



cept, of course, that a large percentage of our men are union men, by reason of the fact that a number of our boys were taken into the union and nearly all of the suspended members were drawn back into the union, but these same conditions will come about again, I think, in the very near future.

Sorry to Resume Work

"I note that you say that the two men that you refer to are connected with the N. F. A. (National Founders' association). Now, for heaven's sake, don't weaken Mr. Briggs. I wish it had been possible for us, too, to have helped the N. F. A. by remaining idle a month longer, and it behooves us to bolster up the N. F. A. in every way that may lie in our power, so I would suggest that you encourage these two men, or any other men that you may have, to stand by Mr. Briggs until this particular fight is over. When that comes about, it may be possible for us to begin in a quiet, unassuming and systematic way to put into our shop as many of the non-union molders as we can find in this country. I should like to do this, but not under any especially high-priced contract, but to put them in here as a sort of hotbed, and if necessary to hold them in line when war again breaks out.

"I am particularly anxious to have the I. M. U. commit an overt act that will cancel and wipe out of existence all of the conference agreements now in existence between the S. F. N. D. A., the Founders' National Defense association and the I. M. U. in the same way that their strike got wiped out of existence all of those obnoxious agreements that they tried to put upon us, explanation of which was contained in my pamphlet. That the I. M. U. is afraid of this and in a measure afraid of me, is another reason why I do not believe that they want any more trouble with this company. I think they realize now that they bit off more than they could chew when they assumed that I would get no support from these various organizations. This is the best way I can analyze the situation.

Labor Policy to Continue

"I am glad that you feel as I do about my election and that you regard it in a measure a victory for yourself. You can rest assured that I appreciate the many kindnesses of all my friends and that the two gentlemen referred to, Mr. Parry and Mr. Kirby, are my closest friends in the association. There will be no split from their ideas relative to the labor policy of the association.

"The very first opportunity that presents itself to me I am going to lay down in unmistakable language the attitude of the National Association of Manufacturers toward the methods of labor organizations, and I take it that our friend Gompers will be frothing at the mouth when he reads it.

"Again thanking you kindly for your enthusiastic support, I remain, very sincerely, J. W. VAN CLEAVE."

What the "Notices" Were

The notices referred to in this telltale letter read as follows:

NOTICE

"There will be no discrimination against any man by reason of his membership in any labor organization. The shop rules will be strictly in accordance with the conference of the Stove Founders' National Defense association.

"There will be three men recognized to represent the molders in the shop in carrying out the conference agreements. These men will consult with the assistant superintendent, Henry W. Beck, on all matters of shop grievances.

"There will be no other committee recognized.

"No molder will be permitted to canvass the shop for any reason whatever.

"No interference with molders while in the shop will be permitted.

"(Signed) THE BUCK'S STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY, J. W. Van Cleave, President."

Notice to Start Work

The other notice referred to by Van Cleave in the same letter read:

NOTICE

"The molding shop will be opened on Monday, May Twenty-eighth (28th) under the conference agreements with the Stove Founders' National Defense association.

"THE BUCK'S STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY, J. W. Van Cleave, President."

The intense hypocrisy of the notices as indicated by the internal evidence of the letter shows that Van Cleave makes a private practice of acting in violation of his publicly given word. The agreement referred to in his letter and in the notices, he states in plain black and white, he was intending to break.

Another Van Cleave Production

The other letter from Van Cleave to Turner reads:

"The Buck's Stove and Range Company, St. Louis.

"James W. Van Cleave, President.

"May 11, 1909."

"Mr. J. K. Turner, President Manufacturers' Information Bureau Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

"My Dear Sir:—I note your favor of the 28th, and I am very glad to have your unbiased expressions relative to the reports of A12 (detective reports) and the ultimate result of the controversy between our company of the I. M. U. (International Molders' union). I have in my reports referred to your using the reports that you refer to, but I do not believe that it would be possible for you to submit the facts to any stove manufacturer who would not know instantly the principles involved.

"I wish you would spend some little time with the stove manufacturers during the coming year and see if it is not possible to get them to 'buck' up a little bit. The news did have any courage, so I question whether it would be possible for anybody to inflame courage into them.

Got Out of "Hole"

"There is just one point that I want to impress upon your mind, and that is that unconsciously the S. F. N. D. A. (Stove Founders' National Defense association) has established a precedent that it can not recede from, that is to say, it has said that the declaration of war by the I. M. U. against the Buck's Stove and Range company eliminated all previous difficulties, all agreements and everything upon which the strike was based.

"To be frank with you, I do not think the association was justified in this, but it was the only way that it could get out of the hole that I was fortunate enough to put it in, without admitting that the president and the confederate who set upon our case and rendered that infamous decision, were a set of cowards and monkeys. Rather than to do that they took the other course and declared in a grandiloquent way that this declaration of war on behalf of the I. M. U. on one of their

members had eliminated all of these things.

"Ha! Ha! That is funny, ain't it?"

Will Get Union Into "Trap"

"Now, then, Mr. Keough in one of A-2's reports is made to say that the I. M. U. could not afford to get into a fight over the Buck's Stove and Range company, because if they didn't put these men back to work under the conference agreements, that it would break the conference agreements and eliminate any wipe out of existence all conference agreements. Ha! Ha! Ha!"

"Now, then, it is going to be my business to run the I. M. U. and Mr. Keough into that trap.

"Now you see why I want a few stove people educated, and if you have any courage lying around loose, inject it into these stove manufacturers.

"I don't think there is anything you can say about us that will hurt in this matter. You can show them these reports, if you wish to. They know that they are being made, and they know that I know what they are talking about. In fact, I was given a quiet tip that if I would stop this detective business I would stop a great deal of my trouble. Right there, I made up my mind that I would not stop it, and if I should make you a suggestion, it would be that you want to use the reports, to use them raw, don't put any sugar over the rawness of the proposition at all.

"I think I have succeeded in making it clear to the I. M. U. from its president down, that I regard them as an unscrupulous, irresponsible set of rascals. Enough said. Yours very truly,

"J. W. VAN CLEAVE."

Letters, Private—Notices, Public

It would be difficult to find a more consummate example of double dealing than is displayed in the letters as contrasted with the printed notices. The letters were private and the notices public.

Commenting editorially on the letters President Gompers says:

"The letters written by Mr. Van Cleave to Detective, strike Breaking Agent Turner were written more than a year before any misunderstanding or controversy of any sort existed between him, his company, and the American Federation of Labor; they were written before his other agent, the fugitive from justice, Brandenburg, attempted to corrupt representative men in the labor movement. The letters were written before the attempted assassination of the characters of the S. F. N. D. A., American Industries.

"This man Van Cleave dares to enter the courts of our country, asking them to stand behind his relentless, unscrupulous methods of antagonism to labor organizations and the rightful indignation and resentment they evoked."

Letters Show Class Struggle

As an example of duplicity the Van Cleave letters are of secondary interest, when compared with the cold, hard, bitter fight between capital and labor, but the clearness of the class struggle is shown.

TO WAGE STRONG JUDICIAL FIGHT

The judicial campaign is on in earnest. At its regular meeting at the new county headquarters last Thursday evening the campaign committee plunged into its work with vigor and enthusiasm, which bids well for the election returns on June 3.

