

COAL OPERATORS' RING SURE TO BR... YOU HAVE TENDERED THE PAPERS TO US AND PRINTING ALL ABOUT THE STRIKE SITUATION.

Report from Sixty Local Unions Shows Vote of 20,000 to 100 Against Compromise Scale

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JULY 27, 1910. EDITOR OF THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST, CHICAGO, ILL. DEAR SIR: WE, THE MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNION NO. 2553, EXTEND YOU A VOTE OF THANKS FOR THE KINDNESS YOU HAVE TENDERED THE PAPERS TO US AND PRINTING ALL ABOUT THE STRIKE SITUATION.

2 KILLED IN RIOTING

Company Cashier Arrested for Striker's Death; Another Dead

New York, July 28.—Riots at the Williamsburg plant of the American Sugar Refining company, where there has been a strike for the past month, resulted in the fatal shooting of two men, one of whom was later identified as Wallis Novolovsky.

Arrest Trust Official H. A. Morgan, cashier of the American Sugar Refinery's plant, was arrested in connection with the killing of Novolovsky. The complainants were Louis Ludosky and Adam Bodeesky, strikers, and both were placed under arrest as material witnesses. They told the police they saw Morgan fire from a platform of the loading trucks, directly across the street, and saw Novolovsky drop.

Admits Firing Shot Morgan, against whom no formal charge was placed, denied that he killed Novolovsky. He admitted that he had fired his revolver, but said it was a single shot, and that from where he was standing it would be impossible for him to have hit Novolovsky.

WELL KNOWN SOCIALIST DIES

Edward Erickson, prominent in the Socialist movement in Norway, who arrived in this country nine months ago, died yesterday at the Norwegian Taberna hospital. He was overcome by the heat while at his work at the Commercial Furniture company.

FINISH PRELIMINARY OF U. S. RECLAMATION WORK

Washington, July 28.—The Board of Army Engineers, engaged in apportioning the appropriation of \$30,000,000 made by congress for the completion of preliminary work here today and left for Chicago.

TURTLE TURNS ON THE GAS; SUFFOCATES 100 CHICKENS

South Norwalk, Conn., July 28.—Funeral ceremonies for 100 chickens and three pigs were conducted behind the barn of Herman Jacobs today and a snapping turtle that endeavored to qualify as a gas meter inspector is being fattened for slaughter as the result.

STANTON SOCIALISTS WILL NOMINATE MAN FOR CONGRESS

Stanton, Ill., July 28.—Socialists of the twenty-first congressional district will meet here in a congressional district convention on July 31 to nominate a candidate for congress. The thirty-eighth senatorial district Socialists will nominate their candidate at the same time.

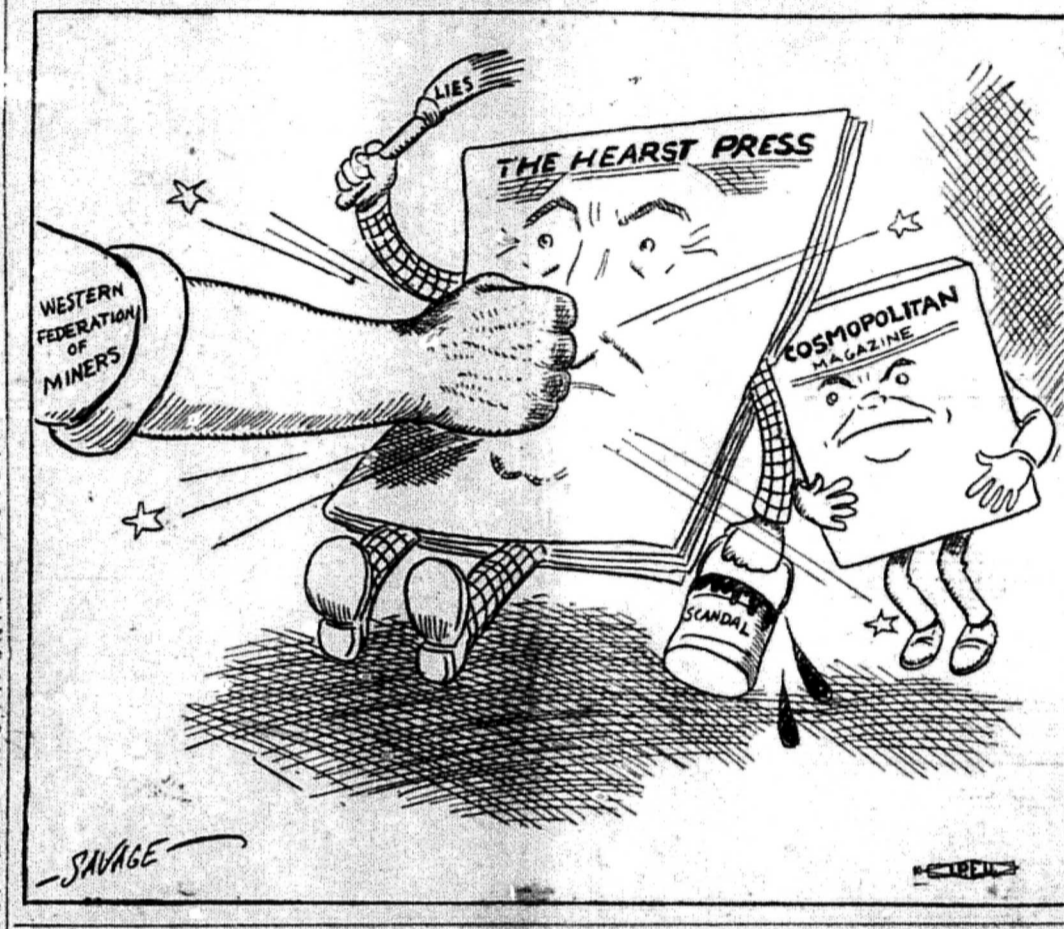
PRESIDENT FILLIERS ALTERS DEATH SENTENCE

Paris, July 28.—President Fallieres today commuted the death sentence of Private George Graby, convicted along with Henri Michel of the murder of Mrs. Gouin, to life imprisonment. Graby was condemned to be shot. Had the sentence been carried out, he would have been the first French soldier to suffer such a fate since the Franco-Prussian war.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS TAKE LIBERIA POLICY IN LIGHT VEIN (By United Press Association.) Washington, July 28.—State department officials said today that there was no occasion for the intense interest felt in England over the tentative proposals for the practical control of the affairs of Liberia by the United States. These proposals, it was stated, will not be adopted until congress is satisfied that such a course will not involve this country in "world politics" or contentions with other nations interested in the West African republic. The proposals were made by the commission which went to Liberia a year ago to study the needs of that country, in which the United States takes a peculiar interest from the fact that Liberia owes its foundation to the efforts of American colonization societies.

