

POWDER TRUST GRAFT BALD

Peorian Proves Nation Pays 841-2 Cents for Product That Costs 41 Cents

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS BUREAU

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—(By Mail.)—In the discussion over the cost of smokeless powder in the house some interesting information was brought to light and a number of Tennessee presented the following letter from Robert S. Waddell, president of the Buckeye Powder company, Peoria, Ill., which gave illuminating facts and figures on the character and scope of the powder trust:

Enormous Profit Made

"From personal knowledge, which has been confirmed by the office employees as well as several chemists and operatives in the plants of the Du Pont trust, I give you herewith the items from the cost sheets of the trusts: Ordnance smokeless powder, cost per pound, 34 cents; government powder, cost per pound, 30 cents; military smokeless powder, 30 cents; cost per pound, 41 cents (government now paying 84 1/2 cents). These cost sheets of the trust have for several years shown the cost of these powders at all their plants not to exceed the figures stated, and frequently from one to three cents less per pound. This cost covers raw materials, including cotton, saltpetre, alcohol and other labor in manufacture, steam for boiling, power, interest on plant and working capital, depreciation of plant, proportion of administrative expense, freight for delivery to government, cost of shipping, including the lobby expense at Washington, and insurance.

No Danger Attached

"Any price received for the powder in excess of above figures is clear net profit. There is no danger whatever attached to the manufacture of this powder. It is in a wet state for months after it is made. Reference has been made to the time for drying the powder. It is true that it requires six months for the alcohol remaining in it to evaporate, but this is only for the larger grades for 12-inch guns. It requires about four months for 10-inch powder, three months for 8-inch, two months for 6-inch and the powder of smaller ordnance is dried in a little more than thirty days. The average time is about three and one-half months.

"Frequent mention is made of the cost of alcohol. This is as much a part of the raw material as cotton; it is not a perfume added to the finished product. The alcohol is included in the cost of 43 cents per pound at Indianapolis. All of the additional items suggested by the trust for the purpose of stimulating the price of cost of powder are pure fiction.

"Finished gun cotton ready for treatment with alcohol costs 16 cents. The alcohol is added to the powder at 4.5 cents per pound. But the alcohol is nearly all recovered by distillation and is used over and over again, just as the acids are recovered and used many times.

Gives Powder Trust Data

"Regarding the volume of business in the United States for a single year, I desire to give you the data: Black rifle powder, 800,000 kegs, 25 pounds each; total, 20,000,000 lbs. The DuPont trust manufactures all this. Blasting powder, 200,000 kegs, 25 pounds each; total, 5,000,000 lbs. The DuPont trust manufactures of this about 2,500,000 lbs. and the independent companies manufacture the remainder, about 2,500,000 lbs. Smokeless sporting powder, for shotguns and rifles, 4,000,000 lbs. The DuPont trust manufactures nearly all of this, about 3 1/2 per cent. Smokeless ordnance and military powders, 4,000,000 pounds. The DuPont trust manufactures 2,000,000 and the government at Indianapolis and the army plant make about 2,000,000 pounds.

"I will not burden you with the statistics showing the immense volume of dynamite in this country, of which the Du Pont trust produces more than 80 per cent. Surely these figures will indicate the magnitude of this monopoly."

Lying About Liberia

There has been a good deal of sinister misrepresentation about Liberia according to a correspondent of the state department who writes from Monrovia. He says: "Everything here is reminiscent of home—the flag, the houses, the names of the streets. Every college in the country is founded on American benevolence. All its institutions are unique in Africa. Yesterday I wandered through the old cemeteries and on nearly every tombstone I read Virginia, South Carolina, and so on. After a painstaking effort to get to the bottom of things, I am convinced that the government is to be commended for having kept its head above water, in spite of its poverty, and that the future of the country is secure if the Liberians could only have the assurance that the integrity and independence of Liberia is secure."

WOMAN WORTH MILLIONS DIES

Newport, R. I., March 1.—Mrs. Sophia Augusta Brown, one of the wealthiest women in America and mother of Mrs. William Watts Sherman, the society leader of Newport and New York, died at her residence on Bellevue avenue yesterday after an illness of three years. Mrs. Brown's immense wealth (her estate is estimated to be \$40,000,000) was amassed by her husband, the late John John Brown, Brown of Providence, who was one of the firm of Brown & Ives, East Indian merchants, whose vessels sailed between Providence and the East Indies with valuable cargoes. Mrs. Brown was the grandmother of John Nicholas Brown, known as the richest baby in the world.

POLICE FORCE WILL LOSE ITS PICKET 'GOP' TODAY

Chicago's richest policeman quits his job today. He is Michael J. Hassett, who for twenty-three years, with the exception of the last two weeks, during which he has been suffering from bronchitis, has been an active member of the department. He was wounded in the switchmen's strike of 1894, and, according to his comrades, has served with distinction. Hassett it is said, has accumulated at least \$25,000 through shrewd business deals. In addition to this, owing to the deaths of relatives, he has come into possession of an additional \$150,000 at various times. "I think I am entitled to take a rest after all these years," said the policeman last night at his home, 544 Forty-seventh place, in speaking of his resignation, which takes effect today. "Although I have never married, I like to have a wife and now have time to find one to suit me."