Already two pieces of carefully prepared literature are in the hands of the printers and a third is on the way. One of the first two is a small "plugger" filled with meaty argument on old party judges and injunctions and plenty reminders to the voter to register his protest at the polls.

Cartoon Heads a Poster

The other is a large attractive poster containing some strong arguments headed by one of Savages' inimitable injunction cartoons, and surrounded by pictures of all the Socialist judicial candidates.

Letters have been sent to 200 labor unions asking for support at the polls and for contributions towards the campaign expenses. In the same mail pouch have been sent to individual Socialists, who are members of the various labor unions, requesting them to attend the meeting of their local and secure favorable action upon these requests.

The second letter to the party membership asking for contributions is now being sent out. The results are already gratifying. Money has come in coin cards from many unexpected sources, some even from other counties. Letters come in daily which show that there are still many Socialists in the ranks who are willing to be heroes for the cause.

One reads as follows: "Enclosed you will find only 25 cents for my sister and me. I would send you more but I cannot. You know how it is when you have nothing to do and money doesn't come of itself."

Another says: "Enclosed you will find my contribution—one dollar, the best I can do under the circumstances. I wish I was able to send several hundred."

Another says: "The last aldermanic election cost me \$50. Am sorry to say that my income does not warrant the expenditure as much now. So please do not think that I am not with you heart and soul, because my check is not as big as usual."

Hopes for Better Results

On the whole the committee is pleased with the response, and expresses the conviction that the second letter will act as an effective reminder to those who have temporarily forgotten to send in their contribution.

McKeespert, Pa. Celebration a Success

The McKeespert, Pa. local reports that its last Saturday was a very successful one. The amount of dues for April in the "Red" section was \$100.00. The amount of that collected during the same time of the year previous, New Year's has just been established at \$100.00. The amount of dues for April in the "Red" section was \$100.00.

Socialist News

Reports From Nebraska Encourage

The Socialist locals throughout Nebraska are encouraging the movement. The amount of dues for April in the "Red" section was \$100.00. The amount of that collected during the same time of the year previous, New Year's has just been established at \$100.00.

Smallpox Hospital Robbed

Alton Ill., May 8.—Beds and other furnishings of the Alton smallpox hospital were stolen by burglars, who broke into the unoccupied building in daylight. The city authorities now fear an epidemic of smallpox, as it is expected the booty will be sold.

POLICE ARREST LAKE STRIKERS

Union Men Post Warning Notices Near Bosses' Office and Are Punished

The striking seamen and engineers have found a way to make the Lake Carriers' association squirm by posting boycott notices on the very walls of the shipping offices of the Lake Carriers' association.

Fines Union Man \$10

Alexander Walsh, a union marine engineer, was arrested last night and fined \$10 and costs this morning because he had posted on the shipping office of the association placards which told of the unfair and harsh treatment which the carriers' association is meting out to the men.

The efforts of the Lake Carriers' association to break the lake unions are set forth in detail, and the neighborhood of the Lake Carriers' association shipping office at 100 East Van Buren street, is literally plastered with posters which advise men to keep away from the great lakes during the strike. This has roused the ire of the shipping master and he has appealed to the police.

Reports Are Encouraging

The seamen and engineers now out on strike declare that encouraging reports are pouring in from all the ports where the Lake Seamen's union and its affiliated bodies have offices.

FREIGHT MEN TAKE STRIKE VOTE

Hear That Managers R'use Increase and at Once Start Ballot

The refusal of the railroads represented in the General Managers' association to grant the 2-cent an hour increase demanded by the 5,000 union freight handlers in Chicago has resulted in the taking of a strike vote as authorized by the Freight Handlers' District council, which met last night.

The present wage scale is \$2 to \$2.75 a day and 37 1/2 a month. The working day is ten hours. The union asked an increase of 2 cents an hour for the men who are paid by the day and 25 cents a month for those who are paid by the month.

The committee, which has been negotiating with the General Managers' association, last night reported a general refusal on the part of the railroads to grant the increase. When the strike vote has been counted there will undoubtedly be fresh negotiations before the freight handlers are called out on strike, if the referendum vote, which starts today, authorizes such action.

WILL DECIDE ON STRIKE DATE

Cab Drivers Will Meet Tomorrow and Vote on Time for Walk-Out

The Carriage and Cab Drivers' union met last night to vote on the report of the committee which has been trying to induce individual liverymen and undertakers to sign the new contract, providing that the men shall work only six days a week instead of seven. The present wage scale, which is \$12 a week, is not changed by the contract, however.

This wage is the lowest paid to skilled labor in any of the trades. At the meeting last night it was found that there were not sufficient liverymen and undertakers who had signed the new contracts, so the union members decided to meet tomorrow night to vote on the date on which the strike will be called. The strike will be called only against those employers who have not signed the new contracts.

Other Teamsters' Contracts

The common brick manufacturers made a settlement yesterday with the brick teamsters. The latter will receive \$2.50, instead of \$2.40, for day labor, an increase of 10 cents per 1,000 for all brick hauled over two miles. The pressed brick manufacturers also made a settlement with the brick teamsters. The latter will receive \$2.50, instead of \$2.40, for day labor, an increase of 10 cents per 1,000 for all brick hauled over two miles.

J. P. Street of the labor department of the board of trade of London, England, is in the city to make comparisons between the wages and cost of living in the United States and Great Britain.

Injunction Matter Up

Attorney James T. Brady announced yesterday that he would ask Thursday for the dissolution of the injunction secured by the mastel and his dealers against the Tilelayers' union. He is acting for the union.

UNIONS ARE BOOSTING WAGES

All Building Trades Will Receive Advances Over Last Season

With the one exception of the elevator constructors, the unions affiliated with the Associated Building Trades have signed new wage scales for 1909 at an advance over the rate of wages paid last year. While the wages in the building trades are high, the unsteadiness of employment brings them down when the year's living expenses are figured up. The new and old scales run:

	Old	New
Carpenters	\$4.30	\$4.80
Bridge and structural ironwork	4.30	4.80
Plumbers	4.30	4.80
Highway bridges	4.30	4.80
Highway ironwork	4.30	4.80
Jump steamships	4.30	4.80
Sheet metal work	4.30	4.80
Cement finishers	4.30	4.80
Concrete finishers	4.30	4.80
Tilelayers	4.30	4.80
Painters	4.30	4.80
Glaziers	4.30	4.80
Roofers	4.30	4.80
Laborers	4.30	4.80
Electricians	4.30	4.80
Boilermakers	4.30	4.80
Bricklayers	4.30	4.80
Building construction	4.30	4.80
Midway layers	4.30	4.80

The 1909 increases secured by the unions amount to about 30 cents an hour, and it is estimated that the aggregate gain in wages during the three years of the various contracts will amount to at least \$1,000,000.

Smallpox Hospital Robbed

Alton Ill., May 8.—Beds and other furnishings of the Alton smallpox hospital were stolen by burglars, who broke into the unoccupied building in daylight. The city authorities now fear an epidemic of smallpox, as it is expected the booty will be sold.

