STELL CO. BREAKS FAITH WITH MEN

Terms Made by Their Own Agent

MEN SWEAR TO "STICK"

Scores Gather and Kiss the Cross in Solemn Oath Not to Scab

The workers of the Standard Steel company, Hammond, Ind., are still out. They were treacherously misled Deluding the strikers into an agreement, the company officials repudiated it at the last moment. They seized the unawares with an endeavor to cajole them to relinquish half the victory that had been practically won.

The Standard Steel Car company is the same monster that operates plants in Butler and New Castle, Pa. It is under the direction of the same men who engaged Pennsylvania Cossacks to club, insult and browbeat employes in the Butler, Pa., strike,

Repudiated by the Standard Steel Car company, which he ded them by promises to settle the strike, 1,500 strikers in Hammond, emigrants from twenty different lands, swore before a crucifix that they would continue the fight with the company to a finish.

The scene, picturesque and pathetic could not be reproduced by the most modern stage. The lights of the hall were extinguished. A candle stuck into a bottle was place on the plat-One by one the men came and kissed the ivory image on the cross, kneeling before it. They swore that they would not "scab" or go bael; to work until the company grants the terms which it was understood yester-day it had acceded to, when a man claiming to represent H. B. Douglas, manager of the Standard Sizel com-

pany, met a committee of the strikers. The oath which was taken with such The oath which was taken with such solemnity followed a meeting between a committee of the strikers with Douslas, who represented the company. The committee, went to the company's office for an official ratification of an agreement which Douglas is said to have submitted for the strikers to work on. Douglas denied, having written that agreement or authorizing its presentation to the workers.

Agreement Presented

The agreement was presented to the strikers by C. E. Granger, a carpenter contractor in Hammond, who said he represented Douglas. It was offered to the men in reply to terms they had submitted to Douglas. The strikers after some study found that the terms death of Christian Swope, Dec. 6, 1906. ter some study found that the terms presented through Granger were practically what they had demanded from the company. A mass meeting was held yesterday morning and the agreement explained to the strikers in different languages. They all found the terms satisfactory, and the company was notified by a committee of the strikers that it would meet representatives of the company to make the asreement final. The settlement of the strike seemed so certain that leaders of the strikers called up the Chicago Daily Socialist, at the moment this paper was going to press, to inform it of their success.

death of Christian Swope, Dec. 6, 1906, was a result of this conspiracy.

"If poison has been discovered in the tomachs of the late Colonel Swope and his nephew. I could not give out any information," said Dr. Haines. "The field report will be given to Attorney Paxton, who will hurry back to Kansas City. The report will not be given out the tissend. I would not have the authority."

OFTY ELECTRICIANS MAY CALL STRIKE; ASK PAY INOREASE SIXty-five electrical workers employed

Douglas Met the Committee

Douglas was the man who met the

day afternoon.

When he read the agreement over, preliminary to signing it, he stopped at the fifth paragraph. This paragraph provides that the committee of the workers be recognized by the company. It reads as follows:

"Committees of the workers shall be

pany. It reads as follows:
"Committees of the weskers shall be recognized. Should any grievance arise from employes in any department it shall be taken up for adjustment by an arbitration committee. This coman arbitration committee. This com-mittee shall consist of three represen-tatives from the workers and three representatives from the firm. If any representatives from the firm. If any dispute arises that such a committee can not agree on for settlement, it shall have the power to select a neutral arbiter and the majority of the seven shall settle the question or questions."

(Continued on Page Two)

Bosses Refuse to Ratify ALL SWOPES NATION IS POOR; MURDERED, IS WEALTHY UNITE **NOW PROVED**

Attorneys in Case Confer War on Corporation Levy With Doctors and Act Quickly

POISON PROOF IS FOUND DEFICIT IS \$17,000,000

Report of Dr. Hektoen Capitalists Balk at Paying Clinches Evidence of **Foul Conspiracy**

Official report of the findings of the Chicago chemists who have been conducting examinations of the stomachs of the late Thomas H. Swope, Kansas City millionaire, and his nephew, Christian Swope, is expected to be made to-

day,
According to a cipher message sent
by Drs. Haines and Ludwig Hektoen
to Attorney John G. Paxton in Kansas
City, executor of the Swope estate, it
is declared strychnine has been found
in the stomachs. in the stomachs.

Paxton Coming to Chicago

Paxton has been summoned to Chi-cago and will arrive here today to re-ceive the official report of the chemists. As a result of the findings arrests in the alleged poison plot are expected to

According to Dr. Haines, the report of the findings will be given to Pax-ton, and further action in the mysterious case will depend on the evidence which will be disclosed in the official report of the chemists.

Dispatches from Kansas City stated that the report of the Chicago physi-cians will show the stomachs contained quantities of poison, and that Henry L. Jost, assistant prosecuting attorney of Kansas City, is preparing evidence which will result in the indictment of several men, who, it is alleged, were in the poison plot.

Sees Plot to Kill Family

Attorney Paxton, to whom the physicians' report will be given, said be fore leaving Kansas City for Chicago that the report would not be made public until he had consuited the state prosecutor of Kansas City.

It is Paxton's theory that after the death of Colonel Swope a general consulted to kill all the below of the

Sixty-five electrical workers employed by the city threaten to strike unless they are granted an increase in wages They demand a raise from \$4 to \$5 a dny. Business Agent Martin J. Healy of the union appeared before the finance committee of the city council and presented the demands. He was given a flat refusal.

"The city should pay no more for electrical work than is paid by soil.

electrical work than is paid by private corporations," said Ald. Snow, chairman of the committee. The rate of \$4 a day is the prevailing one for that class of work done for private con-

ers' union will meet this evening to consider the question of a strike. Should the members walk out, it would cripple the city's electric light and po-lice alarm system. Healy said the strikers would refrain from interfering with the fire alarm system.

After pondering a while, he declared that he could not le that go through. "You can come in as individuals, if you want to," he said, "but I can't accept that clause. No. I can't recognize the workers as a body."

Asked what made him change his attitude on the matter, he said he never mad acceded to that provision.

"Didn't you insert it in the agreement presented to us by your man. Granger." he was asked, and he denied ever having anything to do with Granger.

The agreement contained seven provisions. One of them.pertained to an increase of wages. Douglas was willing to concede a 19 per cent increase in the course of time, not at the present.

TO THE UNITED STATES

could not raise wages at this he said. We have a large the distinguished French composer, has announced his intention of visiting Am-

PERILED PARIS IS NOW SAFE

Thousands Hunger and Government Takes Measures

for Relief

SCENES OF SIEGE RECUR

TO FIGHT TAX Buildings Battered and Art Treasures Ruined; Misery Recalls Moltke Attack

> the River Seine, after having reached an unprecedented height and caused great destruction, began to recede to-

The crest of the flood was reached at midnight. The waters remained stationary until 2 o'clock this morning, after which they fell slowly. At \$ o'clock there had been a drop of two inches according to an official statement issued this forenoon.

During the night the storm clouds disappeared and the weather cleared. This morning the sun shone brightly.

Flood Now Recedes

presents a weird spectacle, the soldiers ers of Illinois calling for the repeal of sailors, firemen and police hastily con-

BILLS EXPECTED

Grand Jury Goes Further OIL TRUST IS Into City Hall Scandals; Thieves Tremble

Thirty-five subpoenas have been issued for witnesses to appear before the grand jury, in its investigation of the graft at the city hall. They are to appear this afternoon and Monday, and it appears that all of next week will be devoted to the inquiry. It has been shown that certain city

officials were financially interested in the Cummings company, and that fa-voritism was shown in granting con-tracts to this company when bids from other firms were considerably lower. All evidence that tended to show the agreement that existed between the city hall and certain companies, will be pre-sented to the grand jury and there are strong hints that indictments will be voted in the Cummings Foundry case.

The graft that was exposed in the shale rock scandal, by which the city was robbed of \$46,000, is on the program for investigation, and developments that will bear results are momentarily expected. Officers expect to meet some difficulty in serving the subpoenas in these cases, but are scouring the city with apparent determination.

RICH MAKE TRAVEL HARD FOR THE POOR, SAYS PROFESSOR

Rich American tourists are making it almost impossible for the poorer American to travel abroad," said Prof. F. C. L. Van Steendemen, in a talk to students. "They domand whatever costs the most, without regard to value or service. There is danger that the great rise in prices here will be duplicated beyond the Atlantic. American people are spoiling Europe.
"The Americans are money

FLOOD RECEDES; NEW GRAFT TRUE MINERS DENOUNCE **CAPITALIST COURTS**

HIT BY HUGE SUIT AT LAW

Independent Refiners Open Attack and Hope to Gain \$200,000,000

HAVE SLIGHT CHANCE

Move Regarded as Hopeless of the United Mine Workers of Amer-Effort Against Standard Oil Combine

The Independent Producers' associaion announces that action will be brought against the Standard Oil company to recover \$281,500,000. The suit is based upon the decisions of the United States Circuit court and of various state ourts that the Standard Oil company s a combination in restraint of trade, The hopelessness of such action and the foolish idea of the independent conerns that they have any possible chance of recovering the money, proves the evident lack in their knowledge of Standard Oil of the majority of the true state of affairs. It seems a diffi-cult matter for most to realize that the trusts are invulnerable.

Seek to Recover

The amount that the Independent producers seek to recover is based on the charge that the Standard Oil com-pany had fixed the price of crude oils it less than half their values as comat less than nair their values as com-pared with the prices paid by the Stan-dard company in Pennsylvania. The sa-sociation numbers nearly one hundred concerns including all the large inde-pendent oil producers. Action is based on section seven of the Sherman antirust law, which provides recourse for hose who have suffered from unfair competition with illegal combines.

A decision of one of the state courts has recently issued an order for the dissolution of the Standard Oli company, but the harmless nature of such an order when a giant corporation is con-cerned like the Standard Oil company,

A Hopeless Cause

The hopelessness of the independen uit appears when it is reported that figures will have to be shown in cour which will prove that the mid-confinen which will prove that the mid-confinen crude oil bought by a subsidiary of the Standard was worth \$75,000,000 more than was paid for it. If these figures are established the producers can reover three times that amount.

Muskogee, Okla., Jap. 31.—An Indian newspaper will be established here next month, the first copy appearing prob-ably on Feb. 15. Chiefs of the Five Civilized Tribes and other influential Civilized Tribes and other influential indians are backing the movement. The paper will be edited by Augustus W. Ivey of Stilwell, a Cherokee, and will appear weekly it will be known as the "Drawanns Ahcheeta," which means "Farm and Fireside."

Every department of the paper will be printed in some Indian language. The Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Seminole and Chickassaw tongues will be represented. That portion of the paper.

represented. That portion of the paper intended for Cherokees will be printed in the Cherokee characters. The Cher-okees are said to be the only Indian tribe in the world whose language has been developed to a point where its own characters can be used. The news of the other tribes will, be printed in

There will be no politics in the paper. Its purpose will be to educate the Indian in the duties of citizenship and remove from his mind the stubborn prejudice sgainst the white man.

DIES IN WASHINGTON D. C.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31 .- Gen. Wil-Washington, D. C., san al.—Joen, Wil-Ham F. Draper, former American am-bassador to Italy, died at his home here last night after a prolonged illness. He was 68 years old.

Gen. Draper was born in Lowell, Mass., April 9, 1842, and served in the

union army from 1861 to 1864, holding commissions from second lieutenant to lieutenant colonel, commanding, and also colonel and brigsdier general by

tial elector, and he served as a Republican member of the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth compresses, declining a third nomination. In 1837 he was appointed ambassador to Italy, holding

pointed ampassator to field, include post until 1900.

The general served as commander of the Loyal Legion of Massachusetts. Of late years he divided his time between Washington and Hopedale, Mass.

Jail Sentences for New Zealand Labor Men Arouses Many Delegates

JUDICIAL TYRANNY SCORED

Indianapolis Convention Has Stormy Session Over Reports of Officers

BY J. L. ENGDAHL (Staff Correspondent Daily Socialist.)

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 31 .- Delegates o the twenty-first annual convention ica have for the moment forgotten routine matters as they stretch their 'hands across the seas," to the other side of the world, to the convicted leaders of the Northern Miners' Federation of Labor, of New South Wales.

Australia. The officials of the United Mine Workers were outspoken in denouncing the corporate greed and judicial servility that sends the representatives of labor to prison because they attempt to gain for the workers some few concessions from capital. They point out that the fight of class against class is as wide as the world, the same struggle prevailing in Australia as in the United States, and on every other spot of the

Convention Will Act

Although no action has yet been take n it is probable that a cablegram will be sent to President Bowling, of the Northern Miners' Federation, who was convicted on a charge of obstructing work at the mines during the strike of the coal miners and sentenced to one year at hard labor in prison, urg-ing him to continue in the struggle. The same message will be carried to the three other strike leaders who were given sentences of eight months each at hard labor, and the numerous miners sentenced to short terms of impris-onment. Resolutions of confidence and moral support will also probably be passed before the convention adjourns.

"These convictions only go to sh that the courts in Australia are in the hands of the capitalist class just as they are in this country," said Vice President-Elect Frank J. Hayes, in speaking of the sentencing of the Ausspeaking of the sentencing of the Australian miners' officials. "If the courts were in the hands of the working class it would be the mine owners who would go to jail instead of the miners' officials. For every offense against the law committed by a toiler, the capitalist commits a thousand. Yet it is always the man who works who is sent to jail. There is nothing to prevent the union officials of this country from being sent to prison on similar chargbeing sent to prison on similar charg

"It shows that capitalism is working its pernicious influence everywhere," declared Vice President E. S. McCullough. "Capitalism is everywhere and the forces of labor must recognise this fact. This is an instance where the capitalists are trying to antagonize bor. It is merely a repetition of v the toller goes on strike for better con the tolier goes on strike for better conditions. This case is similar to that in
Nova Scotia. In Nova Scotia every
means known to the powers of money
and politics have been used to defeat
the miners in their struggle for industrial liberty.