JOBLESS MEET TO PLAN RELIEF

Gather at Hull House and Will Appeal to the City for Street Work

The unemployed of Chicago, or such an infinitesimal portion of them as could be packed into the hall of the Men's club at Hull house, met yesterday afternoon and decided to make an appeal to the city fathers to increase instead of decreasing the appropriation for street work, and other public utilities which would provide emergency employment for the hungry army which is said to number nearly sixty thousand in Chicago.

James Eads How Chairman

James Eads how, grandson of the builder of the Eads bridge at St. Louis, and scion of one of the wealthiest Missouri families, was chairman of the meeting. The emergency committee to visit Mayor Busse and the members of the finance committee of the council is expected to act today. What answer will be given them has not yet been made public at the city hall. It is thought, however, that the city budget is overburdened with other things, and that the committee will meet with scant courtesy. As a precedent for the increase of the street budget, it is recalled by some of the speakers that many European cities have more large special appropriations for the care of the unemployed this winter, despite the fact that in many cases the situation there was not half so serious as it is at the present time in Chicago.

Idle Men a Menace

The keynote of the larger phase of the meeting was struck by James Eads How, who at once to street work, he declared that the unemployed, the desperate and starving men constituted a menace, not only to society which had created this condition, but to the labor unions. "We make the European cities more because we are desperate with hunger," said How. "And the strike breakers are dangerous to all classes of society."

An appropriation of at least \$25,000, to be used at once to street work, will be asked for by the committee. In their attempt to induce the city to help them, the committee of the unemployed will go to Springfield and plead with the state lawmakers to vote an appropriation for state work.

If both of these plans fail to bring results, a vast body of idle men intend to march to the city hall, as did Dr. Ben Reitman and his followers one year ago, and protest against their enforced idleness.

Try Hard for Appropriation

Miss Jane Addams opened the meeting. Speeches by How and Wilson followed. Wilson has been in Chicago all winter attempting to get the unemployed men organized. His efforts have borne little fruit. He says conditions among laboring men are becoming worse every day and something must be done to help them. "We were instrumental yesterday in inducing the men to curb their wrath and go quietly about the work of securing an appropriation. "While conditions are bad in Chicago, I do not think that we should act hastily," he said. "If the city will not help our committee we shall try the state, then if the state turns us down it will be time to take more strenuous action with the city officials."

Electric Power Right From Sun

Boston, March 1.—That he has successfully solved the problem of storing up the sun's rays and converting them into electrical energy, is the claim made by George S. Cove, an inventor from the Institute of Technology. He is George S. Cove, and he demonstrates the success of his invention by lighting his workshop at 488 Somerville avenue, Somerville, with electricity generated from a simple apparatus on the roof. No electric wires of any sort enter his buildings from outside lighting sources, yet the incandescent globes twinkle merrily day and night, and electric fans are whirring. Cove's invention will be known as the "solar electric generator," and is designed to generate electricity directly from the rays of the sun and to store it for lighting and for small power plants. In view of the great waste in coal, timber and oil, of which there is so much complaint just at present, Mr. Cove believes that the natural powers of the sun will have to be utilized more and more as the years go on.

WOMEN PUGILIST TO EARN BREAD

Unemployed Man Faces a Knockout for \$5 to Feed Hungry Family

South Bend, Ind., Feb. 27.—(By Mail.)—Charles McBride, 42 years old, of Chicago, put on a pair of boxing gloves in Kosciusko hall here and two minutes later he was unconscious. Three blows, one to the kidney, a second to the jaw and a third on the chin, sent him to temporary oblivion. His opponent, "Cyclone" Meyers, was awarded the decision. The bout was to have gone four rounds.

Not Glory, but Hunger

It was not the lust for victory nor the thought that his name would be flaunted in the papers as a coming champion in the lightweight class that induced McBride to take a beating. It was not of the ring or of his opponent that he thought while he stood with his hands a front of him, only to be knocked unconscious. McBride was thinking of victory only because it would give him money that would buy food, and then a sweet-faced little wife and two manly looking boys would be provided with the necessities of life. Those were his thoughts, but they quickly faded when the bout started. It might be well to state that there are fortnightly bouts in Kosciusko hall.

To Fight Four Rounds

Meyers and McBride were to fight the last bout of the evening. Four rounds was the scheduled limit. Meyers, but a boy in years, was a perfect specimen of manhood as he stood in the ring. But McBride, somehow, did not seem at all at ease to the experienced fight followers. He seemed much older than his opponent. His face was drawn and his cheeks hollow, and he betrayed more than ordinary nervousness as his seconds drew on his gloves for him. For a fighter he did not seem to find the slightest delight in the homage a gladiator receives from the motley crowd that thronged in Kosciusko hall, and which seemed to be all bestowed on the "Cyclone."

Wife There With Children

In a further corner of the room, where the light did not penetrate clearly, stood a sweet-faced little woman, whose eyes, though they were wet with tears, were ablaze with excitement. She was Mrs. McBride, wife of the man who was to fight Meyers. Huddling close to her side were her two boys, the older 12 and the younger nine years old. She had come to see the fight, but she had also come to see her husband win, for down in her heart she must have been positive that the ill-conditioned, emaciated man could not have much chance against his younger and sturdier opponent.

But there was another reason. It had its inception several weeks ago, when the McBrides came here from Chicago. McBride, unskilled in labor, found it difficult to secure work. Factory after factory was visited, but he was turned away in each place. His attire prevented his securing work in a store as a clerk.