"UNCLE JOE" CANNON PASSES HIS SEVENTH BIRTHDAY

Washington, D. C. May 8.—Joseph Gurney Cannon, speaker of the house of representatives, more familiarly known as "Uncle Joe," yesterday reached the seventy-third milestone in his active career, mostly spent in public life. Mr. Cannon received the congratulations of his friends and political enemies in his office at the capitol, where he remained throughout the greater portion of the day.

The Republican members from North Carolina, where the speaker was born in 1836, presented him with an unusually large dinner made of a quail from the tarheel state. This brought recollections of "Uncle Joe's" boyhood days, when, he said, they used a dipper of the same character in making maple sugar.

Every visitor remarked upon the good health and spirits of the speaker, who was recently referred to on the floor of the house as "the iron duke of American politics."

MILLIONS GONE; MORSE PENNILESS

Former Ice King Says He Hasn't a Cent Out of \$22,000,000 Fortune

New York, May 8.—Charles W. Morse, who told several friends in 1907 that he was worth \$22,000,000, testified in supplementary proceedings at the Tombs court yesterday that he hasn't a dollar he can call his own. All his life he has been a trustee, and bank securities have gone to satisfy his creditors, Morse declared before Referee John Whalen, as well as all the real estate and personal property he owned.

Thought He Rescued Some Money

Some of Morse's creditors believed he had managed to save considerable out of the wreck of his fortune, and it was in an effort to get at the facts that Edward C. Jones, once a business associate of the fallen financier, had him examined as to the state of his resources.

Jones has a judgment of \$171,275 against Morse. Lawyer Sol Hanford, who represented Jones, asked Morse if he owned any stocks and bonds or other securities that hadn't actually been pledged to pay debts. Mr. Morse said he didn't.

Sold Realty Stock to Gates

The two pieces of real estate he owned in the fall of 1907 was one at 728 Fifth avenue, which he conveyed to E. J. Berwind, and another which he conveyed to Mosley & Co. Morse testified that he held no stock in the Bath Trust company, that he didn't own a share in the Butterick company, and that he had no interest in the Century Realty company. His stock in the realty company he sold to John W. Gates, he said.

Asked about stocks or bonds in the Clyde Steamship company, Morse testified that he had none. "I have none of the bonds," said Morse, "and the stocks were exchanged for Consolidated Steamship stocks and bonds. These were deposited as collateral to different loans I had. Bonds for \$1,000,000 were deposited with the Bank of North America. I gave the others to several brokerage houses where I had accounts."

Exchanged Stocks and Bonds

Stocks and bonds in the Eastern Steamship company also went in exchange for Consolidated Steamship securities, Morse testified. He said he never had been directly interested in Fifth avenue estates, that the Van Norden Trust company put a few shares in his name. He didn't know what had become of them. All the stock was owned by the Van Norden Trust company and by Mr. Van Norden Sr., so his interest was not actual.

Hanford wanted to know about the stocks in the Hudson Navigation company. Morse answered that he had given it all to his creditors. He owned 10,000 shares, he said, which he disposed of in the fall of 1907. The Van Norden Trust company got 2,000 shares; Mosley & Co., 3,000 shares; H. C. Brown & Co., 1,000, and the remainder was pledged to the Bowling Green company and 500 shares to the Chemical Canal bank of Elmira.

Nobody Holding Out for Him

Morse said he owned some stock in the Lincoln National bank at Bath, Me., but that it had been pledged, he couldn't remember to whom. His Majority Steamship securities went to buy Consolidated Steamship stocks and bonds, after the panic and the same was true, he testified, as to his Metropolitan Steamship holdings.

"Have you any stock in the Mercantile National Bank, of which you were a director?" asked the lawyer.

"That was all hypothecated with Mosley & Co.," Morse replied.

"Has your sister or any member of your family any property in which you are interested?" asked Hanford.

"No, sir," said Morse.

"Nobody was holding out anything for him, he concluded, and nobody owed him any money. He had no claims against anybody that he could remember.

PRaises GOOD MARKSMANSHIP

Washington, May 8.—A congratulatory message was sent today by Acting Secretary of War Oliver to the Morris high school of New York city because it was the first interschool gallery rifle shooting championship of the United States with a record score of 932, or an average of 95.3 for each boy.

The prize is the Avery trophy. Thirty public and private schools of elementary grades throughout the country competed for it. Each school was represented by a team of ten boys, firing ten shots standing and ten shots prone at a target with a one-inch bull's eye, at fifty feet, using .22-caliber rifles.

TEACHERS ARE NOT CENSURED

Education Board Fails to Act Against Instructors Relating to Lease Circulars

The expected censure of the Teachers' Federation for the distribution of circulars attacking the Tribune school lease did not materialize at the meeting of the board of education last night. Neither was there any mention of the order issued by Otto C. Schneider against the collection of money from the teaching force to aid in the crusade of the Teachers' federation. It may be that President Schneider has discovered that before his "restraining order" was issued some \$5,000 had been collected.

"Sub-Omnibus" Bill is Favored

There was, however, one merry little clash last night when a vote was taken on the "sub-omnibus" bill. The vote had been taken when Trustee Wiley W. Mills rose and said: "I wish to be recorded as voting no on the discharge of the tinsmith."

"It is carried just the same," said Schneider, in a tone which would have made the sugar trust pass a dividend from sheer necessity.

The session lasted just twenty minutes and a great mass of reports was disposed of. The board approved a report received from Dr. Alfred Kohn, one of the trustees, who, in co-operation with Health Commissioner Evans, had drafted a plan for a series of popular lectures on the care of babies, with a hope of lessening the terrible infant mortality from intestinal diseases, which made last summer fatal to thousands of babies.

Pupils to Hear Lectures

The lectures will be given in connection with the vacation schools and will also be given to the eighth grade and high school children in the hope that they will go home and tell their parents what the doctors and nurses have told them relative to the proper diet and care of babies.

The city will be divided into districts and each of the organized charities will be held responsible for the reporting of all cases of intestinal trouble in infants. Preventive measures will then be taken by the city authorities to stop a repetition of the fearful infant mortality of last summer.

The report of the committee on buildings and grounds relative to the Nobel school was adopted and the contracts will be let as follows:

A. & E. Anderson, masonry	\$4,545
American Terra Cotta and Ceramic Company, terra cotta	21,900
E. W. Rynd & Co., carpentry	6,829
Kutcherbocker Roofing and Paving Company, roofing	788
George W. Jackson, inc., structural iron	29,334
Deauchy Bros., plumbing	3,127
E. P. Smith Wire and Iron works, window glass	2,782
Henry Schick & Co., carpentry	2,782
A. Lallegaard, painting and finishing	2,590
Standa Glass company, plate and glassing	1,777
Henry Schick & Co., carpentry	1,777
Roofing	21,491
Edward Middleton, plastering	16,490
Standard Concrete Construction company, concrete floors	2,593
Simpson Construction company, asphalt	5,424
Boers, electrical	2,901
Henry Marble company, tile floor	12,750
F. W. Lamb company, heat regulation	1,371
National Regulator company, heat regulation	1,371
Henry-Casby company, plumbing	12,343
Chicago Drainage Construction company, sewerage	777
Total	\$120,000

Contracts Are Rushed

It may be seen from the above that the George W. Jackson company, which is very close to the Busse administration, got the contract for structural iron. The contracts were rushed on the plea that the price of steel and iron were advancing.