No sooner had the miners laid down
their tools than six hundred soldiers
were ordered on the scene in violation
of the law, notwithstanding there had
been no violation of the law by anyons

been no violation of the law by anyons on strike. It was soon evident that the soldiers were not there to preserve order and protect property, but to incite men to riot and afford them an oppor-tunity to shoot down the strikers and discredit the trade union movement.

Strikers Were Arrested "Hundreds of strikers were arrested

for picketing and other false charges and thrown into jall. The leaders of the strike were arrested and carried off the strike were arrested and carried off to Montreal to destroy their influence. The daily press, with few exceptions, resorted to that last weapon of the coward-patriotism. Everything was done to arouse national prejudice, while at the same time securing the world for men to scab in the mines. Every attempt was made to thwart justice

ical patronage."
"The working class once The working class once more arrayed against the calptalist class," was the conclusion reached by Duncan McDonald, president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, in summarizing the effect of the action of the Australian courts. "It shows that the same class struggle is being fought out in every he misuse of the pudicial power in this

country are frequent." It's the same story all over again," said Delegate Thomas Haggerty, of, Reynoldsville, Pa., member of the inla-ers' international executive board from ors international executive board from District No. 2. Haggerty ought to know. He has been served with injunctions on seventeen different occasions, and has been on trial in court four times in his battles for the miners and their organization.

Like West Virginia Cases

"These cases are similar to several to which our organization was concerned in West Virginia in 1802 when eight of us were sent to fail by Judge John J. Jacks in. whose notorious reputation has since become known to aimed every member of the United Mine Workers of America. Mother Jones was ar-

AJAX DEFYING THE LIGHTNING



Grows; Congress Bowing

to Manufacturers

to Support Government

Which Aids Them

The Illinois Manufacturers' Associa-

tion has issued a circular to the employ-

law is unjust inquisitorial and discrimto vote for its repeal.

"The returns received at this office in reply to our letter of Jan. 6th indicate the foregoing facts and are en-Bring to their attention that they are more under obligation to their constitu can give them no votes in the districts they represent.

"SEND \$50 BY CHECK"

"Please fill out the enclosed appli cation and send a check for \$50 and do your part. It takes rostage and printing to bring this matter to the attention of all the corporations in the United States and to the attention of con-

pices of the Illinois Manufacturers' ssociation in this city Friday, January 14th, was a great success. Do you want a copy of the proceedings? It will be mailed to you upon request.

"Subjoined is a copy of the resolutions, a list of the committee named to

the Corporation Tax Law. The circustructing temporary walls by the light Their money comes easy and is spent for camp fires and torches in an enjust as freely. In Paris the best the lar reads as follows:

"Fully 60 per cent of the members of deavor to keep out the invading floods, Frenchmen make money at that, and Congress believe the corporation tax while pickets patrol those sections which are plunged in darkness by the burstinatory. Fully 40 per cent are ready ing of the gas mains and the stoppage of the electric lighting plants. In the Place de l'Opera the sidewalk

has collapsed. The gas lamp posts are inclined at all sorts of angles. The architect of the Metropolitan subways considers the situation alarming. The entire territory has been roped It is stated that the new Equitable Life Assurance so ciety building is in danger of collapse.

President Aids Homeless

President Fallieres and Premier Briand yesterday drove in automobiles to the flooded suburbs where distress is greatest, speaking words of comfort to rescue work. On their return they said everything possible was being done to aid the stricken and prevent further

Charitable organizations are coperating with the authorities in throwing open their buildings and succoring refugees. Several convents and a number of public buildings have been equipped with military cots and bedding and transformed into hespitals. The Red in Cross is performing splendid service in distributing food and clothing.

Nevertheless numerous pittful instances are cited of women and children who had refused to leave their homes in the submerged districts, ing shricking from their windows for bread. ravages by the flood. Charitable organization

why cannot Americans do the same "The American woman traveling Europe thinks, because she is not li ly to meet any of her friends, it is right to dress as she pleases. The re-sult is a shapeless long dust coat, an impossible hat, and an unattractive veil. It makes the woman look for all the world like a wooden post."

SON OF BEEF BABON HOME TO

John Cudahy Jr., whose remantic ex periences with an actress are said to FORMER U. S. AMBASSADOR ome in and any arrival was a world of his early arrival was

avenue world of his early arrival was received yesterday.

"John will be home tomorrow," said John Cudahy Sr. "I don't know about the girl report. I did let a check go to protest, but it was to teach the boy a lesson."

A CASH MONEY PRIZE NOW

New Yo's. Jan. 31.—The most popular student in the senior class at Columbia University hereafter will receive as a prize the income from a 11.500 funa donated by a New York woman as a memorial to her son. Each year the class will vote in seneral meeting to decide who is their most popular member.

rested with us at the time, but the court dismissed her case.

"We were arrested while attening a mosting or miners called together to discuss conditions in the mines. I was arrested. Juhn L. Geer and I received a three months' sentence from the court, while W. M. Morgan, Peter Wilson, W. M. Blakr'y, Barney Rice, Andy Rescavugh and George Earn received sixty days each. The charge was that we even though you don't know it." The days each. The charge was that we were parading the streets, congregating and hotling meetings and otherwise trying to prevent the miners from going to work for the Fairmont Coal company and the Clarksburg Fuel company. Acrean is a delegate to the present convention from Ohio, while Wissit is a delegate from Illinois, also being a member of the Illinois miners' executive heard." executive board.

Should Fill Jails With Workers

"I'm glad to see them go to jall," said Delegate Adolph F. Germer, from Illi-"More labor leaders ought to be sent to j. il. I am in favor of filling the prisons with members of the work-ing class. Then, and not fill then, it seems, will they begin to this's and ponder or the problems that confront them. It is the only manner, it seems, in which results can be procured. It all very well for Gompers, Mitchell d Morrison to talk about their persous rights. I am willing to aid them to the full extent of my ability in their struggle against the courts. But the sooner they learn that they have no rights ander the present capitaist sys-tem, the retter both for themselves and for the working class as a while. One way of teaching this to the workers is to send them to jail."

e capitalist courts during the strike the miners in Alabama about 18 onths ago, when 2,000 miners were put under arrest without any evidence being presented against any one of them. ing presented against any one or them. At the same time the capitalist newspapers of Birmingham openly advocated Fairley's assassination without the least action being taken against them by the capitalist hirelings in the official

Ohio, defeated candidate for the presi-dency of the United Mine Workers. not a scintilla of evidence to support the convictions of these men. This is proven by court rulings in all labor

Like United States Courts

"That is merely repeating in Austra-lia the stitude that the courts in this country have taken in the cases against

Open revolt against the gavel rule of Thomas L. Lewis broke out in the United Mine Workers' convention when an attempt was successfully made to rall-road the officers' reports through the convention without giving an opportunity for a division or a roll call on Lewis' report.

ports had handed over its findings trict, opposed the adoption of the re-port, making especial reference to what port, making especial reference to what President Lewis had to say with refrence to the situation in western

urged an organizer to work for the election of a certain board member de-claring that, "he is a friend of yours even though you don't know it." The Some of the Resolutions other letter was circulated largely in the Illinois district and claimed that the Socialist members of the United

"Whereas, This city of Indianapolis about the most central location; and Whereas, The national headquarters whereas, The national headquarters are located here, costing the organization a great amount of rent each month and year, we offer this resolution for your sincere consideration:

"Resolved, That the United Mine Workers of America build a hall and office and whatever buildings might." office and whatever buildings might be necessary for the elimination of the expenditure of so much money for rent accounts.

tract. Therefore his statement, made in the Clearfield convention, as well as the statements Berein quoted, as con-tained in his official circular, dated No-vember 27, sent to the officials and members of District 2, is false and mis-

Three resolutions introduced into the convention attack the National Civic federation as an "undesirable institu-tion," in spite of John Mitchell's laudaremarks. The shortest resolution Creek, Ark., as follows:

"Resolved. That in the future we ignore the existence of the Civic federa-

Another one is from Frank Gatz, representing Locals Nos. 2583 and 2610. It is as follows:
"Whereas. The working people ought

to be organized in the labor organization to protect their rights; and "Whereas, The capitalistic organiza-tion by the name of the Civic Federa-tion is for the purpose of hypnotizing he working people; and "Whereas, The benefit derived by the

wage workers is through the labor organization only; therefore be it "Resolved, That the U. M. W. of A. will not permit any member or mem-bers to be a member of the U. M. W. of A. who is a member of the Civic Federation."

Is Labor's Enemy

third set of resolutions, signed by James E. Taylor, Robert Williamson, John Whacter, Frank Hefferly and W. J. Warwick, is as follows: "To the Officers and Delegates of the

Twenty-first Annual Convention, in

Convention Assembled:
"We, the undersigned delegates, do
believe that the so-called organization
known as the Civic Federation is a bitenemy to organized labor; there "Resolved, That we believe the best interests of the U. M. W. of A. would

he best served by requesting our rep-resentative to the American Federa-tion of Labor to withdraw from this said organization, or withdraw his membership from the United Mine Workers of America." A resolution has been introduced in

the convention by Adolph Germer, Charles P. Gildea and Duncan McDon-ald, extending encouragement to Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the Appeal to Reason, in the fight that he is making against the suppression of a free press. It is as follows:

To Aid Fred Warren

Whereas. The right to free press has been cherished as a sacred tradition of this nation; and
Whereas. In the case against Fred
D. Warren, managing editor of the Appeal to Reason, the discrimination of the judiciary against the free press peal to Reason, the discrimination of the judicary against the free press has placed in Jeonardy this fundamen-tal principle upon which this govern-ment is built; therefore we, the United Mine Workers of America, in the twenty-first annual convention assem-bled, express our sympathy in the brave and noble fight Fred D. Warren is waging against the suppression of a free press; and be it "Resolved, That we censure the ac-

tion of the judiciary in their attempt to strangle to death one of the mighty weapons of the working class."

Two resolutions are in favor of elect-

ing, instead of appointing, the interna-tional organizers. A demand that the miners be paid in cash each week is the trend of another resolution.

LIES TO MEN

number of orders taken on the basis of the wages we were paying." The committee refused to negotiate any further, but Douglas continued to analyze the draft before him. Para-graph 2 provided that the workers liv-

ward the strikers. Harry Slough, state abor commissioner of Indians, appear-d in the town for a day, and after visiting the officials of the car comed in the town for a day, and after visiting the officials of the car company declared that the scrikers were too Socialistic and departed. He did not see any of the strikers or any of their leaders. Before leaving the town he left an extended interview in the Lake County Times, in which he is quoted fully as to the "anarchistic tendencies" of the men who demand a greater portion of the wealth they produce.

Lawyer Deserts Clients

Attorney E. G. Sproat, a cheap poli-tician, left the strikers in a lurch, He good faith. At the crucial moment the mond, a member of the I. W. W. Ham-mond is at the strike, advising the strikers and giving them assistance. The police arrested him, charging him with an array of offenses. His case came up the day before yesterday, and Sproat was to defend him. Before the trial Sproat informed the leaders of the strikers that he could not very well conduct their cases. He feared "it conduct their cases. He feared "it would get him in bad" with people in Hammond and that his political con-nections would be jeopardized. The

strikers asked for a continuance.
Vincent St. John will speak on "Industrial Unionism" at 935 Wells street, Sunday, January 30, at 8 p. m.

(Continued From Page One)

conduct a campaign and copies of the repealing measure introduced by Congressman Southwick of Albany and the bill to extend the time introduced by Congressman Coudry of St. Louis."

RESULT OF TAX BILL

The foregoing appeal to the manufac turers of Illinois is the result of the corporation tax law of August 5, 1909, suggested by the government in order to meet the enormous \$17,000,000 deficit in the treasury which the revenue from Illinois Manufacturers association which is an active ally of the National Association of Manufacturers, includes many concerns of Illinois among may be mentioned the Edward Hines Lumber company, the lumber trust: Western Clock Manufacturing company; Swift and company; Atlas Brewing company; Union Furniture company Siegel, Cooper and company, and thousands of others throughout the state.
At a conference of representatives of At a conference of representatives of the corporate interests from various sections of the country, the features of the law were discussed and the "necessity" of its repeal, in order to save their position was urged. The main point of objection in the law, the abolition of which the corporations de-mand immediately, is the publicity fea-

Would Reveal Secrets

Such publicity would of course reveal o the public the unlawful methods of the corporation system of business and perhaps cause disagreeable consequenc-es and investigations such as are now

es and investigations such as are now "threatening" the existence of the packing corporations.

The members of the Illinois Manufasturers' association have pledged themselves to bring all possible influence to bear upon the various members of congress, the word "possible," including a great variety of influence. Moreover, the unfair treatment and the injustice they have to undergo as a result of this isw and the fact that the poor corporations will be forced to pay their mile toward paying the expenses of the government which has so carefully protected them, has raised a great storm of protest.

Accuse the Government

Accuse the Government

They accuse the government of taxing the corporate interests in order to get money for excessive government expenditures. It is very remarkable that the government, which has so ably protected the corporations, should dare to ask them now for a little help when the government is in a fix. Such action is termed inimical to and at variance with established rights and prinnce with established rights and prin

ciples.

That the agitation and "all possible efforts" brought to bear on congress-men already show results agreeable to



Don't Borrow

We'll tell you all about the easy-

WILLIAM KRIZAN CHICAGO.

................ A PLEA ED CUSTOMER

corporate interests is evident from the statement that fully 40 per cent are ready to repeal it. This, however, is not sufficient for its repeal and further efforts are necessary including a contribution of \$50 from each one that has corporating interests of heart. corporation interests at heart.