MICHIGAN AND OHIO CALL OUT TROOPS TO DEFEAT UNION MEN ON STRIKE

THE LATEST "SENSATION" FOR THE HEARST PRESS



STEWARD, DOUBLE-CROSSED BY AIDS, MAKES BLUFF

Order Holding Inspectors Responsible for Gambling Is Joke to John Wheeler and "Nick" Hunt

To all members of the department: In order that there be no misunderstanding, commanding officers and all members of the department are instructed to rigidly suppress gambling. Persistent rumors are from time to time started, no doubt by those most vitally interested, to the effect that there is a change of policy toward gambling. There is no change of policy, and there is going to be no change of policy, and all members of the department may expect to be held to rigid accountability for the presence of gambling, of which they should have knowledge.

Called the Pretty Bluff On Monday, July 18, 1910, President John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor, dropped a bomb into the office of Chief Steward and of John E. Wayman, state's attorney, and a deaf to Wayman to call him before the grand jury again. Since that time evidence in the form of affidavits has been published daily for the use of Chief Steward or of Wayman, but neither have even noticed the mass of evidence which in itself is sufficient to convict either the gamblers of gambling or the police department of being willfully blind to it.

BOSSSES HIRE SLUGGERS TO BEAT UP UNION CHAUFFEURS

Charges that the taxicab companies whose chauffeurs have been on strike for four months are hiring thugs to slug union chauffeurs are being investigated by the police and the state's attorney. Two of the alleged hired sluggers, Henry Hunt and Andrew Walsh, are under arrest at the Fillmore avenue police station and have confessed that they were hired by the Interstate Detective Agency, 324 Dearborn street, to slug union chauffeurs. The men were arrested by Officers Alcock and Carmody in the act of slugging George Biley, secretary of the Chauffeurs' Union.

According to the confessions of Hunt and Walsh, they were paid \$7 for each union man they slugged, but they had to show that they performed their work. Another automobile carrying a representative of the Detective Agency was used to follow the machine driven by the sluggers earned their money. Secretary Neekels of the Federation of Labor said they had a complete list of evidence against the employers and would push the charges to a finish.

FAT STILL DOES BUSINESS

Weeks have passed, the business of O'Malley has increased and likewise the laxity of the police department has grown more noticeable and decided. One Chief Steward now refuses to pro-

UGLIEST MAN IN MONTANA SEKS A WIFE BY LETTER

St. Louis, Mo., July 28.—Any girl who wears a blonde complexion that is all her own, has blue eyes, can ride a horse, catch bunk house fleas and cook may find a husband by writing to Jack Robinson, Hunters Hot Springs, Montana. Robinson is a cowboy and in a letter to Postmaster Atkins received May says he is 31 and known as the ugliest man in Montana. Robinson asks the postmaster to what he can toward landing him a wife. Among other things she must be between 14 and 25 years old, and one who wants to lead a ranch life and follow him over the plains for amusements.

Four Companies of Militia Leave Detroit for Durand; Soldiers Sent to Columbus

CAR STRIKERS PERILED GRAND TRUNK AIDED

Columbus, O., July 28.—State troops are arriving this morning to aid the city authorities in checking rioting which has continued since the Columbus Railway & Light company's attempt to operate its cars with imported strike-breakers four days ago. The situation passed beyond the control of the police last night and shortly before midnight Mayor Marshall made formal request for state aid in preserving peace.

Troops Called Out From Charlevoix, Mich., where he is spending his vacation, the Governor authorized Adjutant General Weybrecht to call out the troops, and the Sixth, Second and Third infantries of the First Brigade, Troop A of Cleveland, the first company Signal Corps of Toledo and the first hospital section and ambulance company were called. The Second Brigade, including the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth regiments, is in camp at Marietta.

Where G. O. P. Stands Brigadier General William V. McMane, who was in the city attending the republican convention, is in command. By noon 2,000 troops are expected to be in the capital city. They will be stationed at the six car barns of the company and along the lines.

The operation of cars suspended at 10 o'clock last night and by order of the mayor none will be operated until the state militia has the situation in full charge. The company has plenty of strike-breakers and about 100 out of the 600 regular men have remained loyal to the company.

Car Service Stopped The rioting of Wednesday night was the worst since the strike of the union car men was called last Sunday morning. There were interruptions of the car service on nearly every line of the city, union sympathizers stoning cars, tearing up and blocking the tracks. Few passengers rode the cars and non-union motormen, cowering in the vestibule of their cars, drove pellmell through the streets in the troubled districts, while rioters pelted the cars with missiles.

The saloons have been closed since midnight Monday, when the first rioting occurred, and will remain closed until peace has been restored.

Buffalo Is Tied Up Buffalo, N. Y., July 28.—The Grand Trunk strike situation has taken an acute form in the vicinity of Buffalo within the past twenty-four hours. The strikers have been active in many ways, and as a result traffic is again, and more completely, tied up.

Last night strike sympathizers made the blockade on the Buffalo division more effective by burning two freight cars and a caboose of a freight train on the main line at Bridgeburg. Later a delegation called at the home of Yardmaster H. G. Foster at Bridgeburg and told him that if he did not immediately leave town he would be shot.

Railroad men say fully 1,500 cars of freight are lying in the yards of different roads, awaiting delivery to the Grand Trunk.

The militia was ordered out by Governor Warner last night, after Sheriff Watson had sworn to a statement that the strikers had intimidated all the Grand Trunk strike breakers, completely stopping the traffic through the yards.

Watson declared it was impossible to get deputies. The residents sympathize with the strikers and Watson alleges the men will not work unless assured of protection by the national guard.

Company Officials Laid Toronto, Ont., July 28.—The statement of the Grand Trunk officials that the striking employees had asked to be taken back in a body and that this request had been refused, is denied today by the strike leaders, who declare no offer of settlement was made, save on terms of arbitration.

According to the railroad officials, the men's alleged request to return in a body was refused and they were told by President Hays they must return as individuals. The company officials say the request was made at a conference between Messrs. Lee and Garrison, for the men, and President Hays and Vice President Fitzguth for the company.

Pensioners Forfeited The officials say the men also requested that they be allowed to retain their rights to pensions, which they forfeited by striking, and asked arbitration on the time for increasing wages. This time was originally set for Jan. 1, 1912.

In declining to accept these alleged propositions, Hays declared he said: "You must apply for your jobs as new men. We hired a number of men in good faith and cannot discharge them to make way for those who struck. The men who went out will lose their pensions, but those who apply for pensions will be taken back as the men who were discharged on account of ill-health."

SENEGAL WILL QUIT WHEN DEAD (By United Press Association.) Boston, July 28.—Senator Frye says he will resign when he dies. This message was received today from Frederick B. Rande, secretary to the Maine senator. It had been reported that Senator Frye, like his colleague, Senator Hale, contemplated retirement on account of ill-health.

We have room for them. This applies to all except those who have committed deeds of violence.

JEWELRY WORKERS ASK FOR HIGHER WAGES

New York, July 28.—Jewelry workers are soon to ask for increased wages in New York, Newark and other centers of industry.

WITNESS SHOWS RAILWAY GRAFT

Car Inspector Gives Details of Illinois Central \$1,500,000 Theft

Harold A. Sims, who made detailed revelations of the \$1,500,000 car repair graft in the Illinois Central railroad, took the stand yesterday at the hearing before Master in Chancery Roswell B. Mason.

