JUDGE GROSSCUPHAS

HANDS ON TRACTION

BUSINESS MEN CAUSE BLOODY WAR, WHILE TAFT REGIME AIDS

Magazine Tells In 🕏 Story of Zelaya Affair

the capitalist government of the Unit ed States is the power behind the Central American revolutions, is the admission of the June Cosmopolitan Magazine, in an article written by Leslie R. Hahn, who the editor says is fresh from the stirring scenes he describes.'

The Daily Socialist has continually pointed out that the power of American capital, backed by the power of the United States, both representing big business aggression, are the factors that are seeking to stifle political freedom in the Central American republies just as it is aiding President Diaz of Mexico to send free men into slav-ery in order that the profits and divi-dends may mount higher and higher.

An Important Admission

An Important Admission

One of the pointed paragraphs from the article by Mr. Hahn in the Cosmopolitan is the following:

"The people of the United States will be surprised some day to know that this trapical struggle is really an American war. It was Americanshard headed business men, they are, too—who gave their sanction to and their money for the first blow that fell in Nicaragua. It was American expital that financed the uprising in Nicaragua that resulted in the deposition of Zelaya. And it was the policy of the state department that permitted the war in Nicaragua to continue until more than three thousand men have perished in conflict.

"An agent of the state department, a consul drilled in many Central and South American revolutions, was sent to Bluefields weeks before the blow against Zelaya fell. And this same consul, with the sanction of the state department, heard every one of Estrada's plans against the government, as it was represented by Zelaya, before they were put into execution. This consul—Thomas P. Moffat by name—knew of the impending revolution, knew the moment the blow would fall, a full two weeks before the uprising was launched. The state department watched the course of the war in Nicaragua as a vulture waits for the dissolution of a battle field victim.

United States Knew All

tion first.

"There were other sides to the problem than the situation in Nicaragua. There was Honduras, the scene of a hundred years' conflict, the last chapter of which had been written by Zelaya when he sent his traops—the flower of a competent army—into that republic, deposed its president, Manuel Bonilla, and raised up in his stead the rebel Davila. Here was an old score to be settled, and Guatemala had its part to play in this and of the game. Guatemala had cast envious eyes on Honduras, and when Zelaya strode in and grasped the reins of power the flower than the strong that th and grasped the reins of power the Guatamalan chief, Cabrera, vowed ven-geance that involves him now. He saw his arch-enemy, Zelaya, packed off to an unfriendly land and shorn of power, but Zelaya's influence had not been done away with. And this is the real meat in the Central American nut to-day.

Shifted to New Orleans

"As this story is being written the crisis is developing. The surtain on the scene that was shifted from Nicaragua to New Orleans and Washington is about to drop, and the remaining acts in the drama of war and diplomacy will be played on tropical soil. Every vestige of Zelaya's power must be wiped out before the seum will have been removed from the Central American crucible. By the time this article is read the boiling will be well under way.

is read the boiling will be well under way.

"History of limitless magnitude might be written of the events that are having their culmination in this crisis. On the east coast they sing a song about Zelaya in which he is branded as the reincarnation of Nero. About Zelaya centers the entire story of politics and war. Coming into power in Nicaragua seventeen years ago he instituted a system of tyranny about which Secretary Knox, in his famous dictum, falled of description. He built up his system of graft by taration, until, finally, one could not buy a pound of beef in all Nicaragua unless it was purchased from an official concessionaire. Toll he collected in a manner that Russia's feudal landlords never dared attempt.

Have Porgotten Past

"We sams and more or less contented citizens of the big republic to the north are forgetting the days of "76, and this is the rosson we can't comprehend the war in the tropics as anything more than added material for The State department re-

Writer in Cosmo, at an MAJ. RUCKER IS HEALTH CHIEF

American "big business" backed by City Council of Milwaukee Confirms Choice of Mayor Seidel

Milwaukee, Wis., May 24.-Mayor Emil Seidel sent three appointments to

Dr. William Colby Rucker, assistan surgeon in the government public health and marine hospital service with headquarters in San Francisco, is the nev health commissioner of Milwaukee.

His appointment was sent to the coun cil by Mayor Emil Seidel and confirmed by that body Monday afternoon. The appointment is for four years, although Dr. Rucker secured but one year leave of absence. The salary is \$2,500 annually, but the fees bring the income to about \$5,500.

A. F. Kowalski, editor of the Polisi edition of Vorwacrts, Ald. Victor L Berger's German weekly, was appointed a member of the board of park commis-sioners to succeed Anton Tomklewicz, whose term expires on June 1.

Motion Was Lost

When the appointment came up for consideration, objection was raised to mmediate confirmation. south side citizens who petitioned for the reappointment of Commissioner the reappointment of Commissioner Tomkiewicz, moved that the matter be referred to the committee on public buildings and grounds. The motion was lost by a vote of 27 to 8. Ald. Fred C Bogk then wanted to know who Mr Kowaiski was, saying that many of the aldermen had never heard of him. Aid. Berger explained that he was con-

for five years.

The Rey. Frederick Edwards, St.
James Bpiscopal Church, was appointed
a member of the board of trustees of the public museum, in place of Otto J. Habbegger, whose term expires next month. The appointment is for four

United States Knew All—

'Not a move was made that the state department was not apprised of as rapidly as cable and wireless could hiss the news. It even got to the point where a wireless operator at Bluefields was dismissed because he did not wait for official dispatches when the war correspondents got to the wireless station first.

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'There were other sides to the problem to confirm it without delay. His motion to refer it to the committee on health was lost by a vote of 12 to 22. He said he was anxious to determine whether he was a Milwaukee man. On the final vote all but Alda. Carney, Dick and Winters voted to uphold the appointment came with the problem to the problem to confirm it without delay.' His motion to refer it to the committee on health was lost by a vote of 12 to 22. He said he was anxious to determine whether he was a Milwaukee man. On the final vote all but Alda. Carney, Dick and Winters voted to uphold the appointment t

Dr. Rucker, who succeeds Dr. G. A. Bading, will assume charge of his duties Tuesday morning.

While the appointment is for but one year, it is understood that if all goes well Dr. Rucker will either attempt to have his leave of absence extended or resign to accept the position for the ruli term.

Mayor Seidel did not fill the vacancy on the public debt commission created by the death of E. P. Hackett. Neither did he appoint a new commissioner of public works as he is still in search of

Dr. Rucker was called to the city hall by Mayor Seidel immediately assumed by Mayor Seidel immediately after his appointment had been confirmed. He took the oath of office before City Clerk Carl D. Thompson and then visited the health department. He said he did not care to make any other statement ex-cept that his motto would be: "A dol-lar's worth of efficiency for every dollar

Note: The ships were manned by scab seamen.

"RAISING HIM ONE"



COUNCIL BALKS WALL STREET BOND PLOT

Milwaukee Aldermen Declare They Will Not Pay Higher Rate Than 4 Per Cent on New Issue

Milwaukee, Wis., May 24.—The city council held a very stormy session yesterday, in the course of which Wall street financial sharks were denounced and defied. Heated speeches were the order of the day. Wall street was charged with conspiracy to squeeze the city treasury dry on the new bond is the city treasury dry on the new bond is the city treasury dry on the new bond is the city treasury dry on the new bond is the city treasury dry on the new bond is the city treasury dry on the new bond is the city treasury dry on the new bond is the city treasury dry on the new bond is the city treasury dry on the new bond is the city treasury dry on the interest more than 4 per cent on the bonds.

No bids were received for an issue bearing the rate of interest more than 4 per cent on the bonds.

No bids were received for an issue day the last resort if all expedients stand ready to aid the city council as stand ready to aid the city council as are spossible and have decided to an overtised and the aldermen were unanimous in their decision to advertise for

TAXI BOSSES SWEAT DRIVER

competent Scabs Cause Accidents

With fewer cars running than ever ing methods of persecuting the strik ers which have not been used up to the present time. The hired thugs are being ree to beat up the union men at every opportunity and frequent arrests are being made because the spikers

the city's streets.

Johnny Banks, one of the union men, was attacked by Arch-thug Nichols, at Jackson boulevard and Wabash avenue, late Monday, then taken to the garage of the Fay Automobile Livery, on Michigan avenue, where he was run through a "third degree" by the strike breaking police who make their headquarters at this place. Banks was then placed under arrest.

placed under arrest.
Seab leaders Nichols and Borghman
are now making it a practice of attack-Scab leaders Nichols and Borghman are now making it a practice of attacking the strikers wherever they find them in the loop district, their favorite weapon being a vicious blackjack. "Fewer scab cars fre running now than at any time during the strike," said Business Agent Farrell, of the strikers, who has the straggle in charge.

The hiring of scabs to take the places of the striking chauffeurs is being paid for by the people of Chicago in blood. Fred S. Abraham, an attorney at 717 First National Bank building, while on his way to the Monou station with his baby daughter in a scab machine, was thrown out when the machine ran head on against a support of the clevated structure on Wabash avenue. Mr. Abraham did not know that it was a scab machine, as he had been informed by letter signed by Frady of the Chicago Taxicab company that the strike was over. The machine was running at a rate of fifteer miles an hour and when the machine struck, the little girl with her father was seriously injured. The scab driver escaped in the crowd after the accident.

galusa, La., May 24.—Five men, negroes and two whites, were d and a score injured today in a

GIRL'S SLAYER PUT ON TRIAL

Companies Hire Thugs; In- New Jersey Judge Cuts Lawyers' Questions Down to the Essentials

(By United Press Associations.)
Mays Landing, N. J., May 24.—With nore than half of the prosecution's case complete, and with but one material witness, Orvis Seyler, left to be called, both sides were well satisfied with the progress made when the trial of Wiliam Seylor, for the murder of Jane Adams at Atlantic City, last February, as resumed today. It was planned to call Orvis Sevler to complete the chain of circumstantial evidence against his brother, and District Attorney Clarence L. Goldenburg stated that he hoped to

"No Fishing Excursions"

As is usual under New Jersey cour procedure, no time was wasted in the echnical examination of witnesses. Justice Trenchard, who is presiding, inisted both yesterday and today that the attorneys confine their questioning to the actual testimony under considtion and refrain from conducting "fish ing excursions."

It was stated by Ermund G. Gaskill It was stated by Ermund G. Gaskill, Jr., attorney for William Seyler, that his client will be the chief witness in his own defense. He will repudiate the "signed statement" introduced yesterday, in which he was made to say that he had not been out of his home on the night the girl was murdered. He will tell how this statement was secured from him in the jail at Petersburg, Va., and will insist that the detectives forced him to make the statement. He will then give his version of how the Adams girl met her death.

Blow Killed Girl

Blow Killed Giri

The important evidence against him so far is the statements of the medical men that the Adams girl came to her death probably by a blow from a fat. Seyler will swear that he did not strike the girl, but that they had had some words and that she jumped backward and fell into the ocean.

The evidence of Charles Adams, Mrs. Adams and Alice Adams threw little light on the case, inasmuch as Seyler now admits that he was at the pier with Jane the right she met her death.

LAW PROHIBITS ADS FOR SCABS

Massachusetts Passes Statute Forcing Bosses to Tell "Strike Is On"

Boston, Mass., May 24.—The so-called 'strike ad." law becomes operative in Massachusetts Wednesday. This law, which has been referred to by the daily press as the "Morrill or Socialistic bill," was introduced into the legislature by Representative Charles H. Morrill, of Haverhill, who was elected on the Socialist ticket.

It has been styled by the press throughout the state, "the first piece of Socialistic legislation ever signed by a Massachusetts governor," which really means that it is the first law introduced by a Socialist member that ever ran' the gantlet of the house and senate and received the governor's signature of ap-

Must Make Strike Known

It provides that it shall be obligatory for an employer or his agent who ad-vertices in any manner for workers to state the existence of a strike, lockout

state the existence of a strike, lockout or other labor disturbance, if any exists.

Although the measure was opposed before the committee on labor by several corporation attorneys and employers, yet the committe reported, by a vote of 7 tos, that it should be adopted.

The labor officials of the American Federation of Labor them got busy and assisted in inducing the legislature to adopt it, and the task was somewhat easier by the fact that the legislature had heard of the Socialist victories in Milwaukee and elsewhere and thought it was time to do something progressive. it was time to do something progressive.

As the governor came within 5,000 votes of defeat last year, owing largely to the fact that he vetced an eight-hour law for public employee and the unions made that the principal issue of the campaign, and as he insists on again being a candidate for re-election, he didn't veto the "strike ad. bill." He signed it April 25, but as it carries a penalty, thirty days had to clapse before it became operative.