STUDENTS FORM RUSSIAN CLUB

A Russian student society under the name of the "Chicago Intercollegiate Students of Russia," has recently been organized. The sim of the organiza-tion is the union of subjects of Russia that are studying in the colleges and universities of Chicago, for the purpose of mutual aid among the students in Chicago, not only among the Russians. but Poles, Finns, Lithuantans and all other subjects of the czar.

A meeting will be held Sunday, January 30th, at the residence of Dr. Sa-

had, 14th Milwaukee avenue at 7 p. m. All particulars as to the further aims of the society can be obtained from E. Fellen Bogen. 2025 Ashland avenue, secretary of the society. The purpose of the association is not only directed toward mutual benefit and sid, but also ward mutual benefit and aid, but also to help the students morally and so-cially. Groups will be organized of the different branches of student activity and all students will find it of great benefit in the difficulties they are liable to encounter in a foreign country. Membership will not be influenced by political considerations, the aim being to unite all the students more closely and provide a home where they can find help and encouragement. A gen-eral clubs will be formed composed of groups of the various branches ing to the different courses of study and an atmosphere of good will and so-ciability will be established.

FUND TO BE RAISED FOR THE SUFFERING SIBERIAN EXILES

The "Helping Hand" society of the Russian revolution will give a benefit for the Red Cross society of Siberia on February 20, in the West Side auditorium. The aim is to provide fund-for the society, which is working to relieve the intense suffering among the exiles in Siberia. Support is sought from all, as the conditions in the mines and prisons of Siberia are in constant and urgent need of alleviation, and as of the exiles are martyrs of po-

LIFELONG CURES For Weak, Diseased Men BY TRUE SPECIALISTS

There is absolutely no patchwork about the results of the course of treatment we give for each of the dis-cases we make a specialty, for soon after beginning our treatment every symptom of disease disappears and the trouble never return

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cialist Who Cures

treatment cures when others fail to even benefit. We will treat you FREE OF OHARGE until you see that we can cure you, if you doubt it, and we have permission to refer to men who will tell you we cured them of a trouble like yours.

YOU CAN TAKE OUR TREATMENT WITHOUT A CENT AND PAY US AFTER WE CURE YOU. We want a chance to prove we can cure all afflicted, skeptical men.

Bernember, our treatment is different and better and OOSTS YOU NOTHING unless you are willing, glad and satisfied to a series.

fled to pay us.

WE GIVE YOU.A WRITTEN GUAR-ANTEE under our corporate seal to re-fund every dollar if your trouble ever comes back. Remember, we are the only specialists who charge nothing if we

THESE ARE THE DISEASES OF WHICH WE HAVE CURED SO MANY

Blood Poison, Skin Disease We will give you treatment that will in a short time cure all rash, sores and every sign and symptom. Our treatment gets the poison cut of the sytem instead of driving it in like other treatments. We cure blood poison and skin diseases so they do not come back.

Varicose Enlargement — Knotted or Wormy-Like Condition of

Veins on left side, or it may be on right and both sides—The cure we use is what you should have what you should have what you will have to have to be cured romly one visit is required. We do no cu and you suffer no severe pain nor trouble, signs disappear in a few days.

-Our combined treatment for these troubles so common among much the source of the sour Kidney and Bladder Troubles

Piles, Fistula—we can cure you at will be surprised. We will give you be result and cure you are looking for with surgical operation.

emedies seldom cure.
Our treatment stops every symptom and
urce in a few days it is scientific—that s as only sure way to be cured so it will not FREE CONSULTATION AND EX

AMINATION. Write for Question Blank and get our Charge Terms, Pime of Cure and Pull Information FREE. CHICAGO MEN-SPECIALIST CO.,

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Named chees are frequently made in Hen-Union factories.

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no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

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John F. Toble, Proc.

Chas. L. Baine, See.-Trees.

to really learn something? Then come tomorrow and hear

EMMA GOLDMAN

Sunday, January 30th 3 P. M.:

Liberty and What It Really Means 8 P. M.: The Enemy of The People.

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MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS—Ton one mate money seiling a good family medical work Large profits. See the book! "A Physician In the House." Call or write Dr. J. E. Gree-il Dearborn et., Chlogo. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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HOW TO BECOME A GENIUS-LAWS for Psychic Development-By Prof. Thomas, inin psychology, occult science and mys-sits ingleside av, third street cast of Grove. OL of Drugless Healing-Learn chiro-tic, mechano-therapy and osteopatho de of treatment; taught in a few lessons acomable rates. 162 Harrison st.—2 to 6.

NEW SONGS

A NEW COMET - Traveled through Europe like a counst; just arrived in America: the greatest stop his ever published (American tensett); everyone wild ever it; all want is ent to any address postpaid for is cents silver. Address at orders to Mrs. A. H. Stager, Con-cent. Ohio.

SHAVING OF DEATH CLAIMS

SHAVING OF DEATH CLAIMS.
Wanied—Man to obtain address of persons
those death claims are out or refused payment
in full by any small life insurance concern of
hicago. Home office inspector having inside
ntermation. Write Fred. Des Rivieres, the
dadison st., room 1.

MISCELLANEOUS OR SALE-Colorado farm and city proper ties. I can offer you something good. In permation cheerfully furnished. WALTER is BILLON, 87 21st et. Denver, Colo.

MEDICAL SCHOOL HOOL of Drugiess Healing teaches practic in 12 lessons. Osteopathy, mea-orapy and massage taught. Office shot incipal, I to 6 p. m. 1853 Harrison, pr. Pe

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

O RENT-Large frunt room, newly fu all modern conveniences; reasonable old 1870 Rets at , oor Addison Mrs. S

PURE HONEY POR SALE

...............

To Disrupt Unions

"This is only another effort to disrupt the working class by sending its lead-ers to prison on trumped up charges," said Daugate W. R. Fairley, of Pract City, Ala., who is a member of the infional executive board from Dis-

rict No. 70, Fairley learned all the iniquities of

positions of the city and state.
"It's an outrage against the working class," excialmed William Green, of These cases in Australia and their disposal by the courts merely emphasize how antagonistic are the interests of capitalism and labor. I am not very familiar with the situation in Australia, that there is ut it is safe to assume that there is

Trouble started shortly after the cor vention had opened its session on Friday and the committee on officers' re-Feehan, president of the Pittsburg dis-

report of President Lewis set forth that while a conference was be-ing held to settle the grievance be-tween the Pittsburg Coal company and its men, Feehan terminated the nego-

leading. It is an attempt to evade re-sponsibility and reflects on the officers of District 6." Among the latest resolutions that have been referred to the proper com-mittees, but have not yet been sub-mitted for action, is one that says:

Mine Workers of America were work-ing for the election of William Green, of Ohio, to the presidency of the organization. This second letter was at dressed from Springfield, Ill., the head-quarters of the Illinois miners, print-ed in DuQuoin. Ill., and malled from Danville, III., in order, it is supposed, to give the impression that it came directly from John H. Walker, opponent of Lewis in the presidential election of

1968, and supporter of Green in the re-Sent the Pirst Letter

cent election

The second letter had been mailed to only Republicans and Democrats, none of them going to Socialists, the evident intention being to prejudice the anti-Socialist vote against Green. Lewis admitted having sent the first letter but denied all knowledge of the second,

McDonald told of international organ-izers being sent into the organized dis-tricts of Illinois during the presidential campaign, claiming that he did not they were not campaigning for Presi-

"If this thing is going to continue the future as it has been going on in the past, I'm going to do some cam-paigning on my own account, and it won't be through the United Mine Workers' Journal, either," declared McDonald.

The convention was so aroused over

they were almost unanimously prepared to turn down anything that comfrom the head of the organization. In spite of this Temporary Chairman Donoway forced a vote on the officers' Donoway forced a vote on the officers' reports, and in spite of the opposition declared that the "ayes" have it. Hardly had the words escaped his mouth when Lewis grabbed the gavel and pounded the convention to silence.

President Lewis immediately began announcing that they would hear Representative W. B. Wilson, former sec-

retary treasurer of the organization. who had come from Washington, D. C., to speak to them. So stunned were the delegates by the effrontery of the move that President Lewis had proceeded with his introductory address to some extent before the convention began calling for a "roll call." For forty-five minutes the delegates in all carry five minutes the delegates in all parts of the convention hall continually de-manded a roll call, while President Lew-is used the gavel, called for the ser-geants-at-arms and tried to introduce Wilson, but without success

In an effort to rally his supporters President Lewis declared in loud tones that there was an organized effort on

Gompers, Mitcheil and Morrison," said M. B. Wilson, now a representative in the delegates hooted the statement, congress, but formerly secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, who has come to the convention from Washington, D. C., to talk on the bill providing for a bureau of mines and mining recently—seed by the house of representatives.

Excitement Starts

Open revolt against the gavel rule of Thomas L. Lewis broke out in the United Mine Workers convention when an attempt was successfully made to rall-road the officers' reports through the convention without giving an opportuning, President Lewis secured a roll call, but finally lost out after a great who wasted in secur-

vention, but by such means as aroused even his own supporters against him. That the Pennsylvania controversy Lewis' relations with the officers of District No. 5, comprising the state of Ohio, is shown in a "grievance" sub-mitted to the convention by William Green, president of District 6. It is as

follows:
"In July, 1906, an agreement was
reached in Eastern Obio containing the

following clause:

East Ohio Agreement tiations and issued a strike order.

President Lewis then issued a circular to the local unions concerned advising the men to return to work, and this they did. President Lewis then went to Pittsburg and assisted in the settlement.

President Lewis' action in advising the men to return to work, and the settlement reached with the Pittsburg Coal the Pittsburg district, then the same shall appear to contact the paid. And should the men to return to work, and the settlement reached with the Pittsburg Coal the Pittsburg district, then the same

Have your own. Have it at home. Have a Victor. A small payment down and a dollar a week-tives you the grand solniets: the rout hands and orthestrat the popular balled singers: the comic hits-a world of malody and

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AGENTS WANTED-

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SOCIALISTS ASK BALLOT REFORM;

Abolition of Three Class System of Voting for Landtag Members Is Demanded

Berlin, Jan. 31 .- The failure to reform the system of German elections has so intensely embittered the German people that drastic action may soon be expected. The third annual congress of the Social-Democracy has made clear the necessity for immediate change. The first, second and third class sys tem of voting is still in operation, class rule being necessary for the capitalists in order to keep the upper hand in the government. Socialist activity alone will be able to bring about the reform of such unbearable conditions.

Unequal Representation

Official statistics show that 418,000 conservative voters elect 217 representatives while 588,000 Social-Democrats are represented by seven delegates. The geographical electoral divisions are the same today that they were forty years ago, which is absolutely absurd on account of the great influx of country people to the cities, causing tremendous changes in the territorial distribution of population. However, the system is kept up as it is, for the benefits of the reinterest. fit of the aristocracy. Thus 82 per cent of the voters of Pruesia have no influence in the formation of the Landtag, the assembly corresponding to an American state legislature, and only 18 per cent of the second and third class have any representation. These are very astonishing conditions in an en-lightened age and illustrate the almost tyrannical power of the aristocracy. However, enlightenment has served to make the people aware of their situa-tion and the time has come for them to take the necessary steps to oust the land and money aristocracy from their seat of usurped power. The efforts of the Social-Democrats

of Germany at the present time are directed toward electing as many representatives as possible to village, town and city councils and in this way, by gradual steps to reach the stronghold of aristocracy itself.

In the message from the throne of October 20, promises of reform in the franchise laws were hinted at, but there has been no apparent action. In the message of January 10, the people expected to find something of national importance in connection with 'ranchise reform but were sadly disap, oint-ed as there was complete silence on the subject.

Fake Reform

This is ample evidence that the gov ernment, which does not wish to break with aristocracy, is attempting to blind the people with a show of seeming re-form. The plan is simply to subject the people to the old injustice under another form. It is necessary in Prus-sia to fight for the most elements. sia to fight for the most elementary electoral rights, and only the democrat-izing of the Prussian state will bring about results. This must be done by

the Social-Democrats. "Liberty of franchise" is the watchword of the present struggle in Germany. The government is in a quandary. The cry of the masses can not be dis-regarded. It has tried to compromise by lurid promises to the people and set by lurid promises to the people, and at by lurid promises to the people, and at the same time hinting to the capital-ists that the old conditions and the old system would still continue in opera-tion. The people, however, do not seem to be duped by such a proceeding, but have reached full realization of the true state of affairs.

WAGE POSTER CAMPAIGN FOR MEAT BOYCOTT

Bear Signs Against the High Prices

New York, Jan. 31 .- A mile square district is placarded today with 50,000 posters appealing for the meat strike. In large type at the top of the posters is the caption "Eat No Meat."

The posters are nailed to trees along Broadway, Central Park and Riverside and stores and hung in the windows of private houses. Even a few butcher shops have fallen into line and are dislaying the signs.

The posters were put up by the West

WOMAN FAINTS IN COURT WILL SQUABBLE CALLED OFF

A dramatic incident in the hearing of the Hutchinson contested will case yesterday caused Circuit Judge Walker Miss Violet Hutchinson, who with her

sisters and brothers is confesting the will of the late Charles G. Hutchinson, arose with the cry-"My poor mother! -at the recital by Attorney Patrick Haley of her mother's life story, and fell in a swoon in the arms of a bailiff She was carried into the witness room and revived. A consultation of lawyers following this incident resulted in the

judge's dismissal of the jury.

The common law marriage of her father and mother, a domestic in the house of Charles G. Hutchinson's father, resulted in the birth of several children. dren. The mother sued the father for

dren. The mother sued the father for maintenance and the suit went to the Supreme court. That body sustained the common law marriage.