Searched Vainly for Work

Without overcoat or gloves, and wearing only the thinnest apparel, he searched the city for work. It was all in vain. The straits of the family became worse. A week ago he heard of the fortnightly bouts in Kosciusko hall. Here he thought he might gain some money to help his family. To the management he went. The winner of the bout was to receive 50 per cent of the gate receipts and 50 per cent was to go to the loser. Hence it was that he appeared in the ring and the bout began. The scrappers shook hands, Meyers smiling coolly, while McBride bit his lips in determination. "We have a fight," he said, "and we are going to win it." There was sudden rush. McBride went to the floor from a swing to the head. When he arose at the count of five his knees were weak and his eyes glazed. He felt that he was fainting, but he suddenly revived. The thought of the wife and children again became uppermost in his mind and spurred him on.

Is Called a Quitter

But youth would not be denied, for when they started sparring again another punch sent McBride down, this time through the ropes. There were cries of "Quitter!" "Yellow!" and "Get up, get up, get up!" Again he arose, only to go down when a crashing right landed flush on his jaw. "One, two, three, four," counted the referee, and so on until ten was reached, but McBride heard him not. His mind was blank. He lay unconscious on the floor.

As the Crowd Cheered for "Cyclone"

The brave little woman in the corner clasped her hands in fright. Then she burst a sudden shriek. "Looking up she saw a young fellow in the ring. There was a sneer on his lips and he was gazing toward the floor, while the crowd shouted "Cyclone! Cyclone!" Then she saw a limp form escorted from the ring and dragged, more than carried, to the dressing room.

"What's Happened, Charley?"

With the two children she went to the room. There on the couch, a vacant stare in his eyes, lay her husband. As the boys walked forward with her Mrs. McBride, in a low voice, said: "What's happened, Charley?" "Oh, he was too good for me," said McBride, trying to smile. "He got a kick like a mule."

As Mrs. McBride, trying to smile

through her tears, helped her husband dress, a "rough neck" entered the room and handed him \$5. "Why, there's more coming, ain't there?" said McBride. "Now shut up, you've got all that's comin' to yer. Say anything more and yer'll get yer head knocked off."

McBride had been given five dollars

when he had been promised a percentage of the gate receipts or of that part accorded the fighters. He slowly shook his head, smiled sadly at the brave little woman by his side, and extending the roll toward her, said: "Here, Mary, it ain't much and I tried hard and hoped I'd get more. But it'll help."

As the little woman, bursting into

tears, took the money and started out with her husband and little ones, the crowd that a few minutes before had called McBride a "quitter" and a "yellow streaker," suddenly found their heads illuminated with the light of reason. They realized that a real man had gone down to defeat when Charley McBride took those cruel blows on the jaw and kidneys that his wife and boys might not longer know the worst of all evils—hunger.

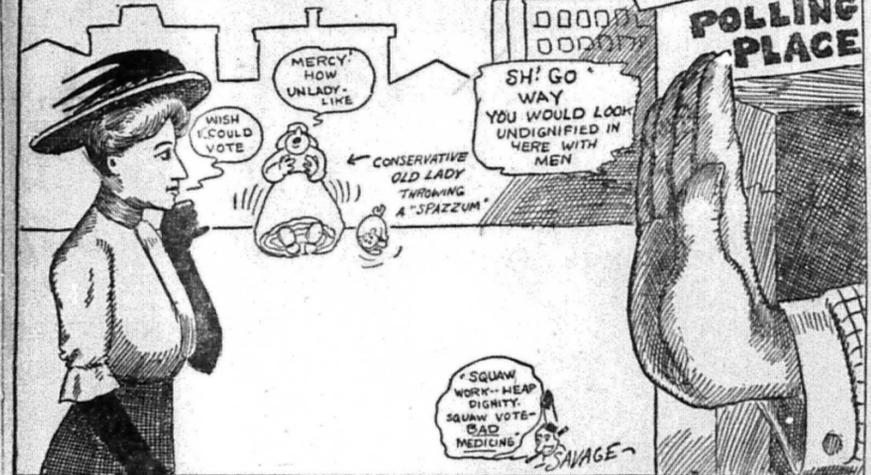
Find Missing Man's Head

Pendleton, Ore., March 1.—The mystery of the disappearance of U. H. Redberg, Cumberland, Wis., at Vermilion, Aug. 5 of last year, was partly cleared up by finding the missing man's head two miles north of Hermiston.

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE, DOESN'T IT?



NO ONE OBJECTS TO WOMEN TAKING THEIR PLACES WITH MEN IN THE WORKSHOP—



BUT IF THEY EXPRESS A DESIRE TO VOTE FOR BETTER CONDITIONS NEARLY EVERYBODY HAS SOMETHING TO SAY ABOUT IT.

4 ARRESTS NEAR IN GIRL'S CASE

Warrants for Women in Connection With Gingles Affair to Be Served

Warrants for the arrest of the four persons—three women and one man—who have been most closely mentioned in connection with the torturing of Ella Gingles in the Wellington hotel are ready for filing.

A physician, or ex-physician, who is one of those to be arrested, is alleged to have been traced to the hotel in company with some of the women involved on the night of the torturing.

Chicago Case Is Complete

The Chicago end of the case is declared to be complete by investigators who have been quietly working on the case, independently of State's Attorney Wayman and the police.

At three o'clock this afternoon Attorney Patrick H. O'Donnell, Mrs. Boisat and another prominent clubwoman will leave for Canada to forge the last link in the chain of evidence connecting the gang of alleged white slavers with the torturing of the girl.