Will Aid Unions

The trades unionists believe the law will assist them greatly in time of trou-ble and as the Boston papers go all over will assist them greatly in time of trouble and as the Boston papers go all over New England it is thought that it will be very difficult for employers to secure scabs, because all who read the advertisements will know that frouble exists.

Much hardship has resulted in the past because large numbers of persons have traveled long distances and expended their last cent only to find out that the expected work could only be obtained by scabbing a job, and unions and public charities have often been appealed to for assistance by those who could not conscientiously become scabs.

Numerous instances could be quoted where persons became scabs who would have remained at home had they known that trouble existed. The house passed the hill by a wote of 84 to 25 and the

have remained at home had they known that trouble existed. The house passed the bill by a vote of 84 to 25 and the senate by 23 to 13. A maximum fine of \$100 is provided for violation of its provisions.

What the Law Is

The law, which is short, clear and thoroughly drawn, reads as follows:

"Section 1. If an employer, during the continuance of a strike among his employes, or during the continuance of a lockout or other labor trouble among his employes, mubilely advertises in a lockout or other labor trouble among his employes, publicly advertises in newspapers, or by posters or otherwise, for employes, or by himself or his agent solicits persons to work for him to fill the places of strikers he shall plainly and explicitly mention in such adver-tisements or oral or written solicitations that a strike, lockout or other labor dis-terbance or sitts.

turbance exists.

"Sec. 2. If any person, firm association or corporation violates any provisions of this act, he or it shall incur if the not exceeding \$100 for each of fense."

WEATHER INDICATIONS

death and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate northwest, shift-

MILLIONS ONCE MORE FACTS IN TRACTION RECEIVER Notorious Jurist Puts Chi-Capital stock of Chicago Bailways company (stock and bonds), \$70,840,034 (old Union Traction obligations). Value of tangible property (official figcago Railways Company

S12,442,882.32. Net earnings, \$1,457,146.23. City's share, \$801,430.43. Cost of Grosscup receiverable of Union Traction company (best estimate) \$3,000.000. The appointment of receivers for the big traction corporation in the \$1,414,199 mate), \$3,000,000.

Judgment by Judge Ball, \$1,341,685.

Bill of the Westinghouse company terday to squeeze out the smaller stock against the Chicago Railways company, and certificate holders, in the manner

Into Friendly Hands

It was on the Westinghouse bill that friendly receivership proceedings were entered into. the afterclap of the Chicago Railways

ures), \$45,000,000.

Gross earnings for the year 1909,

HELP BOYS TO

PLAY, ADVISES

MAYOR SEIDEL

Ministers That Harmless

Sport Keeps Boys

From Saloons

dogma, our boys and girls are going to hell," declared Mayor Seidel, in an

address before the Milwaukee Ministe

rtiial association at the Y. M. C. A.

There was a verbal battle and son

Baseball Vs. Sum

During the discussion and immediate-

y after, Mayor Seidel had remarked

that when a boy is offered a baseball ticket he will shun the saloons. One

of the ministers arose and declared that he wouldn't trust his boy to attend a baseball game, for the very rea-

son that intoxicants were sold on the baseball grounds. "They'll manage to drink somehow," declared the minis-

ter. "Then it is up to you," replied

the mayor, "to cultivate and develop a better taste." Another minister

arose. "Well," he argued, "why does

the municipality permit this to happen

I would see that a music teacher be there to teach the children, and give them an opportunity to form orchestras, bands and dramatic clubs. It is the preachers who are molding the public opinion."

Press Ridicule

Then the Rev. Charles Hedland put in u word or two. "You say that we would not be hampered in cultivating the tastes of the people. Oh, but we are. The papers ridicule us. The min-isters are blamed and defamed at ev-

are. The papers ridicule us. The ministers are blamed and defamed at every turn."

"The sulconkeepers don't complain," replied the mayor. "They go right on with their work regardless of opinion. Instead of permitting them to do the catering, why don't you cater to the needs of the people, and thus make the saloon lose ground?"

PEWEMBER JUNE 19

building Monday morning.

harp repartee.

company receivership. Financiers laughed in their sleever as the "little fellows" were given another ight crush in the long traction reorganization, announcing that the result will e more solid and final consolidation of the North and West side lines, which neans that traction interests will be

concentrated several degrees more. City rights will not be affected, says Walter Fisher, excepting that in con-contrated ownership greater unanimity for private ownership will exist. Financial experts declared that after all legal-complications are untangled, those who are quietly buying up the stocks and certificates, now at low ebb, will be the Milwankee Executive Tells

certificates, now at low ebb, will be the profit holders.

The receivers are John M. Roach, president of the Chicago Railways, and Henry A. Blair, chairman of the board of directors. They were appointed by the notorious Judge Grosseup, an expose of whose bench life has been made by the Appeal to Reason, and whose ractions will be investigated by congress, if the resolution of Congressman Sabath and the Switchmen's Union of North America be acted on. Milwaukee, Wis., May 24 .- "While you are fighting for some theological

First to Suffer

Margin speculators were the first obes to suffer. They dropped out the moment the receivership was flashed over the wires. The announcement of the devisions of the outre and of the plans of the traction magnates were based simultaneously, after an ominous silence and as a result of the plans of the plan

ficers.

The hand of J. P. Morsan was seen manipulating many of the strings. He was charged by Chicagoans who fell in the little finabelal crash as exacting vengeance upon the little Yerkes elique with whom he had long planned to make a reckoning. His foes felt the force of his manipulations, as they saw their shares selling off several points.

Vigorous conservation of the city's rights was urged by Walter L. Pisher, special traction counsel for the city. He asserted that the city's interests are amply protected by ordinances, but that vigiliance was necessary. Rehabilitation,

vigliance was necessary. Rehabilitation, he declared, must go on uninterruptedly. All the expenses of the receivership, he stated, should be as a separate item against the profits of the traction corporation, and should not be charged against the profits of which the city receives 55 per cent.

The work of rebuilding the etreet facilities of the Chicago Rallways company is almost complete. It is for the
city to see, Mr. Fisher declared, that the
receivership does not delay the completion a day. The board of supervising
engineers can carry on the work under
the direction of the course.

the direction of the courts Fisher Bluffs

trying to give the boys good whole-some amusement, when the nickel the-aters down town catered to their baser passions.

"The thing for us to do then is to compete with the nickel theaters," replied the mayor. "Have a moving picture machine right in the school house.

How much the receivership will cost How much the receivership will cost the traction company cannot be estimated at present. This much is known, that the Union Traction receivership, which dragged along sensationally in Judge Grosscup's court, cost nearly \$2,000,000. George W. Wickersham, now Attorney General of the United States, received out of that a fee of \$250,000 for assisting in the reorganization of the companies. Henry A. Blair and Marshall Sampsell, receivers, were paid \$30,000 a year each. Mr. Sampsell, who is Judge Grosscup's man "Friday." Is still receiving \$10,000 a year as "surviving" receiver. John Maymand Harian, who "advised the court"—the court being Judge Grosscup—received \$10,000 a month.

month.

Receivership expenses should be charged up against the 45 per cent profits of the net earnings that the company rotains.

The judgment, which is for \$1,344,655, will not eb added to the present valuation of the street rallways, according to city officials. But will be charged up against the company's funds. Defects in the title, Mr. Fisher declared, the company is responsible and not the city, which should want to purchase the lines.

The \$1,414.199 court tangle-of the trac-

purchase the lines.

The \$1,414.199 court tangle-of the tion company consists of a judger \$1,844.685 against the Chicago Rai company entered by Judge Far Ball in the Superior court, and a for \$39,514 made by the Westing

TAKE UP **COAL FIGHT**

Efforts to secure individual settle ments with the coal operators of the state are to be made by the executive board of the Illinois Coal miners. An agreement has already been prepared which contains the demands insisted upon by the miners in the Peoria joint convention and which will be presented to the individual operators immediate-

In this way the miners hope to break the ranks of the coal bosses by getting enough of these to sign up to make the others give in. President John Walker, of the coal miners, thinks the strike will last about sinety days.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Plans for the Socialist Press Picnic are being made to take care of 100,000 people. The committees and the branch organizations are all working to have many people out at the grove. This will mean at least \$35,000 for the benefit of the Socialist publications in the city.

The picnic will be a universal affair, it will not be confined to any nationality, but will be for the enjoyment of all the nationalities. It is intended to take the place of the several detached out-ings had last year by the different

No Charges for Grove

The grove of the Riverview exposition will be turned over to the party for this purpose on June 19. The management has donated the use of the park The concessions that will be opened in the grove for the picnic will also be a free revenue for the organization. The committee expects to add \$10,000 to the coffers of the press out of this. Twentyfive thousand dollars will be taken in

as gate receipts.

The gate tickets to the picnic will entitle the holders not only to admission to the park, but also to the Riverview exposition. Special gates will be kept open in the grove to let the picnickers go in to Riverview exposition, and each person will be given return passes to the picule grounds. Coupons attached to the admission tickets will entitle the holders to reductions upon the concer sions at the Riverview exposition. Admission to the picuic, with all the privileges of the coupons, will be 25 cents.

Picnic Will Last All Day

The picnic will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, Sunday, June 19, and will continue until midnight. There will be restaurants on the picta grounds, re-freshment booths and other arrange-ments for the convenience of the picnick-ers. Among the amusement features in the grove, there will be boating, dancvarious contests and games. Emil Seidel will be one of the speakers for

The committee has sent out tickets to the various party branches, which is the beginning of ticket selling for the picnic. Tickets may also be secured at the office of the Chicago Dally Socialist, 180 Washington street. The papers which will receive the proceeds are the Chicago Dally Socialist, Dziennik, Ludowy, Spravedinost, Proletarec, Neues Leben and La Parola Del Socialisti.

BRICK MAKERS ARE ON STRIKE

Kankakee, Ill., May 24 .- Seventy memers of the local Brick, Tile and Terra

The company has installed special police, apon permission of the city council. for the purpose of preventing the men to speak to such new employes as the company may secure.

One of the strike-breakers threatened the union pickets with a revolver and was arrested and fined for carrying concealed weapons, but the local daily are believed to be dying here to day as the result of poison put in their papers reversed the facts and published that the strikers had been threatening to shoot. There is a runnor that the company latends to import a lot of strike-breakers, but the union men are confident of a victory.

The strikers have the support of the Kankakee Federation of Labor and silliated unions. All true working agree ment with the insurgent body from the ment with the insurgent body from the here the intended the bomb at the monument, but the police are now convinced that he intended the bomb for the king and was on his way to the palace when the bomb was accidentally dropped.

Callemayor, had thrown the bomb at the monument, but the police are now convinced that he intended the bomb for the king and was on his way to the palace when the bomb was accidentally dropped.

Callemayor was injured by the explosite dentally dropped.

Callemayor was injured by the explosite the bomb dutage when the bomb was accidentally dropped.

Callemayor was injured by the explosite the bomb dutage when the bomb dutage when the bomb dutage purpoped.

Callemayor was injured by the explosite the bomb for the king and was on his way to the palace when the bomb was accidentally dropped.

Callemayor was injured by the explosite the bomb for the king and was on his way to the palace when the bomb at the monument, but the police branched the bomb outsign and killed himself a few minutes are now convinced that he intended the bomb outsign and will dentally dropped.

Callemayor was injured by the explosite the bomb outsign and killed himself a few minutes and the bomb outsign and will dentally dropped.

Callemayor was injured by the explosite

bills.

About eighty per cent of the bills will be susceptible to this treatment, the rest arriving in such bad condition as to make laundering impossible. All of the government's issues will be treated except the gold certificates, which, it has been found, will not stand the washing process. A dollar bill, one-half of which has been washed and the other left in the condition in which it was received. has been washed and the other left in the condition in which it was received was sent today to the hygienic labora-tory of the public health and marine hospital.



The Derby "MONITOR AND MERRIMAC"

MOEBIUS' RIVERVIEW EXPO BAND NEXT SUNDAY-KYRIL AND HIS BANK

JUNE 19TH GETTING READY

100,000 People Are Expected Gotch and Pole Are Preparing for Big Bout in Chicago

| Hard State Annual Annua | |
|--|---|
| Standing of the Teams | Н |
| NATIONAL LEAGUE W. L. Pet. | |
| Clubs— W. L. Pet. Philadelphils 26 6 767 New York 12 685 Detroit 17 12 697 Boston 77 15 15 686 Cleveland 17 1 4 167 Washington 2 16 380 Chicago 77 2 16 380 Et Louis 2 11 122 | |
| Today's Games NATIONAL LEAGUE | |

hiladelphia at Chicago. ew York at Pittsburg oston at Chetinad. rooklyn at St Louis AMERICAN LEAGUE.

