid say that King Alfonso is great depressed over the internal situation. He desired to throw his personal popularity in the scale, and it was with difficulty that he could be persuaded from going to Barcelona. Premier Maera told him it would be equivalent to suicide to enter that hotbed of anarchy.

Some of the highest officers of the army are protesting vigorously against the maintenance of the censorship. They regard it as useless and as giving rise to the widest and most exaggerated stories. Gen. Lopez, Dalmatinez and Gen. Polavieja, members of the superior council of war, have protested formally against the censorship, saying they received dispatches from officers at the front, insisting that all the anxiety has been caused by the useless restriction. They say it would be better to tell the entire truth.

Barcelona Remains Isolated

Paris, France, Aug. 2.—Facts concerning the situation at Barcelona remain somewhat shrouded, as no correspondent has reached the city, which is isolated by land and sea. Censored

CITY FACES A CAR TIE-UP

Employees of Street Railways Are Firm in Demands Which Companies Rejected

WILL TAKE VOTE ON WALK-OUT TONIGHT

Unions Present Figures to Show That Bosses Can Well Afford to Grant Them More Pay

On Thursday a strike ballot will be presented to the 10,000 motormen and conductors in whose hands is the operation of all the surface traction lines of Chicago, and by next Monday either there will be peace with concessions from the companies or not one street car will leave a barn anywhere in Chicago. If need be a few days more will see the union loop blocked tight and business at a standstill.

Police to Aid Companies

Acting Chief of Police Herman Schuetler said this morning that he has 200 specially drilled men, 600 well drilled men and the rest of the entire police force ready for call and said he, "All the policemen understand the drill which is necessary to use in the streets."

While the police are gradually perfecting little details which will make an hour's notice of a street car strike sufficient to place hordes of armed police on the streets, officials of the affected localities of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees met this morning for a series of conferences which will last throughout the day.

City Officials to Act?

There is some talk that the city officials will offer their services in staying off a strike, but nothing definite has been stated in regard to this. A number of the corporation counsel's force was asked this morning if the financial interest of the city in the operation of the street cars would not constitute a point at law by which the city could enter negotiations between the Chicago City Railway company, the Chicago Railways company and the employees of both companies. The official said that he did not think that the city can take such action, though he expected the city might offer its services.

President William Quinlan of Local No. 241, made up of the employees of the Chicago Railways company, was at his office this morning and was joined by M. C. Buckley, of Local 269, constituting the employees of the Chicago City Railway company.

The two officials, together with Dennis Enright, a member of the legislative committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, were in conference for some time and then left the office.

Can Afford Increase

Buckley said that the action to be taken is up to the men. Quinlan stated that the two companies were well prepared to pay the 3 cents an hour increase asked by the men and that the union will commission expert accountants to get figures in shape to prove his point. He declared that the union has received legal advice and is acting with the utmost coolness and care.

Figures were produced to show that for 1908 the city had received \$381,107 as its 55 per cent of the net proceeds

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HAVE YOU GOT A DATE FOR SUNDAY, AUGUST 15?

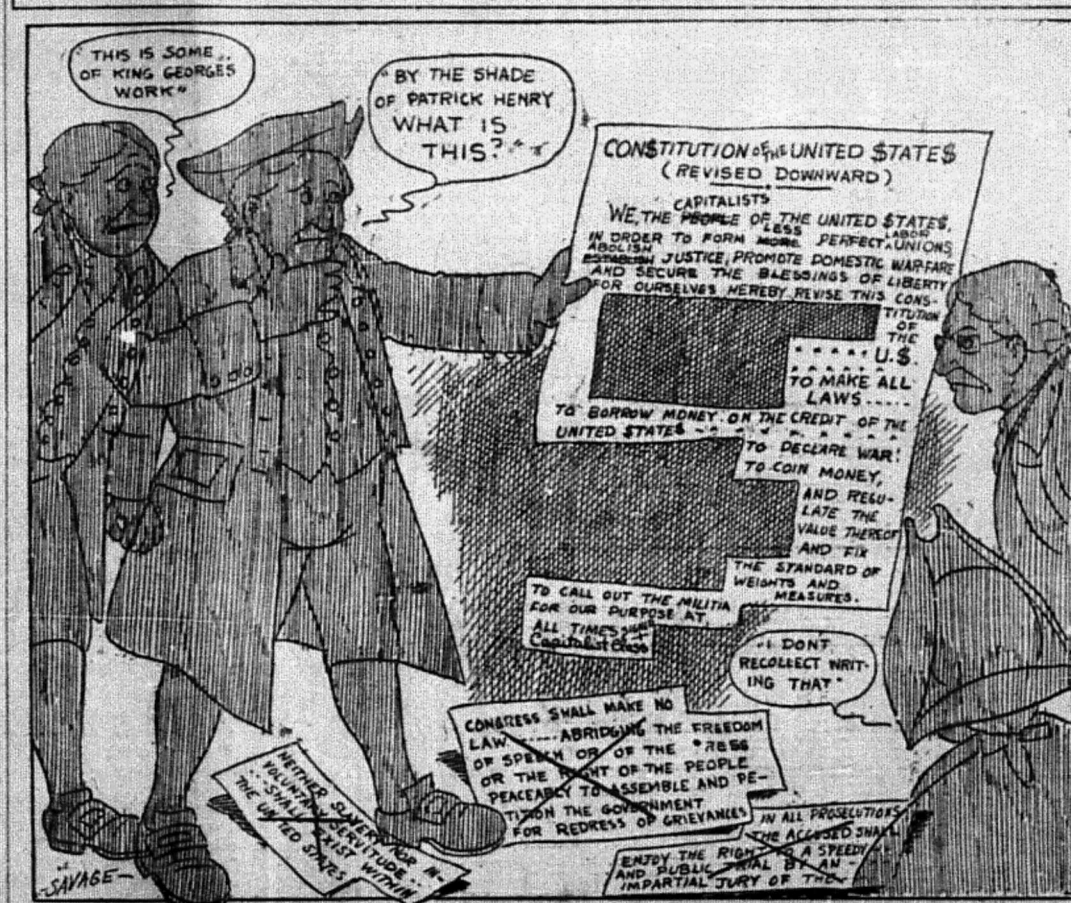
The ninth annual Socialist picnic, to be given by the Socialists of Cook county, will be held at Spachman's grove Sunday, August 15. This is the first year that the grove can be reached directly by street cars, and special arrangements have been made with the street car company.

The grove can be reached by taking the Elston avenue car direct to the grove, or the North Clark and Lincoln avenue car to Lawrence avenue, west to Fortieth avenue, and then walk two blocks to the grove.

John Connelly, editor of The Harp, the Irish Socialist monthly of New York, will be the principal speaker of the day. In addition there will be good music, athletics, racing and free dancing. The tickets, which are 25 cents, while children under 12 will be admitted free, are on sale at the office of the Daily Socialist and at the Cook County Socialist party headquarters.