Officers in collusion with Sims, who was once a traveling car inspector of the road and later in the employ of one of Henry C. Osterman's repair companies, which are charged with fraud, made the following charges:

Officers of the Illinois Central and of the repair company were in collusion to defraud the Illinois Central.

Inspectors sent by the Illinois Central were bribed and hoodwinked, while their employer was robbed.

Plant From Stolen Property

Even the plant of the Memphis Car company was built largely of material stolen from the Illinois Central.

Repairs to broken cars were made by taking material from other cars, the Illinois Central being charged as for new material.

Good order cars from which parts were stolen to repair bad order cars were repaired, the company being charged with the material used in both as well as for robbing the cars.

Material From Railroad Shops

Materials were taken from the Illinois Central company's shops at Memphis with which to make repairs and then the Illinois Central was charged for the material.

Much of the wood work necessary in the repair of cars was done in the shops of the Illinois Central at Memphis and then the Illinois Central was charged for doing the work for itself.

The Memphis company charged for repairing one-half the brakes that came in, irrespective of whether or not any brakes were repaired.

Bills for labor were padded approximately 40 per cent.

Uniform charge for fourteen gallons of paint to a car was made irrespective of whether any paint was used and regardless of the fact that a flat car requires only from two to three gallons.

VOTE AGAINST LEWIS' PLAN

(Continued from page one.)

tional headquarters of the miners, saying this means 37 1/2 cents for each miner in the state. Here cries of "Send it back, send it back!" were heard and he was forced to wait until this commotion ceased.

MacDonald said there would be 10,000 more men working in Illinois today if the Chicago and Indianapolis conferences had not been called.

Returns have been received from about twenty locals throughout the entire state on the referendum vote. They include three locals in Springfield, two at Virden, two at Christopher, two at Benton, two at Eldorado and one each at Paxson, Marion, Staunton, Tuscarora, Middleton, Breton, Carbon Hill, Ladd and Spring Valley. It is estimated by President Walker and Secretary-Treasurer MacDonald that the vote now stands almost unanimous against the adoption of the compromise.

Condemn President Lewis (SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Carrier Mills, Ill., July 28.—The members of Local Union No. 1059, of Carrier Mills, have passed a resolution condemning the action of T. L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, and the members of the international executive board who were instrumental in voting to accept the compromise offered the Illinois miners by the Illinois operators.

"And be it further resolved," the resolutions continue, "that we demand the resignation of T. L. Lewis and the board members who voted with him on this proposition." The resolutions are signed by a special committee consisting of C. J. McClellan, J. R. Cole and William Brannock.

FIRE WIPES OUT BUSINESS SECTION OF DAKOTA TOWN (By United Press Association.) Herrell, S. Dak., July 28.—Flames of unknown origin wiped out the entire business district of Herrell early today, finally dying out for lack of buildings to destroy. There is no fire-fighting apparatus in this village of 300 people, and when the flames were fairly started the inhabitants were helpless. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with little insurance.

WESTERN MINERS CHANGE THEIR ORGANIC LAW

Constitution of Famous Federation Is Overhauled With Greatest Care

BY GEORGE EISLER (By Mail.)

Denver, Colo., July 28.—This is the sixth day of the session of the convention of the Western Federation of Miners and considerable business was transacted. By the time the convention is over the by-laws and the present constitution of the federation will have received the greatest revision in the history of the federation, thus providing the organizations and the entire membership with the most up-to-date, democratic laws that ever have been devised by a representative labor convention.

The various committees among which are the committees on constitution, on the report of officers, auditing, education and literature, resolutions and ways and means, have devoted all their spare time in the transaction of the business referred to them. Marvellously accurate work, a display of splendid executive ability have been displayed by those in charge of the committees' work.

Refused an Endorsement

The Italian paper "L'Unione" published in Pueblo, claiming to be a strictly union paper and a weekly circulation of 15,000 among the mine workers has asked the convention for an endorsement as the official organ of the Italian members of the W. F. of M. The committee on education and literature reported unfavorable action on same, which was promptly concurred in by the convention.

The same committee made a careful review of the report of Editor John M. O'Neill relating to the financial standing of the Miners' Magazine, the official organ of the W. F. of M. There is a deficit of \$4,260.69 for the past year. The various paragraphs of the editor's report relating to the method of gathering new subscribers for the official organ and other suggestions were concurred in by the committee which also recommended to the convention that the present incumbent be retained as the incoming editor.

Delegate Jas. Cowan of Mojave Union No. 51 gave the executive board a slight reprimand for failure to comply with a constitutional provision requiring weekly reports to be published in the Miners' Magazine from each member of the board.

Operators Are Hostile

Delegate E. G. Locke of Bingham Union No. 67 introduced a resolution to the convention, stating therein that there is among the majority of workers in the mining district of Park City, Utah, a sentiment antagonistic to the tenets of labor unionism, and the local miners' organizations cannot successfully cope with this growing evil, which is kept alive and fostered by the inimical attitude of the mine owners of that district. Locke asked the convention to authorize the president and the incoming executive board to place an energetic and well qualified organizer in that field to educate the masses, and especially the unorganized laborers in trade unionism.

This resolution was unanimously adopted by the convention. The delegates from British Columbia, especially from Ontario, Can., have also made a strong plea to the convention that more active work in the shape of organizing be taken up and that Canada is especially a good field for a permanent organizer. The convention ordered the incoming executive board to appoint an organizer for the Ontario district.

Aid the Strikers

Several of the foreign speaking delegates of the convention are assisting the striking coal miners of the Northern Coal and Coak company and are speaking to great masses in the coal camps. Their activities are of considerable value in the present situation. Delegate Robert Adamson from Utah, while addressing the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, urged all union men and women to unite for political action, and charged that the W. F. of M. and other labor organizations in Utah are compelled to fight the Mormon church besides the exploiters of labor, the corporations.

The two forces are invariably lined up on the side to beat labor, said Adamson. Adamson stated that one Utah senator purchased his election by paying the sum of \$500,000 to the Mormon church, and that the church in Utah has been a corrupting force in the politics of the state of Utah for many years past.

The contemplated affiliation of the W. F. of M. with the A. F. of L. and the subsequent organization of a mining department of the A. F. of L. will be the most important subject for discussion of the convention in tomorrow's session.

Representatives of the U. M. W. of A., E. S. McCullough and W. W. White, are expected to make addresses and the discussion of affiliation will be confined mainly to the ends that the two miners' organizations may mould themselves into one great mining department of organized labor of this country.

POVERTY MAKES MAN A MURDERER

New York, July 28.—A dispossessed notice on the table before him, Abraham Roth, a tailor, living on the fourth floor of a tenement at 24 Rivington street, in the presence of his five crying children, almost beheaded his wife with a pruning knife early today and then cut his throat. The woman limped to the window and fell on a fire escape on the second floor, on which a number of persons were sleeping. She died five hours later. Both had little chance to recover.