BILL DISSOLVES COMMUNALS; PEASANTS TO TRANSFER LAND

St. Petersburg, May 8.—The duma yesterday passed the third reading of the agrarian bill, which dissolves communal institutions and will facilitate the transfer by peasants of property to individual ownership. The vice minister of the interior announced that up to January 1, 1,300,000 peasants had declared their intention of withdrawing from the communes and that of these 800,000 already had obtained title deeds to individual holdings.

WELL-DRESSED N. Y. WOMAN STABS FIVE WITH HATPIN

New York, May 8.—Four men and one woman were stabbed with a hatpin by a well-dressed woman last night while waiting for cars at different points in upper Broadway. A woman answering their description and who

WORTH \$500.00

People who have tried this remedy for sickness I am introducing say they would not dispense with it for \$500.00 in a man's lifetime. It saves that much in doctor bills, not to speak of the suffering that is avoided and lives saved. The first manager of the CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST was cured completely of rheumatism. Comrade Agency, 342 S. 3d Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ROLLER SKATES FREE

In our new children's department with every child's suit at \$2.50 or over. Exceptional Values. Cor Millwaukee & Ashland Aves.

Central Drug Co.

Prescriptions carefully compounded in shortest possible time at LOWEST rates. Mail orders made from 100 to \$50 per month. Diagonally across from Marshall Field & Co.

WORTH \$500.00

People who have tried this remedy for sickness I am introducing say they would not dispense with it for \$500.00 in a man's lifetime. It saves that much in doctor bills, not to speak of the suffering that is avoided and lives saved. The first manager of the CHICAGO

# DEMAND FRENCH FARMERS' UNION

## Socialist Speaker Says General Labor Body Must Organize Agrarians

(DAILY SOCIALIST CORRESPONDENCE.)  
 Paris, April 25.—The great Socialist congress of St. Etienne is finished. Its most remarkable progress was shown in the adoption and printing of the report of Compere-Morel, the farmer Socialist, on the agrarian question. The congress also disapproved of the government practice of running two elections instead of one where a candidate at first failed to receive a full majority. The practice of the Clemenceau government in putting five or six candidates in the field, when it was certain that the Socialist would secure a plurality, and then combining all the opposition on the second ballot, was severely condemned.

The case of the insurrectionaries, such as Gustave Herve, editor of La Guerre Sociale, was decided in favor of Herve and his supporters.

**Small Farmer Exploits Self**

The Compere-Morel speech was in part as follows: "If the small farmer subsists at all under the capitalist system it is only due to the fact that he must exploit himself. He must exploit himself most cruelly. The small farmer is exploited by the capitalist system by the 'note of hand' route. Three-fourths of the small farmers of France are so burdened with debt that their whole force is spent in paying off their creditors.

"This class is as truly exploited as the proletariat of the cities. So dreadful has become this situation that the small farmer is disappearing and the renter is taking his place. It is only a question of time when the capitalist will control all the land of the country. The capitalization of farm products and farm commerce has already proceeded to a point where all the profits are taken from the producers of those products. The small farmer is allowed the title to the land—yes, but the products of that land and the profits from that land are no longer his.

**Farm Hands Need Attention**

"Of the five classes of farmers which the party must take cognizance of, the position of the farm hand is at once apparent, as is that of the renter, or the salaried holder of lands under the seigniorial system. These men are on the same plane as the exploited workmen of the cities.

"The situation is a bit more delicate with the small landed proprietor. Naturally the small farmer is the workman at the bottom of the heap. There is really no divorce, no differentiation between owning the property and servitude in his case, and the party must make the small farmer see this. There is no need to talk of the expropriation of lands of the small proprietor. They have already been expropriated by the ruling class. He must be taught little by little to cooperate.

"The labor unions must be organized on the farms—labor unions which shall include all the laboring class of the farms. We demand the help of the General Federation of Labor in organizing these men. That must be our action, reformatory and revolutionary at the same time.

The speech was ordered printed in full and sent to every farm in France. It was pointed out on the floor of the convention that a fourth of the Socialist deputies in the parliament were farmers. An offer of the radicals and Socialist-radicals to combine with the party for the election of candidates in certain districts was turned down without opposition from the floor. Clean strain Socialism was the keynote of the meeting.

# CAR MERGER TO BE GIGANTIC

(Continued from Page One)

and their percentage relation to the capitalization of the companies they are:

Year	Amount of Dividend	Rate
1910	300,000	2
1911	300,000	2
1912	300,000	2
1913	300,000	2
1914	300,000	2
1915	300,000	2
1916	300,000	2
1917	300,000	2
1918	300,000	2
1919	300,000	2
1920	300,000	2
1921	300,000	2
1922	300,000	2
1923	300,000	2
1924	300,000	2
1925	300,000	2
1926	300,000	2
1927	300,000	2
1928	300,000	2
1929	300,000	2
1930	300,000	2

**Northwestern Preferred** \$1,000,000  
 Northwestern Common \$1,000,000  
 Oak Park \$1,000,000

**ADDITIONAL DIVIDENDS AVAILABLE**

Year	Amount of Dividend	Rate
1910	300,000	2
1911	300,000	2
1912	300,000	2
1913	300,000	2
1914	300,000	2
1915	300,000	2
1916	300,000	2
1917	300,000	2
1918	300,000	2
1919	300,000	2
1920	300,000	2
1921	300,000	2
1922	300,000	2
1923	300,000	2
1924	300,000	2
1925	300,000	2
1926	300,000	2
1927	300,000	2
1928	300,000	2
1929	300,000	2
1930	300,000	2

**TO FIGHT CAR SLAUGHTERING**

Suit Resulting From Scott's Death to Curb Such Accidents

The Chicago traction interests face the beginning of one of the biggest fights on their system of murdering people between the street cars in the suit of the widow of Hugh M. Scott, professor of theology in Chicago university, for damages resulting from the crashing of the professor between cars

of the traction company at State and Van Buren streets.

This suit was decided following the first session of the coroner's jury, inquiring into circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. Scott. The jury was chosen and a dozen witnesses examined before Deputy Coroner Webster at Rogerson & Son's undertaking rooms, 543 West Madison street, yesterday.

Eugene H. Pearson, a brother of Mrs. H. M. Scott, after the witnesses had testified, said: "We have decided to bring suit for damages against the street railway company. We have not yet determined in what amount, and probably will not do so until the conclusion of this inquest."

The switch track on which Prof. Scott was killed was the scene of another accident in the evening when a heavy truck crushed two women against a Van Buren street car. The injured: Rena Segall, 19 years old, milliner, 495 Ashland boulevard; hips and back injured; taken home in a cab.

Mary Nicol, 30 years old, domestic, 3442 Maple avenue, Berwyn, Ill., right shoulder injured; went to her residence unassisted.

The women, with a number of others, were about to board the street car when the truck, owned by the Joseph Stockton Teaming company, hit them.

## WHATTERS' STRIKE HATTERS' DEALERS

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Letter Is Now on File

The firm which sent this letter, the original of which is in the office of the Daily Socialist, is one of the largest of its kind in Chicago. While it is impossible to quote directly from the letter the above paragraph gives an accurate statement of the substance of the letter.