When Mr. Hutchinson died he left the bulk of his \$300,000 estate to three brothers, Douglas W., Chester M., and William A. Hutchinson, A son, Chaffes, and Mrs. Jennie Schutte were disinher ited and Miss Violet and Grace Hutch inson were given \$2,000 each. Th children are contesting the will.

TAFT OFFERS A GENTLE MUZZLE

Washington D. C., Jan. 21.—President
Taft, after warning the members of the
Periodical Publishers' association of
America against muckraking and after
saying that he wants "justice" for the
members of his administration, declared

"The American republic can't stand Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.-President that the matter of the revision of post-al rates for magazines will be fully in-

unparliamentary expressions if you can help it, for if you overload your crit-cleims with superlatives and intima-tions as to lack of honorable motive, in the end you will weaken all your crit-icism and nobody is going to pay any attention to it.

'In respect to this matter of the post-age, it is for judicial investigation and a conclusion should be reached on a calm-business basis. I have no doubt you will find in the committees of con-gress that careful judgment that is needed. I don't agree with some of the committees who start out by shouting 'grafter and robber,' but nobody should be led astray just because some men's heat carried them away from the bounds of judgment.'

aroused an uproar of appreciation when he said:

"I venture to predict before the postage is raised on the literature which is your charges of graft, isn't it?" he

age is raised on the literature which is being read by millions of Americans there will be an elaborate examination into the expenses and administration of

GIRL IS STOLEN; POLICE SEARCH

Five-Year-Old Daughter of Italian Carpenter Lured from Home

Confronted by the mysterious disappearance of a five year old girl, who is believed to have been kidnaped by an old man last Thursday from under the eyes of her playmates, Inspector John Revere, recently transferred to the Chicago avenue district, is putting Public Places in New York forth every effort to solve the first important case to come under his notice in his new command. While the 4,000 policemen of Chicago scoured the city for the little girl. Detectives spondent being cu White and Johnson worked directly me. 1

white and Johnson worked directly under orders of the inspector.

The girl is Clara Kile, daughter of a carpenter living at 440 West Chicago avenue, in the heart of the Italian colony. It is the climax of a series of kidnapings which the police have been given to solve within the past six months. It is feared that the girl may have been kidnaped by an Italian, the agent of men who might later demand ransom.

ransom.

Because of the locality of the girl's home and their acquaintance with the people. Detectives Longolardi and Bernachi of Assistant Chief Schuettler's office were detailed to search for her.

How the Girl Looks

'GRAFT' CHARGED IN RAILWAY MAIL CONTRACT QUIZ

Uproar as Editors Testify; Hot Words Spoken

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31 .- Postaster General Frank Hitchcock and President Taft are worried over the harges of grafting in connection with contracts with railroads for transporting the United States mails, and especially the contract for crossing the East St. Louis (Illinois) bridge, charged before the house postoffice ommittee. Cries of "anarchist!" 'traitor!'' and other epithets follow-It developed during the discussion that congressmen do not know just what the word "graft" means.

The committee is hearing the objections of magazine publishers to an increase in the rates on magazines. The hearing has been referred to as the "muckrakers" trial" because of the President Warns Magazine
Men Against Muckraking;

Dolliver Will Probe

Men Against Muckraking;

Dolliver Will Probe

Dolliver Will Probe in their adversaries' armor by going after the railroad mail contracts.

Would Gag the Press

forever with this sort of this being rung in the people's ears—these an-archistic statements," angrily declared Representative Smith of California, addressing Myrick. He was referring to an editorial which Mr. Myrick acknowl dged came from one of the publica-lons which he represented.
"I protest that the farmers of this

ountry are not anarchists, and I protest that I am not a traitor," hotly re-torted Mr. Myrick, who shortly before had been further alluded to as being responsible for traitorous utterances. Mr. Myrick said that he intended no reflection upon the committee and that his statements of "robbery" and "graft" occurring in the editorials did not refer to them.

Graft Is Charged

Representative Murdock of Kansas another member of the committee, called attention to the fact that the gov-Dolliver Will Resist
Senator Dolliver in an address went at East St. Louis, when it might be directly to the postage question and carried for a much smaller sum across

your charges of graft, isn's said, addressing Mr. Myrick.

SOCIALISM IS CULTURE," DREIFUSS' SUBJECT SUNDAY

The series of popular German lectures on Socialism, given under the auspices of the German Socialists, will

auspices of the German Socialists, will continue Sunday, Jan. 30, with an ad-dress by Adolph Dreffuss. His subject will be "Socialism is Culture." Following the address Drelfuss, who is editor of the "Neues Leben," there will be a general discussion by mem-

The lectures are given in Folz's hall,

I CURE MEN.



DR. I. W. HODGENS.

MEN-you who are weak nervous and despundent, who have given up all hope of ever being cured-you with ambition to be yourself many the property of the property

DR. I. W. HODGENS,

ITCH-ECZEMA FREE

A description of the missing girl is in the hands of every policeman in Chicago. Also a meager description of the aged and white whiskered man who is believed to have kidnaped her has been given the police by a playmate of the missing girl.

The description of the girl is as follows: The posters were put up by the West Side Anti-Meat league. They ask residents to abstain from eating meat for thirty days until after Jan. 31.

The Central Federated Union has passed by a unanimous vote a resolution asking the legislature to start an investigation of the methods of the packers. The union declined, however, to indorse the meat strike plan.

Butchers Protest Strike

The United Master Butchers of America, in a statement given out here to day, deary the meat boycott as "misdirected energy which is defeating its own end." The statement urges the removal of the tariff on all live stock. It says in part:

'It is not the packer who receives the most severe blow from this boycott, but the retail butcher, the man who must earn his living and support his family through the sale of meat, Why not go to the root of rise evil; why not come to the roots of the evil; why not make the cause of the disease?

In the hands of every policeman in Chicago. Also a meager description of the subsking and white whiskered man who is keeped and white whiskered man who is keeped to have kidnaped her has been given the police by a play-mate of the missing girl.

The description of the girl is as follows:

The description of the girl is as follows:

Redium build.

Reddish-brown hair.

Light blue eyes.

Fair complexion.

When last seen she wore a child's brown bonnet, a brown coat, blue dress and black shees and slockings.

The child disappeaned somewhere between the home and her father's workshop to the root of the evil; why not make the cause of the disease?

The child disappeaned somewhere between the home and her father's workshop to the root of the evil; why not make the cause of the disease?

The child disappeaned somewhere between the home and her father's workshop to the root of the evil; why not is a kidnaping.

In the hands of visional while who have kidnaped her has been given the play as follows:

Rather Michael Herodical And Star Indian In the say Curlet In the whole of the whit is as follows:

Butchers Protest Str

BILKED BOUNDER; JAIL WOMAN

Lillian Stanton, who says she lives at Monroe and Laffin streets, was arrested last night on a charge of steal ing \$95 from a man at Hotel Veley, 165 Judge in Charge of Beef Clark street.

The complainant, who said he is E. Congressional Committee in W. Burns, a real estate broker, and lives at 1908 East Fifty-fourth street. was arrested also on a charge of dis-

orderly conduct.

"She sang some Irish songs for me and I took her to the hotel and then

she robbed me," he said. He was released on bonds signed by Ike Roderick, a professional bondsman.

PAINTERS FACE **GRAVE QUESTION**

Local 194 of the Painters' urion will hold a meeting at Roosevelt hall, Clark and Eric streets, to decide on a plan of action as to their proposed return to the general council. The meeting will be held next Sunday at 1 p. m Members of the executive board will be present and a general discussion will be carried on. After the debate voting will take place on the question of returning the delegates of the local union to the Painters' District council. It has been promised that the grievance of the local No. 194 will be

THOUSANDS of Chicago DAILY SO. CIALIST readers are pledged to buy of MERCHANTS THAT ADVERTISE IN

LANDIS CALLED TO WASHINGTON

talk to a prominent Washington offi-

would receive Judge Landis with open

Refuses to Discuss Matter

Whether or not Judge Landis will refused to discuss the interview count the implied invitation to be an carly caller at the white house is not known. The judge himself refused to discuss the situation in any way, but, from Washington, came confirmation of the report that such a conversation

accomplish the distracting of the pub- surgent cause

lie attention from the high prices of food and the influence of the tariff therein, without doing serious injury to the packers. Should this attempt prove successful, it is said to be certain that no criminal indictments will be return-ed against individuals.

Surprises Judge and Sims

.The rewest move of the administration came as a surprise not only to Judge Landis, but to District Attorney Sims, who has been following out the ideas of the court rather than those of the Washington authorities.

Probe Is Invited to See

President Tait

Of the Washington authorities.

That Judge Landis was summoned to Washington is not admitted by any one, and from the capital it is reported that such a thing as a "summons" was not thought of the some to the judge from high official sources is not admitted, although it is admitted that the pleasure of a trip to Washington was hitted at. Should Judge Landis refuse to make that sources is not admitted, although it is admitted that the pleasure of a trip to Washington was hitted at. Should Judge Landis refuse to make the call that has been delicately suggested, politicians believe that his position as a Republican "insurgent" will sition as a Republican "insurgent" will be assured.

Pagan May Go Back

Following this incident rumors spread through the federal building that an invitation had been extended to the jurist to visit Washington. This was believed by those who have followed the situation to be another attempt to gather the judge into the administration fold.

With the failure of Assistant Attorney General Eilis to conciliate the militant judge, it was said that another "narmony" effort is to be smade by one of the high officials of the administration and that President Taft himself would receive Judge Landis with open.

Pagan May Go Back

The grand jury was not in session today and District Attorney Sims and James Wilkerson, assistant district attorney, who has been designated to take charge of the grand jury work. Pagans been designated to take charge of the grand jury work. Pagans been designated to take charge of the grand jury work. Pagans been designated to take charge of the grand jury work. Pagans been designated to take charge of the grand jury work. Pagan was not in session today and District Attorney Sims and torney, who has been designated to take charge of the grand jury work. Pagans been designated to take charge of the grand jury work. Pagans been designated to take charge of the grand jury work. Pagan was not in session today and District Attorney Sims and torney, who has been designated to take charge of the grand jury work. Pagan was met in session today and District Attorney Sims and torney, who has been designated to take charge of the grand jury work. Pagans was incompleted to take charge of the grand jury work. Pagans will and charge of the grand jury work. Pagans will an designated to take charge of the grand jury work. Pagans was met important jurges pagans paga

Mr. Pagan was ill and refused to give out any information as to his in-Both Sims and Wilkerson

NICARAGUA TO COURT MARTIAL THE SLAYERS OF AMERICANS

Managua, Nicaragua, Jan. 31.--The sovernment will appeal from the ver-, over the telephone was to the effect dict of the lower court at Mesaya, described above.

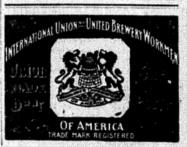
Among politicians it was believed martial not guilty of illegally convictinat another move has been made by ing and sentencing Groce and Cannon the Taft administration in its effort to the Americans, who espoused the in-

WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

If You Want to Stop a Man From Drink.



MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON, 221 Oak Street, Hillburn, N. Y.
Please tell me about the remedy you used to
ourd your husband, as I am personally interested in one who drinks.



IS THE

BOOK YOU GET

PLENDID

FREE!

GREAT SOCIALIST BOOK FREE



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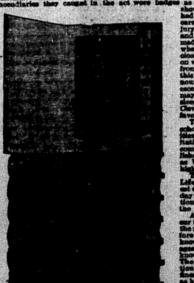
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ATTERED OF LINE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

PAVING GANG IS

Chief Executive of Portland, Ore., Assailed for Protecting Public Money

Portland, Ore., Jan. 31.—Because Mayor Joe Simon showed the city that contractors are grafters, strong forces including the Portland press are after his scalp. They are misinterpreting his action in doing city work in the capacity of city mayor, calling it illegal, hoping to make him forfelt his position.

The controversy hangs on the paving of Everett street. The city advertised for bids to pave this street, and the contractors offered figures that were exerbitant. To show these grafters that the work could be done at a lower price, the mayor had the council let the job to him, and he did the work for the city without any profit to himself. He saved a handsome sum on the job.

Mayor Is Beaten

He later advocated an amendment to the water ordinances enabling the city to do all the street work instead of let-

to do all the street work instead of let-ting it to contractors. The amendment did not pass.

The grafters who are after the may-or's Job, declare that the council had no legal right to nuthorize him to do the Everett street work, as a repre-scatative of the city. If it granted him that right ex-officio, that is as a pri-vate citizen, the mayor had violated the state act which forbids public office holders from doing contract work, for the state, county or city.

the state, county or city.

Miles of streets remain unpaved because of the controversy. The mayor refuses to allow pavement of streets before the mains are laid. He cannot lay the nains with city labor because the city ordinances give him no authority to do so. The contractors demand ex-orbitant prices for the work.

LANGBEIN, TWELVE-YEAR-OLD CIVIL WAR DRUMMER BOY, DIES

New York, Jan. 31.—Julius C. Lang-bein, known to civil war veterins throughout the country as the "little drummer boy of New York," is dead at his home here. Langbein, who was 12 years old when he calisted as a drummer boy in Hawkins' Zouaves, was the youngest volunteer who went trom New York state to the front. Af-ter the war he became a district judge in this state, and was for several years president of the Medal of Honor Le-gion.

Worcester, Mass. Jan. 31.—Simon Chandler, said to have been the first man to enlist in a regularly organized military company in response to Lin-coln's call for volunteers in the civil war, died at his home in this city.

The Hustlers' Column

Well, Hustlers, you are beginning to pick up. That premium proposition is sking hold. There is going to be a rush in s little while and YOU are going

From now on we will THINK BIG THOUGHTS. Ten Thousand NEW sul scribers is what you WANT. Ten Thousand new subscribers is what you will GET. Don't stop to count them. That's waste of time. Just keep after 'em and use your efforts to enlist new readers. That is the work that really counts.