MAN IS HOUNDED FOR 13 YEARS BY POLICE GRAFTERS

IF THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION COULD ONLY SEE IT NOW



THEY WOULD HARDLY BE ABLE TO RECOGNIZE THE OLD DOCUMENT

Abraham Rosenthal at Last Turns and Will Prosecute Detective McShane for Extortion

SAYS HE GAVE SLEUTH \$75 TO BE LET ALONE

Arrested 13 Years Ago and His Picture Was Put in Rogues' Gallery; Bled at Every Turn

Revelations showing up the inside workings of the wheels of graft in the police department of Chicago are expected from the fight just started by Abraham Rosenthal, now living with his family at 325 Washburne avenue, who has been driven to seek a refuge in all the corners of the world from the blackmailing schemes of the Chicago police during the last thirteen years.

His fight will be directed against Detective Charles McShane of the Maxwell street station, his arch-persecutor, whose indictment will be asked from the next grand jury on a charge of extortion, but the case is also expected to involve Charles C. Dorman of the Maxwell street station, as well as showing how the blood money taken from the criminals of Chicago reaches those "higher up."

Detective His Persecutor

The charge of extortion will be based upon the payment of Rosenthal to Detective McShane of \$25 on May 6th last for having him "booked" at the Maxwell street station on a framed-up charge of picking pockets on a street car. Rosenthal was accompanied by his wife and witnessed the exchange of the money. She will be one of the star witnesses in the fight being made by her husband when the case against McShane comes to trial. On two other occasions Rosenthal says he gave McShane \$25—making \$75 in all.

A Collector of Graft

Evidence will be presented to show that Detective McShane was one of the chief collectors of police tribute at that time at the Maxwell street station, his special duty being to collect money from the petty criminals of the city. Among other sources of revenue McShane is noted for bleeding the pickpockets of the city for the price that permits them to operate without any interference from the police.

It will also be shown that Detective McShane himself has a police record, having been arrested at the Armory of Battery D, Lincoln and "kissed" twice during February, 1904, and taken to the Sheffield avenue station. In September, 1903, he was arrested on a charge of larceny and discharged. He has also been in custody in other parts of the country, the particulars of which are now being ascertained.

The bitter fight which Rosenthal says he will wage against the police of Chicago, if he has to do it singlehanded and until his last cent has been spent in the effort, was decided upon when he was discharged by Judge George Kersten, in the criminal court, last Thursday, on a charge of picking the pocket of James Dinkelman, a collector, of more than \$400.

Charge Is Tramped Up

It will be shown during the trial of Detective McShane that this was a trumped-up charge, manufactured for Rosenthal for as much of his bank account of \$240 as it was possible to get. When Rosenthal refused to disgorge the blackmail money demanded of him and carried his case to the circuit court, it was shown that the charge was groundless.

One of the important witnesses for Rosenthal to appear before the grand jury and when the case finally comes to trial, will be Fred Kopp, a conductor, on whose car Rosenthal was said to have committed the theft that was charged against him.

"That man is worth \$20,000 and we can all get a piece of it," was the

GUARD NICHOLAS LIKE CRIMINAL

British Keep Foes of the Butcher From Him; Guns Thunder at Cows

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Aug. 2.—The Russian royal yacht Standart, bearing the czar of all the Russias, arrived in the Solent today and was received by the most imposing pageant of British warships which has ever been assembled since the Queen's Jubilee. In fact, the array of today was even more impressive than on the former

occasion since a very few of the great Dreadnoughts or Invincibles lined up today could have placed the whole navy which Queen Victoria reviewed out of commission.

Boats Guard Czar's Yacht

There was one continual roar from the great guns as the Standart entered the estuary, each of the big guns firing the imperial salute of 100 guns. The Standart swept to her anchorage, where she was immediately surrounded by the guard and picket boats. Although the Standart lies far within the three lines of massive warships and would seem to be amply protected by them, the well known hatred of the English people as a whole for the Russian butcher has led the authorities to establish a special line of boats around the Standart night and day, the picket

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POLICE ARREST MORE SOCIALISTS

Chicago Speakers Nabbed for Exercising Right of Free Speech

After they had gathered a crowd of 1,500 people about them and were proceeding to deliver soap box orations on Socialism at the intersection of Loomis street, Eighteenth street and Blue Island avenue, Stephen Skalla, Joseph Ambrose and Henry Herzog, Socialist speakers, were arrested at about 8:30 Saturday night on a charge of disorderly conduct by Sergeant O'Hara, Officer McNamara and two plain clothesmen from the Maxwell street station. The men arrested will demand a jury trial, since they were clearly within their rights in delivering the addresses from the soap boxes. They hope to give the police a thorough drubbing when the case comes to trial.

No Disorder at All

The arrest, contrary to the expectations of the police, was not productive of any disorderly outbreak on the part of the crowd. There was no excuse for clubbing the audience or making a general run-in of anybody who dared to listen to a Socialist speech. On the contrary the crowd remained quiet, although there were many expressions of disgust at the high handed action of the authorities.

"About the only people in Chicago guilty of disorderly conduct are the police," one man in the crowd was heard to remark. The police did not hear him and he was not arrested.

Second Attack Made

At 1:30 Sunday afternoon, down at Fifty-first street and St. Lawrence avenue, another attack upon Socialists was made by the police. Here it was the "sparrow cops," the park policemen, who led the attack upon a meeting which had been started there and which was being addressed by Walter

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SOCIALISM TO COME BY MEANS OF RIFLES, SAYS VICTOR BERGER

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 3.—Victor L. Berger, the leading Socialist of this city and of Wisconsin, has a startling editorial in the last issue of the Social Democratic Herald, in which he declares that the workmen of the country must be "prepared to back up his ballot with bullets if necessary."

Pushed Hopelessly Downward

"This may look like a startling statement. Yet I can see nothing else for the American masses today. The working class of this country is being pushed hopelessly downward. We must resist as long as resistance is possible.

"Our standard of living has gone down now to that of the western European workman, and in some respects it is lower, because our American proletariat lacks the legal protection of the French, English or German workman, and the danger is that should we not be prepared to resist further degradation at all hazards, then the immigration from eastern countries, together with the capitalistic laws, will rapidly bring us down to the level of the eastern European stand-

Wages Do Not Follow

"And of course, no one will claim that the wages have in any way kept step with the increase. On the contrary, while the prices of all the necessities of life have gone up 100 per cent, only in very few industries have wages improved 15 and 20 per cent during that period.

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temptation that Detective McShane held out to Kopp, who fell in with their scheme for a time.

Tells Kopp Victim Is Rich

Detective Kline, who was with Detective McShane and Detective Egan when Rosenthal was arrested, also told Kopp that the victim of the plot was worth \$25,000.

"If he is worth that much I don't see why he should be picking pockets for a living," was Kopp's answer to his tempter.

When the case came to trial before Judge Kersten, Conductor Kopp refused to identify Rosenthal as the man who had picked Dickman's pocket, and the case collapsed.

Frightened by the attitude which Rosenthal took in the matter, and his success in vindicating himself before Judge Kersten, a friend of Detective McShane, decided to operate in behalf of the interests of the Maxwell street station, as well as those "higher up," secretly offering Rosenthal a bribe of \$1,000 if he would drop the case and leave town.