FRENCH GROOM IS FOUND GUILTY—JAURES HEADS PROBE

(United Press Cable.) Paris, July 28.—M. Rochette, central figure in the now famous "Rochette affair," was today found guilty of illegally operating commercial concerns and sentenced to two years in prison and fined \$600.

The conviction of Rochette was a big surprise and tends to place in the worst possible light the alleged transactions of former Premier Clemenceau, Premier Briand, Chief of Police Lepine and Assistant Chief of Police Durand with Rochette's concerns, chief of which were the Banque Franco-Espagnole and the Credit Minier.

These men are under suspicion and their defense is yet to be heard by a hostile commission, of which M. Jaures, the Socialist, is chairman. Jaures is the arch enemy of the defendants.

Rochette was shown in his trial to be a "frenzied financier" of the kind exposed in America. He was some times called the "Charles W. Morse of France."

BOILERMAKERS SPRING COUP

Kewanee Company Incites Strike, Then Can Not Get Men Back

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Kewanee, Ill., July 28.—When the boiler makers and helpers employed by the Kewanee Boiler company walked out on June 1, because the company would not grant their just demands, it was generally conceded that the company was glad of it, as it had a large stock on hand and wished to make some extensive improvements.

The company sought to use this occasion to disrupt the union and starve the workers into submission.

Last week, however, when the company needed the workers again, it found to its surprise that the men were solid in their demands and insisted that their agreement be signed.

Bosses Are Stubborn

The bosses stubbornly refused to treat with the workers' committee, to arbitrate the matter, or consider the union at all. They wanted to "reward" the good workmen, as they said, and weed out the "undesirables."

In their efforts to do this they began using the columns of the local capitalist press, the Star-Courier, which bitterly hates labor, even indulging in personal attacks on the president of the union, Frank McCombs, and trying with every means at their disposal to discredit the union and its officials.

What Is Demanded

The new agreement calls for an increase of 5 per cent for men receiving \$2 per day, and 10 per cent for men receiving less than \$3, which would raise the minimum scale from \$2.50 to \$3.75, also a half holiday on Saturday with pay for four months during the year. The company at first refused the half holiday; clause as a pretext for not signing the agreement, and the men consented to make concessions, or eliminate the half holiday clause entirely.

Then the bosses refused to agree to the clause concerning helpers, which demands \$1.75 per day for the first four months, \$2 per day for the next eight months, and after one year, \$2.25 per day.

Counter Proposition

The counter proposition of the company was that the helpers were to receive \$1.75 for the first six months, \$2 for the next six months, and after one year pay according to the work performed.

It is claimed by the company officials that the men are liable to lay off or quit any time. On the other hand they do not guarantee the men work the year through.

Company Spreads Lies

Notices have been issued by the company declaring that it has granted all the demands of the men, but it is very evident that they have granted none of them. In one of their statements the company officials declare that all the men acting as pickets would never work again in the shop.

As a result the entire membership of the union, numbering about 250 men, is doing picket duty. A great many of the men did not originally belong to the union, but they came out, nevertheless, and are all sticking out splendidly.

Work Is Dangerous

Anyone familiar with the manufacture of boilers knows that the work is hard and dangerous. On an average at least one man a year, here, loses an eye or sustains some other serious injury, and many of the men are growing deaf from the terrific noise of the riveting machines.

Still, the Star-Courier, in an editorial spasm, drags in the "third party" ghost and advises the business interests to crawl from under their beds and drive these brave men back as scabs.

Will Have Hard Job

"The men are learning who their true friends are," said a union official, and State Senator Frank Baker, vice president of the Kewanee Boiler Co., will have a hot time explaining to the voters this fall what a friend of labor he is. The company will no doubt agree to a settlement soon as the strikers are determined to win."

GERMANY NOT TO INTERFERE WITH NICARAGUA GRAB

(United Press Cable.) Berlin, July 28.—The foreign office today authorized the statement that Germany had refused to lodge a protest at Washington against interference by the United States in the affairs of Nicaragua. Six weeks ago an appeal was received from President Madriz of Nicaragua for a protest of Germany against American intervention, and the fact that Germany's reply was not made known until today indicates that the foreign office gave the matter the most careful attention.

Today's statement by the foreign office is to the effect that "Germany replied, politely refusing to intervene." The Madriz appeal was the same as that sent by him to other European countries and to Mexico.

BUSSE RALLIES TO GRAFTERS

Mayor Calls Conspiracy to Loot City a "Theory," Rebukes Critics

Much comment was aroused yesterday by the mayor's letter, published in the morning papers regarding the recovery of the \$45,000 "shale rock" graft and the \$30,000 robbery of the Cummings foundry, which is slyly defended by the executive and which he brazenly declares to be still not a matter for criticism.

The mayor has evoked mirth in civic organizations by his deft rebuke to the Citizens' Association for "presuming" to call to his attention the fact that the city is ignoring the civil cases against the grafters, who owe the city the \$75,000 in question.

Mayor Gives Rebuke

His rebuke was administered in the letter to the Citizens' Association because that organization had demanded to have the law department take prompt steps for the recovery of the stolen money. Between the lines of his letter he charges the organization with an attempt to make political capital against "public officials who are trying to do their full duty."

The mayor states in his letter that suit to recover the \$45,000 from Contractor McGovern has been filed, but at most in the same breath he declares that the evidence brought out in the trial of the contractor is not clearly against him. "I believe," the mayor says, "that it is far from clear where the preponderance of evidence lies."

Casting off the blame from his shoulders for the delay in bringing the grafters to civil justice, the mayor asserts that suit was not brought for the recovery of the money because all the records and documents of the cases are in the possession of State's Attorney John E. Wayman.

"I Require a Clearance"

"A request was made of State's Attorney Wayman to turn over all papers, contracts, documents and vouchers as early a date as possible after he had finished with the use of them in the prosecution that he had in mind.

"State's Attorney Wayman gave assurance that he would be glad to accede to the corporation counsel's request in that regard, and as soon as he has finished with the prosecutions that are still pending, the corporation counsel will undoubtedly get possession of them."

Regarding the Cummings deal, the mayor diplomatically seizes the opportunity to convince the public that the grafting was a benefit to the city. The heads of departments bought castings merely for their temporary needs, he declares, and he is informed that that was an advantageous step for the city.

"Graft" Is Theory

"Theories that you may hold of collusion to defraud," he says further, "are still mere theories. Courts, before they allow verdicts to be entered, require a preponderance of substantial evidence, and justice to all parties requires that no man should be unjustly accused or assailed for political effect or otherwise until the substantial evidence is at hand."

LEADERS IN NEW SCANDAL SILENT

None of the principals named in the newest legislative scandal, in which charges are made that a \$35,000 "jack pot" was raised to purchase Democratic votes in the interests of the re-election to the senate of former Senator Albert J. Hopkins, have been reached as yet today. Senator Hopkins is away from his Aurora home on a business trip. Speaker Shurtieff was not at home when inquiries were made and Roger C. Sullivan declined to discuss the charges at this time, except to say that he knew nothing about the matter.