"I will win in straight falls. Gotch's dreaded toe hold has no terrors for me. So far as condition is concerned I am

American people have overestimated the ability of Gotch." This was the opinion given today by Zbyszko, the Polish wrestler, who will try to wrest the world's wrestling championship title from Gotch on June 1.

ready to meet the champion tonight. For some time I have thought that the

Zbyszko will leave for his native country after the match and expects to take the world's championship home with him

with him.

(By United Press Associations.)

Minneapolis, Minn., May 24.—Champion Frank Gotch will leave Minneapolis tomorrow evening for Chicago where he will finish his training for the match with Zbyszko.

the match with Zbyszko.
Gotch is in good shape right now. He
weighs about 209 pounds and his best
wrestling weight is 205 or 206.
Gotch will leave Chicago immediately
after the match and will join Jeffries
at his training camp in California, helping Jeff to finish his work.

Quarrel in Aero Club

Quarrel in Aero Club

New York, May 24.—When the board
of governors of the Aero Club of America meets this afternoon to decide
formally upon the place for holding the
international aviation contest and to
award the contract for financing the
meet it is not likely that representatives of the various aero club throughout America will be present, following
the split which has resulted in the
foundation of a rival aero club.

The split will probably be followed
by new legal complications in the patent suits of the Wright brothers, which
were thought to have ended when the
Aero Club of America recently recognized the validity of the Wright patents and agreed that no aviation meets
should be held in America unless licensed by the Wright company.

The clubs which were formerly affliinted with the Aero Club of America.

iated with the Aero Club of America Cotta Workers' Union, employed by the and which have now broken away to Kankakee Tile and Brick' Co., of this form the American Aeronautical associty, are out en a strike for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 for a day of ten hours and recognition of the union.

The company has installed special police, upon permission of the city council, and they will form a working agreement with the insurgent body from the Aero Ciub of America.

AS THE KAISER DID NOT SEE HIM



Commenting on Roosevelt's speech on | bought up; but Roosevelt secretly ap-The World Movement," the Berlin Forward, the great Socialist daily of Berlin,

"True to his custom, Roosevelt makes himself audible wherever he happens to come, following his vaudeville tour as a huntsman. First of all, he delivered a tactless harangue to the Egyptians, then he rushed off to Rome, where he got himself into a tight place on account of his behavior. In France he explained the Frenchman's own business to him; in Christiania he uttered some oracular remarks on the attainment of universal peace, and yesterday he delivered the speech that was due the students here. Nowhere did he seem to have any deep-founded wisdom on tap and the com-monplaces that he lined up certainly and no political interest.

A Beautiful Picture

"It is only his repeated attempt to set himself up as champion of the right, the enemy of all injustice and as the man with a hereditary leasehold on honor and uprightness, that we feel constrain-ed to reject. According to his own words in Christiania he claims that 'Our words must be judged by our deeds.' Let us judge him accordingly. "Who is "one-velt? A cunning Amer-ican politician, of whom a contemporary

says that he could not be admitted to any gentleman's club on account of the peculiarities of his character and his lying disposition. The peace hero of to-day was, as president of the United States, the most vigorous promoter of fingoism, militarism and marinism; he instigated the revolution on the isthmus and, as a consequence, caused hostility

Teddy and Harriman

"He openly declared that the late Harriman was not 'a desirable citizen.' on account of his brutal public declara-tion that the legislature and the mag-istrates of the United States could be

man named Callemayor, had thrown the

Russian revolutionist Pouren, is still fresh in our memories. "And the most extravagant homage is paid to such a man!" widow of the late millionaire governo

proached this same Harriman in Octo-

ruption fund among the financiers and

ered \$263,000 within twenty-four hours in New York, and with this sum, as he

freely declared, at least 50,000 votes were

bought, or rather bought over to Roose

velt's support.
"Extremely revengeful, Roosevelt mis-

self and by having unfriendly member

ting remarks in a speech of his in the

No Sense of Right

"It is a great misfortune for the president as well as for the citizens of

the republic, that Roosevelt has no

sense of right and that he lacks mental balance. Such a bold spectacular has

never before existed in a republic und

we truly hope that a second will never appear. President Roosevelt seems to

believe that the government consists in him alone and that everybody must sub-mit to his: "I myself have said it." He

directs the government on the same

principles that the meat trust runs its sausage factory in that he uses the legislative pork as the raw material for

his faritastic administration.'
"With how much meanness Roosevel conducted the case of Moyer, Haywood

and Petribone, how he influenced the judges of the Supreme court, how he left nothing undone in the attempt to railroad all three to the gallows, and how he was guilty of the most shame-

less breach of promise in the case of th

house of representatives:

er, 1904, and asked him to collect a cor-



We told you yesterday "those dear Sox" would come back-OLD UNDEROOF WHISKEY always winseverlasting merit is the reason.

CHAS DENNEHY & CO. Chicago

BUSINESSMEN **CAUSE BIG WAR**

(Continued from page 1)

tles. It is true that to a great extent the sinews of war were provided by Yankee merchants and miners of the east coast who were suffering tremendous financial loss in the toll they paid Zelaya. But in the actual fighting, from Bluefields to Managua and Gra-nada, there were not more thin a hand-ful of Yankees who offered themselves as targets for Zelaya's bullets. And the majority of these had financial in-terests at stake.

Mexico Is Involved

"Developments in the Central American situation today may ramify in many directions. Mexico is more or many directions. Mexico is more or less involved because of her geographic position. Germany, with her big trade on the Pacific side of the tropical republics, is greatly interested, and she has practically recognized Madriz by the recent appointment of a new minister to the shred of government that Zelaya's heir still holds. Mexico, however, is not likely to make demands that would result in unpleasant relations with Washington, and Germany's interests, mainly commercial, are not likely to suffer to the extent that she would register a protest at the American way of settling a turmoil in the tropics.

"Meanwhile, Washington plays its waiting policy. The state department officials realize the wealth of the tropofficials realize the wealth of the tropics. They know, too, that the tropics will never render their wealth until their political salvation has been worked out. So the crucible is hissing and boiling, and when the time comes. Washington will quietly ladle off the seum and restore peace to the war-torn little republics at the foot of our continent."

the trust magnates in order to better his chances as presidential candidate. The 'undesirable citizen' agreed and gath-One of the most deeply interested persons in the Central American polit-ical situation in Chicago, today, is L. ical situation in Chicago, today, is L. Guiterrez De Lara, the Mexican Socialist, who links the troubles in his country with those in the Central American

Resolutions Were Passed

used his power in the persecution of publications that were hostile to him-At his request resolutions were passed on the Mexican situation, which are just as applicable to the situation in Central America, by the recent nation-al congress of the Socialist party as of Congress shadowed by the secret po-lice. Mr. Coook, republican congress-man from Colorado and close political friend of Roosevelt, made some very fitfollows:
"Whereas, The workers of the Latin

American countries are struggling against despotism maintained by the threat of foreign intervention against uprising of the oppressed workers, and "Whereas, This threat which has prebe any revolt against their rule they strung up to a tree.

are assured of the help of the United States in suppressing the revolt, or fail-

ing that, the abolition of the nationalities involved, and
"Whereas, Mexican revolutionary papers have been suppressed in this country and political refugees have been confined in American penitentiaries and deported to Mexico, therefore be it "Resolved, That we, the members of the Socialist party of the United States in congress assembled, demand that the government of this country shall not interfere in the affairs of Mexico and other Latin American countries. That we are unalterably opposed to the powwe are unalterably opposed to the powers of this nation being used to but-tress any foreign despotism."

PROFESSOR AND FARMER CLASH

Western Canada Farmers Demand Government Owned Elevators

Moose Jaw, Canada, May 24 .- E. M. Partridge, farmer and member of the Saskatchawan Grain Growers' Associa tion, and Prof. McGul came into fierce conflict in their discussion of the elevator proposition.

Mr. Partridge, speaking for the mem bers of his association, took a very advanced position. For himself he declared in answer to a question by Prof. it, and would support a government ownership system. What we need is the prestige of the government and not

mere monetary assistance.''
The whole of Western Canada is be ing permeated with advanced thought as the above indicates.

MAN RUNS;

(By United Press Associations.) Bowerton, Miss., May 24.—The body of "Man" Leach, a negro, was found hanging to a tree near here early today. viously been carried out by means of Leach was known as a cattle thief and Spain and later France and England, a warrant for his arrest was issued last is again used against the oppressed in night. He showed restistance and a mob the name of the United States, it beson formed. Leach made a dash to es-

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|---|---------|
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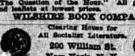
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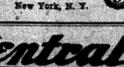


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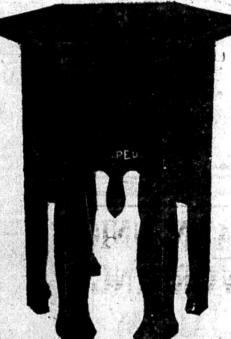
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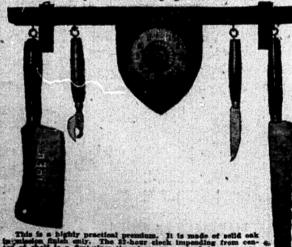
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Socialist office, 180 Washington street.

Not only is the premium proposition that we are making different from that of any other, but the paper itself is even far more dif-

The distinguishing feature of the Daily Socialist, the thing that places it out of the class of the ordinary newspapers, is the fact that it is a WORKINGMAN'S PAPER.

It is the only reliable source from which the man who works for a living can get full and authentic information of matters that are of

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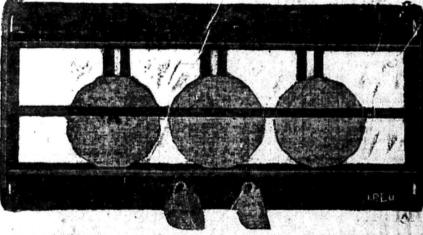
It is fighting for better conditions, shorter hours, increase in wages—in short, it is fighting for a workingman's Chicago and a workingman's country.

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WE WILL FURTHER ASSIST YOU IN GETTING ORDERS BY SENDING YOU FOLDERS SHOWING THESE ARTICLES, WITH THEIR DESCRIPTIONS, AND ALSO CONTRACT BLANKS, ETC.

This is the biggest subscription campaign that the Daily Socialist has ever entered upon. It is to be a general effort all along the line. But the main dependence must be placed upon the old friends, who have made and maintain the paper to the present.

This campaign will give the Socialists of Chicago an opportunity to aid in this 10,000 increase. That will mean an increase in Socialist activity. That will mean some Socialists in the legislature next fall. That will mean a congressman at Washington to speak for labor. It is an effort that should bring the co-operation of every LIVE Socialist in Chicago. Once we have gained a little more than we now have, and the paper will move on with its

momentum at a rate that will leave all previous movements far behind. This is the critical period. This is the moment which, seized, leads on to a tremendous

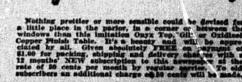
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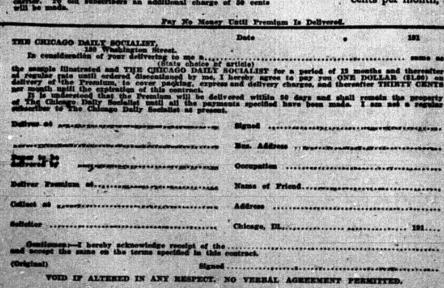
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The state of the s



Review of State Secretaries Reports to the Daily Gives Evidence

BY J. L. ENGDAHL

If capitalism in the United States ever had cause to worry it is at the present time with the solidarity of the Socialist Party unquestioned in nearly every state of the nation.

There have been frequent so "splits," disagresable friction and sometimes open hostility in the Socialist ranks in some of the states during the past two years. All this has resulted in a temporary setback to the propa-ganda of Socialism.

At the present time, from coast to coast however, the state organizations of the Socialist Party present a solid front to the enemy; the membership is working in harmony and future success

This condition has probably already been noticed by those who have been reading the articles by the various state es as they have appeared in the cialist from day to day during the past month.

the past month.