In addition to this conclusive proof that the girl could not have injured herself is found in the fact that she has been vomiting blood for the last five days and is evidently internally injured in a manner which precludes any possibility of accepting the police theory that the girl "framed up" the torturing.

Girl's Underclothing Missing

It was also ascertained today that all of the girl's underclothes, which she wore when she went to the Wellington hotel to collect the bill from Miss Arndt, are missing. Her corset, chemise and all her underwear have never been located, either by the police or by the investigators since the time she was found tied to the bathtub in the hotel.

The trip to Canada, at the conclusion of which the warrants for the arrests will probably be taken at once, is for the purpose of verifying the genuineness of the letters of recommendation which Ella Gingles brought to Chicago with her. There is also certain other valuable information which will be secured on this trip, bearing on the general character of the girl. This evidence, it is declared, will give the case an international tinge, and the assistance of the British government will be invoked to protect and defend the girl if the verifications prove correct.

What State Has Done

Assistant State's Attorney Short and Detective Bell have confined their examinations of the case so far to examining the stories of the three policemen who harassed the girl, while she was delirious, by calling her a liar and a fake, to looking over the bathroom where the outrage occurred and to questioning Albert S. Gage of Wickes trial attorney, the Barrette woman, the Donahue woman and the Hale woman, who went with the Barrette woman to the flat of Victor Greenbaum at 11-30 on the night of the torturing and remained there until 2 a. m.

From this investigation Attorney Short is inclined to believe the women in the case, but he has decided not to make any report on the matter as yet. He has not been in touch with the three independent investigations of the mat-

ter which have been going on, and the evidence on which warrants will be sworn out has not been laid before him. The reason for this is said to be that the friends of the girl fear that political pressure will immediately be brought to bear on all concerned to hush up the evidence if it gets into the hands of the state's attorney. It was ascertained yesterday that a number of prominent railway magnates are friends of one of the women concerned and that they had been moving heaven and earth to hush up the scandal.

Pressure on All Sides

Pressure is known to have been brought to bear on the clubwomen of Chicago to drop the case, the pressure coming from high quarters, but the women are still as determined as ever to make a finish fight of it. The new developments have the state's attorney's office on tiptoe, but whether or not they will openly side with the police after the new angles in the matter is not yet known.

LABOR SAVING WONDERS SHOWN

Devices Which When Perfect-ed Will Dispense With Men Seen at Coliseum

Opening with the largest first night's attendance since the affair first began, Chicago's annual business show started its week's run at the Coliseum Saturday. Devices for saving time in office detail and increasing the efficiency of employes were exhibited in over 100 booths covering the floor of the immense building. This is Chicago's annual opportunity to see and study the year's progress in the production of devices and ideas to help the business man.

Typewriter Does Complicated Adding

A device that attracted the greatest attention at the opening was the adding typewriter, which is shown to the public for the first time at this exposition. It is one machine in which is combined the usual way, but will perform all sorts of complicated arithmetical problems at the same time and not interfere in the least with the writing mechanism. With this device the terrors of long division for the school girl or the later tasks of figuring interest and partial payments disappear, for this machine will perform these evolutions automatically as the problem is written.

Another device shown for the first

time in Chicago is Edison's new universal motor used in connection with the business phonograph. This motor has just been perfected by the great inventor and wizard of electrical research, and will operate on either direct or alternating current and on any voltage. It is a marvel and a wonder to engineers, and as the business phonograph is Mr. Edison's favorite device he has reserved its use for this machine.

May Revolutionize Newspapers

With a completion of one of Mr. Edison's ideas in connection with this device, the manner in which newspapers of the future are produced will be greatly changed. Another inventor has perfected a matrix paper scheme to be used in connection with the typewriter, and which provides for all sorts of changes of type faces, so that with the general adoption of these advanced ideas a reporter or writer will dictate his matter to the phonograph, which in turn will be reproduced on the matrix paper and a plate made direct from this. Thus the linotype operator and the printer will be eliminated.

'NO UNION LABEL' LIE IS REVIVED

Chicago Concern Advises Customer "Unions Are Things of the Past"

At the office of the Chicago Federation of Labor there is a letter, forwarded to that body from the central labor body of San Diego, Cal., which shows that the Marks Tailoring company, 135 Van Buren street, deliberately lied to a customer in San Diego as to the standing of the garment workers' union in their city. The Marks company declared they could not furnish the label because the union in Chicago was "a thing of the past."

As the letter from the San Diego County Federated Trades and Labor council accompanying the one signed the Marks Tailoring company says: "It shows to what depths a union firm later will sink in order to secure a few paltry dollars for a sweat shop suit."

Deliberate Lying in Letter

Here is the letter signed by the Marks Tailoring company which, according to local directories, gives the address of the firm as 135 Van Buren street: "San Diego, Cal., Jan. 28, 1909. Chicago, Jan. 28, 1909. We have your letter of the 26th with order. We regret very much to advise you that we are unable to furnish you the label. There is no union label used in Chicago, as the unions are a thing of the past. You can depend upon it that if there was any possible chance to get the label for you we would get it, but it is an impossibility. If you wish to make the suit up wire an union receipt of this letter to our Chicago office. It will give you and your customers a class of work that will be better satisfied. Regret that we must answer you in this way. Marks Tailoring company is very sorry that we can not do what we want to help you as much as we can, but we cannot do impossible things. Upon receipt of wire from you we will immediately put this order in work. Yours truly, MARKS TAILORING COMPANY."