"I'll fight this case to the end if it takes my last nickel and if my wife has to go out into the streets to beg bread for my children," was the answer which Rosenthal gave to the man who would have him get out of the way.

The story of Abraham Rosenthal is that of another Jean Valjean, as absorbing and as tragic as that of the hero of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." It is a story such as has perhaps never been told to a jury in a criminal trial.

Mad Through and Through

It covers thirteen years, beginning back in Milwaukee when Rosenthal as a young man, care-free and without any real aim in life, was arrested by the police on "suspicion" and his picture taken for the rogues' gallery. It is this picture that has followed him as a shadow and a nightmare ever since a January year throughout the countries of South America, and mountain recesses of Mexico and the forest jungles of the Philippine islands. They are thirteen years of persecution that have finally turned the victim, in utter desperation, against his persecutors in an effort to clear his name of an undesired taint so that he may look the police of Chicago square in the face and tell them to do their worst.

Rosenthal's arrest thirteen years ago was the result of his occasionally associating with those against whom the police have a grudge. When arrested he was in the company of several pickpockets, for whom the police were looking. Since then Rosenthal, in the eyes of the police of Chicago and of the entire country for that matter, has been a "pickpocket."

Never Committed Crime

"I have never committed a crime in my life," says Rosenthal. "I have only been arrested twice—that time, thirteen years ago in Milwaukee and last May, when I was arrested by McShane. For thirteen years I tried to lead a decent life and keep the stigma of that first arrest from me as a nightmare in my mind, but now I'm going to tell my whole story in an effort to clear my name. I am confident that I will be able to do it. And why not? I have never done any one any harm."

Rosenthal found a purpose in life when he met a young woman in Chicago shortly after his discharge at Milwaukee, who aroused the love that was in him. Their parents objected and so they went to St. Louis and were married. Returning here Rosenthal started a shoe shop in North Chicago. The business proved unsuccessful and the little ship of matrimony was kept afloat by Rosenthal going out and selling papers on the streets of Chicago. But his picture was in the rogues' gallery and the eyes of the police were ever upon him. They never gave an opportunity to arrest him, and there was nothing to be gained by trying him "on suspicion," because he had no money to give them if they did.

Successful at Last

After a year's struggle in this manner Rosenthal took his wife and little child that had come to them in their misfortune, and went to Louisville, where he had a brother in the clothing business. Here the sunshine of life showed itself for a short time. He saved until he had amassed several hundred dollars and the future took on a rosy hue.

Then one day a man called him as he sat in his room in a hotel, and the picture taken for the "gallery" back in Milwaukee, and asked him how much it would be worth to him to keep this information away from his brother, who was ignorant of his arrest. Rosenthal in desperation gave the man \$50 and he departed for the time being—the victim hoped for all time. He was to be disappointed in this, however, for the requests for money were made, requests that Rosenthal traced back to Chicago. One day Rosenthal determined to get away somewhere out of the reach of the police.

Flees to Philadelphia

"I felt as if I would go to the other end of the world if they would let me alone," says Rosenthal. "My brother was very much surprised when I told him that I was going to leave him. But he offered no objections. I determined to go back to Chicago to see my mother and the rest of the people. In the meantime trying to decide on what I should do, I read in the Chicago Herald the capture of Manila, and I immediately decided to go to the Philippines."

"With the money he had left after buying off the police, Rosenthal purchased a ticket for San Francisco and the Orient, taking his little family with him on the long trip across the Pacific ocean, going to Japan and then China before reaching the Philippine islands. When he set foot in Manila he had just \$10 in his pockets. With this money he purchased a small stock of jewelry, with which he immediately began to make a livelihood among the natives, Spaniards and United States soldiers.

Is Captured in Jungle

At one time as paymaster under Major Allen he was captured with a detachment of soldiers in the jungle and made his escape and ultimately found his way back to Manila. In the meantime his children and wife took sick, the climate not agreeing with them and he had to send them back to the states for fear they would die if they remained any longer in the country. Then he was himself taken sick with the cholera and had to return home as a matter of self-preservation.

He Only Sings in Chicago for a Short Time to Renew Old Acquaintances

When he returned to Chicago, where he went into the clothing and jewelry business, believing himself out of reach of the Chicago police. It was useless. As soon as he had saved up a little money he was blackballed twice in succession, for \$50 each time, with the result that he had to give up again.

The family had now increased to three children. Two of these he left

with relatives in this city and then with his wife and the youngest he fled to South America. For a time he traveled at Rio Janeiro, and then at Buenos Ayres and other cities in the Argentine Republic. But the mother pined for her children back in Chicago and the father sent her home. Alone he struggled for an existence for them all in the foreign countries of the far south, speaking the Spanish tongue, which he had learned in the Philippines. But one day he got homesick and heart sick and took a steamer for home.

With the money that he had accumulated from his jewelry trade in South America, Rosenthal started up a little business on the west side, which thrived for a time. One day a pickpocket, whom he had known in Milwaukee happened to pass his store and recognized him. He told a hard luck story and Rosenthal, out of sympathy, gave him \$5. This was followed by numerous other requests from similar sources which are thought to have been directly instigated by the police, until Rosenthal was forced to quit Chicago again.

Went to Mexico Next

"I was afraid that my friends would find out about my arrest in Milwaukee," says Rosenthal. "It was very disheartening to have my old life brought back to me in this way after I had tried to leave it behind forever. This time I determined to go to Mexico. I sold most of my property at a little business on the dollar, and twenty-five cents on the dollar, and bought a large stock of jewelry from Morrison and Gordon of this city. Shortly before he left, one of the criminals of Chicago's underworld came to Rosenthal, and asked him if he was going to Mexico. When he answered that he was, Rosenthal was requested to help a man by the name of Eddie Maloney, who was held captive in the dungeons of Mexico City, on a charge of robbery. Rosenthal said that he would do what he could for him.

Sees Mexican Prisoner

In accordance with his promise, Rosenthal went to prison at Mexico City on a visit, being shown every consideration because he was able to speak Spanish. He found Maloney and spoke to him in English which the jailers could not understand. The prisoner had nearly gone insane as a result of the ordeal that he had been put through in an attempt to make him confess to the crime that it was claimed he had committed.

"They had tied him to the bars of his cell and had pulled out his finger nails with pincers in order to make him confess," said Rosenthal. "When I found him he was nearly insane. I pitied the man so much that I sent \$75 to his mother in New York in order that she might come to Mexico City near him. She came and lived with us as a member of our family. I couldn't have treated my own mother any better. Whenever I left for the interior over the mountain passes I would always leave her a little money to keep her until I returned."

Joins Masonic Fraternity

While in Mexico Rosenthal joined the Masons and as a result gained considerable influence, all of which he expended in an effort to procure justice for Maloney. He was promised that the man would only be given a short sentence after the expiration of which he would be set at liberty.

Last April, on the 22nd, Rosenthal returned to Chicago to lay in another stock of jewelry. On the night of May 4 he received a letter from Maloney in Mexico City, stating that he had been sentenced to nine years in prison and fined \$1,000.