At the national congress just closed the clash of opinion and the difference of ideas showed itself as never before. When the convention closed, however, all was harmony and when Mayor Emil Beldel of Milwaukee shouted "Let's go home and work!" as the congress closed the mark the congress closed the party harmony was never better.

Harmony Rules Party

This same spirit seems to dominate the party in every state. Although there may everywhere be differences of opinion, the consensus of opinion is that the majority must rule and that everyone must work for the interest of the Socialist movement.

coast, where all has not been as it should in Washington, Oregon and California. Quotations telling of conditions in these states are as follows;

Washington—For the last nine months this state has been slowly re-

superating from the severe operation it underwent in its state convention, July 5, last year. • • • We are still alive we are now practically square with the world financially and will in the future of poets.

De able to send out an organizer."

Another reinforcement from Illinois.
Oragon—"There is a general activity rade H. W. Taylor sends in three. oughout the Socialist movement in Oregon. As in many other states, the Socialist Party in Oregon has its internal struggles. * All, however, seem to wear a smile when the late victory of the Milwaukee comrades

Beady for Better Things

California—"Our state movement has suffered from party strife and personal anisomism. * * I think we can say that with the exception of the direct actionists, a very small group, we are now ready for better things. * * * Getting back to some of the troubles fornis will not be found wanting in the national advance now stirring in our Montana—"The Socialist Party in this. national advance now stirring in our

mied with the problem of getting the cialist propaganda well started. This is accepting the results with control tiself. This is shown by quota-

big stick of necessity that drives the masses to accept a revolutionary program of government. * * The new tridustrial life here is making for the spirit that says, 'Workers of the World, Unite!' "

Nebraska—"The Socialist Party is about through with the battle with its about through with the battle with its about the victory is on the right slide. * * The Socialist Party is about the victory is on the right slide. * * The Socialist Party is about the victory is on the right slide. * * The Socialist Party is about through with the battle with its slide. * * The Socialist Party is about through with the battle with its slide. * * The Socialist Party is about through with the battle with its slide. * * The Socialist Party is about through with the battle with its slide. * * The Socialist Party is about through with the battle with its slide. * * The Socialist Party is about through with the battle with its slide. * * The Socialist Party is about through with the battle with its slide. * * The Socialist Party is about through with the battle with its slide. * * The Socialist Party is about through with the battle with its slide. * * The Socialist Party is about through with the battle with its slide. * * The Socialist Party is about through with the battle with its slide. * * The Socialist Party is about through with the battle with its slide. * * The Socialist Party is about through with the battle with its slide. * * The Socialist Party is about through with the battle with its slide. * * The Socialist Party is about through with the battle with its slide. * * The Socialist Party is about through with the battle with its slide. * * The Socialist Party is about through with the battle with its slide. * * The Socialist Party is about through with the battle with its slide. * * The Socialist Party is about through with the battle with its slide. * * The Socialist Party is about through with the battle with its slide. * * The Socialist Party is about through with the battle with its slide. * * The Socialist Party is

Arkansas-"The game of the exploiters is to make this state a free field for grinding our children into dollars and to kill the Socialistic direct legislation insanity for all time. * * Is this matter of sufficient importance to call for national action?"

"There is a strong Socialist only needs organizing and developing."

Illinois.-"Socialism in Illinois is getting into good shaps. For two years we

have laid especial stress on organization and education and results are most -"The Socialist movement in

Indiana is taking on renewed life and vigor. The work of the Sovigor. The work of the attention and extent that they are now in a receptive mood, ready to listen to and join hands with those forces that make for indus-trial licerty and the uplift of the com-

Socialist Thought Is Rife

Kansas—'In Kansas, as in all of America, Socialist thought and senti-ment is far shead of the Socialist move-ment. * * This state is best judged by the immense promises now gathering across her fields."

-"The Kentucky moven is harmonious, whatever else may be ne results from our work here." Isine-"Perfect harmony has reigned

in our ranks during the past year, and If can truly say that not since the movement started here in Maine has the political sky appeared so clear and bright for our cause as at the present

farmers in this state are very prosper-ous at present. In fact, they are just the opposite. What with high prices

on what they have to buy, low prices on what they have to sell, and a rapid hardening of the steel walls of hard times. Those who create the wealth of the world are beginning to recognize their class interests, and they are because the class interests, and they are because their class interests. at hand and the congressional and many state elections approaching; it is diffi-cult to see where capitalism can find anything but a bed of thorms anywhere on the map of the nation. eager to hear the gospel of So-

or to hear the gospel of So-plained."

To the statement coming inspect that it takes "hard make Socialists, comes the best during "good times."

There is more discress summers and other workers emer years; but the comrade the state of the

The Hustlers' Column CHAIN GANG IN THE BIGGEST THING YET

?**********************

On June 19th the great press picnic will be held at Riverview Park. This will be the greatest undertaking in a social way and for the raising of money ever undertaken by the Socialists of Chicago.

Especially favorable arrangements have been made with the management of the park by which every cent received for tickets goes to the benefit of the paper. A plan has been worked out by which every ticket seller will be given an opportunity to share in the best distribution of prizes ever offered for any such undertaking.

The tickets themselves carry a mass of privileges which make them so desirable that every person, Socialist or non-Socialist, who

sees them is anxious to procure them.

A scheme will be put in operation that will give every reader of the paper, no matter where he lives, an opportunity to share in the

enjoyment of the day and the work of the paper.

Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee will be the speaker of the day and will tell what has been accomplished. The unions of Chicago are joining in the effort.

A great special edition, by far the best ever put forth, will be issued on the Monday following the picnic, with a mass of features that have never appeared in any Socialist paper. These are a mass of statements whose truth will be shown daily

from now on. As they are explained every reader will be enthusiastic ate over the possibilities of this great united effort that is to place the Daily Socialist beyond all danger in the future and obtain the money

to make possible some big improvements that have been planned.

Watch this Hustler column every day for the next month and you will be surprised at developments.

From sweet and sunny California a patrift in under the direction of Comrade Keller. Funny how a hustier can land the no matter where he lives.

Oh. Joy! Another gang of seven! This time it comes from the land of moonshine. It was a seven to the land of moonshine. It was the land of moonshine. It was that is responsible for the outbreak.

A hundred dollar donation is trucked in by W. Walling Chicago.

Who is to blame? Two new ones are brought in by A. Haumgartner, Illinois.

R. Samuel of lows, with his Irish up and fire in his eye, lands on two more and does not let up until they come across.

A list of three peeps in rather sheepishly, but is immediately invited in for the rest of the season. Comrade P. A. Johnson, Washington, is the broker handling the doal.

Illinois is credited with two more, as result of the good will and work of Co rade M. Dando, down the state.

W. R. Fielder lives in Kanssa. We lieve that he is a bell player. Of come are not sure, but this is the way that former to out. Now the headeall section and Contrada Fielder catches four. We better proof.

Thomas Higgins of Illineis adds tw to his spells of war.

Two more from Indians. They are introduced by P. Redmon.

William Parker, Pennsylvania, plunges in with a list of four.

There are all kinds of hustlers in Pennsyl vania. Another list with three captive comes from G. W. Schilling.

is accepting the results with complete faith that the right has prevailed.

Spirited Statements

Some of the other spirited statements

New Hampshire-"The Socialist move

ment in New Hampshire is slowly but surely building a solid foundation for future work. • • • The Socialists are

future work. • • The Socialists are awake to their opportunities. They are not divided by petry quarrels. They are all eager to keep the old granite state

gamization, or of any other kind of formative activities, in the beginning of

New Jersey—"In this home of 'the trusts,' the Socialists are just as busy

Farmers Are Waking Up

Texas—"Surely the farmers are wak-ingeup. * * Crops have been very bad for a year or two and the farmers are badly in debt. They are very rapid-

ly getting in a very revolutionary state of mind."

South Dakots-"There are a large

number of farmers who would readily take to Socialism with some persuasion

and intelligent talk."

Only a few of the states have not yet hit the pace that some of the more advanced sections of the country are now setting them. With the benefits to be

and intelligent talk."

our existence as a state movement.

what we want."

The spirit of reveit is in Rock Island, Ill.

Things are sprucing up in Okiahoma. E Comrade Charles Hamish cops onto a bunch of seven. Oh, see! Such a load. Funny that mail-man didn't kick. W. H. Hucckel, Illinois, sends in TEN. The gang in Washington better hurry up with that parcels post.

A. D. Huffman, Pennsylvania, gladdene the hearts of all by handing in three.

R. J. Flint, South Dakota, is responsit for sending in five. That looks like a you revolution by itself.

J. Haskins, Minnesota, walks in with

J. Haskins, Minnesota, walks couple who need the treatment. Where there is life there is hope! And there surely is life where you can land seven subs. That is what is done by W. H. Penrod, Illinois. Two innocent ones are collared by J. Kieser, Ohio.

Five discontented ones are shown the hone, Museum. Eno, Missouri.

W. C. Warren, Okiahoma, opens up fire with a load of two.

Arkansas is not so very slow, after all.

At least not all of Arkansas. J. T. Murray of that state grabs two and brings them in.

Four more from California. They are furnished by J. Turis.

A couple of symatphetic ones are picked up by P. E. Tomilineon roaming around the cornicles of Indiana.

Thirteen from E. L. Schnaidt, Ohio, Comrade Schnaidt called at our office during the convention. We were glad to see him. Always want to get acquainted with our hustlers.

Again we hear from Alex McAlecca. Re-minds one of the saying that you can't keep a good man down. He brings in two this time.

A similar stant is done by A. B. Hough-on of the same state. Nine little subs running loose in Indiana were immediately captured by D. I. Juday. A club of two are chalked up to the cred-it of C. W. Edwards of Iowa. W. J. Clifford picks up two on the plains of Texas and brings them into the windy city for a little study course.

Men Who Balk at Low Wage Are Forced to Labor on the Coast

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Scattle, Wash., May 24 .- That pros perity is surging over the Pacific coast is evidenced by the fact that working men are now given the alternative of working under existing conditions and for prevailing wages or going on the

The Post-Intelligencer, the only "re spectable" capitalist daily in this city, nnounces with great gusto that the police and the sheriff's office will co-operate to force "hoboes" and other idle working men to take positions with the farmers at "good" wages or go on the challegang. This action of the "author-liles" brings "free contract" into fresh prominence. The Post-Intelligencer ends its account of the action taken by the authorities by announcing that most of the working gentry accepted positions on farms. Of course they did this free

What Will Result Be? What effect this use of the police will have upon the fiction of patriotism re-

mains to be seen.

The carpenters have decided to de-mand an increase of fifty cents a day in

their wages, and they have announced that if this demand is not acceded to they will lay down saw and hammer. Brewery workmen in Seattle, Everett, Brewery workmen in Seattle, I Bellingham, Olympia and Tacoms strike. They demanded a weekly increase of wages of \$3.00, but were refused. Two thousand men are involved. Loud complaints are coming from the logging camps, mill camps and mining camps of the coast, and existing conditions fully justify such complaints. The masters are complaining that a scarcity of labor exists, and there is a scarcity of working men who are willing to work under the brutalizing and debasing con-

moral sussion of the police. Seek Free Homes

ditions that exist in almost all the camps on this coast, but it looks as if some of us shall have to yield to the

The fishermen are discontented with their wages and treatment. As a consequence of the unsatisfactory condi-tions existing in the field of labor, many workingmen are going into the British essions in search of free homes, a masters across the border with which to

Our masters seek to keep us at home and he makes his appeal on the ground of love for the fing, but the working-men, if they have the price, smile incredulously, and go in search of better conditions, for they have observed that

Plays on the Stage BY S. J. SAMELOW

Montana—"The Socialist Party in this state is just issuing from a period of eighteen months of internecine strife, Chicago engagement in modera and and fortunately it is being discovered classical plays last night with one of the strongest works of present-day writers-John Galsworthy's capital and labor drama, "Strife," and the produc-Whatever soreness was developed is tion of the work will be stored by all nearly all gone."

Nebraska—"The Socialist Party is who viewed it as a mental treasure that was received from a perfect organizself and the victory is on the right side. * * The Socialists of Nebraska

Play Enthralls Audience

Society, teachers and profess labor-all were represented in the auwhere this battle between capital and situation in their various states are as the power of the playwright and th players from the moment the curtain was raised on the directors' scene, where directors, lean, fat, appoleptic and over-fed deliberated over the industrial situation in their mills, to the moment when the curtain fell at the close of the performance upon the business agent of the union men holding the arbitration contract with the firm for which hunger and the greatest sorrows had been en

all eager to keep the oil grains state well up in the race toward the co-operative commonwealth."