Letter From Central Body

The letter from the central body of San Diego reads: "San Diego, Cal., Feb. 17, 1909. John Fitzgerald, President Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill. Dear Sir: The enclosed letter has been received from the Marks Tailoring company. Trust you can make use of it in Chicago to good advantage. It shows to what depths a union firm later will sink in order to secure a few paltry dollars for a sweat shop suit. With best wishes, am, very truly, W. J. WARDEN, Secretary San Diego County Federated Trades and Labor Council, P. O. Box 1115."

10,000 Union Garment Workers

In Chicago there are at least 10,000 members of the United Garment Workers of America, one factory, that of Kohn Bros., employing 1,000 union workers. The weekly bulletin of the clothing trades shows that in Chicago 10 wholesale ready-made clothing firms are entitled to the union label as are twenty-five special order tailors and good order houses. The names of these firms are printed weekly in the bulletin.

At the Chicago district council of the

United Garment Workers of America it was stated that there are enough union garment workers in Chicago alone to supply the entire western country with clothing with the label on.

This is considered but one of the

many tricks of the sweatshop firms to discredit the union. End Canadian Pacific Strike Talk Winnipeg, Man., March 1.—All talk of another strike of Canadian Pacific shop men has been ended by the posting of an official notice in the local shops of the company saying that its schedule of 1908 would continue in force until April 1, 1910.

BILLION DOLLAR CONGRESS DYING

It Handled 38,000 Bills but Only 300 Became Law; Child Labor Ignored

Washington, D. C., March 1.—The appropriation for the last session of the Sixtieth congress, which ends Thursday at noon, will go above the \$1,008,000,000, up to that time the largest sum ever appropriated by any congress of the United States.

As only one of the fifteen general appropriations bills of this session has been sent to the president for his signature, an accurate statement of the amount to be appropriated is impossible. Scarcely any of the general policies of the country were touched upon this session. The discussion in both houses of the secret service and of the Panama canal, and in the senate of the Brownsville affair, and of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company purchase has brought the administration of Theodore Roosevelt prominently in view.

\$800,000 for Quake Sufferers

The appropriation of \$800,000 for the relief of the Italian earthquake sufferers at the beginning of the session has been spoken of as the most significant enactment of the session. A companion piece of legislation was enacted in the first session, when the mission of the remainder of the Chinese indemnity was authorized.

In the closing hours of the session the fate of many highly important measures is to be determined. It practically is certain that the monumental work of revising and codifying the penal code laws of the United States will be completed. It remains only for the two houses to approve the agreement already reached by the conferees of the two bodies.

The statehood bill, admitting Arizona and New Mexico into the union, which has attracted much attention throughout both sessions, is still in committee at Washington. It is expected that it cannot pass at this session.

Congress Ignores Children

When the congress ends there will be no national child labor law, no postal savings bank and no additional relief against the many expatriates of Irishmen on sale in the form of post cards. One card, which shows St. Patrick doing the Salome dance, has particularly aroused the ire of the local Irishmen.

It has been decided to boycott all dealers who do not at once take out of their stock all cards and other pictures pokin' fun at the patron saint of Ireland and other sons of the "ould sod."

This action was taken at a largely attended meeting of the congregation of the Sacred Heart Catholic church, the largest and wealthiest Catholic congregation, save one, in Pittsburg.

ST. PATRICK DOING 'SALOME'

DANCE ROUSES IRE OF IRISH

Pittsburg, Pa., March 1.—Catholics of Pittsburg yesterday took action to protest against the many expatriates of Irishmen on sale in the form of post cards. One card, which shows St. Patrick doing the Salome dance, has particularly aroused the ire of the local Irishmen.

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MOLTEN STEEL KILLS 1, Maims 8

South Chicago and almost the entire Calumet region trembled under the force of a heavy shock at 2 o'clock yesterday morning when one of the largest blast furnaces in the Illinois Steel company plant exploded. One man was killed and at least eight others were severely injured by the explosion. Many were made maimed. The injured could not be learned, as the steel company, according to custom, suppressed the fact that there had been an explosion and refused all information. The injuries were made known by the accident.

The blast furnace which blew up was known as No. 10 and was located in the north end of the plant. Hundreds of tons of molten metal were in the furnace at the time. A piece of solid iron fell into the mass. This caused a terrific explosion, which practically destroyed the blast furnace.

The ground shook for miles around, and excited foreigners who live in the vicinity of the mills rushed out of their homes clad in their night clothes, believing that an earthquake had occurred.

When the explosion occurred forty men were working near the furnace. Those who were close by the furnace had no chance to escape, and the molten metal, which was cast in all directions, inflicted terrible injuries. John Macrone, a Polish laborer, thirty years old, who lived at 8558 Buffalo avenue, was killed outright. He was struck on the head by a heavy piece of iron and his skull crushed. The uninjured workmen fled in terror.

Sixty-seven men, No. 10 was practically a new furnace, having been built three years ago. The loss to the steel company will amount to \$40,000.

'BUBBLES' 17 GRANDMAS AND 'SICK' 40 TIMES IN 4 YEARS

Racine, Wis., March 1.—Henry Ellendorf, a student at the Racine High school, has the state record for writing bogus excuses. In four years he has presented to his teachers seventy-four excuses, all written by himself. Every conceivable reason was given for absences. In the four years he lost seventeen grandmothers. About forty times he was supposed to be ill. When the discovery was made the student was admitted to the gulf. He has been suspended for seventy-four days.

DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

THE COMING OF ANGELA

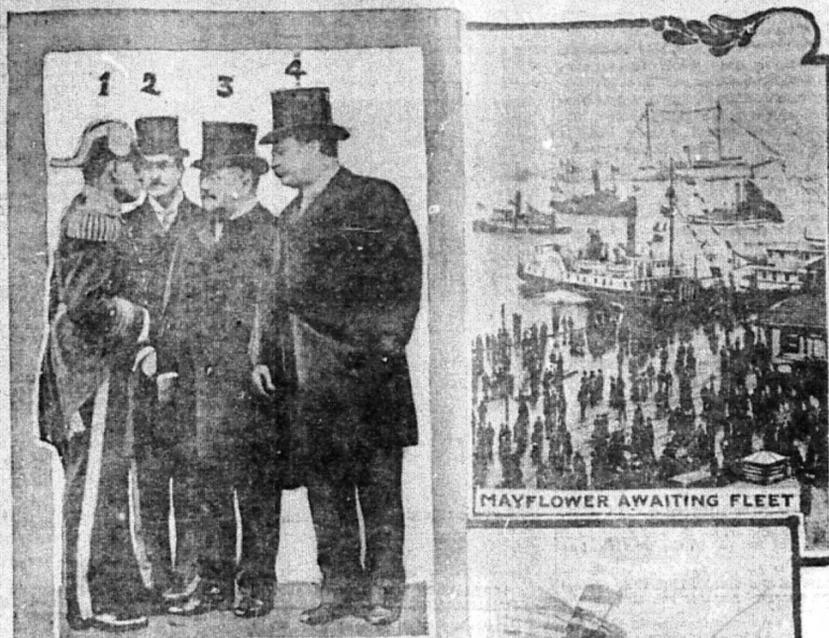
The day was clear and bright. The frost lay white on the fields and on the sloping roofs of house and barn. The air was cool, and it had a pleasant tingle.

deserves no sympathy. He saw fit to disabuse me. I punished him. "He was quite a boy, Israel."

"Guess not," the old man answered. "There ain't any feel of snow in the air."

"It was the one thing that made me dread leaving old Connecticut to come away out here in Nebraska," said the woman.

RETURN OF THE FLEET



MAYFLOWER AWAITING FLEET



PHOTOS COURTESY OF THE PICTORIAL NEWS CO., N.Y.

Probably Norfolk, Old Point Comfort, Newport News and the towns along Hampton Roads ever harbored more enthusiastic throngs than those that greeted the returning battle-ship fleet.

CAPITALISM BRUTALIZES MOTHERHOOD

WRITTEN FOR WOMAN'S SPECIAL EDITION BY MAY WALDEN

Under proper conditions motherhood furnishes the highest happiness a woman can know.

What are proper conditions? Love, good health for both parents, congenial surroundings and freedom from all worry and anxiety.

How many parents can furnish all these conditions? It is a well known fact that women are a race of invalids.

Because of the uncertainty of employment for the father of the family, or the meager wages he receives, many mothers help out the income by taking boarders.

Let me tell you about one of the many mothers who is so situated. She does all the work for the household, washing, ironing, scrubbing, cooking, sewing and caring for small children.

house and works her half dozen girls to the limit. One, a child of seven, is no larger than an ordinary city child of nine years, and her growth has been stunted by overwork.

These examples show the brutalizing effects of capitalism upon the mothers and their children.

Capitalism forces them to live in habitations unfit for the decent raising of the children. It deprives them of sunshine, pure air and proper ventilation.

Capitalism cultivates all of the qualities that make for the lowering of the human race, all that is vulgar, morbid and cruel.

Another mother, almost as brutal, is a sickly, nervous woman. She is constantly on the lookout for accidents.

That Woman's Special Edition

The Socialist women have proved that they can think and write. They filled three entire pages of the Daily Socialist, and more.

Evanston Women Busy

The women's committee of Ridgeville Branch met on Thursday at the home of Comrade Ida Linda—eleven present.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

WEE MARY

back in her loving "Good night, Debra, good night, Harriet; I leave my doll with you."

At such times those faces on the wall seem on the point of smiling some tender words in return.

WEE MARY

Here is Wee Mary. You see she is a very little girl. Yet she works and thinks for she is a Socialist.

The Wrong Place

A shade hurried up to St. Peter. "My good man," he said, "will you tell me where I must go to procure novena postcards?"

Genius

"Is going really the capacity for taking pains?" "No," answered the poet, "Genius is the capacity for going without eating."

SELF-TRANSFERABLE EMBROIDERY DESIGN.

Directions for using: Place pattern face downward on the material and press with a hot iron, being careful that the material to be stamped is laid on a smooth surface and is free from all wrinkles.

The Christmas Surprise

BY MIRIAM SIMONS

There was to be Christmas in the big house, and all in the family, except the youngest, were happy.

No. 125. Design to be transferred to any fabric of any desired material, and worked in outline stitch with percolated cotton or silk.

WANTED

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Rates under this heading: Three lines daily for one year only \$3.00 per month. Each additional line \$1.00. Tell your merchant about it. Tell him about the Daily Socialist Purchasers' League. Invite him to advertise.