## IN HARD FIGHT FOR 8-HOUR DAY

Milwaukee Socialists Again Try to Get Shorter Hours on Public Buildings

Milwaukee, Wis., May 8.—In spite of a number of defeats while acting for the good of the commonwealth, the Social-Democrats of Wisconsin have again presented a bill in the state legislature asking for the eight-hour day on all public buildings.

This bill was defeated several times before, but from present indications it is likely to be sent through the legislature at Madison this time. Whatever the bill's fate may be, those who are supporting the measure declare the discussion that is sure to attend its presentation will be of great value as propaganda for the Social-Democratic party.

Kills Unemployed Measure

The Brockhaus bill, providing for an investigation of the unemployed situation, was practically killed, since it was passed without any provision being made for funds to conduct the investigation.

A bill advocating state ownership and control of the water power of Wisconsin was offered to the legislature last week by Senator Gaylord, Social-Democrat. It is not expected, however, that the bill will ever become a law.

The Berner bill for the indeterminate franchises of public service corporations was killed, as the corporation defendants naturally feared it meant the taking over of the corporations at any time the state chose.

Note Socialist Jurymen's Work

Since the Socialists in Milwaukee now number about one-third of the voters, the result naturally is felt in the composition of juries. Lawyers retained by the corporations and employers complain that it is now much easier for injured persons to get damages against their clients than in the good old days when no Social-Democrat sat on the jury.

Now, they say, they must employ an altogether different line of reasoning and must work up their cases with a great deal more care. They cannot slip them quietly through the courts while the wide-awake Social-Democratic jurors are always on the watch.

## 5-YEAR-OLD HORSE THIEVES FALL INTO HANDS OF POLICE

Chicago's youngest horse thieves fell into the hands of the police yesterday. They were Philip Hageman, 4 years old, and Charles Drew, 5 years of age, wards of the juvenile court, who are being cared for by Mrs. H. Sweet, 114 Delaware place.

Their exploit as horse thieves was revealed after they had been picked up by a policeman near the Chicago avenue station, the owner of the horse and wagon which they took possession of having recovered his property and let them go, after administering "switchings."

The children told the police that after running away from home they clambered into a wagon standing at the curb, the driver of which was away, and drove about until they had collected many playmates, who enjoyed the ride with them until the driver overtook them. Mrs. Sweet took the children home.

## BUCKET-SHOP MEN CONVICTED

Cincinnati, O., May 7.—The jury in the case of Louis W. Foster and five others, who were charged with using the mails to defraud in conducting a so-called "bucket shop," returned a verdict of guilty in the United States district court here today. The men found guilty are Louis W. Foster, John Gorman, W. J. Campbell, A. C. Baldwin, John M. Scott and Edwin F. Hill.

The penalty is a fine of from \$1,000 to \$5,000, eighteen months in the penitentiary, or both. Miller Outcalt, attorney for the defense, gave notice that he will file a motion for a new trial. In the meantime the defendants are given their liberty under bond.

William J. O'Dell, who died here several years ago, left an estate estimated at \$1,000,000. He amassed this fortune by running a bucket shop on a larger scale than ever before known in this country, having branches in all the principal cities and towns in the west and south. At his death the defendant found guilty today continued the O'Dell Brokerage company. Gorman, Baldwin, Scott and Hill were formerly telephone operators in the employ of O'Dell. William Dudley, telegraph operator, and Attorney Thomas Shay, both of whom are dead, were interested as partners at one time. All these men are credited.

## MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—Easter. Sales, 20,000 bu. No. 1 red, 1.12; No. 2 red, 1.11; No. 3 red, 1.10; No. 4 red, 1.09; No. 1 white, 1.11; No. 2 white, 1.10; No. 3 white, 1.09; No. 4 white, 1.08.

SPRING WHEAT—Easter. Sales, 10,000 bu. No. 1 northern, 1.12; No. 2 northern, 1.11; No. 3 northern, 1.10; No. 4 northern, 1.09.

BARLEY—Easter. Sales, 10,000 bu. No. 1, 1.10; No. 2, 1.09; No. 3, 1.08; No. 4, 1.07.

OATS—Easter. Sales, 10,000 bu. No. 1, 1.05; No. 2, 1.04; No. 3, 1.03; No. 4, 1.02.

CORN—Easter. Sales, 10,000 bu. No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 0.99; No. 3, 0.98; No. 4, 0.97.

SOYBEANS—Easter. Sales, 10,000 bu. No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 0.99; No. 3, 0.98; No. 4, 0.97.

PEAS—Easter. Sales, 10,000 bu. No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 0.99; No. 3, 0.98; No. 4, 0.97.

BEANS—Easter. Sales, 10,000 bu. No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 0.99; No. 3, 0.98; No. 4, 0.97.

MEAT—Easter. Sales, 10,000 lb. No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 0.99; No. 3, 0.98; No. 4, 0.97.

POULTRY—Easter. Sales, 10,000 lb. No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 0.99; No. 3, 0.98; No. 4, 0.97.

EGGS—Easter. Sales, 10,000 doz. No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 0.99; No. 3, 0.98; No. 4, 0.97.

## MASS MEETING FOR THE DAILY

A mass meeting of the Socialists of Chicago will be held in the county headquarters, third floor, 180 Washington street, on Sunday, May 16, to consider the condition of the Chicago Daily Socialist and the best means for enabling the paper to pay off all deficits and be established on the present basis, which is now a paying basis.

County Secretary Franckel has sent out a call for the meeting, and it is expected that the Socialists will respond in large numbers. An attendance which is expected to test the capacity of the hall is prophesied by those who have issued the call.

The order of the day at the meeting will be the Daily Socialist and nothing else. The meeting is expected to produce good results for the Daily and to establish upon a firm basis the initial move for a Socialist press in Chicago so that no more calls for help will be necessary.

## THE HUMBOLDT

709-711 W. NORTH AV., Near Western Av.  
**Special Sale**  
 Refrigerators, Mattresses, Go-Carts  
 Positively no mail orders filled at these prices

Don't Overlook This Bargain . . .  
 It's the best price ever made on a refrigerator in Chicago.

**\$3.95**  
 Positively sold regularly for \$7.00. This is an extra fine piece of workmanship all around. It is lined with the latest sanitary material—Heavily Galvanized Sheet Steel—with one-inch air space and heavy fibre insulation. Golden Oak finish and heavy bronze trimmings. Holds 40 lbs. of ice and is by far the most popular article on the market—for this sale only.

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## TRAIN IN SNOW ENTIRE WEEK

Sulphur Springs, Colo., May 8.—The Denver-bound train on the Denver, Northwest & Pacific, which left Steamboat Springs last Friday morning, is still snowbound within a thousand miles of the snow sheds at Corona. If the blockade is not broken today, the mail on the train will be taken by stage to Wolcott, Colo., and thence to Denver.

## "CHEIRO," THE PALMIST, IS SENTENCED TO PRISON

Paris, France, May 8.—"Count" Louis Hamon, better known as "Cheiro, the palmist," has been sentenced to "thirteen months' imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of 100 francs and make restitution to Count Festetics of early 1900, out of which he had swindled that Hungarian nobleman. Cheiro, who originally was a servant in a Belfast hotel and whose real name is Warner, was sentenced by default. He left Paris for London abruptly on Christmas eve when he learned that a warrant for his arrest was about to be issued at the instance of two American women—Miss Josephine Pomeroy and her sister—from whom it was alleged he had obtained bonds and stocks valued at nearly \$50,000.