Rhode Island—"Do not worry. The movement in Rhode Island will go for-ward. We know and are agreed upon The play is tense, and the acting was impressive. It was an evening of the highest in living, modern stage art that Chicago has had the recent opportunity Pennsylvania-"The Socialist Party of this state is undoubtedly in the best condition it has ever been. We were to observe and study-this emphatic tatement written down with sincere de fortunate in having the troubles and dissensions that seem to be the in-evitable accompaniments of Socielist orliberation.

Galsworthy a Prophet

John Galsworthy has contributed a piece of literature that will mark him a prophet, and in his prophecy he does not foretell dire things but warns the not foretell dire things but warms the world of the force—the great force—that is changing its aspect. His cry is not beware, evil days are upon you, but beware of the powers that are crushing humanity, ignorance of which will cost humanity too many lives—the loss of too many valuable men and women. All who oppose the force, the playwright calls to attention, are retarding the progress of the world, and fall inevitably crushed by its overwhelming power. as our proverbial mosquitoss. • • • In spite of difficulties we are forging steadily ahead."

This was the first time that Chicago has seen the play acted. It shows that the conflict exists, and that failure to recognize it, to control it, to direct the forces that are shaking industrial life, forces that are shaking industrial life, is the cause of endless human suffering. Arbitration in disagreements between capital and labor the playwright suggests as an immediate reme*v, but the preventive measure he leaves to the un-

Deepest colors—to borrow phraseology—are used in depicting the life of the inborer and stock holder involved in the industrial struggle, and the action the playwright has made intense.

Two iron-strong natures in the characters of John Authony, president of the Older Libert The Plate Mills and the Color of the Older Libert The Plate Mills and the Color of the Older Libert The Plate Mills and the Color of the Older Libert The Plate Mills and the Color of the Older Libert The Plate Mills and the Color of the Older Libert The Plate Mills and the Color of the Older Libert The Plate Mills and the Color of the Older Libert The Plate Mills and the Color of the Older Libert The Plate Mills and the Color of the Older Libert The Color of the Older The Color of the Older

The New Theater company opened its four years. The labor leader loses his Chicago engagement in modera and wife in the long period of idleness, who dies in the grinding struggle and because of the inhuman circumstances an -tragedy, human tragedy, epitomzed in a human problem

Effective Sprinkling of Humor

Despite the tensity of the subject, a sprinkling of humor enlivens the scene humor in sufficient quantity as bits of william Scantelbury, a red-faced and fat-necked, appoplectic member of the board, who remembers his dinner in the most crucial moments. The most imto yield to the strikers; the home of Roberts, the labor leader, where his wife is passing the last moments of her life, the meeting of laborers outside of mills, where the strikers are alter nately urged to strike and to arbitrate

Masterful Details in Play

The play is a masterpiece in all its de-tails, all which add to the reality of the encompassed life. Romance is the most minor element of the work. The interminor element or the va-est lies in the dramatic effectiveness. The thread of romance is spun around Henry Rous, who sacrifices himself as Henry Rous, who eacrifices himself as unionist to the plea of his sweetheart, Madge Thomas, to end the strike, and is also thrown around the patient love of Annie Roberts, wife of the labor leader, and his devotion to her, which exists in spite of the grim circumstances of the cold home. This is but a touch in

Louis Calvert, and the character as portrayed by him has made a lasting impression upon all observers. It was a ruling, Gladstonian presedent of the impetuous, flery, half-crazed labor lead-er was impersonated by Albert Brun-ing. His speech to the strikers is given

Leader's Fiery Speech Is there a man of you here that has

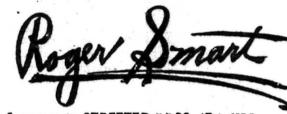
ess to gain by striking than I? Is there less to gain by striking than 17 is there a man of you that had more to lose? Is there a man of you that has given up eight hundred pounds since this trouble began? Come now, is there? How much has Thomas given up—ten pounds or five, or what? You listened to him, and what 2.4 he to say? "None to him, and what bid he to say? "None can pretend," by said, "that I'm not a believer in p'inclpie, but when nature says: 'No further,' it is going against nature." I tell you, if a men cannot say to nature: "Budge me from this if yo can!"—(with a sort of exaktation)—his principles are but his belly. "Oh, but," Thomas says, "a man can be pure and honest, but end merciful, and take off his hat to nature!" I tell you nature's neither pure nor honest, just nor merciful. You chaps that live over the hill, an' go me dead best in the dark on a Dan just a plain shor manufacturer. I don't mean that I make "plain" shore. I mean that I put all

the style into my "Smart" shoes-and none on myself.

I am too busy to talk "art."

But I'll talk honest shoes till the last call for

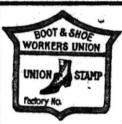
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only by that histure's face that a man can be a man. "Give in," says Thomas, "go down on your knees; throw up your perhaps your enemy will chuck you When I went this morning to those old men from London I looked into their

-Mr. Scantlebury, a mass of flesh nourished on us, sittin' there for all the world like the shareholders in this company, that alt not moving tongue nor finger, takin' dividends—a great dumb ox that can only be roused when its food is threatened. I looked into his eyes and I saw he was afraid—afraid for himself and his dividends, afraid for his fees, afraid of the very shareholders he stands for; and all but one of them's afreid-like children that get into a

"Tis not for this little moment of time we're fighting, not for ourselves, our own little bodies and their wants, 'tis for all those that come after through-out all time. Oh! men—for the love o' them, don't roll up another stone upon their heads, don't help to blacken the sky, an' let the bitter sea in over them. They're welcome to the worst that can happen to me, to the worst that can happen to us all, ain't they—ain't they?

If we can shake—(passionately)—that
white-faced monster with the bloody
lips that has sucked the life out of ourlips that has sucked the life out of our-selves, our wives and children since the world began. (Dropping the note of pas-sion, but with the utmost weight and intensity.) If we have not the hearts of men to stand against it, breast to or men to stand against it, oreset to breast, and eye to eye, and force it back-ward till it cry for mercy. It will go on sucking life; and we shall stay forever what we are—less than the very dogs.

REMEMBER JUNE 19.

MARKETS

business was in Illinois strawberries. They we shippers to a quality and were taken by shippers. DAIRY PRODUCTS—Eggs, fresh gathered, extra, 21½c; butter, extra creamery, 27c.

POULTRY—Live, per lb. Turkers, 15c; fowls, 16c; rocsters, 11½c; b. broilers, 25c; 20c; ducks, 15c; peece, 8010c.

METAL MARKETS.

New York, May 24.—Standard copper—Spot and May, 512.50 bid; June and July, 512.50@12.55; August, 512.50@12.50. Locally, lake copper, 512.75@12.50 ecetrolytic, 512.53@12.57; casting, 512.734@12.50.

Tin—Spot and May, 523.23@12.30; label, 102.32.50.

Tin—Spot and May, 523.23@23.23; June and July, 321.50 gid.2.13; casting, 512.334.30; June and July, 321.50 gid.2.13; casting, 512.344.631.50.

Tin—Spot and May, 523.23@23.23; June and July, 321.50 gid.2.13; casting, 512.344.631.50.

Lead—Spot. \$4 65@4.50 New York, and \$4.15 04.20 East St. Louis. In London, f12 18s 9d.

8pelter—Spot, \$5.50@5.60 New York; and \$5.15@5.30 East St. Louis. In London, \$21 178 64.

MARRIAGE LICENSES Royal Bucr. Florence Rich21-19

ngle Hedeen, Sigrid Nelson Roseling, Emma Miller a Pawlowski, Leocadia Zi h Baumgartner, Minnie S ari Hedeen, Signe Nescollo
ouis Roseling, Emma Miller
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seeph Baumgariner, Minnie Schulz,
leany Mattes, Katchrine Koch
hillip A. Devyrt, Minnie Reid
lider Martes, Katchrine Koch
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larry G. Conover, Clare M. Byrnes,
larry G. Conover, Clare M. Byrnes,
oseph C. Merson, Annie E. Porbee,
ohn Puhr, Karolina Lumpf
eleter Wyruchowski, Mamie M. Erns
lichsel Krapic, Johanna Laurid
laurid
lichsel Katel
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lichsel Krapic, Johanna Laurid
lichsel Kavuou, Mers Chasar
Joseph Jesperson, Signa Molin
Johnes Costello, Ernestina Vols
lames Costello, Ernestina Vol observintor Martha Bassie Frank, Ella Buskman 7 Berg, Lagertha Olsen 1 G. Wahlberg, Anna Soderma Kopesissel, Hartha Vracessy Bartz, Albertine Lowing Bartz, Albertine Lowing 2 Beautich, Alice & Olsen cd J. Stevens, Addie Lee Kablesa, Justa Sohon lisw Kominski, F. Belunko anisia Komilles akin arry Farrell, Alles Rebbs | 22 | 100 | 22 | 100 | 23 | 100 | 24 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 1

soph Cherewicki, Anna Antosz. chard Y. Spikings, Lucije Delma

S. Glickauf, Irene Goldsmith. J. Golden, Annie Altman Wolf, Annie Wago Madigan, Mathida Miller J. Lewandowski, Valeria Zagor Anton Wolf, Annie wago
Harry Madigan, Mathilda Miller 26—28
John J. Lewandowski, Valeria Zagorski
Andrea Capolo, Domenica D'Angelo 34—28
William D. Boyce, Virginia D. Lee 61—28

BURIAL PERMITS

ki, Joseph, 52, 941 21st pl.; May 21 Ellen, 90, 1415 H. 524; May 19, asan, 86, 5616 Pleasant st; May 21 Thomas, 69, 77 Adams; May 14, thrabeth, 57, 2428 Aubert; May 21, 52, 2828 R. Lawndale; May 21, 38161, 49, 4545 Sheridan vd. 48, 159

sen, John. 4., 19 Van Buren; MAV 21. prester, Jonna 68, 614 Drawel; May 22. gue, Stella, 60, 126 Williard ct. May21 ey. Thornas, 61, 162 Williard ct. May21 ey. Thornas, 61, 163 Williard ct. May21 ey. Thornas, 62, 164 Williard ct. May 21. atn., John, 64, 1257 B. Leavitt, May 22. gr., Mosss, 48, 5658 Lafayette; May 10. Julius, 61, 921 824 pt.; May 20. Julius, 61, 921 824 pt.; May 20. Julius, 61, 921 824 pt.; May 20. gr., Dan, 87, 581 Parnell; May 21. at Erskine, 71, 1762 Indiana; May 21. at Erskine, 71, 1762 Indiana; May 21. at William, 50, 644 Madison; May 21. b, John, 41, 1524 Superior; May 21. ond, Anna, 55, 1254 N. State; May 21. Samuel, 79, 2664 W. 74th; May 22. gnole, Orazio, 60, 1125 Townsend st.; 72. wagnoie, Orazio, 60, 1125 Townsend et; May 22; har, William, 60, Cook Co, hospital; May23 lughnessy, Patrick, 67, 1287 W 17th st; 4sy 29.

NY 20.

16. Meta, 72, 1537 W. Grace; May 20.
ver, Katie, 33, 74th and Kedzie; May 20.
ynski, Carrie, 23, 422 Gran; May 22.
Mary, 17, 2741 Southport; May 21.
max, John, 68, 1425 W. Monroe; May 14.,
ver, Peter, 3, 3729 E. Rawenswood Pk.;
y 21.
th. Hartholomew, 62, 2510 Union av.;
y 16. John. 46, 5023 Throop; May 22. Edna. 21, 4431 N. 44th; May 20. an, Anna, 75, 5810 Resalte; May 22.

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Honore at. 1 story frame resit. M. Moorey
Isndelph st. 1 story brick bakhop, John H. Thompson.
Hamilton sv. 2 story frame
August Schrod ory frame resitick P. Kelder
J. O. Svenson
Honore st. 144 story frame resiJ. O. Svenson I S. Henore st., 1½ story frame sidence, Alexander Molnnes.
I Ridge blvd. 2 story frame resisec, Dr. R. S. Dubs.
N. 41st av., 2 story frame store and flat Barbara Curran rick cotage. Frank Musil.
-13-15 W. North av., 2 story brick cot and flat K. Sparesus.
S. Turner av., 1½ story frame titage. Charles Haveo.
-14 42d av., 2½ story frame cotage. Joseph Reseny.
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HAIMS TO BENT

Autobiography of Adelheid Popp

(Continued from yesterday.)