South Side. LAWYERS: STEDMAN & SOELKE, COUNSELLORS AT LAW. CARL STROVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. PRINTING: H. G. ADAIR, Commercial Printing Stationery. MEATS AND GROCERIES: DE. PERCY L. CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH ROOMS.

West Side. MEATS AND GROCERIES: WALTER HUGHES 3 GROCERY STORES. QUAM BROS. Grocery and Market. OPTICIANS AND JEWELERS: A. A. PATTERSON & CO. DE. SAMUEL H. WIENER EYES TESTED FREE.

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THE MILWAUKEE PUBLIC SCHOOL FIGHT

BY ELIZABETH H. THOMAS.

What was the motive of Mayor Rose in vetoing the Milwaukee school bond issue? This question was raised at the protest meeting held Feb. 22 in the Milwaukee Public Library building.

The meeting was called to discuss the grave situation which confronts our public schools. It will be remembered that Mayor Rose would not approve the \$350,000 bond issue for school improvements which had already been voted by the people of Milwaukee.

This veto leaves Milwaukee without any funds for school improvements during the present year. Moreover it is the opinion of our city attorney that the time limit for voting the city budget has now expired, and any budget which may be adopted by compromise between the mayor and the council will be illegal.

What is his motive? One of the speakers at the protest meeting no doubt hit the nail on the head. He said, "The move for the mayor's veto may be judged from the fact that at the cornerstone laying of a Catholic school building, Mayor Rose recently said that he believed in dividing the school funds between the Roman Catholic and public schools."

This declaration is highly significant, taken with the fact that Mayor Rose owes his election to the direct interference of the Catholic hierarchy, the Polish priests, who in the last city election used every means to prevent their parishioners from voting the Social-Democratic ticket.

Here you have the "true lowdown" of the whole fight. The Social-Democrats want our young citizens to be intelligent and enlightened. The mayor and the priests want to keep them in darkness. Then it will be more difficult to make them Socialists.

The city officials have increased 124 per cent! "It is a rather remarkable fact also," he continued, "that during the eight years preceding the first Rose administration in 1888 there were issued \$1,225,000 bonds for the public schools of Milwaukee, and in the following eight years the school board issued only \$1,210,000, or \$15,000 short of the bond issue of the eight years previous, and therefore during the most prosperous period of Milwaukee's history, according to the Rose crowd, the time in fact when Milwaukee was being put on the map.

The members of the school board have never asked for a bond issue that they did not need for food and fuel, and now we are compelled to call upon the people of the city to assist us in keeping the public schools from being neglected.

Two of the thirteen aldermen who voted to sustain the mayor's veto were present at the meeting. They were called upon to state their reasons. One of them, in a rambling speech, tried to prove that the school board now has \$200,000 in surplus, and that the crooked figures were quickly exploded, since this entire sum, although not yet spent, is already contracted for on buildings now being erected, and is therefore not available for further improvements.

That is the present aspect of the Milwaukee public school fight. Meantime, the Social-Democrats of Milwaukee will stand by their guns. We do not propose to allow our school facilities to be crippled and the children's health and safety imperiled at the pleasure of any politician or any sect.

The Social-Democrats of Milwaukee will not lay down their arms until every child of the working class has an opportunity for a thorough, up-to-date education in a sanitary and well-equipped school building. Then indeed Milwaukee will be a "bright spot" in the map.

And we will persistently fight against any attempt of Mayor Rose or any other power to turn our city into a breeding place of ignorant and uneducated slaves, who are so useful they may be at the polls in his and his allies of darkness.

ELIZABETH H. THOMAS

the ridiculously small sum of \$140. He completely exploded the mayor's absurd charge of extravagance on the part of the school board. Comrade Seldel proved by statistics that Milwaukee spent as much yearly for school buildings as New York City, in proportion to its population, we should require \$1,000,000 for the school bonds instead of the paltry \$120,000 recommended by Mayor Rose.

A member of the school board presented figures to show that during the last four years, during which the wealth and population of Milwaukee has steadily increased, the salaries of the Milwaukee public schools have increased 40 per cent, but the salaries of

groups upon each plantation, as well as in the fact that the owners had complete control of their "education." Previous to the last election our present day owners were getting somewhat nervous over the prospect of an uprising of the slaves ready to begin doing something for themselves. But the signs failed on election day, and now the owners cannot be blamed if they have a fitful sleep when it is directed against Magon, Villarreal, Rivera and the other, and Pouren and Rudowitz on the other, and Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison in our midst.

On the third day of November they were sentenced to jail for standing by the workers in the fight against capitalist oppression will still feel that the interests of capital and labor are the same? "Ah, Maria, I'm very bad. This cold, the capitalist lash and feet very much like fighting to free themselves from it, but know not what to do or where to strike a blow and can only turn to petition and protest. On the third day of November they wielded a bigger stick than Massa Roosevelt, but did not know how to use it, and how their first impulse seemed to be to call upon him to turn against his friends and his class and fight for them. But it is pretty certain that Massa won't fight, and they will remain slaves, begging for crumbs to live and with no rights to be respected.

We are sorry for these leaders, for a term in jail is not a pleasing prospect, but we do not "sorrow as those without hope." We stand by the justice and value of the noble work of the workers of the world, and when a man puts off the silk hat and the dress suit and puts on the prison garb rather than betray his fellow men who struggle for justice, it is then that he wins a right to leadership and trust and honor that nothing else can give; and when we remember the cell in Woodstock jail and the transformation that there took place in the life of Eugene V. Debs, and what it meant for the workers of the world, we are glad to see that without hope that these terms in jail, if actually served, will bear rich fruit.