The Chicago Tribune prefaced its charges yesterday morning with the statement that denials were to be expected and to save time it would brand as a liar anyone denying the facts published. Roger Sullivan and Speaker Shurtieff are given credit for blocking the plan to purchase seventeen Democratic votes during the time the last general assembly was balloting for United States senator and the Tribune is careful to state that it does not charge Hopkins with knowledge of the attempt to make him the beneficiary of the plot. Senator Lorimer, who was elected to the senate by the aid of Democratic votes, is declared by the story to have played an influential part as Sullivan and Shurtieff in following the plot.

FRENCH POLICE HUNT CRIPPEN

(United Press Cable.) Paris, July 28.—Police stations throughout France were today placarded with pictures of Dr. H. H. Crippen, the American dentist, who is suspected of murdering his wife and fleeing England in company with his stenographer, Miss Ethel Clare Leneve. Notices of a reward of \$1,250 for information leading to the arrest of Crippen and his companion are also posted.

This action by the Scotland Yard detectives is taken to mean that they are not over-confident that the dentist and his companion are now aboard the steamer Montrose, bound for Quebec.

RIVERVIEW EXPO

Western—Belmont—O'Leary—Raccoe "Coney Island in its prime days never had anything on Riverview," said a New York visitor yesterday.

PELZ RUSSIAN Imperial BAND AND DANCERS CALEDONIAN PICNIC Next Saturday SCOTTISH GAMES, DANCES, SPORTS, HUNG. CH. SO. Picnic Next Sunday. Have a Cool Soak Atlantic Beach

Excellent Dining Service The Beautiful Open-Air Cafe, Delightful Orchestra Concerts, and the Many Conveniences for Passengers Make the Trip Perfect on the

Great Whaleback

Steamship Columbus—has 4 broad, shady decks, carries 4,000 people. Lots of room for them all. You see the shore all the way and enjoy the finest short trip on the lake to Milwaukee and Back \$1 Leaves 9:30 Every Morning 10 o'clock Sundays NIGHT BOAT 9 O'CLOCK DAILY Afternoons, 2 o'clock, Except Sunday Decks, Foot of Michigan Ave. City Ticket Office, 101 Adams St.

CRIPPEN AND AFFIDAVIT PASS FATHER POINT IN VESSEL

(By United Press Association.) Father Point, Que.—The White Star liner Laurentic, with Police Inspector Dew of Scotland Yard on board, passed Belle Isle, off the Labrador coast, early today and will reach Rimouski, the first port of call, Friday afternoon. There Inspector Dew will disembark to aid the Canadian police in searching the Canadian Pacific liner Montrose, on which Dr. H. H. Crippen and Miss Ethel Clare Leneve are believed to be.

Dew, with Chief McCarthy and Inspector Denis, will board the Montrose from the pilot boat Eyreka. Dew will have authority to make the arrest, but will identify the pair if found on board.

Pilot Lachance, who is to take the Montrose in, says he passed the Royal George when she crossed in last night. Her officers confirmed the report that she had been in wireless touch with the Montrose, but said no news of Crippen's whereabouts had come from the latter vessel.

ST. LOUIS HAS STRANGE FAME

Though Low on List It Has Notable Batting Record

(By United Press Association.)

St. Louis, Mo., July 28.—Although starting along in sixth place in the National League race the St. Louis Cardinals have the distinction of fairly pounding the two king pin pitchers of the league from the box this season.

"Three-fingered" Brown of the Chicago Cubs is the latest to go down before Bresnahan's men, having been pounded for eight runs in the sixth inning yesterday. Christy Mathewson was hammered for a like number of runs in the second inning of the game here May 13.

Two were out when the fire works started yesterday. The Cardinals then scored eight runs off nine hits and one base on balls. Tinker's failure to handle Oakes' second drive cleanly was the only play that looked like a mistake. Thirteen Cardinals batted, Oakes and Koney each got two hits, while Lowry, Hauser, Hulswit, Huggins and Ellis landed safely. Bresnahan was walked.

In Mathewson's game the Cardinals made their eight runs on six clean hits, one scratch single, an error, and one base on balls.

To Fight at New Orleans

(By United Press Association.) New York, July 28.—The management of the New Orleans Athletic Club today expressed confidence in their ability to match Ad Wolgast and Packer McFarland, in a twenty-round fight here on Labor Day. A purse of \$10,000 has been hung up for the fighters.

BRYAN STILL IS IN FIGHT FOR COUNTY OPTION

Lincoln, Neb., July 28.—Although defeated at the Grand Island convention in his efforts to force a county option plank into the Democratic platform, W. J. Bryan has not dropped his fight. He will now seek to secure the nomination of Democratic candidates for the legislature favorable to a county option law, withholding his support from candidates at the primaries who oppose the option plank. In a statement today Bryan said:

"While the failure of the Democratic convention to endorse county option was disappointing, still the fight for county option in the Democratic party has not been in vain.

FRENCH POLICE HUNT CRIPPEN

(United Press Cable.) Paris, July 28.—Police stations throughout France were today placarded with pictures of Dr. H. H. Crippen, the American dentist, who is suspected of murdering his wife and fleeing England in company with his stenographer, Miss Ethel Clare Leneve. Notices of a reward of \$1,250 for information leading to the arrest of Crippen and his companion are also posted.

This action by the Scotland Yard detectives is taken to mean that they are not over-confident that the dentist and his companion are now aboard the steamer Montrose, bound for Quebec.

Here goes for my first semi's annual "clean-up" sale. 20% OFF my regular prices on every low shoe in the store—except cloth over-vooring slippers incl. Men's—Women's—Children's about 10,000 pairs taken all together. Nothing but New Goods. bright and fresh and clean—and very "Smart" styles—nothing else. All kinds of shapes and leathers and sizes. I've almost doubled the famous "Streeter" business in six months—here's where I start to treble it. Just come in and see WHY I'm doing the biggest POPULAR shoe business in the west. HERE ARE 8 "SMART" STYLES at the cut prices—there are scores of others. I don't believe you ever saw quite such VALUES in Chicago. This was a bargain at \$3.50. 20% OFF it now. This was a big \$3 worth before. 20% OFF it now. This was a great \$3.50. 20% OFF it now. This was a rap-id seller at \$3. 20% OFF it now.

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories. DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Nonunion. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp. BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION, 248 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS. John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1914, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879. Issued by the Workers' Publishing Society, 129-133 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

The Devolution of Hearst

One of the most remarkable figures in American political life has been William Randolph Hearst. He has now approached so near the end of at least one phase of his career that it is possible to get a view of the part he has played.

He was the great champion of radicalism. He used all the methods of the most sensational muckraker. He hired the shrewdest editorial writers to counterfeit the attitude of hostility to capitalism. So successful was this counterfeiting that in many cases it overstepped the mark, and aroused a sentiment that Hearst is now unable to control.

In fact, no one can tell how far Hearst was really sincere in his desire to become the leader of a crusade against the more evident evils of capitalism. But however great his sincerity, it is now plain that the first consideration in his mind was his OWN POSITION AS A LEADER, rather than the attack upon social abuses.