"In the letter he told me to see a detective in Chicago who was friendly to him, and who might help in looking after his aged mother," says Rosenthal. "This is where my trouble began. That night I hurried over to a saloon on the west side where I knew I could get the address of the detective. They told me to call the next morning at the home of Morris Flynn. I hardly slept that night. At nine o'clock the next morning I called at the home of Morris Flynn.

Confronted by McShane

"I had no sooner stepped inside the door than I was faced by Detective McShane, who shouted at me, 'What are you doing in the home of a pickpocket?' I was so dumfounded I didn't know what to do. Of course, I couldn't tell them just the reason I was there. They took me over to the Maxwell street station. Just as soon as I stepped inside the door of the station, I was confronted by the street car conductor who exclaimed 'Yes, that's him.' I didn't know what it was all about and just smiled. I thought it was some joke.

"Later McShane came to me in my cell and said that the case looked pretty bad, that I was accused of picking Dickman's pocket on the street car. He said I hadn't been booked and that I can't book you for six."

Demands \$25 Bribe

"I told him that I would give him \$10, that was all I had, if he would book me and let my people know that I was in jail. He said he couldn't do it for less than \$25. I wanted to write out a check for that amount but he wouldn't take it because he knew it would come back again. I told him that I would give him \$25 as soon as I got out the following day, and he said that he thought I looked like a honest man and that he would trust me."

"At the same time I showed him the letter that I had from Eddie Maloney in Mexico City. He turned it back to me. It was later that I learned that McShane was an old pal of Maloney's. I would not have believed it at that time. I didn't think it possible that a thief with a record could be a policeman.

Gives \$25 Three Times

"I was released, that night about nine o'clock on bail. The next morning I returned to the Maxwell street station with my wife. I asked for Detective McShane and he came out on the sidewalk. There in the presence of my wife I gave Detective McShane \$25—five five-dollar bills.

On May 14, the day before Rosenthal's case came up for a hearing, Detective McShane approached Rosenthal again and demanded another \$25. To make his demand the stronger he produced the picture taken at Milwaukee thirteen years before.

"I nearly collapsed when I saw that picture," says Rosenthal. "I gave him \$25 and then the next morning I gave him \$25 again if he would not show the picture to my people. At my hearing I had Mr. Morrison of the jewelry store of Gordon and Morrison, and several other prominent business men as my witnesses.

Is "Double Crossed"

"What was my surprise when one of these came to me just before my case was called and asked me if I had ever

been arrested. 'Yes, I told him in despair, but pleaded with him to go on the stand and tell just what he knew about me, of my life during the last thirteen years. Then I knew that I had been double-crossed by Detective McShane and that he had shown the picture to my witnesses. That showed me that I had to fight for anything that I was to get and I decided to fight the matter to the end and demanded a jury trial. When McShane came around and said that the case could be 'fixed' for \$100 I was ready for him. I told him that I was going to fight the case through the courts. That seemed to scare him just a little.

"I can't say just what I think of McShane. During the day that I was in jail he went around to my house and asked my mother for \$100. They told her that I was in jail and that I had sent him to get the money. She told him that I knew she had no money, that all the money she ever had I gave to her. But she told McShane that she had \$10 which she wanted to give to him, but he wouldn't take it.

"They also tried to blackmail my friends and relatives, my sister who works at the board of trade, and my brother who is stenographer for the Crown Piano company. Do you blame a man for fighting a crowd like that?"

Law and Order League

The Law and Order league is backing up Mr. Rosenthal in his fight. Arthur Burrage Farrell taking a personal interest in the matter. He has secured Attorney Robert McMurdy to look after the case and all the resources of the office will be used to get at the bottom of the entire matter.

Before his case came on before Judge Kersten, Rosenthal made a personal appeal to State's Attorney Wayman to investigate his case. Wayman, however, paid but little attention to him. "It was a case of an accused man appealing to the state's attorney for justice, I know," said Mr. Rosenthal, in talking about the matter. "Now that I have been acquitted of the charge against me, I hope that Mr. Wayman will give me and the Law and Order League every possible assistance in fighting this matter."

Kopp Makes Affidavit

Conductor Kopp today signed a five-page affidavit in which he tells all that he knows about the case under oath. Corroborative evidence has also been secured so that it is expected that litigation against him, in fighting the case to a successful conclusion—that is, if the proper assistance is given by the state's attorney's office.

SOCIALISM VIA RIFLES: BERGER

On the single charge of disorderly conduct 35,918 men were arrested while 4,567 women were thrown into jail on the same charge. During the same time 1,177 men were arrested for vagrancy.

The mere fact that a prisoner is discharged in the municipal court shows almost conclusively that he has been unjustly arrested. Where it can be shown that he has committed the least offense a fine is imposed almost without exception in order that the police court judge and the arresting officer may have some kind of a record to show for their work. The story of their efforts in this direction is shown in the total of 22,645 men and 3,843 women fined in the municipal court. The total amount of fines imposed was \$34,518 which makes an average fine of about \$15.

"Otherwise Disposed Of" This number does not include the innocent victims among the 3,983 men and 159 women who are held to the grand jury; the 992 boys and 135 girls who were held to the Juvenile court; the 212 men and fifty-one women who are permitted to gain their release on a peace bond; the 1,471 men and 147 women who are sent to the county jail or the house of correction, otherwise known as the bridewell, and 408 men and fifteen women who are "otherwise disposed of"—probably through the solicitation of some ward politician.

RAIL TRAFFIC IN JUNE INCREASED

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2.—Improved conditions in railway traffic and in the movements of coke and iron ore are characteristic of the June internal commerce report of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor.

The live stock, grain, and provision movements show a decrease in volume compared with the figures of the corresponding month of last year, and the extreme activity in building which characterized the reports of the earlier months of the year shows some signs of abatement.

The June shipments of bituminous coal over eight of the leading eastern coal carrying roads, 7,911,711 tons, compare favorably with 8,988,004 tons transported during June, 1904.

The improvement in the iron trade is seen best from the fact that the monthly lake shipments of iron ore from Lake Superior and Lake Michigan points, 5,250,687 gross tons, were more than double the shipments reported for June of last year.

Boxer on Waship Killed

Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 2.—Darius, a Boston boxer on the Waship Vermont, lying in the harbor here, a named attendant named Foster received a mortal wound from a bullet fired by a man named Williams, a local fisherman, who was shot and killed.

Kills Husband and Rival

Carroll, O., Aug. 2.—Mrs. Tony Farrell shot and killed her husband and then stabbed to death her rival, Mrs. Clara Farrell. The girl, who was a well-known beauty, was found by husband and rival together.

Thousands for New York Fete

New York, Aug. 2.—More than 100,000 have contributed to delay the expenses of the Hudson-Park celebration to be held in this city in December. Thousands have been called, many additional thousands will be called.

HALF OF ARRESTS WITHOUT CAUSE

Report Shows Police Nab One Innocent Person for Every Guilty One

Every time that one policeman or detective of Chicago is making an arrest that is based upon a charge with some foundation to it there is another policeman or detective making an arrest for no cause whatsoever. Half of the prisoners arrested daily in Chicago are discharged because nothing can be proven against them when their cases are called in the municipal courts.