## LESSON OUTLINES IN THE Economic Interpretation of History

BY LIDA PARCE  
 "A systematic course" condensed to the limit of brevity. "Appeal to Reason." "It is a very useful bit of work and gives evidence of extensive and successful reading and study." John Rogers, Paper, 42 page, price 35 cents. Special rates to clubs. The Humanist Publishing Co., 122 Duval St., Chicago.

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CUBS WIN GAME IN FIRST ROUND

Get Four Runs on Cincinnati Reds at Start of Hotly Contested Battle

(From Yesterday's Last Edition.) My beating the gun at the West Side park the Cubs laid another victory away in cold storage. Four healthy runs right at the jump put the champs on Pudding alley yesterday and the redlegs of "Cincy" suffered a 4 to 2 disaster in sullen silence.

Schulte Starts the Scoring

The scoring started when War Horse Schulte wanted a triple, but was satisfied with a single to right. His card of introduction gave wings to Sheppard, who climbed all the way around to home. Getting a hint for a sacrifice, Zimmerman put all his soul into the bunt. Kid Karger tipped the ball and tried to catch Schulte at second. The put was fooled, the ball rolling way out on the fair green. Disastrous is no name for the result, as Schulte was safe at third and Zim made second.

Cubs Kept From Second

From then on the Cubs didn't get past second until the eighth. Campbell, who relieved Karger, was the driving force. He did pass Kroh as a bit of controversy in the second chapter, but Sheck forced the young twirler. In the fourth Tinker and Moran singled hand running. The Cub catcher became so interested in watching Joe that he forgot he was in the game and was caught by Campbell's quick snap to Autrey. The next two failed to get a life.

NAPS BEAT SOX IN HOT GAME

Pitching and Fielding of Both Teams Full of Ginger Cleveland, May 8.—The Naps made it two out of three in their struggle with the White Sox today when they won a tight game in the ninth inning. 2 to 1. Larry Lajoie, manager of the hard-hitting Cleveland team, delivered the wallop that sent Stovall over the plate in the ninth, breaking up what promised to be an extra-inning game up to the last minute of play.

Both Sides Field Well

There was plenty of sparkling fielding on both sides and the pitching of Jimmy Scott, the new twirler of the Naps, and Heine Berger, the spit ball thrower of the Sox, was good throughout the afternoon. Up to the ninth Scott had a shade the better of the argument with Berger, but two hits followed each other in that last session and, aided by a bad throw by Cravath in left field, the bingles proved enough to win the game.

Naps Get Winning Run

The ninth for the Naps started with Bradley popping to Tammehill. Stovall then hit to left field and Cravath came in after the ball but Parent started back for it and the ball fell between them. Stovall kept going toward second and Cravath threw wild to Atz and the ball rolled several feet past Jake so that Stovall was able to get to third. Lajoie then came to bat and swung on the first ball pitched sending it into left far over Cravath's head, scoring the winning run.

STOCKYARDS NEWSBOYS READY

Reorganize for Season and Anxious to Meet Any Team When a record of two years of championship behind them, the Stock Yards News Boys' team is being reorganized for another season. The youngsters announce they are ready to meet any 16 to 18 year old team or state. The stockyard boys won the state championship twice. E. Helling of No. 413 South Halsted street is manager of the team. Following are the players: Jack Ryan, Walter Murphy, Mike Ryan, Tom Stapleton, Henry O'Dowd, Jake Gaffney, P. Staudt and Leo Rhee.

CHAMPION GOTCH BEATS BEELL

Men Grapple Hard in First Bout, but Second Ends in Minute Denver, May 8.—Frank Gotch, the world's champion wrestler, won from Fred Beell tonight in two straight falls in an exhibition contest. From the start the 2,500 persons who saw the contest knew what the result would be. The men gave the crowd its money's worth in the twenty-four minutes and thirty-six seconds used before the first fall came. Some displeasure was manifested because of alleged stalling by the contestants. Gotch finally secured a catch quickly. It took but three seconds for the second fall. Gotch getting a half nelson and flopping Beell's shoulders to the mat in an instant.

MIDWAY PREP ATHLETES STRIKE

Angered at Faculty for Disbarring Pitches Harvard, Teams May Quit The athletic situation at University High School yesterday assumed a 4 imbroglio following the action of the athletic board of control in barring Pitches Harvard from the scheduled game between the Midway "preps" and Washburn-Phillips. Members of the nine threatened to strike and cancel the sixteen games already booked unless the school authorities rescinded their ruling.

ing, while members of the tennis, track, golf and dramatic organizations, acting in sympathy with the blue, are gently conserving their wrath for the grand blow-off, according to reports current around the institution. With the acquisition last week of De La Salle Institute, prospects for a winning nine on the Midway loomed up in promising style. He is touted as one of the cleverest flingers ever developed in high school circles, and looked like the one best bet of the season. During the noon intermission, however, the captain of the nine was notified to keep Harvard out of the line-up against the Thirteenth street boys.

RAIL MAGNATES HAVE CLOSE CALL IN A BURNING CAR

Fort Wayne, Ind., May 8.—First Vice-President Joseph Wood and Third Vice-President J. J. Turner of the Pennsylvania railroad, had a narrow escape from death when their private car caught fire, and was burned fiercely this morning while the occupants were asleep. The car was cut off at Davis station and allowed to burn. Mr. Turner was painfully injured.

'L' JUMPS TRACK; MANY RISK LIVES

Hundreds of Persons Walk Along Structure, Dodging the Third Rail The entire distance between these streets was black with people who took their lives in their hands, in order to get down town to work on time, by walking back to Sedgwick street and taking the surface cars.

General Tie-Up Follows

A general tie-up on the express track followed the accident. Cars on the elevated structure were blocked from Chicago avenue to Fullerton avenue. For one stretch of a mile and a half there was an unbroken wall of cars. Thousands of passengers left the coaches and, finding they were unable to leave the structure, walked on the narrow path between the tracks, despite the danger of the third rail.

Become Panic-Stricken

As customary in rounding curves, the high speed of the express had been checked and the motorman was preparing to stop at Chicago avenue. When the train swung around the curve and the trucks became displaced the third car tilted forward and began bumping along over the rails. With the crash of timbers the passengers in the car became panic-stricken. Many rushed for the doors, attempting to seek safety on the elevated structure. Others feared that the car, tilting at a perilous angle, might plunge off the track.

Wrecked Car was Dragged Around the Curve and the Passengers Alighted

While the excitement increased the wrecked car was dragged around the curve and the passengers alighted. At the station the passengers alighted and awaited local trains to continue their trip down town.

ANNIS' WIDOW TO TAKE STAND

Flushing, N. Y., May 8.—When the trial of Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., for the killing of William E. Annis was resumed today the state had fifteen witnesses to call in rebuttal. Mrs. Annis was among them.

TURK REFUGEES TURN BRIGANDS

Constantinople, Turkey, May 8.—There is considerable disorder in the country surrounding Constantinople and brigandage is being carried on in the very suburbs of the capital. This condition of affairs is a result of the rapid changes in government and undoubtedly can be laid to deserters from the former Constantinople garrison and political fugitives who have undertaken to live in the country. Americans are among those who narrowly have escaped harm from the robbers.