Don't bother your head about the other fellow. He is doing fine! He is not even waiting to see what you are going to do. He is on the job NOW. Remem ber, SUCCESSFUL HUSTLERS don't wait for anyone else to get started. They get busy from the word "GO." That is why they succeed.

Don't make any apologies to any man for asking him to subscribe. You are doing HIM a FAVOR. He ought to thank YOU. If he is interested in the working class it's HIS paper. If he is not interested in the working class he is a chump and he might as well find it out.

Now, then, trim your sails for the battle. Use your backbone instead of ohr wishbone, and then watch the circulation climb. Get up your nerve. Don't say that the man next door will not take the paper. ASK HIM FIRST!

Getting subs is like getting up in the morning. At first you don't like to rol out of bed. You want to take it easy. You hesitate. Then when you jump out you feel fine and dandy. The same thing is true in sub getting. At first you hesttate. You don't like to start. But when you do you get to like it.

Try it, anyhow, and watch it work.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST,

180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.:

Inclosed find three dollars for one year's subscription to the Daily and a copy of Vol. I of the HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

Send the paper to The book is to be sent to

Hooray! A gang of seven is led in by C. H. | A. B. Loomis, Bushmell, S. D., follows it up with a crew of three.

A two-spot, to be used to the best advantage, is sent by William Travell, Chicago. Doesn't take long for us to get acquainted.

Two proletarian ones are presented by A. Shiel, Burtington Junction, Mo. Things are beginning to brighten up.

Keep at it, Huetlers! Make an organized campaign.

Three pretty ones travel to the windy city all the way from Fallon, Wash. G. R. Kent of that place is responsible for the deed.

LEST YOU PORGET-WE SAY IT YET-THE LIST OF ONES IS GETTING STRONGER. Here they are: U. O. Bagby, Pearl, Ill. V. Q. Stroup, Cherryville, N. C.

A. Butler, New York N. Y. Allay, Eminence, Kai. Budde, Detroit, Mich. B. Moore Galena, Kan. Biythe, Chadatone, Mich. E. Johnson, Colorado Springs, Colo. Miller, Sterling City, Cal. H. Osterboott, Bloomfeld, Ia. Cork, Bainbridge, O. D. Reed, Browpaville, Pa. Farnaworth, Wadsworth, G. Farnaworth, Wadsworth, G. F. Lao, Change, C. H. Manney, Mullen, Wis. H. Rector, Sodus, Mich. L. Swan, Avoca, Tex. Welsh, Kenliworth, Utah, Lundberg, Altoons, Ia. Ovall, Doyleston, Wis. Weish, Kenliworth, Ulah, Lundberg, According to the Control of the

Ross J Miller, Chicago
L. Rivet, St. Faul, Minn
Hooster, Peorla, III.
O. McFeeley, Ouk Fark, III.
W. F. Maywald, Hartler, Ia.
V. F. Maywald, Hartler, Ia.
J. L. Anderson, Honganous, Minn
L. F. Mulech, Chicago
L. Keasler, Ell Pano, Tex.
J. L. Anderson, Fort De Soto, Fia.
Mary R. Jacobe, Chicago
If you haven't got the time to talk to yfriends about this paper, then give them; young and tell 'em' to tead it. Maybe they wake themselves up.

LIKE SPHYNX

Cannon Speaks in Riddles, the Key to Which He Alone Knows

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Washington, D. C., Jan. 31,-"Listen now, boys, while I make my ninetyseventh vow that I have no intention of resigning! Of the vast multitude o insinuations that have come from my enemies, the least deserved of all is that I will surrender when I have not been defeated."

So spoke "'Uncle Joe," but as he spoke there was a certain merry twinkle in his eye, which seemed to indicate he either had his fingers crossed or some thing concealed up his sleeve. And to make the situation more complex, even as "Uncle Joe" was speaking the word was being passed among his friends that "Speaker Cannon will positively not run sgain. This is authentic." This rumor carried with it the declaration that "Uncle Joe" had decided to throw Pennsylvania.

The Black Stogie

Thus the bronzed, picturesque fea-tures of the 74-year-old speaker, with mouth gripping, at seute angle, the prowerbial black stogie, loom on the political horizon of 1910 as an impenetrable Sphink. What is "Uncle Joe's" great secret? This is the vexatious question that is worrying more than a few politicians of all parties. Will University. cle Joe resign or won't he resign? Is he to be an issue in the approaching congressional campaigns, of isn't he to be! It is as plain as day that someone has been crossing the wires on the pub-lic. The result is that the situation as concerns "Uncle Joe" and the speakership is nothing if not chaotic. And what is more, none of the reactionaries seem to be the least bit anxious to clarify the atmosphere on the subject.
"Uncle Joe will not run again; this is authentic! Uncle Joe will not run again; this is authentic."

The Writing on the Wall

"Uncle Joe" does not expect to succeed himself as speaker! But he does not expect to be deposed or defeated by Republicans. Speaker Cannon has seen the handwriting on the wall, and is satisfied that the next house of representatives will have a Democratic majority. Speaker Cannon's own word is the authority for this statement. Not long since, while riding on a Pull-man, the speaker was overheard by the wife of a prominent Republican insurgent who was sitting on a seat op-posite him, to express the opinion that regardless of whether the new tariff law was a good one or a bad one, the people were averse to it, and that the ment.

Republicans must temporarily lose conrol of the house.

This statement of the speaker's, if

you will turn it over a few times and examine closely, is the milk in the "Uncle Joe" speakership cocoanut!

SOCIALISTS CHOOSE LESTER HENSEN CANDIDATE 34TH WARD

Lester Hensen, member of local 194 of the Painters and Decorators of America, was nominated candidate for alderman of the Thirty-fourth ward at a caucus meeting held last night by the Socialists of the ward at Tabac hall, Thirteenth street and First avenue. The caucus meetins was very well attended and arrangements were immediately made for waging a live campaign. A campaign committee of four members from the English branch and three members from the Bohemian branch was elected.

CABMEN HAVE JOLLY TIME AT BALL BUN BY KNIGHTS OF WHIP

the annual ball of the Knights of the Whip at the Collseum annex last night. The ball was a success, socially and financially. The organization is a benevolent one, paying \$7 a week sick benefit and \$110 for burial expenses. President Brown said the ball would add a

AT THE PLAYHOUSES

William Faversham in "Herod," the spectacular drama by Stephen Phillips, that was presented at the Lyric theater in New York, will be the attraction at the Garrick theater, commencing Jan-

New York's most exacting critics recognized "Herod" as being the most spectacular play presented recently. This is not to be wondered at when it is considered that upwards of 200 peo-

Herod is a swiftly moving story. is crowded with stirring incidents and action that so delight American audiences. It tells of the love of Herod the Great for his lovely queen, Marianne. The big scene, Herod's Hall of Audience, is described as being one of the most magnificent sets ever seen on

"The Battle," Cleveland Moffett's play, is sure to stay at McVicker's the ater for many weeks to come, as it is drawing immense audiences.

American people are rapidly develop-ing a taste for plays that depict the struggle between capital and labor, as these two conflicting interests are bound to clash sooner or later. A dis-cussion of Socialism versus capital takes place in "The Battle."

Harry Lauder, the great Scotch com-edian, who is now the highest priced and most famous entertainer in the will appear at the American Mu ste Hall, beginning January 31, for six

days only.

Those who expect to see Lauder in his quaint Scotch poses and hear his song hits and stories will have to hursong hits and stories will have to hur-ry for seats as the last time he ap-peared in Chicago crowds of people were turned away. Many other of the best refined vaudeville attractions will be at the American Music Hall every day during Lauder's six day engage

EMANCIPATING THE WORLD DRUDGERY OF TRUDGERY NUMBER PLEASE 1000/36/14 1000 1001/53511 1001 1002/79043 1902 1903-101:187-1903 1904-117.893-1904 \ 1905-143.225-1905 -143225-1905 -170.834-1905 1907-202.68 1-1907 1908-230.952-1908 1909-262.359-1909 Chicago Telephone Co See Our Exhibit at the Electrical Show Coliseum

TELOPHONIA

The People's Hour"

By George Howard Gibson, Art Edition, Cloth \$1.00

The masses have found a voice, their own voice, in the author of "The People's Hour." The Ancient Order of Income Takers and Poverty Makers, to the last man, will be jarred by it.

SPECIAL OFFER—For the next thirty days we will give "The People's Hour," regular price one dollar, and "The Road to Power," by Karl Kautsky, regular price 25 cents, both for \$1.00, oostpaid.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington Street.

What Prominent Socialists Say

EUGENE V. DEBS .- "I have been following with deep interest the series of articles by Gustavus Myers embracing the 'History of the Great American Fortunes,' which are now to be put in book form. These articles are of especial value to students of economics and sociology, and the facts they reveal and substantiate with reference to American fortunes are exceedingly illuminating. This work of Mr. Myers, painstaking and thorough as it certainly is, is an invaluable contribution to the economic literature of our time."

BEN HANFORD.—"Gustavus Myers' 'History of the Great American Fortunes' is a great work. To students of history it is invaluable, and to Socialist scholars of America and other countriess it is indispensable. The amount of labor that Mr. Myers has given to this work is immense, and he deserves our very highest regards for the time, pains and the fidelity he has given to the prapartion of the volumes so useful and necessary to all who are interested in the origin and progress of those who own the earth, and who are the real masters of its people."

MORRIS HILLQUIT.—"The value of your 'History of the Great American Fortunes' can hardly be overestimated. It will serve better than any other work I know of to dispel the popular delusion that the monstrous individual fortunes of our captains of industry owe their origin to the superior brains of their owners, by showing the actual process of accumulation in all its naked and shocking brutality. It will be an inexhaustible arsenal for the Socialist propagandist."

PROFESSOR FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, the Well-Known Sociologist.—"I have not read your 'History of the Great American Fortunes' with sufficient care to have an opinion of its historical accuracy in all its details, or on the validity of your interpretations; but I have looked at it enough to be satisfied that you have, by your indomitable industry, brought together an immense amount of hitherto unknown, forgotten and neglected material and have put it together in a way that makes your book a cont aution to American economic history that must be studied and reckoned with by every per in pretending to be informed on such subjects and competent to discuss them."

PROFESSOR C. A. BEARD of Columbia University.—"I read with deep interest a considerable portion of Mr. Myers' 'History of the Great American Fortunes' while it was appearing serially, and was impressed with the extensive historical research on which it was based and with its importance for the economic history of the United States. Mr. Myers has marked out a line of detailed investigation which must form the foundation of any real account of our econo evolution. His book is a decided contribution to 'the theory of business enterprise' and will serve as an antidote to those current American doctrines on rising in the world which have been derived from that genial optimist. Samuel Smiles, Esq. Economists will find in it an account of some usury that is not the reward of 'abstinence' and some wages that are not those of 'superintendence.' "

180 Washington Street -

HISTORY OF THE GREAT **AMERICAN FORTUNES**

By Gustavus Myers

THE facts as to the origin of America's great fortunes have hitherto been shrouded in the densest obscurity. So unexplored has the subject been that Mr. Myers has had to spend many years in gathering the facts. His research has been stupendous. He has gone through thousands of official documents dealing with three centuries of American life. Thus he has produced not merely the first book of its kind but the most comprehensive and authoritative history of American progress that has ever appeared.

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CONDITIONS IN COLONIAL AND SETTLEMENT TIMES.

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- The Ramifications of the Astor Fortune. V. The Momentum of the Astor Fortune.
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This volume also contains eight fine engravings, including portraits of prominent members of the Astor and Field families.

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This book is FREE with three dollars' worth of subscriptions to the Daily Socialist. Take advantage of this offer now — TODAY. :: :: ::

What Others Say

The first volume of Gustavus Myers' "History of the Great American Fortunes" deals with conditions arising during the settlement of the country and its colonial days, and with the great fortunes which were founded in the earlier days of the republic, especially those in land, of which the Astor millions are typical. It is written from a Socialistic point of view as a criticism on the existing order of things, but it rather abruptly discloses several states of the public mind which make it one of the most encouraging of historical documents to those who believe that even Socialism itself cannot obtain a hearing until the social sense of mutual interdependence is more widely cultivated.

It shows, for example, that many enormous fortunes were laid by selling liquor to the Indians in open violation of law. This is no longer possible, though there are probably more Indians in the country now than there were then, according to census figures. It was done for the last time in Alaska, but even that has been stopped. Many other millions were piled up by the most flagrant cheating. adulteration and misrepresentation of merchandise. Though this goes on, to an extent, the general tone of the commercial classes, elevated to meet a corresponding increase in the intelligence of the consumer, is vastly higher than it was then. It also shows that various other great fortunes were obtained through special favors granted by state legislatures, which attained a degree of corruption through the seekers after special privilege in those days which must stand as an exemplar to the degenerate corruptionists in the legislatures of today. This is most encouraging, and the details given should be incorporated generally in our school text books. Nobody may at this time do a tithe of the scandalous things which then passed without adverse comment without being exploited in the public prints.

Even more encouragement is to be derived from the merely incidental disclosure of the growth of ideas of freedom since the revolutionary war. This made us a nation, as we all know, but the story here shows how little it gave us of freedom among ourselves. For many years the plain people, who did the fighting, were generally disfranchised, property and religious qualifications being imposed by all of the states; and the conditions of the laboring classes, without organization at that time, were hideous. This is a better, an honester and a freer place to live in than it was in the "good old days," and there is nothing in the work so far to indicate that the betterment is not to go on.-Chicago Daily News.

CHICAGO DAILY

SOCIALIST, Chicago

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

CHILDREN AND THE JUVENILE COURT

given an interesting study of the Juvenile court. On the origin and function of the Juvenile court he says:

"The past decade marks a revolution in the attitude of the state toward its offending children, not only in nearly every American commonwealth, but al-so throughout Europe, Australia, and some of the other lands.