This condition is best shown in the last report issued by the police department in which it is seen that out of a total of 68,538 arrests made during a twelve-month period, more than half, of 35,939 prisoners, were discharged in the municipal court. Out of these 35,939 were men and 4,194 women and girls.

Officers Very Suspicious

Most of these "arrests" which are later followed by a "discharge" are young men and girls who are picked up on the streets on the suspicion of having committed a crime. They are for the most part entirely innocent and feel keenly the stigma of having been arrested.

That the police are continually on the lookout for the young people, whether for any cause or not, is shown by the fact that 12,123 prisoners were from twenty to twenty-five years of age among the men and 2,293 among the women. This is a total of 14,416 which is only superseded by the number of prisoners between the ages of thirty and forty years, the total for this period being 15,488.

The special victims of the police, the victims who are glad to get off even if they have committed no crime and will not fight a false arrest, is shown in the list of 16,460 arrests among laborers, with 12,096 more arrests among victims who claimed to have no occupation at all. These are the men who are usually compelled to walk the streets of the city looking for work. When the police officer sees them loitering on a corner the customary arrest usually follows on charges of vagrancy or disorderly conduct.

1,177 Arrested for Vagrancy

The third meeting at State and Congress streets, addressed by Adolph Harrack and A. G. New, was co-incident with the west side meeting, but the Harrison street police seemed to have had enough of it and did not disturb the meeting or the speakers in any way.

Miss Gertrude Huggins, daughter of the well known Socialist Walter Huggins, made her debut as a soap box speaker at Maywood last Saturday night and won the hearts of her audience. While Miss Huggins has been one of the most enthusiastic distributors of pamphlets and literature that the party has had in the city, she had never before made a speech from a soap box. She was accompanied by A. W. Mance, the hustler editor of the Socialist, who made the opening speech and introduced her.

There were a number of Melrose park people present at the meeting and after the young speaker had finished they insisted that she come over to Melrose park to make a speech next Saturday night. Miss Huggins accepted the engagement and will speak at Melrose park next Saturday.

TO VOTE ON CAR STRIKE TONIGHT

(Continued from Page One)

of the company and that the company's share of 45 per cent had been \$720,905, these figures being from the Chicago Railway company. The City Railway company was shown to have paid the city \$485,267 and to have served \$397,037 for itself on the basis provided for in the ordinances. Partial figures for the year 1905 show that the gross earnings of each company will increase about \$1,069,000.

Requires Two-Thirds Vote

The final refusal of the two companies to grant the increase asked by the men was made yesterday and mass meetings will be held tonight, as provided by the constitution of the union, at which time a motion will be made to have the question of a strike put up squarely to the membership of the locals on a referendum ballot. It will require a two-thirds vote of the membership to call a strike. President Quinlan says that from present indications there will be no weakening on the part of the motormen and conductors.

Discipline Is Harder

It is also pointed out that the car companies are making the discipline more strict because of the thirty-nine deaths in the famous death strip. Local 346, composed of employees of the Calumet and South Chicago street railway, will also meet tonight. This meeting has been virtually taken over for operation by the Chicago City Railway company.

BIG LABOR PARADE PLANNED

Largest Celebration Ever Held in Chicago Is in Preparation

The largest labor day demonstration ever held in Chicago has been definitely planned by the Chicago Federation of Labor, which perfected the details at the meeting held yesterday when the carpenters were given the place at the head of the line.

An investigation was ordered into the discharge of Joseph Mulhearn, a letter carrier who was dropped from the government force five years ago and who has since become a member of the Freight Handlers' union. An appeal will be taken to Senator William A. Lorimer in Mulhearn's behalf. Oscar Nelson, delegate from the Postal Clerks' union, informed the delegates that to reinstate Mulhearn it will be necessary to get an order from the president, as even the post-master general cannot reinstate a man who has been dismissed from the service so long.

ONE CENT A DAY

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST is fearless in its news and editorials.

SHEET METAL WORKERS ARE IN CONVENTION AT DENVER

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Denver, Colo., Aug. 3.—The convention of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International union opened at the Albany hotel today.

One of the important matters will be the Denver Building Trades' situation, which has kept most of the members of the local on the streets for several months.

The convention represents 319 locals from the United States and Canada, with a total membership of about 50,000 men. About 200 delegates are in attendance. The following are the members of the executive board:

General president, M. O'Sullivan, Clinton, Pa.; first vice president, Thomas Redding, Chicago; second vice president, George J. Power, St. Louis; third vice president, James J. MacMahon, Newark, N. J.; fourth vice president, W. O. Farria, Memphis, Tenn.; fifth vice president, Henry Bohn, St. Louis; sixth vice president, J. M. McLaughlin, St. Louis; seventh vice president, Joseph Pennell, eighth vice president, Edward Barry, Kansas City; general organizer, Edward Barry, Kansas City; general secretary and treasurer, John E. Bray, Kansas City.

As a result of the convention it is hoped that closer relations will be established between the sheet metal men, or tinners, and the structural iron workers.

POLICE ARREST MORE SOCIALISTS

(Continued from Page One)

Huggins and Mike Sullivan, former candidate for alderman in the Thirtieth ward, and others. The "sparrow cops" declared that the meeting was being held so close to Washington Park that it violated the park laws and that the speakers would have to move. They moved across the street to a vacant lot and a large crowd gathered after the excitement. The meeting was a great success, a number of subscriptions for the Daily Socialist being taken.

Are Allowed to Speak

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French Socialists' Coup

Cherbourg, Aug. 3.—The Socialists during the fete here in honor of the departure of Czar Nicholas of Russia distributed circulars in the crowds which thronged the quays, protesting against the visit of the czar. The Socialists also succeeded in getting 2,500 copies of the manifesto against the czar's visit into the barracks of the Cherbourg regiment and they were passed from hand to hand among the soldiers who were guarding the czar.

The protests of the Paris Socialists against the presence of Russian police accompanying the czar were justified today by several arrests of alleged Russian Socialists made in Paris yesterday.

Funeral in Place of Wedding

New York, Aug. 3.—At the hour set for her wedding in All Souls' church, Brooklyn, for Miss Elizabeth Lowerer, who was held at the home of her sister, Miss Lowerer, who was to have been the bride of Edward, the son of the late President, was taken sick suddenly at Winthrop, Mass., last Thursday.

AMUSEMENTS

Riverview Exp. Admission 10 Cents. 10 AM. 10 CENTS. The original meeting spot of those that blazed the country for not-the-second city but the most progressive one of the whole country.

TODAY WE CELEBRATE THE OLDEST SETTLERS' DAY! Admission Twenty-Five Cents. With Prizes for THE OLDEST SETTLER, THE OLDEST MARRIED SETTLER, THE OLDEST BIRTHDAY SETTLER, AND THE VERY FINEST OF ALL THE OLD SETTLERS IN CHICAGO.

MOEBIUS' Exposition'S BAND

In afternoon and evening. Free concert with choral and dance music of the time when Chicago was in its swaddling clothes. Note—If rain, celebration postponed to Aug. 5.