During this time he was strong in his defense of trade unionism. He petted the unions and praised their leaders, and even half-heartedly supported them during some strikes. He had his heels in the union organizations to curry favor for him and his newspapers. He published vigorously written editorials defending union principles. Again it is probable that these editorials did much good, whether it was intended or not, and again there is no one who will ever know whether they were intended to assist labor or not.

One thing this preaching of radicalism, this praise of unionism, this publication of sensational exposes did do. It built up a great circulation. So it came about that owing to the efforts of workingmen and women, Hearst came into the control of a mighty engine, for the direction of public opinion.

As soon as this result was attained he sought to use that power for his personal interest. He tried to use it to capture political power. In this he was a dismal failure. He could control sufficient votes to wreck some nice laid plans of other politicians but not enough to land anything of importance for himself.

When this became apparent—when he saw that his presidential aspirations were a joke—he dropped his radicalism, he threw aside his friendship for unions, he muzzled his "Socialistic" editor.

Today his papers are frankly at the disposal of the forces of reaction.

He has cast aside his pretended friendship for unions. The mines upon which his fortune was originally based, and from which the millions have been drawn that established his papers, have locked out all union men.

His editorial force now devotes its energies largely to attempts to involve the United States in a foreign war. He is crying out that war with Japan is inevitable, and demanding that this country intervene in Nicaragua. THERE IS NO WORK MORE DESIRED BY CAPITALISM JUST NOW THAN THIS.

THE ONE HOPE OF THE SYSTEM OF CLASS RULE AND ROBBERY IS THAT THE WORKERS MAY BE FILLED WITH THE BLOOD LUST OF WAR.

Thus it is that the workers have built up the very engine that is now turned against them. Just so they have built all the cannon with which they are mown down in war. Just so they have elected the officials that hold them while they are robbed.

Fortunately the workingmen and women are waking up to the character of this literary Frankenstein. Already they are discrediting his papers. Already powerful unions have demanded that these publications be boycotted.

His power to injure labor rests only upon the ignorance of labor, and labor is no longer so ignorant as to be easily deceived.

He has run his race. He has played the part of the demagogue, and now is bringing his popularity to market to vend it where the greatest profits can be made.

But labor has built its own press. It has built its own party. It is doing its own thinking.

IT IS GOING TO KEEP ITS OWN PRODUCT.

Socialist Encampments

One of the most striking features of recent Socialist propaganda is found in the large number of "encampments" that are being held in various parts of the country. Thousands of persons are gathered together at these meetings combining pleasure, education and propaganda for Socialism.

The new movement comes as a logical development from the "Chautauqua" idea. For several years the Chautauqua has been degenerating. Started as an educational movement with amusement as an incident, it was seized upon by those who sought to exploit it for profit. As a result it has become little more than cheap outdoor vaudeville.

At this stage the Socialist movement took this force as it has taken many others, and is transforming it into an instrument of education for the human liberty.

The profit element is eliminated, but the pleasure and the instruction is retained, and from all reports that are received the people like the change.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

BY A. BULLARD.

All the advanced parties in France today are pledged to a reform of their antiquated electoral system. A large majority of the newly elected deputies had written a plank into their platform in favor of proportional representation.

It is as certain as things can be in politics that France will at last give minorities a share in national legislation. The present debates—of which we get news now and then—are not on the principle of proportional representation—that is accepted, but on which system is best.

It is admitted that there is no perfect system, no absolutely fair way of giving representation to minority ideas. And dozens of solutions have been proposed: some are exceedingly complicated and allow each voter to express his second and third choice as well as his first, and it is claimed, apparently with reason—that it takes an expert mathematician to understand them. There are three simple systems now before the French chamber which are being seriously considered.

One is called the rational system. The second is called the ministerial system, and it is the project of law introduced by the present ministry. And the third is the system of Hondt, which is practically the same as that actually in practice in Belgium.

Let us suppose there is a typical electoral district, which has 200,000 names on the voting register, which must elect ten deputies, and at the elections 150,000 votes are actually cast. There are four parties in the field, each nominating a list of ten names.

- List A gets 71,250 votes
List B gets 42,800 votes
List C gets 34,750 votes
List D gets 11,200 votes

I. According to the rational system: Divide the number voting by the number to be elected; the result is called the "electoral quota." Each list gets as many seats as their total vote contains the electoral quota. If after the first division there remain any seats to fill they are given to the lists having the largest remainder. In our typical electoral district the seats would be divided as follows:

- The electoral quota is 15,000.
The vote of List A—71,250—contains the quota 4 times, with 7,250 remaining. 4 seats.
The vote of List B—42,800—contains the quota 2 times, with 10,800 remaining. 2 seats.
The vote of List C—34,750—contains the quota 2 times, with 2,750 remaining. 2 seats.
The vote of List D—11,200—contains the quota 0 times, with 11,200 remaining. 0 seats.

There are two of the ten seats unfilled. The first goes to List D, which has 11,200 remaining. The second to List B, which has 10,800 remaining.

The seats are divided thus:

- List A. 4-0-4 seats
List B. 2-1-3 seats
List C. 2-0-2 seats
List D. 0-1-1 seat

II. According to the ministerial system, the electoral quota is found by dividing the total number registered by the number of seats, and if any seats are unfilled they go to the majority list. In our typical electoral district the quota would be 20,000.

- List A contains the quota 3 times—3 seats
List B contains the quota 2 times—2 seats
List C contains the quota 1 time—1 seat
List D contains the quota 0 times—0 seat

There are four seats remaining, which go to List A. Final Result:

- List A—7 seats
List B—2 seats
List C—1 seat
List D—0 seat

The system of Hondt is entirely different, and a bit more complicated. The total vote received for each list is divided successively by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Then the results are arranged in the order of their magnitude and the first ten are elected. In our typical electoral district the results would be obtained as follows:

- List A.
71250, divided by 1, equals 71250
71250, divided by 2, equals 35625
71250, divided by 3, equals 23750
71250, divided by 4, equals 17812
71250, divided by 5, equals 14250
71250, divided by 6, equals 11875
71250, divided by 7, equals 10178
71250, divided by 8, equals 8906

- 71250, divided by 9, equals 7917
71250, divided by 10, equals 7125
LIST B.
42800, divided by 1, equals 42800
42800, divided by 2, equals 21400
42800, divided by 3, equals 14266
42800, divided by 4, equals 10700
42800, divided by 5, equals 8560
42800, divided by 6, equals 7133
42800, divided by 7, equals 6114

- LIST C.
34750, divided by 1, equals 34750
34750, divided by 2, equals 17375
34750, divided by 3, equals 11583
34750, divided by 4, equals 8687
34750, divided by 5, equals 6950

- LIST D.
11200, divided by 1, equals 11200
11200, divided by 2, equals 5600

Arrange these quota in order of size:
1. 71250 from List A.
2. 42800 from List B.
3. 35625 from List A.
4. 34750 from List C.
5. 23750 from List A.
6. 21400 from List B.
7. 17812 from List A.
8. 14250 from List B.
9. 13750 from List C.
10. 14210 from List A.
List A receives 5 seats.
List B receives 3 seats.
List C receives 2 seats.
List D receives 0 seat.