PRODUCER MARKET GETS LOAD OF GREENS FROM SUBURBS

Dandelion greens, the good old fashioned kind that makes the farmer boy's mouth water, are in season in Chicago. The first consignment, fresh and crisp from the suburbs, reached South Water street yesterday and were snapped up by eager grocers whose patrons are waiting. Dandelion, when the first fresh leaves shoot from the ground in the spring, has been a delicacy in the country since the memory of man. It is ready long before garden products have started to sprout. In the city dandelion is comparatively unknown until a few years ago, except for its rich yellow bloom, and as an article of food it was not considered. Gradually it has been introduced in the better class of restaurants in Chicago and the east and has become intensely popular among those who know. A small army of men, women and boys has descended upon the outlying lots and pastures, harvesting the crop. They find a ready market for all they can gather and for the next two days they will earn big wages.

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN BY A. W. MANCE.

SUNDAY, SPRING AND THE DAILY

Sunday is the one day that most of the workers belong to themselves. It is the day that a large portion of the letters which reach this office are written.

Now the weather is getting fine, and of course you want to walk in the woods and pick wild flowers and bask in the sunshine with the children. That is what you should do, but we don't want you to forget your paper while doing it.

If you will try you can secure a few subscriptions from your neighbors and acquaintances while on your Sunday morning excursions.

Last Monday morning for some unexplainable reason the Hustler receipts through the mail were very much below the normal for Monday.

Now, comrades, you have kept this paper going well on to three years. It has only been the accumulated results of the small amounts sent in from all over the country which has made this possible.

The greater portion of the task of establishing a daily paper to voice the demands and aspirations of the workers is accomplished.

Let me again point out to you the important fact that the initial expense of rent, heat, light, power, typesetting, editorial and business management will be no more on 60,000 circulation than it is now. The only additional expense of increased circulation now is white paper and postage. It appears to me that when the thousands of you Hustlers and friends of the Daily understand this point clearly you will at once go to it in earnest to put 10,000 or 15,000 more readers on the subscription list. We know you can do it in one month if you will untidely go to it.

See what that means. It means thirty or forty thousand dollars more income with only a few thousand dollars more expense, and that means a paying instead of a money losing business.

What can I write or say that will start you all after a few new readers for your paper at the same time?

That is the question I have conjured in my mind so often. There is scarcely one of you but would start out to get a sub Sunday morning if you knew 5,000 other Hustlers were going to do the same thing.

LET US ALL TRY IT NEXT SUNDAY MORNING. I WILL GO AFTER ONE AT LEAST. ARE YOU WITH ME?

HUSTLERS, ATTENTION!

A short time ago we sent out \$1 worth of Daily sub cards to quite a large number of Hustlers with the request that they sell them and return the money as soon as possible.

Many have responded, and we urge that all of you who received cards to dispose of them and send the dollar as soon as possible.

We are trying in every possible way to increase the circulation and influence of the Daily. If you will dispose of those cards you will very materially assist in this necessary work.

It should encourage you to do your share to know that the circulation has increased over 1,700 during the past month. Now, keep it going up. The selling of those cards will greatly assist. Increased circulation spells victory.

TWELFTH WARD SOCIALISTS, NOTICE!

The following business men in the Twelfth ward have been secured as advertisers within the last week. If these business men are to be held as permanent advertisers, the Socialists must prove to them that it is a paying investment.

Be sure to pay these business men a visit as soon as you need anything in their line. When you do, be sure to announce the fact that you are a reader of the Chicago Daily Socialist.

Novak and Sebek, Clothiers—Twenty-second street, between Troy street and Kedzie avenue.

S. B. Store, Dry Goods and House Furnishings—616-618 West Twenty-sixth street.

J. Kolar, Boots and Shoes, 1634 West Twenty-second street.

Frank Holub, Musical Instruments of All Kinds—1057 South Kedzie avenue.

Chas. Sekera, Furniture, Stoves and Rugs—1312-1316 West Twenty-second.

Novak and Sebek stopped their ad in the Daily Socialist some time ago because they received little or no results. They have decided to try it once more. It's up to you, comrades.

MARX AND HIS SUCCESSOR

Frederick H. and August Marx, who conducted a splendid restaurant and buffet at Washington street and Fifth avenue, have moved to 98 East Madison street, but their ad remains in the Daily. W. Hauser has stepped into their old place and promises to treat the old customers as good and if possible better than his predecessor. He begins by inserting an ad in the Daily and buying a good stock of Hauser Berlyn's best cigars. If you happen to be downtown, stop in and tell Hauser you are a Socialist.

D. S. P. L. Members, Take Notice

If you have \$20 registered in your D. S. P. L. book turn it in at once and get a new one. For every \$20 registered in your book by our advertisers you will receive 75 cents credit on any book purchase you may make at the book department of the Daily Socialist, 180 E. Washington street.

TURK REFUGEES TURN BRIGANDS

Constantinople, Turkey, May 8.—There is considerable disorder in the country surrounding Constantinople and brigandage is being carried on in the very suburbs of the capital. This condition of affairs is a result of the rapid changes in government and undoubtedly can be laid to deserters from the former Constantinople garrison and political fugitives who have undertaken to live in the country. Americans are among those who narrowly have escaped harm from the robbers.

Abdul Hamid's Old Troopers Make Life Perilous Near the Capital

Constantinople, Turkey, May 8.—There is considerable disorder in the country surrounding Constantinople and brigandage is being carried on in the very suburbs of the capital. This condition of affairs is a result of the rapid changes in government and undoubtedly can be laid to deserters from the former Constantinople garrison and political fugitives who have undertaken to live in the country. Americans are among those who narrowly have escaped harm from the robbers.

BOY IDENTIFIES WOMANKIDNAPER

Willie Whittle on Stand Says Mrs. Boyle Cared for Him in Cleveland

Mercer, Pa., May 8.—The courtroom was packed today when the trial of Mrs. James Boyle, indicted as Mary Roe, as an accessory to the kidnaping of "Billy" Whittle, was resumed. To avoid any repetition of a demonstration of hostility toward the woman which occurred last evening when the women of Mercer applied epithets to her, the prisoner was driven to the courthouse in a closed carriage. The issue raised before the adjournment of court yesterday regarding the testimony of Miss Ella Boyle, apparently intended to connect Mrs. James Boyle with the formation of the kidnaping plot while visiting in Sharon, Pa., was quickly dispensed with today when the prosecution withdrew the witness.

Whittle Boy Again Testifies

"Billy" Whittle, the kidnaped boy, was the first witness. He repeated substantially his testimony of yesterday, given in the case against James H. Boyle. In referring to Boyle the boy called him "Jonesey," having been told at the time of the abduction the man's name was Jones. He testified that when he arrived at the house in Cleveland with "Jonesey" they met a woman. "Jonesey" told me she was another Jones. Mrs. Jones said she had eaten supper, but told me to eat. Jonesey told me the woman was a cousin of his."

Whittle Identifies Mrs. Boyle

The boy identified Mrs. Boyle as the woman who had cared for him in Cleveland and whom he had known as Mrs. Jones. He identified a nurse's outfit as the clothing Mrs. Jones had worn and said she had red spots on her face, which, she said, were the result of a fever recently had smallpox. He said the woman told him to tell his parents she was 44 years old and very large.