"It is therefore indeed fitting that the "It is therefore indeed fitting that the members of this Bar association should consider a problem, which, though ju-ristically comparatively simple, is, in its social significance, of the greatest importance, for upon its wise solution, depends the future of many of the ris

legal questions, though not complicated, have, nevertheless, given rise to some discussion and to some slight from the standpoint of consti-

The first thought which suggests it self in connection with the juvenile court is, what is there distinctively new about it? We are familiar with the conception that the state is the higher or the ultimate parent of all of the de-pendents within its borders.

We know, that, whatever may have been the historical origin of the prac-tice, for over two centuries, as evi-denced by judgments both of the house of lords and of the chancellors, the courts of chancery in England have exercised jurisdiction for the protection of the unfortunate child.

"It is true that during the last century, ameliorating influences mitigated severity of the old regime; in the the severity of the old regime; in the last fifty years, our reformatories have played a great and very benedicent part in dealing with juvenile offenders. They supplanted the penitentiary. In them, the endeavor was made, while punishing, to reform, to build up, to educate the prisoner so that when his time should have expired, he could go out into the world, capable at least of making an honest living. And in course of time, in some jurisdictions, the youths were separated from the older offendations that is the statement of the course tells and work. to reform, to build up, to educate ers even in stations, jails and work-houses; but, nevertheless, generally in this country, the two classes were hud-

"What was the result of it all? In-stead of the state training its bad boys so as to make them decent citizens, it permitted them to become the outlaws and outcasts of society; it criminalized them by the very methods that it used in dealing with them.

"It did not aim to find out what the accused's history was, what his hereal.

accused's history was, what his heredity, his environments, his associations; it did not ask how he had come to do the particular act which had brought him before the court; it put but one question, "Has he committed this crime?" It did not inquire. "What is the best thing to do for this lad?" It did not even punish him in a manner that would tend to improve him; the punishment was visited in proportion to the degree of wrong doing evidenced by the single act; not by the needs of the boy, not by the needs of the state. "And when some of the good women

THE GERMAN MONORAIL

In recent articles on Brennan's gyro-

static car, it was noted that his hand

had been forced, in some degree, by

bonds, the harlots and the drunkards, both before and after trial, being daily contaminated physically and morally. contaminated physically and morally, they at first secured some measure of segregation; then they employed teachers for them and finally they influenced the board of education to establish a the board of corrections of corrections.

public school in the house of correc-tion. Soon they said to thamselyes. "If this is good work, why isn't it better to keep these boys and girls away from this sort of a place altogether? Will isn't it just and proper to treat the Why juvenile offenders as we deal with the neglected children, as a wise and morci-ful father handles his own child whose errors are not discovered by the authorities?

"In our dealings with the mischlevous and wayward children of today, we are sowing the seeds from which the next generation shall reap the harvest of good or of evil." "Why isn't it the duty of the state instead of asking merely whether a boy or a girl has committed a specific ofsecretation shall reap the harvest of good or of evil. leads to criminality, to take him in charge, not so much to punish as to reform, not to degrade but to uplift, not to crush but to develop, not to make him a criminal but a worthy citizen." "And it is this thought—the thought

that the child who has begun to go wrong, who is incorrigible, who has broken a law or an ordinance, is to be taken in hand by the state not as an enemy but as a protector, as the ulti-mate guardian, because either the un-willingness or inability of the natural parents to guide it toward good citi-senship has compelled the intervention of the public authorities; it is this principle, which to some extent theretofore applied in Australia and a few American states, was first fully and clearly declared, in the act under which the Juvenile Court of Cook County, Il-linois, was opened in Chicago on July 1, 1899.

"The object of the juvenile court and of the intervention of the state is, of course, in no case to lessen or to weaken the sense of responsibility either of the child or of the parent. On the con-trary, the aim is to develop and to enforce it. Therefore, it is wisely provided in most of the recent acts that the bation, if of working age, to make restitution for any damage done by it.
"Moreover, the parents may not only

be compelled to contribute to the support even of the children who are taken away from them and sent to institu-tions, but since the Colorado act of 1903 they, as well as any other adults, may be made criminally liable for their acts of neglect contributing to a child's dependency or delinquency. In most of the jurisdictions which have established separate juvenile courts, as well as in some of the others, all criminal cases affecting children are tried by the ju-venile court judge. In drafting legis-lation of this kind, however, it must not be overlooked that if the proceedings against the adult are criminal, his constitutional rights must be carefully safeguarded.' Touching on some of the causes that bring the juventle delinquent into

"And then, what is to be expected of the boys if they are not given a proper place to play? If they are going to be driven into the streets, nat-urally they will come into contact with

court Judge Mack asks:

delinquent

in our cities, but in our towns and vilin our cities, but in our towns and vil-lages. By giving them the small parks with their swimming pools and their skating rinks and their assembly halls and their gymnasiums.

"By thus giving them a chance to

convert the "gang" which can't be eradicated—it is not human to go done, the crowd is the natural thir to convert the "gang" into a team, pulling together for good, instead of work-ing together for evil. That is the re-sult that has been obtained wherever these small parks have been established -especially in the congested districts of the cities. The boys get what they

hood and their honor. In every com-munity there are needed separate un-graded rooms for the backward shil-dren, vacation and night schools, proper child labor and compulsory education laws, above all, a living wage for the worker, and many more things I should like to touch upon in this connection; had I the time

"Just one more point. The number gir:s that go wrong in a large city is enormous. The majority of them do not start in from love of lust, but from leve of joy, the joy of life that is in every normal human being. Take the girl that is working all day long and ther comes home to two or three rooms occupied by a large family in the slum districts that the city fails to keep clean; she doesn't want to stay there every evening, she wants to go out, she wants that pleasure and happiness that

our girls want, she likes the dance and
the play just as much as do our girls.
"We let our girls enjoy themselves
in a decent way under decent surroundings, but what do we do for these girls?" The public dance hall offers them the joy and the lights and the pleasures but if the good citizens of the town will offer them those joys, those decent, innocent pleasures, in a decent way and under proper influences, as do our set lements scattered throughout our large cities and some of the churches, the girls will choose the latter nine times out of ten, aye, ninety-nine times out of the hundred. Eut they must have some outlet for their energy, some sat-isfaction for this cry for joy and hap-piness, and if we do not give it to

them, they will get it in another way. "I have touched upon some of the positive needs that mean so much in the growth of the child; through them linquency for which the juvenile court offers merely a cure. And it is to a study of the underlying causes of juventle delinquency and to a realization of these preventive and positive meas ures, that we, the trained professional men, following the splendid lead of many of our European brethren, should give some thought and some care. The work demands the united and aroused efforts of the whole community, bent on keeping children from becoming criminals, determined that those who are treading the downward path shall e halted and led back.

mons (Hansard, 4th ser., v. 186, p. 1262):
"We want to say to the child that
if the world or the world's law has

by the single act, not by the needs of urally they will come into contact with if the world of the world is aw has the boy, not by the needs of the state. The policeman, naturally there will be not been his friend in the past, it shall be now. We say that it is the duty of Chicago saw these lads of ten and ship that follows trouble with the pubtively and fifteen in great numbers it authorities. And when that sort of shilling the county lath, receiving no heroism begins, they have stepped onto training and no education, mingling the high road to criminality. How shall and to open the door of hope."

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BUSSE'S REGIME AND TWEED'S

lowing story, comparing Busse and

The Tweed ring stole \$30,000,000 from New York city in thirty months. How much has the Busse ring stol-

en from Chicago in three years?

In four series of articles The Inter Ocean has tried to present the facts that would give the answer.

These four series have gone into the minutest details. They have been in thirty-one chapters. They have filled 350 columns with a total of more than in the Lill-Robinson consolidation;

This was The Inter Ocean's original plan. Therefore this newspaper has left unpublished bundreds of columns of material of the same sort as that print- | ket: The Inter Ocean has pity on its as well as fearless and just.

lice department, the Busse ring has been stealing from 20 per cent of the of the coal cases—to 100 per cent—as in ry A. Smith, Busse's own personal pri-

Inter Ocean has traversed in proving floe; that the total coal graft of this company may run up to \$30,000;

Twenty per cent, then, is the lowest percentage of plunder that can be charged against the Busse ring on the basis of the known facts, outside of coal graft as an act of bi-partisan genthe police department. What does this 20 per cent mean?

Graft of About \$30,000,000

In nearly three years of Busse ring rule the average annual expenditure of

In nearly three years of Busse ring rule, therefore, \$150,000,000 has been

Twenty per cent theft . from this

amount—and 20 per cent theft is the minimum theft yet uncovered—is \$30,-000,000 for a little less than three years, or a scant \$10,600,000 a year.

Ten million a year, on the lowest known scale of graft and theft! Ten million a year outside of the depart. million a year, outside of the depart-

Just About Equals Tweed Ring

Ten million a year for the Husse ring! And the Tweed ring went down o everlasting infamy for stealing \$30,000,000 in thirty months, or about ten per cent more a year! Thirty million in three years! The

figures are staggering in their size and infamy! Are they justified? In the revelations as made by this

newspaper and as corroborated and sometimes amplified by the Merriam commission, the percentage of graft and theft that have been proved are in paras follows: In shale rock excavation, 100 per cent

in the Chicago Fire Appliance supplies 39 to 40 per cent; in Cummings Foundry castings, 25 to 80 per cent; in Coal Ring purchases, 20 to 70 per cent; in sewer department, 65 per cent, with some gang pay rolls running up to 90 per cent, not to figure oats, lumber, eterlographers' fees or the unique item of automobiles. Add to all this the fact that not a paper of tacks can enter the city hall without paying toll to somebody somewhere, and the average reader may judge for himself whether the 20 per cent calculation is exagge

The Inter Ocean has been saked wh it called the Busse ring The Tweed ring of Chicago! That is why. The Inter Ocean believes it has not done justice to the truth at that! The Inter Ocean believes the percentage of theft by the Busse ring is well above twenty and points to its own revelations, the eviience before the Merriam commission and the reports of the Citizens' associa tion to justify the belief,

The Tweed ring of New York! Th Tweed ring of New York is a dead is sue! The Busse ring of Chicago is the thing! Seek no further. Here is the most horrible example of all, not a most horrible example of all, not a thousand miles off, not forty years ago But right here in Chicago, doing its ne-

The Chicago Inter Ocean tells the fol- | farious business at the expense of this

great city every day!

Among the specific graft games cited are the following;

"That the Coal ring, through Busse

tions, has capitalized the city govern ment of Chicago for use in its business:
"That the independent Coal Dealers' association tried to fight the Coal ring and started investigations of its relations with the city and county govern-ments and the board of tax review that the independents were outwitted by the Peabody-Upham combination and four of their leaders gobbled up

"That the Busse administration turned over to the Coal ring all the city's coal orders; that since then the city has paid higher prices for coal with the same coal cheaper in the open mar

testing service of the city, a official-not a Busse appointee What do these four series of expos-stop the graft and make the Coal ring ures prove as a whole? They prove that live up to its contracts: that he was in four typical cases, outside of the po-threatened, assaulted, and finally put has out of the way;

"That the Chicago Fire Appliance company, headed and managed by Har-

"That the city hall is bi-partisan when it comes to graft; that Michael H. Rogers was given a little piece of the erosity; that since Rogers was indicted the "business administration" is paying nore for coal to the City Fuel company than it paid to Rogers, with his graft that Rogers' graft on the coal furnished the Thirty-ninth street pumping stathe city government has been, in round tion was at the rate of about \$7,000 a

BROKER WILLIS COUNSELMAN

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DR. FRED A. COOK, 'EXPLORER,' IDENTIFIED IN GERMAN ASYLUM

pole, is hiding at an asylum for ine-briates, managed by a Dr. Furer, in the valley of the Neckar, twenty-five niles from here, appears to be

of Cook:

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"There is nothing that our opponents fear more than this increase in the feeling of strength. They know that the giant is not dangerous to them so long as he is not conscious of his own strength. To keep down this feeling of strength is their greatest care. Even material concessions are much less hated by them than moral victories of the working class, which increase its self-confidence. Therefore they often fight much harder to maintain the right to 'run' their own husiness' than against increases in wares."—From "The their own business' than against increases in wages,"-From "The

Road to Power," page 47. Price in paper - - - 25 cents In cloth - - - 50 cents

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Wage Workers --- Understand

les M. Kerr & Co., 118 Kinzle St., Chi

"That Peter C. McArdle, head of th

vate secretary, was enabled to share in the coal graft, and in some cases has without reckoning the almost countless graft-d' 200 per cent, with Smith sitting ramifications of official theft that The at his desk in the mayor's private of

HAS NEW MARITAL TROUBLE

the special committee of the Bar asso ciation in the Counselman case and State's Attorney Wayman, Willis Counselman has engaged new counsel and is preparing to bring suit for the alienation of the affections of his first wife against Frederick R. Babcock, his against Frederick R. Babcock, his brother-in-law; Mrs. Babcock, the sister of Mrs. Lulu Counselman, and Mrs Malina A. Kettelle, Mrs. Counselman's mother, according to a statement given out by Mr. Counselman last night Joseph W. Moses and Charles R. Hol-

sociation appointed to aid in the in-vestigation of Mr. Counselman's divorce suit against Lulu M. Counselman will meet Mr. Wayman at noon today and recommend that criminal proceed and Attorney Milton L. who represented him in the divorce ac

Charles E. Erbstein, who refused to act as Counselman's counsel in the div orce suit, has been retained to repre sent him in an alienation suit, and to defend him if indicted by the grand jury on any or all of the three charges

report that Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the discredited "discoverer" of the north

Three persons-a woman, a postmas ter, and a local reporter—have seen the man at different times and identified him him by photographs and pictures

A reporter accused an assistant of Dr. Furer of harboring Dr. Cook. The assistant did not deny it outright, but said no one of that name was in the sanitarium.