The comparative justice of these systems is shown in this table:

Table with 7 columns: System, Number of Votes, Per cent of Votes, No. of Seats, Per cent of Seats, No. of Seats, Per cent of Seats. Rows for List A, B, C, D across four systems: Rational, Sys., Minist. Sys., Hondt Sys.

The Rational System is favorable to minorities. The majority list receiving 44.5 per cent of the votes gets only 40 per cent representation and Lists B and D get more than their share. This system is advocated by the various minority parties in France, the clericalists, royalists and Bonapartists.

The Ministerial System, giving very great advantages to the majority party, is advocated by the ministry on the grounds that in parliaments there must be a strong majority to transact business. They say that under the Rational System 40 per cent of the nation might vote for one party and in the legislature be outnumbered by a coalition of all the minute opposition parties and all work be paralyzed. There can be no doubt that deadlocks and parliamentary filibustering would result from such a situation. But the system is eminently unfair in determining the "electoral quota" by dividing the entire number of registered voters by the number to be elected. Every one who abstains from voting, either through carelessness or necessity, practically votes for the party in power. An evilly-disposed government would have every incentive to discourage voting.

The System of Hondt is the fairest of the three systems. It promises a working majority to the party of the greatest popularity and at the same time gives all considerable minorities a fair show.

Comrade Emile Vandeveldt, who has had a good chance to watch proportional representation in Belgium, says that the System of Hondt is the most desirable. The French comrades have not—unless very recently—taken a definite position on the question. They have given more attention to popularizing the principle of proportional representation than in precisizing its form. Each of the three systems would be an immense advance over the present conditions.

If the comrades join with the other small minorities to force through the Rational System, it would probably benefit them as long as they are a small minority party, but would be a hindrance as soon as they grow to majority.

If they decide to push the System of Hondt, which is probably the best, they will be alone, as this system is unpopular both with Premier Briand's majority and all the petty reactionary minorities.

It is more probable that they will try to force such amendments of the Ministerial System as will strip it of its worst abuse—the counting of all votes not cast as votes for the majority.

CHARLTON AND COMBA

BY THERESA MALKIEL

Our daily press has of late been greatly interested in the two cases of Charlton and Comba, both of which are in the hands of the judicial authorities. And yet—the newspapers did not say all that could be said on the subject, for these two single incidents, insignificant as they may appear from the first glance, are of great importance to us. They can easily serve as an illustration of the justice accorded to labor by our existing government as well as the privileges enjoyed by the other class.

The fate of Comba is that of every workingman in distress, that of Charlton typical of the rich man's criminal son. Charlton, the American born citizen, who committed a grave crime on Italian soil, has never done a stitch of useful work on this earth.

He came into manhood surrounded by luxury and indulgence and at the age of twenty-one was an experienced prodigal. Not having enough money to indulge in all the escapades he had a mind to, he decided to unite his life with a woman of means, perhaps not better, but certainly not worse than himself.

The proud American citizen took his worthy wife across the ocean, there to spend the easily obtained American dollars. Amidst the orange blossoms and the sweet sounds of the feathery songsters, Charlton continued his life of dissipation and debauchery until one evening in a fit of anger he mutilated the body of his wife, packed it in a trunk and abandoning it to the mercy of the cool waves returned to his native land, where, under the protection of his influential father, he hopes to escape punishment for his crime.

Charlton did all that one single person could do to disgrace his people and nation, but he is and probably will be kept there, eventually going free, as the government seems to be persistent in refusing his extradition.

Comba, on the other hand, who appeared in the public eye about the same time as Charlton, has worked from the time he was big enough to watch his father's sheep. He attained his manhood amidst want and poverty, never knowing any pleasure in life except the love of a woman, whom he married soon after he attained maturity.

The woman of his choice was a simple, hard working lassie, whose demands were not very extravagant, but even at that Comba soon realized that he could never earn enough in his own land to provide for a family.

The honest, powerful peasant, therefore, made up his mind to cross the ocean—hoping that in the land of the free he would be given a chance to earn a decent living for his family.

Strong and healthy he came to us as a welcome contributor to our nation's wealth. He reached our shores ready to accept any job that would promise something like the good pay, and thus do find him employed as a laborer at the wonderful Panama canal, every inch of whose erection has cost numerous lives.

Comba was from the first a faithful, strenuous worker until he was injured while at work and had to have both

his legs amputated. It is strange that now since he became a helpless cripple our just and democratic government suddenly woke up to the fact that the Italian is an alien.

Because of his inability to sell his labor power any longer he is declared an undesirable individual and ordered deported. Our worthy authorities are about to send him back to his native land and family, where, in addition to the agony of his physical pain, he will be compelled to witness their destitution and suffering.

This is going to be his reward for having given freely his life's strength to enrich and advance the greatness of the American nation. What a wonderful illustration of the helplessness of labor—the man who gave his life and limb that our nation may prosper is being exiled from the country where support and shelter should be by rights be his due.

I can add nothing to these statements to increase their convincing power, except point out to the reader how stringently our officials abide by the letter of the law when the matter concerns labor. They all seem to be sorry for Comba's plight, but express their regret at their inability to disobey the laws of our land and leave a crippled alien on our shores.

This is not the case, however, with Charlton—here all laws seem to be disregarded and the question of punishing the murderer rests wholly on our ethical relations with Italy.

Charlton must be protected by our government, for he is an American citizen. The question has often come to my mind—what constitutes the citizenship of the United States? Is not every man who gives his life's best that our country may prosper entitled to its protection and all the privileges that it accords its citizens? And if so, all the numerous Poles, Slavs, Hungarians, Italians and other nationalities who have come to our shores in order to spend their life in honest toil, they are surely entitled to our citizenship, for if we were to examine carefully the growth and development of our great country, we would soon find out that most of it is due to the energy and good faith of foreign labor.

And yet—these people are tolerated and suffered only so long as they are willing and able to add to our greatness. In the time of need we are ready to throw them over like cast-off clothes.

The government officials seem to forget that the common people, too, have rights and, when pressed much harder, they may finally wake up to the unjust treatment accorded them. Is there a doubt that their awakening is going to lessen public sympathy for our existing system of society, for our modern law and order?

The officials who have Comba's and Charlton's fate in their hands are most certainly leaving a disgraceful record behind them, though one must admit, after some consideration, that these men are not at all to blame for what they did, as the people who by their votes placed these officials in power.

THE HEARST SIREN

BY FRANK HART

Protection is the watchword of democracy and peace, and guardian of our sister states down south to whom succor Of ruthless foreign hands we pledge for a consideration, Plus reverence and homage for Columbia's lofty station. In Nicaragua's case, bow'er it, might be wise to con, When telling others to keep off, ourselves keep firmly on. Of late, she's grown quite arrogant, moreover, needs protection From foreign foes, internal woes and youthful indirection. Our gunboats and protected cruisers need protection, too, And nothing less than dreadnaughts will protect them, us and you.

A dreadnaught, a dreadnaught, O, for a superdreadnaught! 'Tis cruel that the cause of peace Should often spare a head-naught.