Even the shortest term of the three is being asked for a man to reason out just how it comes that he is in jail, and just why the strong hand of the law gripped him and made him a felon simply because he struggled to make life better and happier for those who are doing the thankless work of the world, and making happiness possible for others, but not for themselves.

Why are Mexicans criminals for striving for the same good end? And the Russians also? Perhaps it will take the full term of a year for the heads of organized labor to see through it all, while shorter terms may do for those lower down, just as a \$500 professor or preacher finds it hard to see the justice and value of Socialism than a 20c teacher or country preacher, but if they do learn it will be the most useful and profitable time they have ever given to the service of the working class.

Upon the question of the best results, even while we sympathize with these and every other victim of the system that has outlined its usefulness and only awaits an intelligent working class to put an end to all economic strife and uncertainty.

Just Like a Woman A well known judge had a habit of placing his watch under his pillow when he went to bed. One night somehow, it slipped down, and, as the judge was restless, it worked its way to the foot of the bed.

After a bit he awoke, and his foot touched it. It felt very cold, and as he was scared and jumped from his bed, shouting, "My gracious, Maria, there's a cold or something under the covers. I touched it with my foot."

His wife gave a loud scream, and was on the floor in a moment.

"Now don't go winking the neighbors up," said the judge. "You got a broom or something, will you fix it quick."

The broom was given him.

"New turn down the covers slowly while I bang it. Put a bucket of water alongside the bed, so as we can shove it in and drown it."

Maria fixed the bucket and removed the covers. After three or four good bangs they pushed it in the bucket and then took it to the light to investigate.

When the judge saw it was his watch, he said, "I might have known. It was just like you women to go screeching and fussing about nothing; it's utterly ruined now."

He tossed into bed, and spoke no more that night to poor Maria.

Good Advice A very matter-of-fact person called to see a neighbor, an elderly woman, who had been ailing for some time.

"And how do you find yourself today, aunt?"

"And how do you find yourself today, aunt?"

"How did you find the steak, sir?" asked the waiter at the cheap restaurant of the man who had dined.

"By perseverance," was the reply. The moral was hiding under a Brussels sprout, but I tucked him down."

Best Not "Hans! Tooley got his coat of arms yet? He told me he was going to look for an ancestry the first opportunity he got, and he hasn't."

"Well, I believe he got an opportunity to look up his family tree, but he saw some things hanging to the branches that discouraged further research."

Perseverance "How did you find the steak, sir?" asked the waiter at the cheap restaurant of the man who had dined.

"By perseverance," was the reply. The moral was hiding under a Brussels sprout, but I tucked him down."

Mental Arithmetic Teacher—Harry, a mother has five children and but four potatoes. How can she divide the potatoes so that each will receive an equal portion? Harry (quickly)—I wish.

Violent "Justin," said Mrs. Wyss. "Yes," replied Mr. Wyss. "Will you speak a kind word to Fido and make him wag his tail? He hasn't had one bit of exercise all day."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Fun in the Southeast Corner One by one they come, meet hard questions, then disappear to study, I hope. It would be a pleasure to find an opponent of single tax who has some inkling of what the theory really is, could write, and expose it on its merits. I have been asked to name people of prominence, not grafters, who understand the single tax and give it more or less approval. I have named these names: George D. Herron, Franklin H. Westworth, Count Tolstoy, Elias Wheeler Wilcox, Elbert Hubbard, Hamlin Garland.

It would seem that I. H. Watson willfully misrepresents me. If he has half studied the southern corner he knows I did not omit labor as a factor of production, and already believe that a product is anything fashioned by labor. When Watson terms the meaning of economic terms he will not see confusion in the single tax theory, for it is the theory most consistent throughout.

While society recognizes value and individual possessions, land value will be as real as any. A thing to be wealth must satisfy some want, as food, shelter or mental need. Land, itself, mere ground, satisfies no want; and it is not wealth; yet it offers opportunity and control over all the wealth, and no wealth can be produced without it.

We cannot conceive of land without location. The degree of use varies in different locations, hence various site values. Air and light are equally valuable on all sites, but coal, fertility, metals, scenery or some advantage of site are not equally valuable on all sites. The right to possess and monopolize a site. Why will people pay more for residence sites on the shore? They might use a greater area elsewhere for less rent. Why does a farm near a market command more rent than one more remote? There is a saving of labor of time, and the satisfaction of the farmer who has the land value or rent. These are facts, and the Socialist is advised to begin with facts.

A natural monopoly may exist independent of human law. The term is applied to highways. There cannot well be more than one shortest road between two points. Anyone controlling the shortest road has a monopoly of natural necessity, a monopoly; hence it was thought just and wise to take toll roads from private hands and make them free highways.

It will be seen that to abolish land ownership would not abolish rent or land value, for men will continue to pay for the right of site to whomsoever happens to hold the site, and surely we cannot live without locating ourselves on the earth. Karl Marx believed this when he demanded, first of all, in "Communist Manifesto": Abolition of property in land and application of all rents of land to public ownership. He also demanded the right to possess and monopolize a site, and surely we cannot live without locating ourselves on the earth. Karl Marx believed this when he demanded, first of all, in "Communist Manifesto": Abolition of property in land and application of all rents of land to public ownership. He also demanded the right to possess and monopolize a site, and surely we cannot live without locating ourselves on the earth. 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