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HOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS.

Your Tired Feet

the appearance of the Scherl car in Berlin. This car has now been brought to America and is making exhibition trips around an oval track in a Brooklyn skating rink. A description of it is contributed to The American Ma-

ly the same in this system as in Bren an's, the author goes on to say: "In the trial car the fly-wheels run

After outlining the principles of gy-

ostatic balancing, which are practical-

chinist by Prof. Wilhelm Kubler.

early removed; it is the loud noise produced by the fly-wheel, and some times increased by resonance. If the bearing be medified and the inside mechanism somewhat altered, this dis-agreeable feature will disappear."

SEA KALE INDUSTRY

perfectly automatic method.

"It is hardly to be feared that the thin would otherwise be useful. They are built very low in the car, to whose frame-they are directly attached. Even if the space over the gyrostats be not adapted to scating purposes, some other adapted to scating purposes, some other adapted to scating purposes, some other part of Saghalien Island the exports from the Maritime Province adapted to scating purposes, some other part of Saghalien Island the exports from the Maritime Province and adapted to scating purposes, some other part of Saghalien Island the exports from the Maritime Province and the exp

occupies the largest and most costly

sered as second-class matter, Dec. 23, 1866, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 187 Issued by the Workers' Publishing Society, 180-182 Washington st., Chicago, III. NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER (ALL DEPARTMENTS) FRANKLIN 1108



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No Philosophy of Despair

Occasionally the expression is heard, "Things must get worse before they get better." The idea is expressed that if things only became bad enough there would be a revolt. Along with this is Professors, lawyers, dectors, farmers, coupled the idea that any movement that makes the condition of the skilled workers, craft unionists, seientists and small business men, it was workers more endurable will postpose the overthrow of an exploiting held, cannot by the very nature of their occupation become true Socialists. In this subtle manner are effort, and to reduce the possible Socialists to so small a section of the workers as

movement. They have no place there. They are at eternal war with every principle of Socialism. They are contrary to the principle of the class struggle that makes the basic fact in present society the struggle of the workers for better conditions and ultimate mastery. They are in conflict with the principle of the domination of the workers, for a crushed class is incapable of being suddenly elevated to the position of social rulers, and still less of elevating itself to that

The writer of this was once visiting a school in the city of Lille, in northern France. His Socialist guide pointed to the children in the school restaurants, well fed for at least one meal per day by the Socialist municipality, and said, "Those children will never make passive slaves." It is the child of the public school, not the slum, that will bring about the social revolution-if it is to be an intelligent class-conscious revolution. It is the man who has gained something by struggle in his union who will fight when an attempt is made to take his gains away or when a prospect of further gain is phiets have had more influence on the

Every vantage gained for labor makes a better fighting ground for the next battle. There are those who prate glibly with pompous phrases about deigning all momentary progress, because, forsooth, they are revolutionists. Does the pugilist fighting for victory disdain all minor blows in order to gain strength for a knockout? If he does, the knockout must come early in the game or the multitude of lighter blows delivered by his "compromising" opponent will wear him out and leave him open to the revolutionary blow that sends him down for the count

Of course it would be foolish to lose sight of the end in order to get the successive steps. In this way we might easily lose the road entirely. But, having the end in view, only the dreamer can afford to sit and admire it in the distance, hoping that some miraculous chariot of fire will transport him to his goal, while himself disdaining to take the steps that would bring him nearer.

Whatever strengthens labor makes it a better revolutionist.

As pointed out by August Bebel after the Bernstein-Kautsky discussion, neither the "movement" nor the "goal" is all, but instead, it is the "movement toward the goal" that constitutes the essential of

Why Wait for a Flood?

Word comes from Paris that the municipal and national authorities impounded the food supplies when the flood cut off their further importation and dealers started to charge exorbitant prices. The government decided that in the face of a starving city private property ceased to have the rights it had so long enjoyed.

When the flood drove great masses of people from their homes the same government took possession of all the vacant houses and, without permission from the owners, filled them with those whom the water had driven out.

Much the same course was pursued in San Francisco during the earthquake, at Galveston when the flood came, and in other places suffering from terrible calamities.

Why should we wait for an earthquake or a flood to feed the were employed in this business alone 680,492 men, and of this number during this year, 3,125 were injured.

Why should we wait for an earthquake or a flood to feed the were employed in the coal mining business alone 680,492 men, and of this number during this year, 3,125 were injured.

During the year 1907 there were employed in this business alone 680,492 men, and of this number during this year, 3,125 were injured.

Why should we wait for an earthquake or a flood to feed the Much the same course was pursued in San Francisco during the

hungry and house the homeless in disregard of private property?

There are more hungry people in America today than in Paris There are more homeless people in this country than in Paris. To be oss were crippled or injured. In these sure, they are now scattered over a greater territory, and the cause of two years the grand total of men killed and crippled in this business nearly

their suffering is less spectacular. These things make their hunger no less painful, their exposure no more endurable.

Why is a flood that raises prices any more of a calamity than a trust that does the same thing? Why is a system of landlordism that crowds the workers into foul slums any different than a flood that raises them out of those slums? Wherein is a writ of ejection superior to a flowing river as a means of forcing a family into the street?

If it is a good thing to abolish private property temporarily, when it is starving a city in time of flood, why is it not better to abolish it when it is permanently starving a nation in time of peace and quiet?

We have told you the emergency that confronts the paper. We

two years the grand total of men killed and crippled in this business nearly exceeds the total number killed and injured during the Spanish-American war. and almost equals the number of men killed and injured during the Spanish-American that has less ten years the runber of our independence; and I may add that in the last ten years there have been no less than 25,000 men killed and injured during the Spanish-American that the last ten years there have been no less than 25,000 men killed and injured during the Spanish-American that the last ten years the number of men killed and injured during the Spanish-American that war almost equals the number of our lidependence; and I may add that in the last ten years there have been no less than 25,000 men killed out-tright in this business, waith at least ten years there have been no less than 25,000 men killed out-tright in this business meanly injured during the Spanish-American that the last ten years the row our independence; and I may add that in the last ten years there have been no less than 25,000 men killed out-tright in this business with at least ten years the four our independence; and I may add that in the last ten years there have been no less than 25,000 men killed out-tright in this business with at least ten years there have been no le

We have told you the emergency that confronts the paper. We have told you that one thousand dollars in addition to ordinary receipts is imperatively necessary. We have received only about three

This is the smallest call that has ever been made. Each call is less than the previous one, but EACH IS EQUALLY NECES-

The remainder of this sum MUST be raised within a week. Waiting to see if "someone else" will respond is dangerous.

The beef trust is still feeling pretty well, thank you.

Slowly but surely the remainder of the Chicago press is catching up with the news about the city hall that the Daily Socialist printed last summer.

It was real mean for those Canadian postal officials to issue a report showing a surplus, with a lower rate on second-class matter than prevails in the United States, just as Taft was about to prove that mail could not be carried for twice as much without a loss.

THE PARTY OF THE PEOPLE

BY ROBERT HUNTER

Wilhelm Liebnecht is one whose words have weight with all Socialists. His life was true, his service unfailing and his achievements worthy of a great life and masterly talents.

And it was this Liebnecht who said once something that answers all those who would divide the working class.

One hears it said that Socialism is the project of the projectorist. But what is

party of the proletariat. But what is the proletariat?

Some say that proletarians are man-ual workers only. It was even said re-cently in one of our papers that only unskilled workers belong to the prole-

make anything like a powerful movement impossible.

If such were true, Marx, Engels,

Hyndman, Bax, Jaures, Guesde, Vander-velde, Liebnecht, Kautsky, and nearly all the best known Socialists of the last half century would have been excluded from the movement. Had the movement been confined to

only unskilled workers not a single known leader of the International movement would be eligible.

There would be no Socialist litera-

years in Russia and written at length

on the conditions there, assures us that

Mr. Chichko is not only one of the chief theorists of the social revolution-

ary movement, but also that his pam-

Russian peasantry in bringing them to

their present state of mind that those

of any other writer whatever.

The article will give one answer, at

socialists everywhere: "Why is it, in

splie of the recent revolutionary events, that the czarism seems now to be as

strong and as reactionary as ever be-

"How can the deputies of the Duma say that a constitutional government exists in Russia?" asks Jaures in an

o hope that a constitutional govern-

tension of the rights of the people, these are the absolute conditions of

the advent of a constitutional order in

stitutional experience of 1906; from the

sentatives of the laboring masses. The bill for the purchase of landed estates

by the government, for the benefit of

moderate for the second Duma. A bill signed by 104 deputies

signed by 104 deputies was proposed. It demanded the expropriation of all the land which formed private property.

and its transfer into the hands of the

peasants—proposed by the cadets nstitutional democrats)—was too

Russia." continues Jaures.

will establish itself in Russia?

The poorest of the unskilled and unorganized workers are the main support of the Catholic party in Germany,
in Belgium, and in France. In England
they are still the mainstay of Tory; un
and Liberalism.

They are the physical, mental and
often moral wrecks of an infamous economic order. They can only be aroused
for brief moments to revolt, and not
even them to constructive revole. ven then to constructive revola-

The unemployed who suffer most from capitalism cannot be organized po-itically nor industrially. They are as shifting sand upon which no movement has been or can be built. They are in this and every other

country the mainstay of corruptionists and of reactionaries. Without the un-employed of New York Tammany Hall could not exist.

Paul Singer, the great German leader, has built a lodging house to feed and shelter free every night thousands of these poor wrecks, and yet even he will deny that Socialism is helped by that charity.

Now Liebnecht says: "Social democracy is the party of the whole people, with the exception of two hundred thousand great and small capitalists."

housand great and small capitalists. He means that all the larger interests of the great mass of people is in bitter opposition to the two hundred thousand large and small German capitalists. Whatever smaller conflicting inter-

ture. There would be no Socialist or ests may exist among this large body ganization. Indeed, there would be no of people, such conflicts are nothing as framed Union organization even.

The poorest of the unskilled and uning between the producers and these organized workers are the main suptive hundred thousand creat and small

worker, the salaried man as well as the wage worker, the skilled as well as the unskilled, small farmers and small business men, are all being crushed, robbed and oppressed by the concentration of capital into the grip of a mere handful of grand dukes.

of grand dukes.

It must be our duty to talk unity and to condemn every one who dares to encourage division. He who would divide the brain from the hand worker, the skilled from the unskilled, the so-called proletariat from the mass of his disinherited comrades, is not the friend of Socialism, but the enemy of Socialism. We have a duty to perform. We, the most backward people on the face of the earth, politically helpless and facing a new feudalism, our watchword must be toleration and the broadest conceivable unity.

conceivable unity.

Suspicion, division, the shooting of our comrades in the back can only mean the ruin of every possible prospect of a great working class political move-ment.

. Socialism is the party of the disin-herited, of all the disinherited. As nerited, of all the disinherited. As Liebnecht says, it is the party of the whole people, with the exception of a few hundred thousand great and small capitalists.

IS A CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT POSSIBLE IN RUSSIA

(Translated by W. E. Walling.)

(Mr. Walling, who has spent several vate estates. And there is not the points of the law proposed by the 104 deputies would have been voted by (The reader will recall that the cza) dissolved this democratic Duma, announced a reactionary election law under which the present or third Duma fell into the hands of landlords

It remains to be asked if bourgeois and democratic government can be es-tablished in a country where such Soleast, to the question so often asked by cialistic tendencies exist? Every bourgeois and democratic regime has for its base a legislative assembly in which the majority is under the influence of a rich and influential bourgeoisle. Such country where industrial production has had a considerable development under the direction of the representaof capital. The latter are in deed the masters of the situation, be of existence to the mass of their cli ents, and in this way of controlling universal suffrage. (Chichko has used the word "clients" in the Roman sense, meaning political or economic depend

Nothing of all that exists in Russia. The bourgeois class is not very numer-ous there; its wealth is very little for a country of 140,000,000 inhabitants. In moment that electoral votes were granted to the people the legislative assemblies were invaded by the reprethe elections of 1996 the class of cap-tains of industry (represented now by the party of the Octobrists) did not succeed in electing a single one of its candidates. The cadets were able to acquire a more or less important position in the first two Dumas only by masking their true tendencies under the cover of an extreme democracy; universal suffrage, responsibility of ministers, complete personal libertie working class.

The Russian social democrats themselves demanded in their program of the principal points of their protection of all principal points of their protection.

Let us suppose that this program were realized; what would then have happened to the bourgeois state? If with the system of election of the sefrage—trans.) when every meeting and all propaganda were profibited, when it was forbidden to defend the pro-grams of the parties of the left in pub-

lic or even to nominate their best second Duma showed tendencies more advanced than those of any one of the legislative bodies of the countries with bourgeols constitutions in the whole world-what would this asse been if the country had lived under truly and not a fictitious constitutiona regime? Above all, what would it have been after five or ten years of free institutions?

This is the whole question, and there is every reason for believing, in view of reakness of the bourgeois class, the absence of conditions necessary for con siderable development of capitalist in dustry, and the state of mind of the laboring masses in Russia, that absolutism and the bourgeoisie have only a that of crushing by force every trace of the political emancipation movement

The role of the cadets is indeed that of "His Majesty's opposition" and not that of "opposition to His Majesty." just as Mr. Milyoukoff leader of the constitutional democrats who has several times visited the Unit od States—trans.) has so well pointed out in a speech at the banquet of the Lord Mayor of London; and this is true

of the very logic of the situation.

In Russia a paradoxical combination between absolutism, with its chronic martial law and military- courts, and the liberal bourgeois parties, has be-come-strange as it may appear-an entirely normal fact.