As it was impossible to continue this long, my mother talked to my relatives again and I began to work there again. But it was a remarkably bad year, because women's fashions developed themselves in other directions. The dull season, which usually began shortly before Christmas, began this time in November.

At first we worked only a few hours less each day,

At first we worked only a few hours less each day, but four weeks before Christmas all work ceased. Now I was at home again, and I was already a girl of about fifteen years of age.

Day after day I began again my wanderings. The dull season hit us extremely hard this time, because there was still another member of the family without work. While my younger brother had been called to perform his military service, my older brother had come back from the barracks.

back from the barracks.

He was almost destitute of the most pecessary things,

He was almost destitute of the most pecessary things, was without a kreutser in money, but had instead a great appetite.

Temporarily he was -mployed, but found nothing permanent. And he should have been a help to us! There he lay, a healthy, strong person, after he had served the emperor and his country three years, and had to let himself be sustained with small crusts from an old mother and a sister, who was still half child.

and a sister, who was still half child.

Of course, at that time I did not think of the absurdity of the situation. I was, however, proud that my brothers were capable of serving the emperor, and in case of war could help defend the Fatherland.

In this distressful time everything was undertaken of which my mother was advised. I had to write begging letters to the emperor, to the archdukes, who had reputations for exceptional generosity, and also to other rich "philanthropists." For, as I said, mother could not read or write, and I had to write these requests, and I did it in my own way. I simply related what was. I began, after the conventional titles: "As my mother cannot write, and times are so hard with us." From the emperor we received five gulden, from one archduke and from a rich "benefactor," whose secretary came to look after us, the same amount each.

The larger part of this was spent in buying my brother the most necessary articles of clothing. But what should

the most necessary articles of clothing. But what should we live upon? My mother now earned four gulden per week from which three should be fed. At any cost, I had to find work; the immediately fol-

lowing experiences I will never forget, and he year has passed since then, during which I have not recalled that Christmas season.

It was an intensely cold winter, and the wind and snow could come into our room unhindered. In the morning when we opened the door, we had to first break the frozen ice before we could get out, for the entrance to this small closet was direct from the village, and we had

only a single glass door.

My mother left the house at half-past five o'clock, because she began work at six o'clock. I started an hour

later to hunt work.

cause she began work." I had to say again innumerable times. Almost the entire day I was upon the street. We could not heat our home, for that would be extravagant, so I felt compelled to go about the streets, in the church and in the cemeters.

One piece of bread and a few kreutzer, to buy something with at noon, I took with me. I always had to forcibly suppress my tears, when my plea for work was refused, and I had to go out of the warm room again. How giadly would I have performed any kind of work only to keep myself from freezing so badly. In the snow, my clothing became moist, and my limbs stiffened, as I went around for hours. In addition, my mother always became more unwilling, for my brother had found

as I went around for hours. In addition, my mother always became more unwilling, for my brother had found
work; snow had fallen, and he was busy at that, of
course with such low pay he could scarcely maintain
himself. I only had as yet no work.
Even in the sugarware factories, which I supposed
could use a great deal of labor power about Christmas
time, I obtained no employment. Today I know that
almost the entire Christmas work is done several weeks
before the holidays; that for many weeks previous the
workers must labor day and night, and that just before the holidays they are discharged without any considera-

At that time I had no idea how the process of producthat time I had no idea now the process of produc-tion had been developed. How piously and faithfully I prayed for work in the church. I sought out especially famous holy ones. I went from altar to altar, kneeled down upon the cold fing stones and prayed to "Mary, the Young Woman," to "God's Mother," to "Heaven's

Queen," and to many other holy ones, to whom were ascribed wonderful power and mercy.

I did not give up my hope, and resolved one day to throw the few kreutzer, which I had for my noon lunch, into the place for offerings. On the same day I found a purse containing twelve guiden. I could hardly com-pose myself for joy, and thanked all of the holy ones for this grace. That perhaps another poor devil, through loss of the purse, might have been brought to doubt, did

loss of the purse, might have been brought to doubt, did not enter my mind.

Twelve gulden was such a large sum to me, that it did not come into my thought at all that a poor person could have lost it. Of the duty to deliver found property to the police, I knew nothing. I saw only the mercy-distributing hand of my holy ones in the purse laying in

my way.

On this evening I threw my arms about my mother's neck shouting for joy. I could not speak for happiness, but could only utter the words: "Twelve gulden, twelve gulden!"

(To be continued.)

BY DORA B. MONTEPIORE

we find these reasons are complex, and depend, to a certain extent, on women's raditional and legal position in the home. Mainly, however, they arise from ack of organization; the fact that women are newcomers in the industrial field, and the fact that child bearing interferes with women's continuous periods of wage-earning (so that a woman who has learned a trade or occupation as a girl takes it up again at a disadvantage if forced back into the ranks of wageearners after a period of domestic life and child-bearing); and, finally, the acit assumption on the part of society-including, of course, women themselves -that a woman should be content to live on less than a man, whatever the

That this last idea still prevails in the minds even of those who should be eaching an exactly opposite doctrine is proved by the writer of a recent Fabian Tract, who states that, "Whilst the present competitive system of employment by competing private enterprises prevails, the industrial minimum wages must conform to three conditions: (a) It must be lower for women than for men; (b) all men must have the same minimum wage, and all women the same minimum wage; (c) the man's wage must be enough to support a family, and the woman's to support a single independent adult."

working man or the bachelor working man.

Further, that even in the rare case of a woman having no one dependent on her, it would be a cruel and insolent assumption to say that she was bound to live on less than the man who might be doing the same sort of work. Both men

live on less than the man who might be doing the same sort of work. Both men and women have, under existing conditions, to earn sufficient to make provision against sickness, old age, or lack of employment.

Moreover, a Socialist should always, when writing on any suggested reforms to the present industrial system (such, for instance, as a minimum wage), bear in mind and impress upon his readers the fact that from the Socialist's point of view reforms should only be advocated if they tend to improve the standard of living of all workers, in order that better physical and intellectual development of the race may render easier our task of Socialist propaganda.

Reforms must be stepping stones towards the realization of our object, not compromises which will, in effect, help to extend the lease of life of the present economic form of society. Any suggested legislation that tends to keep women

compromises which will, in effect, help to extend the lease of life of the present economic form of society. Any suggested legislation that tends to keep women in perpetual industrial and domestic inferiority would be one of the worst forms of "pulliatives" to the present capitalist system.

As regards the employment at all of married women as wage-earners outside the home under the present system it would appear that the only reasonable restriction we can make is that no married woman should be allowed to be employed to undersell the work of men; and for all unorganized work, such as charing, washing, daily domestic work, etc., there should be a legal minimum wage of not less than sixpence an hour.

I should like to remind my readers that our present rulers do not look upon domestic work as an occupation; for in the census returns of England and

A TRIBUTE TO A GREAT TEACHER

"I know not what this man may be, Sinner or saint; but as for ree, One thing I know, that I am he That once was blind, and now I see."

March has come and gone, and som of us thought on the 18th of the birthday of our greatest teacher. We thought
of the beauty and self-sacrifice of his
life; we thought of the value of his
monumental work.

Session.

Bellamy's lesson was a suggestion—
but so deep and dear that it stayed
out so deep and dear that it stayed
with many. It was a picture, rich with
more than Titian's color and bold with
the fine strokes that only great work-

We thought perhaps of the change his teaching had made in our lives-how it gave us purpose and hope and assurance of a future when human life will be worth the living.

There was another birthday in the same month—the natal day of one who brought many, many to the mental state that led them to study Marx. Perhaps few thought though of Edward Bellamy or the 26th of March, his hirthday. It has become quite the style to decry

For Home Dressmakers

No woman can have too many of these useful work aprons that cover the whole dress. The one pictured is developed in figured percale and though very practical, is at the same time pretty and attractive. The front is in Princess effect and the wide bretelles over the shoulders are always becoming. The pattern is cut in three sizes—small, medium and large. Medium size requires

3½ yards of 35-inch material.

Pattern here illustrated will be mailed to any address upon rec-

ar large ca'alogue illustrates nearly five hundred up-to-date de Women, and Children, and will be found of great estimates women and Children and will be found of great estimates. Sent to any address upon receipt of ten cents,

get their value. One even sees comrades literal presentation of the organization who had their interest in Socialism first awakened by reading "Looking Back-ward," stammer, blush and apologize daughter of his first sweetheart was a

for having that very book in their pos-

"His scheme was state capitalism,"

says another.

"It was an intolerable militarism," says the comrade that believes that "anarchy is just an advanced socialism," and that he is almost ready to be

Taking Bellamy's novel to be a literal plan we admit that it might, in some respects, be rather straight-laced. But criticism is unfair. Bellamy was a or the 26th of March, his hirthday.

It has become quite the style to decry unfair to say that his enchanting picthink, but the prophet's appeal will Bellamy—to belittle his works and for-

8519

type for the marital relations of the future.

men know.

There will never be a time when the

pictures of a Bellamy and the example for a Breshkovsky will not stir the soul to action. The scientific basis is needed, of course. It makes sound theories stable

-makes them more than theories-connects them with the world of facts, makes them an explanation of facts, But the lighter, brighter works are also

The philosopher's syllogism makes

MARY'S TROUSSEAU

Mary Harriman, daughter of the late E. H. Harriman, railroad magnate, will not be compelled to stay home because she has nothing to wear after her mar-riage to the sculptor, Chas. Cary Rum-sey, next Thursday.

Her trousseau will cost a fortune; for

Instance, there are more than a dozen hats costing from \$100 to \$200 each.

There are something like sixty gowns, etc., etc., and Mary is "in mourning" be-

cause of her father's death.

What would it be if she was not "in

mourning?"

Let's see. How many Paris gowns can
a Marshall Field girl import from Paris

Then He Caught It

She (to partner claiming first dance)

"You are an early bird, Mr. Gloss
inest." He (gallantly)—"Yes, and by Jove I've caught the worm. What!"—M. A. P.

"Look here, Jane," said the mistress reprovingly, "this chair is covered with dust."
"Yesum," answered the imperturbable Jane. "I reckon nobody ain't sat in it lately, mum."—Chicago News.

Teddy Blanked

Our brave Teddy rode in the last carriage, which was a closed one, with his Excellency, Sanad Kahn, in the king's funeral procession.

Surely it's hard times for the hero of the rough riders.

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Women as Wage and Domestic Slaves

No thinking person can, of course, defend the present position of women in industry or in the home. The capitalist's principal reason for employing women, whether married or single, is that their labor is dirt-cheap, and can be used to keep down the average wage of men.

When we come to inquire into the reasons of women's labor being so cheap, conomic value of her work may be.

What the writer should have pointed out is, that under present conditions large and ever-increasing number of women have to support others on their earnings, and, therefore, need the same minimum wage as does the married

I should like to remind my readers that our present rulers do not look upon domestic work as an occupation; for in the census returns of England and Wales of 1901-1905, 717,000 wives are placed in the same group as two million odd other women, who are all classed as "unoccupied persons." It would seem, therefore, that those who govern us look upon child nurture, training and care, the manifold and never-ending duties of a housewife, caterer, accountant and manager as "no occupation."

Only when a woman is paid by the capitalists for labor outside the home does she become an "occupied person." To what depths, under capitalism, have the "sacred duties" of wife and mother fallen when they are thus cynically flouted and despised by our rulers! Mr. John Burns has, we are told, schemes on hand for making the employment of married women outside the home more difficult. Will the Bight Honorable gentleman propose at the same time to raise domestic duties and child-bearing in the eyes of the public by giving state maintenance to child-bearing and suckling women, whom he shuts out of paid employment, and who otherwise, under existing conditions, if they cannot work, must starve!—From the Position of Women in the Socialist Movement.

From the Diary of a Striking Waist Maker BY THERESA MALKIEL.

I did not even hear how this New Year was ushered in. Was too tired to go out with Jim and in this neighborhood people do not celebrate, and why should they? What else but additional suffering was this New Year for them? This morning we had to leave the house even without a bit of hot tea to moisten our shrunken lips. There was not a bit

was mighty glad to see him. Something, stifling. of the old thrill passed through me when I spied him in the distance. But it is all so different now. We have so much to say to each other. It is a mighty good thing to be able to air your sentiments with somebody who feels with you, and I honestly believe that Jim's interest in my views is as earnest

as my own. He was fairly furious when little a Marshall Field girl import from Paris at her salary of about \$6.00 a week in Chicago's largest department store?