Now, since Commander Perry opened wide the Eastern door, The Orient was set afloat (we thought, for evermore), With Occidental gods and culture, and a goodly store Of beef, steel rails and watered stock and—clergymen galore. But after years of plenty is that creaking Eastern door, By the Russo-Jap agreement closed securely as before. Say, brother, shall the almond-goggled Oriental hold Leave our yellow sheets and devout Christian preachments in the cold? No, never, if one solitary colonel but remain— And a missionary—to lay siege and 'tablish peace again. So send a colonel, an infernal And a missionary, too, Though the thought of war be painful We must blot the yellow crew.

In Diazland conditions vex the worshippers of peace, With the peon and the stormy Yaqui turmoil must increase Unless they learn humility. The dignity of labor Must step aside for property and power of the amber. If the Mexican lament how low his plane of living is, Let him console himself in that our own will soon reach his. Above all, must he recognize, his livelihood demands Tranquility of enterprise and strong, controlling hands. If labor hold aloft the flaming torch of revolution, Then Diaz must the atmosphere cleanse in a blood ablation. Then leave to Diaz to decree as By his lion heart impelled, Though the peon's lot distress us, Revolution must be quelled.

OPEN FORUM

COMMISSION STRONGLY OPPOSED

In the Daily Socialist of May 23 the report of the commission form of government is given. This was brought in at the Chicago Socialist congress. The report is weak and made by those not well informed on some of the fundamentals in the improved machinery of democracy.

They favor direct legislation, but practically ignore proportional representation, though suggesting it for "secondary elections." In one part of the report it says "We favor some form of proportional representation for the secondary election." Previous to this "the committee holds that the executive and legislative functions of the city government should be separate and we hold that a better arrangement than that proposed by the commission form would be ward representation in the council for legislative functions and the election at large for executive functions if that system seems best."

"Proportional representation" is suggested in one place and "ward representation in the council" in another. Proportional representation is utterly antagonistic to the ward system. Both of these plans can not be in operation for the election of a city council at one and the same time.

But the committee may have favored the ward plan to get a representation for the different localities of the city. An objection long since raised against proportional representation was that localities would not be represented.

It has been answered more than half a century since by J. S. Mill and other advocates of the Hare ballot, that, as practically all of the voters would be represented under the proportional plan, all the people of each locality in a city would be represented. Therefore the interests and ideas of the people of each part and of the entire city would be represented in a council so chosen and at all times. The very first step is to abolish ward lines and to give the whole people representation, as nearly as possible, in proportion to the number of votes cast for each party or independent group.

"Ward representation," says the committee, "allows a representation for the minority." How? Let them explain how the minority in each ward gets a representation under the present system.

I take direct issue with this statement and say that the ward system tyrannically robs minorities of all representation, and not only that, but under the control of machines and cliques, the majority also is prevented from gaining a true representation in most elections.

The committee is right in opposing the commission form of government, but it should have been emphatic and unequivocal in its opposition. It should be entirely rejected. Its beneficial features, referendum, etc., can be applied to cities without surrendering their powers to a commission. Even if some cities do have excellent government for a short time with the new plan, direct legislation would give them just as good with the old, especially with the added improvement of the proportional plan for the council.

Business men support the commission form? Do you suppose business men and politicians will urge anything in the real interests of the people? Taking party names off the ticket is unconstitutional. The people have a right to vote for principles and parties. They have a right to know what a candidate stands for, and to try to prevent voters from knowing what each man on the ticket stands for to oppose democracy and favors ignorance.

In this connection the Grand Junction charter goes to absurd extremes, not permitting the candidate at the primaries to be promised the "support of any political party."

The preferential ballot used in electing the commission in Grand Junction, Colorado, is not the real preferential ballot, but a defective and bunglesome plan. For a criticism of the Grand Junction system see an article by Robert Tyson in the January number of "Equity Series," 1530 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and the April number gives explanation of the correct plan, so far as it is required in Grand Junction.

The full application of the preferential ballot in Grand Junction, under its present rules for electing a commission, is an absolute impossibility. And even

in the minor application of it, which that city uses, they do not count the votes right.

In an educational series on studies in Socialism some time since in the Daily Socialist, nine lines were given to proportional representation. It is there stated that some of the plans for proportional representation "are so complex as to introduce evils worse than that which they are designed to remedy."

I defy the writers of that, I care not who they are, to show one recognized system of proportional representation which is so "complex as to introduce evils worse than it is designed to remedy."

I think the committee and editors of the Socialist party are generally honest and unselfish, and make great sacrifices for the cause, nevertheless, let us state facts plainly. Had they allowed a real preferential ballot to have been used during the election of national committees, and with the proportional principle applied, some of the men elected probably would not have been elected, and one or two others would have been substituted for them.

The workers at present have, for all practical purposes, no ballot to use, and Socialist editors are determined that they shall not know what a real ballot is, even though a great leader like Bebel has written a book for the "proportional" work, and the system is already adopted in one of the provinces or divisions of Germany.

Professor Commons' book is the only one on the subject referred to by the Daily Socialist "study course." But there are many other writers on proportional representation, some of whom do not agree with Prof. Commons on some details. That gentleman, I understand, "takes a fling" at the preferential ballot on the ground of its being complicated. On the other hand, Tyson says that if one will try a few experimental elections following printed rules until all the details are thoroughly understood, he will find the "process both easy and interesting." A complete reply to this objection is that a representative body has already been elected by the Hare system in Tasmania.

JAMES CRAIG. Peotone, Ill.

WILL LITERATURE DISTRIBUTION BE STOPPED?

The city council, aroused by an editorial of the Record-Herald in a recent issue, is about to pass an ordinance to forbid the passing of hand bills upon the streets or leaving them at the doors of homes. On Nov. 30, 1908, Alderman Chas. M. Thomson of the Twenty-fifth ward introduced the following ordinance:

No person shall distribute, cast, throw or place in, upon or along any of the streets, alleys or public places of the city, or in the front entrance, vestibule, yard or upon the front doorway, steps or porch of any dwelling or other building within the city, or in any box or other receptacle used for the receipt of the United States mails and located in the front entrance or vestibule of any such dwelling or building, any bills of account, hand bills, pamphlets, circulars, books, booklets or advertisements for the purpose or with the intent of advertising or making known in a general or promiscuous manner any business, occupation, profession, medical treatment, medicine or anything whatsoever.

The penalty provided for violation of the above was to have been \$100. Possibly this law will now be enacted, and possibly, so we may not have our streets covered with literature, etc. etc., but whatever it is for, I believe it will prohibit the Socialists from passing any of our literature around. I believe the capitalist are using this opportunity to prohibit the Socialist party of Chicago or Cook county from making our monthly or weekly distribution of campaign literature. Perhaps I may have a very bad illusion, but if I interpret the above ordinance, or would-be ordinance, I think it would exclude us from engaging in further warfare against capitalism by means of literature distribution. If such is to be the case I suggest that all who read this letter write their names at once requesting him to stop such action on the part of the city council.

Tell your alderman, if he wants to clean the city, to get busy on the dumps. F. M.