Bart's CORRECT CLOTHES

READY TO WEAR FOR MEN WHO CARE 2 SHOPS 117 MADISON 209 WABASH AT CLARK AT ADAMS

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS

READ SOCIALIST BOOKS. Nearly 1,000 described in our new catalogue "The Question of the Hour." All complete and available at lowest prices. WELSHIRE BOOK COMPANY Clearing House for All Socialist Literature, 200 York St., New York, N. Y.

THIS LABEL

is the only guarantee that BREAD and other Bakers' Goods are made in the BAKERY'S OWN BREAD. Buy on others. Patrons only see where you find this label on all bakery goods. Demand the Bakery's Own Label.

STEEL TYRANTS WILL NOT BUDGE

Pittsburg, Aug. 2.—By casting ridicule on the efforts of the strikers at McKees Rocks to bring about a settlement of the troubles at the plant of the Pressed Steel Car company, another wider breach has been opened between the company officials and its striking employees.

All Hopes Are Blasted

The situation looked bright for a settlement after a conference between a committee of the strikers and representatives of the company Saturday, which extended over six hours. Yesterday, however, the officials of the corporation declared that there had been no conference, and, while admitting that a delegation of strikers had been to see them with a peace pact, the corporation officials said they had rejected the overtures of the men.

They concluded by announcing that the company had not budged an inch from its stand and did not intend to do so. This evident intent to make the strikers appear ridiculous came to the knowledge of the men yesterday and made them furious.

Stockholders in Protest

Immediately upon the conclusion of the conference, however, a delegation of thirty stockholders of the corporation is said to have waited upon the officials and to have demanded in the strongest terms that the difficulty be settled forthwith. A rumor yesterday that President Frank N. Hoffert had tendered his resignation was denied by officials of the company.

GUARD NICHOLAS LIKE CRIMINAL

(Continued from Page One)

boats working inside the battleship line. The turning out of the whole British navy to protect the butcher of Kishenev and Bleystok is causing bitter comment.

Keep Exiles Far Away

All boats and trains arriving at ports near Cowes are inspected by English and Russian detectives. All Russian refugees in London have been under surveillance for weeks. If any approach within twenty miles of Cowes they will be arrested. Two hundred special police, speaking many languages, were drafted to Cowes from London today. The strongest fleet in the world guards the trembling czar at sea and an army of the cleverest political detectives of England and Russia watch him ashore. Never have such extraordinary precautions been adopted to guard a sovereign visiting England and the public is beginning to ask what it means.

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Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 27, 1906, at P. O., Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

Business Telephone, Main 4681. Editorial Telephone, Main 2564.

The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein.

WE KILLED NOTHING

(With Apologies to Roosevelt) BY ERNEST POOLE.

Concluded from Saturday This dairy was some twenty feet square, with a hummocky earthen floor and walls of huge gray logs, with generous cracks for light and wind.

Shorty, who at that moment held his flask raised high above his lips. The old goat snuffed, came forward a few steps and again stood still, never once removing his eyes.

questions as to the way these things were run. At last we rose to leave. As Shorty rose, he gave a sudden cry. Old Judas had checked until he had grown very eager for food.

Is This the Explanation?

When the state's attorney began his graft investigation, under the spur of the Daily Socialist exposure, those who knew the record of John E. W. Wayman predicted he was only seeking a new alignment of forces within the Republican party in Illinois.

Last Friday the grand jury concluded its sessions and Wayman announced that nothing more would be done until next September. The next day Frank O. Lowden turned over his proxy as Republican national committeeman to William Lorimer, and the announcement is made in the Inter Ocean this morning that there will be a new alignment in Republican politics in Cook county and Chicago.

Emphasis is laid upon the statement that Busse will not be a candidate for re-election and that Lorimer will name the man who will take his place.

There is no doubt that Busse is eliminated from Chicago politics. The Daily Socialist has done that. There is a limit beyond which even the rottenest of capitalist politicians seldom go, but Busse has overstepped that limit.

Yet, because of the exposures which such action would bring, Wayman does not dare directly to attack Busse. The state's attorney permitted the grand jury indictments and investigations to proceed to a point where he had the Republican municipal officials at his mercy. Then it was announced that the investigation was POSTPONED.

The next day a new alignment of the forces of the Republican party was announced in which Busse is eliminated.

Does this mean that the knowledge which has been gathered by the state's attorney was used to drive a sharp political bargain? Are we to understand that the object of that investigation was not to stop grafting, but to secure a change of grafters? Was it love of plunder and jealousy of the grafters or the pursuit of justice that animated the action of the state's attorney's office?

If this is the game, we can assure him that there is one party to that exposure that was not and cannot be included in any such deal. The Daily Socialist did not enter into this fight to strengthen any one politician at the expense of another, and it cannot be stopped by any agreement between Busse, Lorimer and Wayman.

For Labor Day

It is admitted by both friends and enemies that the labor movement of the United States is in a most critical position. The questions of the methods of meeting concentrated capital upon the industrial field and of using political power as a weapon of working class defense are attracting universal attention.

These questions will be discussed by millions of workmen on next labor day. This occasion will offer the greatest opportunity for educational work ever presented in this country.

The Daily Socialist exists to meet just such opportunities. It will accordingly present a special labor day issue, upon which more work of preparation will be concentrated than upon any issue of a Socialist paper ever sent out in this country.

It will review the history of labor in America, its trials and triumphs and upward movement against obstacles. It will present the strongest arguments that can be secured to show how best labor can apply its strength in the future.

The existence of such a publication at this time will present one of the best opportunities to work for the cause of labor this country has known. This issue should be circulated by millions. This circulation must be done by those who know the need of such work. We here in the Daily Socialist office can prepare and present the material, but beyond that we must depend upon those who realize the need of placing a copy of such a paper in the hands of every laboring man in America.

Elsewhere in this issue is printed a most remarkable article by Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee. In it he practically surrenders the hope of a peaceful outcome of the present evolution. If this is true no one will regret it more than the Socialists, and no body of people will work harder to secure a peaceful outcome. Yet if the ruling class is determined upon violence that fact should be known. The Daily Socialist will discuss this question further tomorrow.

WHAT IS AN INCOME TAX?

BY ROBERT HUNTER

Have you ever asked yourself the meaning of an income tax? It's one way of getting around the truth. The time comes in every country when a few thousand men own the wealth of the country.

Their incomes mount higher and higher, until finally there is a general outcry demanding the taxation of those incomes. Sometimes the rich decide themselves to tax their incomes in order to avert popular discontent.

They want it to appear that they are bearing heavy and unusual burdens in order that the people may not inquire as to the sources of their incomes.

In England just now the reformers are referring to these incomes as unearned and declaring that unearned incomes shall pay a heavier tax. But if an income is unearned, why isn't it robbery?

Why allow a man to steal a million and then insist that he give back to the people through an income tax 25 per cent of his stealings?

The income taxer says: "A few millionaires are piling up millions and millions in unearned income. We won't demand the return to the community of all unearned millions; we will only tax the possessors of those millions a little higher than we tax the man who earns his income."

It is just as if we said to our millionaires: "Here, let the people put into your purses all their millions. We don't object to that, but we insist that out of every dollar you pay in taxes to the government 25 per cent of your unearned income."