LOSS OF LIFE IN MINES

in the House of Representatives, Washington, is taken from the Con-

gressional Record. Jan. 25, 1910.)

In the coal mining business alone the loss of life in the past few years has indeed been appalling, so much so that all humanity has revolted at the startling figures of death and injury received in this line of industry. During they were employed the past few years and hidden dangers.

Spread over a period of months or islation not only by the federal ermment, but by the different st workman or labore: should be different st forced by circumstances into accepting fairly well protected against and hidden dangers. But here is a class of men that the past few years and accident. In Germany and discase and accident. In Germany and dangers hidden beneath the

which always places the dollar above the man.

It has been conservatively estimated that the loss in cash through preventable accidents to the United States is not less than \$115,000,000 per year, and it has been demonstrated that this money can be saved at a separate cost of insurance expenditure for prevention of accidents. Most all of Europe is doing this very thing now.

This question of prevention of accidents is now before the United States and is bounding up to such proportion that it is casting its shadow over every field of labor. It is worth while for employers of labor to adopt safeguards which will preserve to the nation the lives and limbs of the 500,000 workers now annually incapacitated or killed, whose wags carning capacity, estimated at the low charge of \$500 each, means a loss to the country of \$250,000,000 each year. Europe agrees that it does, and as a result it is far in advance of our country in laws compelling employers of labor to adopt safeguarded machinery to work with. If Sampson slew his thousands, this lack of proper lessisation on the part of the stars or on the part of the government—where it has power so to do-has in the past slain its hundreds of grands which will preserve to the nation the fives and limbs of the 500.00 workers now annualty incapacitated or workers now annualty incapacitated or settlement at the low charge of 800 each, means a loss to the country of each, means a loss to the country of each, means a loss to the country of each work can be done on a scale that has been impossible for many years. The union of the unions was that it does, and as a result it is far in advance of our country in laws compelling employers of labor to adopt sefguarded machinery to work with. If Sampson slew his thousands, this lack of proper legislation on the part of the gavernment—where it has power so to dohas in the past slain its hundreds of thousands. This industrial massacre of thousands. This industrial massacre of thousands of wage earners takes place every year in this country, and

(The following, which was presented no great outery is raised, perhaps be-i public was heard within the halls of the House of Representatives, cause the killing and maimlings were congress and answered by way of leg-

attaches to him he will be heavily fined for the disbursements which his assoattaches to him he will be heavily fined for the disbursements which his associates in the same trade must make in compensation. It does not take him long to reach the conclusion that it is good business for him to equip his plant at once with safe machinery. Several years ago the government besam legislation along this line in behalf of railroad employes by compelling railroads to adopt safety appliances, and this line of leafislation has been followed up in most, if not all, of the safety appliances, and this line of leafislation has been followed up in most, if not all, of the safety appliances, and this line of leafislation has been followed up in most, if not all, of the safety appliances, and this line of leafislation has been followed up in most, if not all, of the safety appliances, and this line of leafislation has been followed up in most, if not all, of the safety appliances, and this line of leafislation has been followed up in most, if not all, of the sweat of their brows, earn their cheen that they may by the sweat of their brows, earn their death, to the end that they may by the sweat of their brows, earn their death, to the end that they may by the sweat of their brows, earn their death, to the end that they may by the sweat of their brows, earn their death, to the end that they may by the sweat of their brows, earn their death, to the end that they may by the sweat of their brows, earn their death, in the sweat of their brows, earn their death, in the sweat of their brows, earn their death, in the sweat of their brows, earn their death, in the sweat of their brows, earn their death, in the sweat of their brows, earn their death, in the sweat of their brows, earn their death, in the sweat of their brows, earn their death, in their death, in the sweat of their brows, earn their death, in their death, in the sweat of their brows, earn their death, in their death, in their death, in their death, in the sweat of their brows, earn their death, in their death, in their death, in their death, in their

The other day this house passed a bill tending in the same direction, empowering the interstate commerce commission to investigate the cause of rail-

cause the killing and mainings were congress and answered by way of leg-spread over a period of months or islation not only by the federal gov-ernment, but by the different states as well, until today this class of me

and hidden dangers.
But here is a class of men, bold, brave and daring, who daily dare the dangers hidden beneath the earth fighting deadly gases and fire damp, unable to cone with them and likewise.

road wrecks with a view of not only conserving the lives and limbs of the railroad employes, but the public as well. Many of the states have supplemented this legislation by legislation put that machinery in motion and put in behalf of the frightful slaughter of human life, until the appeal of the

No Union Means Low Wages

ber of the mining companies and, in a half-hearted way, the P.-T. endorses the scheme. Following is an extract from the editorial:

"With the vanishing of the domination of the Western Federation will come certain benefits to the country, which is the regretiable heat of dis-

which, in the regrettable heat of dis-cussion which has so far prevailed, have been lost sight of. In the first place, there will now be chances for small owners, individual miners and companies not on a paying basis to make inutual beneficial agreements with their envisores of that development

The cat is out of the bag.

In a lengthy editorial, the Deadwood, south Dakota, Pioneer-Times admits hat lower wages are desired by a number of the mining companies and, in a

holders must have their dividends, re-gardiess of how labor lives. Men who have intimated that the Homestake company intended to cut wages or in-crease hours in case the unions were smashed have heretofore been told by the would be smashers that "the Homestake will never cut the wages. a darned sight harder to prove its truth. Here we have the Ploneer-Times, an anti-union paper, advocating that very thing before the unions are smashed. Yes, a long, long time be-fore they are smashed.

will vote tomorrow on a raise of fifty of a contraction of the currency on cents per day in the wage scale. The farm products, all of which is a matunions want more wages and the mine ter of history. unions or the mine owners? Take your choice, boys. If you want lower wages, sign up with the companies; if you want higher wages, join ip with the Western Federation and fight for what

A LABOR CONGRESS ON THE WHITE SLAVE TRADE

BY AGNES H. DOWNING

The recent Trades and Labor Con-gress held in Quebec took a strong position on the white slave traffic.

These Quebec resolutions show an gress held in Quebec took a strong position on the white slave traffic.

the fact that the victims of this unspeakable traffic are chiefly young for herself to battle alone against the forces that make profit of her destrucloudions demanding legal protection for will not leave its daughters.

The area of the protection for will not leave its daughters. The resolutions were brief and point-

This evil destroys working girls; it is the duty of the working class to pro-tect its daughters.

At present to quote the resolutions.

"it is easy for rich or vicious men to betray and desert girls who are not able to protect themselves." Then follows the demand to, "without delay amend the code, making these vices punishable by law." It is not difficult to see that the vicious institutions form an easy way of disposing of betrayed

girls, hence to protect working girls, we must war on vicious institutions. This demand is persistent, and it will be persistent, will mean more toward staggering the white slave trade than all the work of all the reformers on all the continents of the globe. Yearly the tribute goes—hundreds of thou-sands of girl children (they are nearly all under eighteen) in the United States alone—uncounted thousands the world over, to the short lived horror of a life of shame. And the working people have known this—because of this they almost dread to see the girl child come into the family, "girls have such a hard time in the world," and

The small wages of fathers force the in quest of better pay; while they are seeking improvement of their condi-tion, they are dragged into the net of the white slaver.

They are imprisoned just as surely as are political prisoners and with far-more terrible consequences to them-selves and to the human race. And it is as much the duty of the Socialist party, as the political exponent of the working class, to demand justice for those girls, as it is its duty to demand the release of a Mexican patriot or

the protection of a Russian exile.

Already the Socialist press of the
United States has done much to expose conditions of vice. It could scarce prostitution not only destroys, with unspeakable cruelty and shame work-ing women, but it brutalizes men, saps their physical strength, destroys their moral stamina and leaves them an easy

prey to their capitalist masters.

We must war against the white slave traffic. We cannot afford to leave this work to sympathetic reformers, for "it is so hard to keep girls from dan-we know that they cannot do what the ger," are remarks wrung from working workers themselves can do. The voice class parents. They have looked on of labor speaking on this question has the "danger" to their daughters as a the deep strong tone of maternal and paternal protection. It will be heard.

THE STORY OF BILLY'S TENT

A tent, like a flag, plays an import | old Billy's hopes is but a link in the ant place in all history. The two are in separable. A flag stands for the cause of the tribe, clan, state or empire. A tent stands for loyalty, devotion and purity of the aspirations of mankind.

More of tents a little later, but now re are to learn something of this tent of Billy's. was an old man in the year of

1908 A. D.

He had in his possession three honor able discharges from the army of this United States. One bore the informa-tion that he had served the country from the state of Illinois from 1863 to

He was an honest citizen but ranked low as a political factor in the community of California in which he now

He was one of the fast thinning ranks of that "Grand Army" of heroes who for a half of a hundred years have made capital for the politicians and has been the shibboleth of the narrow par-tisan newspaper whose indirect graft came in by boosting the braying candidate by the holy name of other men's devotion to their country.

Billy wanted a home from the vast domain of Uncle Sam's undeveloped

domain of Unite Sam's undeveloped realms. He attempted to obtain a home under the law. Had he been influen-tial he could have obtained it under a technicality. Law-that institution theoretically

built on the rock of justice, which through centuries of the meddling of hair brained legislators is a complex nothing. Law made to protect the toll er from the despoller, new so distorted as to protect the robber from the long suffering wrath of an outraged popu

He did not know that the local political boss is the real law in this glorious

On a July day in 1908 Billy and his wife sought out a piece of land on the "Angeles Forest Reserve" which had been proclaimed, by law, to be open to a bonafide homestead settler or

The forest ranger stationed in the dis-

Then Billy placed his tent on the land, Billy then had possession—that guard to landed rights held sacred since the

days of the Magna Charts. Then came complications. The story of the tent and its destruc-The story of the tent and its destruc-tion together with the destruction of might have been the home of Billy.

long chain of incidents that have so recently evolved into an eruption in political Washington and kept the names of Pinchot and a secretary of the president's cabinet before the American public eye.

A man of wealth of another state
who possessed wealth, however doubtful its ultimate origin, and also had

political prestige wanted the water that ran hidden under the land that Billy had selected for a home. He wanted

it for an orange grove he had bought near the line of the forest.

The men in high places acknowledge their lack of jurisdiction to dispose of water under the lands of the people of the United States. The state of Callfornia can regulate the use of water for fornia can regulate the use of water for irrigation purposes, but neither can it dispose of the subterranean waters on land of the United States.

By a loop hole in the act of congress of June 11, 1906, the people of the For-est Reserve notified Billy that his home was "reserved for administration pur-poses" and in the meantime the man from a sister state with the money bags and the kinship to men in politics se-cured from high authority at the national capital a right to "lay pipe lines and dig a tunnel on Section 19, Billy's

it understood that the permit conveyed

no right to the water.

Thus was Billy's hope of a home shat-Some day the last survivor of the

"Grand Army" will lay down his arms and no comrade will sound taps. When that day comes Billy will be beyond the reach of the political inquisition of America, whose remorseless hand spares not age, service, or honor, but had the writer of this brief tale the genius of Dante or the diction of Shakespeare Billy's tent would live in

The marble battlements of a thousand confronted by the lines of the frail tents of Alaric. The bastile of eight cen-turies could not stand before the camps

around the guillotine. practice in the application of the laws shall be identical, long before the com-Long before the day when theory hand for his guidance, told Billy that the land was "open" but he must hurry his entry or another man would take the land. filmsiness shall again crush down the hypocrisy of a barbaric civilization that

OPEN FORUM

and the volume of the currency of the country again cut in two, prices of all agricultural products "went to pieces. Again, during the Cleveland adminis-

tration, when the currency was con tracted by \$450,000,000, corn was bough here for 17 cents per bushel and wheat ter of history.

Inflation of Ourrency Cause of High that be" should be causing an official investigation of the cause of "high prices," etc., just at the time when some of the state lesislatures are consider-that is, the present high prices of the state lesislatures are considering the suggestion of advancing the "things to eat" and the remedy.

"things to eat" and the remedy.

The answer is easy—inflation of the currency is the principal cause of the prevailing hish prices and the remedy is simply its contraction.

Those of us who are old enough to remember back to the close of the war, recall that farm products then were abnormally high because the currency was at that time, as Horace Greely thought, too plentiful and a resumption of specie payments necessary. The result was that the contraction which followed the "resumption" cut prices more than half, and increased the debtors' obligation proportionately.

Later, when silver was demonstized and the volume of the currency of the case at their full value.

It view of these facts, it looks to placing the same on the tax duplicate at their full value.

Those of us who are old enough to remember back to the close of the war, recall that farm products then were abnormally high because the currency was at that time, as Horace Greely thought, too plentiful and a resumption of specie payments necessary. The resumption of specie payments necessary. The resumption of species of farm lands on the tax duplicate at their full value.

Those of us who are old enough to place the way to the demonetization of gold, or at least to the limiting its coin the way to the demonetization of gold, or at least to the limiting its coin the way to the demonetization of gold, or at least to the limiting its coin the way to the demonetization of gold, or at least to the limiting its coin the way to the demonetization of gold, or at least to the limiting its coin the way to the demonetize and are payments in rural real estate and are payments in rural real estate and are payments in rural real estate and are payments in rural real

Book Review

ROXANA: A SOCIAL DRAMA IN THRE ACTE. By George Rockhill Craw: publish by the Sterling Publishers, Chicago; 122 ps cloth, 75 cents. This is a drama dealing with the

negro problem. Roxana is a

sirl who is so fair that she is easily taken for a white girl. She is educated in a northern university and studies abroad. She is an artist and literary woman of great ability and know of her negro parentage and is bifterly opposed to the race. The disosure of the fact of her race furing high nishes the climax of the drama a question of much interest in America "powers is raised by this little volume"