Who pays for Mary's sixty dresses and dozen hats, anyway?

He was fairly furious when little haps it is only natural that it should be so.

When the kitten's eyes first open it talk to us about the preservation of the purity of our women when they tolerand dozen hats, anyway? are such outrages; he exclaimed, and landed the fellow a blow that felled him to the ground. "Mary," he said to me, for said to me, for treather trouble, "this miserable treatment of while three others were sent to the you girls is an everlasting shame upon

ed. But at the same time my heart I think Jim enjoyed it more than he went pitter patter from joy only at the would have any show or baseball game

January 1, 1910. | mere thought of what a different man he was today.

I had mentioned to him something of

Mrs. Bloom's hard luck, and when my picket duty was over he suggested that we buy some provisions and coal, and take our lunch with the Blooms. This was the first time that Jim has given me a hint of his desire to come down t my new quarters, and I must confess I felt a bit nervous about it. I was ashamed to take him through the filthy our shrunken lips. There was not a bit yard which leads to the house and up the dark, dilapidated stairs to bring there steady nowadays, and I must say spite of the bitter cold, the air is just

Jim must have guessed the cau my embarrasament, for he said: "I think it will take some time before the best of you women get rid of this desire for of you women get rid of this desire for show, and suppose you do live under miserable circumstances, what of it? Poverty is no shame, but a curse, I think." Who would have thought this of Jim? But then I may as well say who would have thought it of me; per-haps it is only natural that it should be

while three others were sent to the workhouse. It may be wicked, but I you girls is an everlasting shame upon the men of the city.

"In the south, if a woman is as brutality insulted as this little girl was, the men have a noose ready for the offender. Here we have grown no callous and cold-blooded that we take it us a good joke."

"Don't excite yourself, Jim," I pleaded But at the same time my heart I think Jim, snived it more than he

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What the Congress Did

Now that the Socialist congress is a thing of the past, the ques tion of what it accomplished, and therefore the question of the desirability of similar meetings in the future must be considered.

The important results of the gathering were not in the decisions it reached. It would have been just as easy to have voted upon these the first day of the meeting, or to have taken a referendum of the delegates before the congress was held, and doubtless much the same decisions would have been reached.

Indeed the very fact that the congress realized that it was not simply a voting machine was one of the important results achieved. Too often delegates attend a convention with their minds made up, as advocates and defenders of certain positions, anxious only to state those positions as eloquently as possible, with but little hope of changing the ideas of others.

This congress accomplished one big thing. IT IMPRESSED UPON THE MIND OF EVERY DELEGATE, AND THROUGH THEM UPON THE MEMBERSHIP, THE NECESSITY OF STUDYING SPECIFIC QUESTIONS.

If the Socialists of the United States once come to understand that the Socialist philosophy is a great illuminating force throwing light upon problems, and not a tape measure with which they can all be compared and settled off-hand a long step will have been accomplished.

Those who were at the congress did understand this fact. They saw that the doctrine of the class struggle was a mighty principle, but that repeating the words in which it was originally stated did not always settle the manner in which it should be applied in actual practice. They came to realize that while all were agreed upon the principle of economic determinism, that there are many differences of opinion as to the way in which economic influences affect certain social and political movements.

This was the great gain of the congress. The next one will see a body of students prepared to meet and consider and debate the great questions that a fighting organization of workers must face.

Grosscup and Receiverships

The unspeakable Grosscup has succeeded in getting his finger into the rich traction pie once more. The history of the receiverships Mr. Harry Flower, had called him into in which he has been engaged has been so filled with suspicious in-

We must at least admire his nerve. He has just returned from a trip to Africa, entered upon immediately after the publication by the Appeal to Reason of charges that stamped him as a result of the facts were all in Jimmy's favor. the Appeal to Reason of charges that stamped him as a moral degenerate and a judicial crook. He leaps into the public eye by creating old lad, whom he likes, will be deprived a receivership in the very industry in which his career had already of what little compensation he otherwise might receive for a totally blighted given cause for some very, very strong suspicions.

There are millions of dollars to be handled in Chicago traction. From previous experience with Grosscup in this line it is safe to say that he will find a way to divert some good sized slices of this into his pocket, in the form of fees, court costs and the other methods with which long experience in such receiverships has made him ex-

Every Chicago newspaper knows these facts. Everyone is familiar with Grosscup's private and public record. Yet when he is chosen to manipulate the transportation interests of the city (in which we are told the "people" have a direct interest) ship is the content of the property of the power of the power and gayety. No wonder that when the damage suit was started Dan secretly swore at the general manager for putting him up against such a dilemma. which we are told the "people" have a direct interest) this is the only It was no small matter for Dani The foreman's job he held, was the paper that dares to mention the truth.

If Grosscup were a poor man, guilty of the same crimes that he now is, he would be hunted by the police, arrested on sight, sweated. tortured, subjected to the third degree and an outcast among men. He has piled up a fortune by these crimes and is welcome to every fashionable home, honored as a dispenser of justice and made the arbiter of millions of dollars in money and the lives of thousands of

Special State's Attorney Needed

Once more the Daily Socialist calls attention to the fact that the only hope of punishing the gang of grafters that have gripped Chicago and Illinois lies in the appointment of a special state's attorney.

wayman has been tried and found wanting. Although proof of 'make good' and 'making g not landed a single crook behind the bars. His efforts in that direction have been childish, or worse.

He cannot do anything. As was shown in this paper before any other publication said a word, Wayman is himself too closely affiliated with the powers that profit by the present system to be able to the children, while the men in the fac

There is no partisanship in this gang. It includes both machines and is backed by the most powerful financial and industrial interests

Every man who holds office at present is bound hand and foot to the very gang that is to be prosecuted.

A special state's attorney would be at least nominally loose from these forces. Of course, he would be appointed by a judge who would be subject to the same influences, but the control would be newhat more indirect.

The special grand jury which would be drawn would not be procured through quite the same machinery that secures present grand ries. It would be difficult to repeat the action that placed David R. Forgan at the head of a jury to investigate the very crowd that he

Public sentiment is ready for such action. It should be taken omptly before the statute of limitations begins to grant immunity for the crimes already committed.

CHARITABLE REFLECTIONS

Days appointed for wholesaie begging are becoming so common that the masses may lose interest in them and thus compel the invention of officer and more novel ways to catch the popular fancy and reach the slender purses of the multitude.

ways to catch the pop-'ar fancy and reach the slender purses of the multitude.

Working people can stay away from church if they have nothing to give, and they must stay away from charity balls and all the society events that are worked up to remove the curse from the extravagant pleasures of the rich, but they cannot escape "tag day" when earnest and well meaning girls and women wait at every available public place to make 'ach one feel the necessity of giving something at least to the appointed charity.

We do not know whether the stock yards region or the factory districts were as assiduously worked as the down town district where better clothes prevail, but surely these attractive, well dressed and well kept girls and women from the better homes would present a contrast that would appeal irresistibly to the pockets of such workers.

We would not speak against the cultivation of any

we would not speak against the cultivation of any trait which helps to soften the heart or encourage the ennobling emotions of mercy and sympathy, but as a matter of right why should not the owning class be compelled to take care of their victims?

When they are sick they do not need to go to charity hospitals. They strip the working class bare and out of the abundance they enjoy the best of everything whether sick or well, while those who produce the wealth are left so poor that they become objects of charity as soon as sickness overtakes their.

Their homes, if they have any, are so destitute of room and comforts that proper care would be impossible and little aid could be given towards recovery. After thus robbing us of all we produce they ask us to deny ourselves still further to relieve them of even the lightest burdens.

They know we have no luxuries to give up, for they only enjoy luxuries. They know that the wage we got is not enough to provide a decent living un'er present conditions; in fact never was sufficient since wage working began, and yet they rejoice in any scheme that may squeeze a little more out of us to help relieve them of

Even the most hardened slave driver will admit, as did Montgomery Ward's manager some time ago, that it is problematical how the majority of working people

live on the wages they get.

But that does not matter; it is our duty to be charitable. We must "give till it hurts," to use a religious expression, or we are entitled to no credit.

But if the owning class followed the same rule which is so meritorious for us their pauperized victims might be cared for even though they were degraded by the charity. So we must study economy with still more charity. So we must study economy with still more earnestness in order to find where we can give the most

and have it hurt the least.

We thought we were closedy getting along on the cheapest food consistent with health and the labor required of us, but perhaps we have not studied the prob-

lem closely enough.

The professor who a short time ago pointed out how cheaply we could live on corn meal and dried herrings the way to a capitalist class solution of was opening up the way to a capitalist class solution of the whole problem. If we followed his suggestion we

might be able to take care of our brothers and sisters who have failen an one thieves and been left half dead, thus relieving the overburdened rich of this irksome duty which disturbs their tender consciences.

Then again there may be undiscovered possibilities in

cutting down the clothing expense. Delegate Kennely speaking on a Clark street corner Monday evening, the 18th, declared that the average wage worker could not buy his wife more than one silk dress a year, though in prosperous Chicago where they were so well paid they might afford two.

in prosperous Chicago where they were so well paid they might afford two.

This should be seriously considered by the workers, and if they are needlessly indulging their wives in this, or any other manner, they should cut it out, and let the saving thus effected help materially in the task of providing for the victims of exploitation, a task which grows continually heavier.

Nor would this exhaust the possibilities. The children

Nor would this exhaust the possibilities. The children might be put to work a little younger, thus increasing the family income without adding to the expense, and leaving still more to help bear the burdens of the rich. We do our level best to relieve them of all anxiety in every other line and we should not fail in this. All this would no doubt suit the working class better than to study Socialism and learn how to do away with poverty and the necessity of charity. It is so much easier for them to economize than to study or learn, owners to doubt to awa long training in one line and learn.

easier for them to economize than to study or learn, owing no doubt to age long training in one line and lack
of training in the other.

Possibly they are discouraged at the thought of trying to learn the 57 varieties of Socialism the profit skinners tell them about. But this is really not necessary.

Learn the first kind that comes to hand in ordinary
Socialist literature, the first kind you hear about, and

it will fully meet the case.

We are reminded of an incident of boyhood days—one those silly things that stick in the memory long much that is worth remembering is forgotten. attended a rural entertainment made up of the usual dis-play of budding neighborhood talent, and as the humor-ous side of our natures must be provided for, it fell to a young girl to make a suitable offering. She said she would sing a song made up of 57 verses—as nearly as we can remember—and in a weak and untrained voice she started in with this old relic:

Our folks have got a new bureau, Our folks have got a new bureau, Our folks have got a new bureau, And three new yellow chairs.

Hearts were sinking, in contemplation of all that was to follow, when she considerately announced that as the other 55 verses were just like the one she had given they might not think it necessary for her to sing any more of them. Nor was there an encore. One was enough. This "eong" fairly represents the many varieties of Interna-tional Socialism which the privileged class hold up as a warning to their hopeless victims. Judging from present indications the working class

must either learn more Socialism or learn to practice more and more economy. The more Socialism, the high-er the standard of living for the workers, the less nig-gardly economy, the less need of charity. Socialism enough will banish the nightmare of poverty

mic uncertainty that hangs over the

STORIES OF AN AGITATOR

THE STORY OF JIMMIE'S LEG

in the factory, Dan Field, the foreman, was the only one to witness it.

Dan wished he had been a thousand miles away, not merely because he disliked to see an accident-Dan had seen many accidents and his nerves were quite equal to the shock-but because some time later the general manager, office and had told him discreetly and without committing himself, that

No man likes to perjure himself, espe-

mother was earning a scanty living for the family by hard work over the tubs. Jimmy had been quite a help for his mother, for he had been making four

It was paying him dollars and fifty cents a day and Dan was beginning to think of building house for the family.

He had known many years of hard is chance had come he was given to choose between giving up his job or helping to rob a poor, crippled boy of what was justly due him.

For Dan knew well enough that God Capital is a jealous God, and will not permit his servants to serve either Truth or Justice or Humanity when his inter

Dan, however, was unjust toward the reneral manager. Harry Flower was n ambitious young man who wanted to do in a large way what Dan wants to do in a small way, that is to become es-tablished and to get shead in the world.