It's a shrewd way of getting around an honest solution of our problems. I don't wonder the British upper classes decided nearly 100 years ago to undertake such a taxing scheme.

It's a shrewd way to throw dust in the eyes of the people.

If our upper classes were statesmen they would levy an income tax on themselves with the least possible delay.

They would take the first opportunity to come before the people and say: "Look how heavily we tax ourselves."

A great many would be deceived and would say to themselves: "How generous it is for the rich to take on themselves such heavy burdens."

But the greed of our millionaires is too great for them to evolve a statesmanship so far-seeing. And the result happily will be that the people will sooner learn that it is not 20 or 25 or 30 per cent of unearned incomes that belong to the community, but 100 per cent.

An income tax dodges the issue. The vital question before the people is the abolition of all incomes which are not the product of honest, useful and productive labor.

CLASS LEGISLATION

BY JOSEPH E. COHEN

Thick and fast came the decisions handed down by judges against legislation on the ground that it is solely in the interest of one class as against another.

Unnecessary to say all such class legislation is, however mildly, calculated to benefit the workers. For that reason it is stigmatized as "class legislation."

No measure beneficial to the great capitalists is ever declared unconstitutional. It is never spoken of as class legislation. It is always hailed as of great public moment, making for municipal improvement or national prominence.

But when a judge overrides any ordinance or statute on the ground that it is beneficial to one class and detrimental to another, he thereby makes several damaging admissions.

He admits that there are at least two classes in this country, that these classes have antagonistic interests, that they are engaged in a struggle for social supremacy and that legislation is one of the weapons employed in the conflict for power.

Granted that society consists of classes with divergent interests, and it follows that ALL LEGISLATION IS CLASS LEGISLATION.

Now, no one doubts that every factory act wrong from the masters of industry by the tollers from the first day the thirst for profit became the

ruling passion in the struggle for existence—every such factory act is purely class legislation. Whether it accomplished much or little, its aim was to ameliorate the deplorable condition of the slaves of the machine and eat into the overflowing coffers of the high and mighty money lords.

Furthermore, most every ordinance, law, tariff, treaty and constitution is a piece of class legislation, either in the interest of one economic faction or as a compromise between several factions, momentarily united to throttle some other faction. Not only has such legislation been class legislation, but there has been so much of it in comparison with the little the tollers have been able to gain that governments have, all down history, been class controlled and controlled by the minority.

It is entirely to be expected that Republican and Democratic judges will rule, as recently happened in Philadelphia, as laws taking away the occupation of the blood-sucking installment trade octopus are unconstitutional.

It is also to be expected that laws holding employers liable for failure to safeguard machinery or for working operatives inhumanly long hours will be ignored by judges, as a Connecticut court did, because "their class character. To be sure, of that sort of thing is class legislation."

Let that be admitted. But mark this: These judges never denounce

as class legislation measures lobbied for, by manufacturers, merchants, bankers, brokers, landlords and corporation magnates. Quite often judges draft such measures, directly or through their law partners. Moreover, judges seldom denounce as class legislation measures fought against by labor.

Just as all measures are class legislation, so are all judges class judges. Republican and Democratic judges are consciously or otherwise acting as the retainers of the upper tier in our social structure. They are prejudiced and bigoted in favor of the capitalist class.

For three score years Socialists have been preaching to the effect that there is a perpetual struggle or survival among elements in society having irreconcilable economic interests. And Socialists have been denounced as breeders of class hatred for doing so. Now comes your most wise and learned judge, establishing a precedent and guiding himself by his precedent, ignoring on the score of its being class legislation, any measure of benefit to the common people.

Socialist propaganda acknowledges the assistance of these Daniels come to judgment. The exhibition of class bias on the part of the wise old owls of the bench is most gratifying.

Class legislation? What is class legislation? We thank thee, judge, for teaching us that word.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Dora B. Montefiore

Mrs. Dora B. Montefiore, who, in response to several invitations, is coming over to the states this autumn to lecture on "Socialism in Many Lands," and the "Position of Women in Many Lands," has been a worker for the last twenty years in the cause of political, social and economic freedom for all men and women.

She began her public work in Sydney, New South Wales, where in 1890 she was one of the pioneers in forming the Womanhood Suffrage League.

The first meetings of the league were held in her house, and she and her friends were successful in resisting all blandishments which would have led up to a middle class demand for votes for propertyed women and established the league with the democratic demand of votes for all women, which demand has now been granted in every state of the Australian commonwealth.

Since her return to England she has continued her social and political work, and for a time was active in the ranks of the W. S. P. U., which organization stood by her during the famous speech of her house in Hammersmith, when, for the third time, she refused to pay income tax on the plea that "taxation without representation was tyranny."

This siege, during which she and her maid servant kept the bailiffs out of the house for six weeks, was recorded and illustrated in the press of every European country, and was considered by English members of parliament as being one of the most logical forms of agitation used by women suffragists to bring before the public the disabilities under which they suffer.

At the end of six weeks the bailiffs came armed with the full power of the law, and demanded admission in the lady's name. This being refused, they broke open the door with crowbars, and the furniture was forcibly removed and sold by public auction.

In 1906 Mrs. Montefiore was one of the first batch of Holloway prisoners; her offense was getting up on a seat and speaking in the lobby of the house of commons.

The sentence was two months' imprisonment, but under the rigorous treatment of Holloway, where she and nine other women suffragists were subjected to the same discipline in every detail as were the thieves, drunkards and prostitutes, collected nightly from the London police courts, her health broke down and she was removed from prison by her friends.

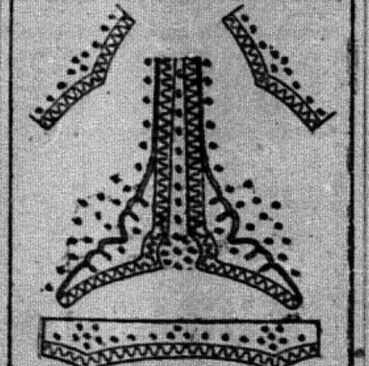
After a period of rest she has once

more taken up active political work as honorary secretary of the Adult Suffrage society, which society works for the abolition of the property qualification in the exercise of the franchise and for the obtaining of votes for all women and all men.

Mrs. Montefiore has spoken for Socialism and for suffrage in France, Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Hungary, and made a special visit to Finland in order to learn how the Finns had obtained their democratic constitution under the autocratic suzerainty of the czar.

She then visited Russia, where she has many friends, having collaborated with Russian refugees in the translation of some of Maxim Gorky's and Garshuin's works. She is a constant contributor to Justice, the New Age and several other Socialist publications, and is at present a member of the executive council of the Social Democratic party—Progressive Woman.

SELF TRANSFERABLE EMBROIDERY DESIGNS



No. 8032—Design for shirtwaist fastening in the front or back, to be transferred to linen, handkerchief linen, Indian sea-cotton, lawn, either Persian or Victoria, batiste, muslin or organdie, as well as China, taffetas or crêpe de satin or messaline, the design braided with silk or cotton soutache and the eyelets embroidered with mercerized cotton or silk floss, according to the material. The cuff portion may be used on the lower edge of tight-fitting sleeves if a sleeve without cuffs is used. 10 cents.

For Home Dressmakers

Your paper is doing inestimable good in the present graft investigation and all well wishing citizens ought to give you their individual support.

These conditions are not new. They existed throughout the administrations of former mayors and state's attorneys, and while the evils were pointed out in the public press during their respective administrations on many occasions, none saw fit to correct any of the evils in the least degree, and it is but fair to assume that there must have been some very good reason for their inaction, just as there must be some reason at present.

White slavery, gambling, dives, flagrant violations of saloon ordinances, including the exclusion of music from saloons and keeping the front doors closed on Sundays, with draws shades, and allowing a light to burn all night with raised curtains, the regulation of ice cream parlors, and all night orgies on streets at all hours of the day—these matters can point only to one explanation: That all this can exist only by the consent of those having the enforcement of these laws in charge. And is this consent given free?

I have seen policemen enter saloons after 1 o'clock a. m., take a drink or two and walk out, leaving a noisy crowd of vagabonds inside. I also have seen policemen pass bootleggers and peace disturbing bumps on streets without interference. Does any one doubt that such policemen are earning their pay? What is the police sergeant doing in the meantime? Playing cards?

I have known of masters, having been reported to the lieutenants and captains direct, promises were made for relief, but none given.

Have the people forgotten the Piper police investigation and its rotten system? Gambling places and dives were given

by street numbers a number of times in our public press, while this ever efficient police department was insisting that none existed. Who is so innocent and simple as to believe these can exist without protection, and blood money reaching those higher up? Why would it not be in line now, since the state's attorney has the list of street numbers of these disreputable places, to publish the names of the lessors? If this is done some very interesting names would be unveiled, including some high police officials. And why not begin in the rich field of the south side? Today people doubt that we have a police protection or justice courts for which we are heavily taxed. Yet some of these are the loudest and miss no opportunity to shine in the press chronically proclaiming to the slumbering community that Chicago is one of the best regulated and governed cities of the world. JOHN MILLER.

See the Chips Fly

It is only a few days since we started for our Clean-Up Fund. A number of the comrades have already rolled up their sleeves and swung the ax, and the chips are flying. Here is the statement again:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Original amount \$5,300.00; Previously reported \$50.00; Received today \$45.00; Total so far \$5,400.00; Balance to get \$5,205.00.

We have already told you that a number of readers have decided to give half a day's wage. More are joining in this. Of course this means quite a sacrifice on the part of many. It will be difficult to make ends meet during the week you take this out of your envelope.

But you must remember that you are CONSTANTLY COMPELLED to dig down and give to the present system from EIGHT TO FIFTEEN DOLLARS EVERY DAY.

IT IS THIS SYSTEM OF ROBBERY WE ARE AFTER. We believe it would PAY YOU to put some of the scant leavings that capitalism throws back at you into the movement that SPELLS DEATH to capitalism.

You are now contributing four-fifths of your day to capitalism every day you work.

Why not give ONE-HALF DAY ONCE FOR YOURSELF? You see the point.

I am getting nervous and can't stand still. I just want to see what's going to happen to this pesky old tree when all of us get after it.

Where's that ax? I've got to sink it into that stump. WHACK!

There's my chip. Not a very big one. Only \$1.43. But if you all do that much we will make it.

I feel better now. I never hit old capitalism without getting more out of it than I get out of a picnic.

IT'S SO REFRESHING.

By order of the board of directors, J. O. BENTALL, Sec.



TO THE EDITOR

Stay by the Issue When Discussing the Land Question

Your correspondent has followed the discussion on the "and all land" amendment to our platform as well as that of the one proposed to be substituted therefor in the "principles." Without harshly criticizing any of the former comrades who have written on this subject permit me to say a few words. The writer is delighted to see the columns of the "Daily" open for these "amateur" discussions on these vital points and in conjunction with comrade E. Francis Atwood I advise all who hereafter write upon this matter to re-read the platform itself and also the proposed amendment, and try to grasp the issue to be discussed, for verily I believe that only one Comrade writing upon the subject has touched the real issue, that is among those I have read, and that is Comrade Carl Strover, Chicago.

He hit the nail on the head as it were. The "and all land" clause has no place in the "immediate demands" of the party. Those are only ameliorative things we are trying to have accomplished before we come to the crossing of the last bridge—and should not be confused with the fundamental, scientific principles of the ultimate goal. So I say let's vote to strike out the "and all land" clause.

But on the contrary I am opposed to the amendment of the principles by putting into them any mystifying, unnecessary, complicating, would-be explanations. The principles are complete as set forth in the platform, and the unbiased investigator of Socialism will not be aided any in his study of the "principles" by the proposed explanatory amendment.

The correlating literature of our movement will set that part all right with the unprejudiced investigator, so in accord with Comrade Strover I urge the party members to vote "yes" on the first proposed amendment and "no" on the second. Go back to the date of Comrade Strover's writing. I urge, ah of you and re-read his comments on this proposition and I feel that most of you will get up from that reading with a much clearer conception of the whole matter and will be forced to his most logical conclusions.

Louisville, Ky. S. M. TUDOR.

Daily Socialist Should Have Workers' Support

Your paper is doing inestimable good in the present graft investigation and all well wishing citizens ought to give you their individual support.

These conditions are not new. They existed throughout the administrations of former mayors and state's attorneys, and while the evils were pointed out in the public press during their respective administrations on many occasions, none saw fit to correct any of the evils in the least degree, and it is but fair to assume that there must have been some very good reason for their inaction, just as there must be some reason at present.

White slavery, gambling, dives, flagrant violations of saloon ordinances, including the exclusion of music from saloons and keeping the front doors closed on Sundays, with draws shades, and allowing a light to burn all night with raised curtains, the regulation of ice cream parlors, and all night orgies on streets at all hours of the day—these matters can point only to one explanation: That all this can exist only by the consent of those having the enforcement of these laws in charge. And is this consent given free?

I have seen policemen enter saloons after 1 o'clock a. m., take a drink or two and walk out, leaving a noisy crowd of vagabonds inside. I also have seen policemen pass bootleggers and peace disturbing bumps on streets without interference. Does any one doubt that such policemen are earning their pay? What is the police sergeant doing in the meantime? Playing cards?

I have known of masters, having been reported to the lieutenants and captains direct, promises were made for relief, but none given.

Have the people forgotten the Piper police investigation and its rotten system? Gambling places and dives were given

by street numbers a number of times in our public press, while this ever efficient police department was insisting that none existed. Who is so innocent and simple as to believe these can exist without protection, and blood money reaching those higher up? Why would it not be in line now, since the state's attorney has the list of street numbers of these disreputable places, to publish the names of the lessors? If this is done some very interesting names would be unveiled, including some high police officials. And why not begin in the rich field of the south side? Today people doubt that we have a police protection or justice courts for which we are heavily taxed. Yet some of these are the loudest and miss no opportunity to shine in the press chronically proclaiming to the slumbering community that Chicago is one of the best regulated and governed cities of the world. JOHN MILLER.