As to the stockholders, they, of course did not know, and had they known could not have individually helped it.

The day of the trial drew near and Dan became more and more grou and trritable. He scolded his wife tory had never known him to be so

company's lawyer, who had made him rehearse a carefully prepared story. Dan obeyed, telling himself all the while when the right time came he still, wished, could testify to the truth.

that when the right time came he still, if he wished, could testify to the truth—But indecision is dangerous in such cases; it is as if a swimmer, carried along by strong current towards the brink of a waterfall, were to remain inactive, telling himself that if he wished he could always swim away from the fatal dron.

ompany's lawyer started to question by a high him, but during that minute Dan oberved a great many things.
To the right sat Jimmy. Poor Jim

my!-only a wreck of his former solf! side. His cheeks had become thin and wan, and there was such deep sadness in his once laughing eyes, that it was sainful to look into them. Behind Jimmy sat his mother, a little

timid, bent woman. Her four other behave. Dan quickly turned away from the

little group, but it was as if Jimmy's pale features and the sad mystery of is eyes drew him with magnetic power and it was only by an effort of the will that he could keep his face averted. On the left sat Jack Robin, "the

such steadfastness upon Dan that the latter felt resentment and looked angrily back. As he did so he thought thin lips of the engineer.

framed nose-glasses. He had the reputation of being the best and most high priced lawyer in the county and was a great republican orator. He tried to put the witness at his ease, and, when

sible for the jury to believe that so enevolent-looking a man would have child of anything that was justly due to it, just as it would have been impossible for them to believe that this suave and smiling gentleman was a veritable tyrant at home, feared by his wife and

hated by his children. The direct examination was a shor

out clearly that, under the law, the cor pany was not liable. Jimmy's lawyer then

the witness.

There was a great contra

On account of his appearance and h lawyer nothing to do than to go int politics and to declare himself the irre onclimble enemy of the corpor-ic "friend of the people," as defender of the oppressed.

Of course, the lawyer cared n

for Jimmy, and would take the lion's share of anything the jury might pos

Jimmy's lawyer had a loud voice with little insight and logic. He tried to overnwe the witness by shouting at him, but only succeeded in making Dan mad, so that the moment the latter for-got all about Jimmy and was only bent on frustrating the lawyer's purpose. As a result the prosecution was un-able to shake the direct testimony in any important particular.

The company's lawyer suavely states the legal case. Under the law the company was not liable. The jury in this case was not the judge of the law but merely of the evidence. Further-more, the law was a just law. While one might sympathize with Jimmy, the

When Jimmy Lane's leg was crushed the time Dan took the stand until the dict for the plaintiff had been set aside y a higher court, the lawyer sat down Jimmy's lawyer, realizing that the twelve men in the jury box and a great many of the spectators were voters, an intending to run for the legislature, be was promptly ruled out of order by the judge, who belonged to the opposing political party. Thereupon Jimmy's lawyer waxed elo

quent. Throwing his arms up towards the ceiling, and walking up and down children were with her, one, a girl of in front of the jury-box, he hurled at about ten, trying to take care of her the twelve men a veritable tornado of three smaller brothers and to make words, as he tried to picture the unfortunate state of Jimmy and of Jimmy's not he

But his plea, which rang with insin-cerity, carried little weight with the

As for Dan, he thought that there wa and it was only by an effort of the will that he could keep his face averted.

On the left sat Jack Robin, "the crank." Jack was a bachelor, a rather queer fellow with peculiar ideas. To was a mining engineer; and assayer and ran an office in the lower part of town.

He had his cold blue eyes trained with the fury. Too, would have paid more attention to that plea, had not the clown who was jumping up and down



der alien roofs; for the first time they are being prized more for their labor beauty, their ephemeral gayety Jane Addams

"That recent vote of a million clearcut Socialist ballots, given in spite of
the Bourpeois confusion upon the one
hand and anarchist hubbub upon the
other, is a tribute to the solidarity and
the growing strength of Socialism in
France."

swer ahould be ready. Insit presence
intensifies comp-cition, render by task
of organization more difficult and adds
to the difficulties already in the way. A
grave race problem.
Race problems are born of capitalism, often it is impossible to escape
them, but it is certainly unwise to in-

Publications and magazines of all kinds that reach the editor's table show plainly that the spirit of unrest among the workers in all parts of the world is more and more taking on tangible form and preparing for the final great contest which shall emancipate labor from goveral kinds of oppression at once. Reverses are perhaps more numerous at the present than successes, but there is always achievement. Thereform's battle once begun, bequeathed by suffering sire to son, This campaign of education could

OUR REVOLUTIONARY FATHERS

BY ROBERT HUNTER

Quite a little flurry of discussion has taken place recently concerning the aracter and probity of our revolutionary fathers.

Usually, of course, we have our history from those of the winning side. The winning side controls the schools, the newspapers and the historians. It suppresses, therefore, the attacks of its enemies and prints glorious tribute its own leaders.

We cannot of course get an unblasted criticism of the first-like abundance.

We cannot, of course, get an unbiased criticism of the Catholic church from

ly Protestants; or an unbiased criticism of the Southern Confederacy from in historians; nor even an unvarnished tale of English rule from the

And so every once in a while some man discovers a book written by some one the other side and creates a sensation by publishing it. That is what a Mr. Stark has done in a recently published volume called by Lowellian of Mossochutate!

The Loyalists of Massachusetts."

'The Loyalists of Massachusetts.'

It appears from his tale that the promoters of the Revolution were in general bad lot, tricky, law-breaking, and essentially avaricious.

In fact, it appears that some of them were ex-convicts, postage stamp thieves, mugglers and demagogues.

Now, that is very different from what our own history tells us.

We learn in our books of the vicious qualities of the Hinglish rulers and the hoble qualities of our own leaders. In fact, if my memory serves me rightly, the English were nearly all drunkards, imbeciles, tyrants, incompetents and cormutionists.

It is, therefore, rather disconcerting to get the view of those who opposed Revolution and to be told that our own leaders were worse even than the

Mr. Stark's book has, of course, stirred up many patriotic souls and there to end of letter writing to capitalist papers.

The partisans are again at it and are having a splendid time calling each

ther bad names.

And the funny part of it is that they consider as history all this miserable gossip that Stark has raked up, just as most of our present day newspapers consider as politics, any muck-raking gossip that escapes the libel law.

History is to these men a series of biographies telling of the good and noble qualities of the victorious and the victous qualities of the losers. There is nother

History is a Titanic struggle between a few powerful personalities.

The turning point in history results from a great speech, a great battle or the timely act of a great man.

Sometimes a trifling accident is enough to alter the destiny of man. The wind dashes a warship on the shore and history by that event is forever turned onto new course.

"Arietta's pretty feet twinkling in the brook gained for her a Duke's love,
"Arietta's pretty feet twinkling in the brook gained for her a Duke's love,
"Arietta's pretty feet twinkling in the brook gained for her a Duke's love,

and gave us William the Conqueror," says Sir Bdward Creasy. "Had she not thus fascinated Duke Robert, the Liberal of Normandy, Harold would not have fallen at Hastings, NO ANGLO-NORMAN DYNASTY COULD HAVE ARISEN. NO BRITISH EMPIRE. The reflection is Sir Francis Palgrave's; and it is emphatically true. If anyone should write a history of 'Decisive loves that have materially influenced the drams of the world in all its subsequent scenes,' the daughter of the tanner of Palaise would deserve a conspicuous place in its

History to these men is not the history of class struggles. It is as Napoleon ays, ''a fable agreed upon.'' In most cases disagreed upon—it matters not.

It is all an outcome of Arletta's pretty feet, or some whim or caprice of a

they stand at the helm of the great ship of human life and steer it this way

They stand at the helm of the great ship of human life and steer it this way or that according to their own will.

There is no answer in their books to Emerson's question as to "what is the connection between the fifty or sixty chemical elements and the historical eras?"

No, history is merely a "distillation of rumor" and if the steersman is a drunkard or has a mistress or has stolen some postage stamps or was once in fail then human society, because of his personal vices, adopts a republican form of government instead of a monarchical form of government.

And so trusts are due to John Bookefeller. Corruption is due to Hinky Dink, The class struggle is caused by Socialists and strikes are due to the shocking perversity of Sam Gompore.

Thus do these old Paul Prys of the study write history. For what is history but the faithful record of the personal virtues and vices of our master and, therefore, of the chit-chat, tittle-tattle, cackle and gossip of every age?

OPEN FORUM

The calm observer cannot but pro test against the tyranny of phrase in the Socialist party. "Working men of all countries, units," did not mean got to the United States and compete for jobs" on the lips of its author. No Socialist would close the ports of this country to the admission of refugees flesing for their lives from the despotism of their native land. All Socialists condemn the importation of labor under contract and the activity

labor under contract and the activity of steamship companies in inducing immigration by false representations. Thus far we are in accord with the position taken by the International congress. But when that body states that "immigration and emigration . are frequently one of the means to reduce the share of the working men in the product of labor," it seems to me that we should not pass over it lightly. that we should not pass over it lightly When the congress recognizes ficulties confronting working countries in an "advanced s capitalist development through angrily back. As he did so he thought the saw a faint smile quiver around the thin lips of the engineer.

The company's lawyer began his direct examination of the witness in a quiet, suave manner.

The was a very respectable-looking gentleman, with a white vest and gold-framed nose-glasses. He had the repulation of being the best and most high-

country, because of differences in eco-nomic development, has its own pecu-liar problems to be approached in har-mony with their surroundings and ra-cial traits of the people. There is a resemblance but not identity of inter-set. Each must pursue it own its

est. Each must pursue its own, if a real conflict arises.

Granted that conditions vary, it fol-lows that a principle which might find sceptance and be in accord with the ifferences are so great that race con-licts inevitably result. They intensify the class conflict and retard its end-

No country surpasses this in econ

has problems to which the people of Europe are strangers. They are not threatened with an influx of people, alien in race and civilization, accus-tomed to the lowest standard of living obtaining anywhere among civilize

To admit the Jap and the Chinama to our shores is to invite grave gers, immediate and remote. If gers, immediate and remote. If there were jobs for all we might pause, but when it is a question whether our own people shall go without bread or they remain in their native land, our answer should be ready. Their presence

ties through the emigration of surplus labor. Prof. Rogers places the golden age of English labor in the fifteenth

century. The black death had deci-mated the ranks of the working class fifty years before—there is a reason. We do not believe in an overstocked labor market through the rearing of large families; the same condition brought about by immigration is equal-

The problem of organisation is al-most insuperable in the clothing, steel and iron and packing house industries —made so through "the mass immigra-tion of peoples in a backward state of

The mass of human misery is in-oreased whenever a new recruit is thrown into these hells of capitalism. Let us save the victim and ourselves. QUY E. MILLER.

In looking over the pro and con com ment that your editorial on the death of King Edward VII has provoked, it occurs to the writer that the commentators on both sides have failed to make a very necessary distinction between

Edward Wetten, the man, and King Edward VII, chief sovereign and ruler Then again it seems to me that those who criticise your editorial apparently overlook the fact that as editor of a

Never before in civilization have such numbers of young girls been suddenly released from the protection of the home and permitted to walk unattended upon city streets and to work unterests of the working class. Bach terests of the working class are the working class and the work terests of the working class. Bach terests of the working class are the working clas an exposition of a set of stern facts. The class struggle is surely one of the hardest of stern facts. Individuals who hap-

pen to be arranged on one side or the other of the class war (as understood by the Socialists), whether they be kings or hobos, must take the conse-The Daily Socialist editor knows no individual man or woman when he editorializes. He is supposed to inter-

pret daily happenings, in the terms of industrial and political progress for his readers. A man or set of men is to him but a personification of certain cold realities, and as such subject to an analysis based upon cause and effect.

I am sure that the editorial which is this spirit, for if the writer of the article was so narrow as to recognize persons, he would be unfit for his place. How-

ever charitably he may feel as a human

being, in the event of some sad occur-rence (like the death of Edward Wetten, man), as an editor he has no alter-native but to write the facts as he sees good man, as men go in a bourgeois at-mosphere, is no doubt very true. That he was subject to the many failings.

tion as their king permitted him to is also quite patent. The homage I his memory by a grief-stricken stifles to this fact. The poet Bobby Furns has brought out this phase of it quite tersely, when he said, "Well, a man's a man for 'a that," and Edward Wetten was only a nan after all. Th

OSCAR EVERTS