SPENDS FORTUNE IN DRESS; POOR

Eaton, O., May 8.—John Fleming, 72 years old, once famed for his lavishness in dress, having substituted gold coins for buttons, yesterday was made an inmate of the county poor farm. Fleming formerly possessed a fortune, which was dissipated largely in dress.

Is Your Name Here?

The following persons holding notes against the "Workers' Publishing Society" are requested to send their present postoffice address to the Chicago Daily Socialist at once, as the management is unable to reach them with information they should have:

Y. Anderson, Mrs. M. S. Livingston. J. Bechtel, Ans. Mason. E. H. Baum, C. H. Nyberg. J. Berger, Henry Stevenson. D. P. Curran, Chas. Schmidt. Miss Helen J. Homer, David J. Thomas. C. F. Korman, A. F. D. F. Walter. W. E. Lando, J. H. Williams.

UNION MEETINGS

Woodworkers' local No. 4 (Bohemian) will meet Sunday, May 8, at 400 West Eighteenth street. Keep Beer Drivers and Helpers' union, local No. 1, will meet Sunday, May 8, at Sullivan hall, Monroe and Sangamon streets. The Women's Trade Union League will meet Friday afternoon at 275 La Salle street. Nomination of sixteen delegates to the national convention. The meeting will be a spring festival. Chicago local No. 2, National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, will meet Sunday, May 8, 3 p. m., Oriental hall, Masonic temple. Oscar F. Nelson, president; E. A. Kerbs, secretary. Also an important meeting of sick benefit branch same place at 2 p. m.

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN ONLY YOU'LL SAVE \$10

The people of Chicago and vicinity certainly appreciate our offer. We had customers this week from Evanston, Maywood, So. Chicago, Grand Crossing and throughout the city. Our reputation for the past 24 years brought the results. The values we are giving positively cannot be duplicated anywhere else in Chicago.

3 SPECIAL OFFERS FOR To-day—To-morrow—Monday

\$20 All Wool Suits and \$15 5 Made Trousers to Measure Free.

Union Label in Every Garment. You can afford to spend 10c more and a little time to visit either of our stores on the North Side for you will be surprised at the enormous variety of imported woolsens you will have to select from. We have every style of pattern & weave that is woven. We can suit anybody as our stock will prove it.

\$23 All Wool Suits and \$18 5 Made Trousers to Measure Free.

Hand Tailored Throughout. The only way you can appreciate and take advantage of these values is to come and convince yourself our object in sacrificing our profits to you this week is to build up our business from the merits of our work and the recommendations of our customers. Hence our future success.

\$25 All Wool Suits and \$20 5 Made Trousers to Measure Free.

We try on every coat before it is finished. We keep your clothes bought of us cleaned, sponged, pressed and repaired free of charge as often and as long as you wish. We want your business from now on. Mail orders promptly and carefully attended to. Samples sent on request to out-of-town customers. \$3 Made-to-Order Trousers Free With Any Suit in the House. Open Evenings 8-9-10-11-Sun. 11-noon

UNION LABEL TAILORING CO.

Yondorf Bros TWO STORES: North Ave. Blue Island Ave. CORNER LARRABEE STREET CORNER FOURTEENTH STREET Four Special Lines of Men's Suits for Spring and Summer wear at \$12.00, \$15.00, \$18.00 & \$20.00 All representing the very best of values in their respective price range, including the newest cloth, colorings and latest models. Our guarantee goes with every garment. Nobby Young Men's Suits Very nifty and nobby, all styles, at \$10---\$12---\$15.00

Satisfaction Guaranteed--Cash or Credit TAUSIG FURNITURE CO. North Avenue and Larrabee Street. Now Is the Time To Buy Refrigerators \$6.75 to \$35.00 New Scientific Cold Air Construction and Wonderfully Economical.

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, 246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS. John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Balne, Sec.-Treas.

Three beautifully bound American editions of English Socialist books Now to be had at prices within reach of proletarian pocketbooks. THE MISERY OF BOOTS By H. G. WELLS A Exposition on Socialism in terms of foot-wear. Cloth, Postpaid, 55c. SOCIALISM AND THE FAMILY By H. G. WELLS Mr. Wells refutes the charge that Socialism tends to Free Love and states the attitude of modern Socialism to family life. Cloth, Postpaid, 55c. THE FABIAN ESSAYS IN SOCIALISM By G. BERNARD SHAW, Sir Sidney Olivier, Annie Besant, Sidney Webb and others. This is the only edition bound in cloth to be had in this country. These works of Wells and the Fabians should be read by American Socialists in general, as they express the sentiments of a very large following in England. If you can afford only one of the above, would advise you to at least read "The Fabian Essays." Send All Orders to CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Roosevelt Leaflet A grand opportunity for Socialists to put in sledgehammer blows with material furnished by the mighty wielder of the "BIG STICK." 100 for ... 30c 200 for ... 50c 500 for ... \$1.25 1,000 for ... \$2.00 THESE PRICES INCLUDE EXPRESSAGE OR MAILING. ORDER NOW! DO NOT DELAY!! CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST 180 E. WASHINGTON ST. CHICAGO. Advertise in the Daily Socialist

DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

THE BURGLAR

BY WALTER B. DILLON

Alice awoke with a start. All was still and black in the room and strain her eyes as she would see could detect nothing out of the ordinary. Yet she instinctively felt some foreign presence. An uncanny shiver ran up and down her spinal column. It is such a queer, almost terrifying sensation to wake up in the middle of the night and know that someone is in the room hidden by the solid wall of blackness.

when that day comes my spirit, soul or life as you choose to term it, will cease to exist—I will be dead." "But I cannot see how you can fear death and yet talk so coolly about giving it up rather than be captured."

"Because there are two opposing forces at work. The point is here. Since death is inevitable and beyond the power of man to long delay, we face the alternative of living long and miserably, as in the case of the workman, or passing through a rapid but at least half-way happy existence as in my own case. The end is the same and I prefer to enjoy life at its best; so, since death must come, then let it be as pleasant as possible."

Famous Singer and Man Whom She Will Wed in a Year



When Mrs. Lillian Nordica sailed for Europe she announced that next year would be her last on the stage and that within a year she would be the bride of George W. Young, president of the Windsor Trust company, New York city.

THE DEADLY DRINKING CUP

When a good water supply has been secured, the battle is partly but not wholly won. Safe means of drinking the water in public places, particularly in schools, must be provided. Among these means the common drinking cup, hanging by a chain from the hydrant may not be included. Unless very great precautions are taken it is not only dirty but dangerous.

VASSAR STUDENTS HEAR SOCIALIST

Interest was added to a Socialist outdoor meeting in Market street square Monday night by the presence of thirteen Vassar girls, who stood for more than an hour and listened to a typical anti-capitalist address. The leader of the Vassar delegation was Inez Mitholland. The students were accompanied by chaperones.

FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS



LADIES' DRESSING SACK. Paris Pattern No. 2890. All Seams Allowed. Made up in flowered blue and white lawn, this little one-piece dressing sack, is nightgown, is easy to make, and one of the most convenient garments in a woman's wardrobe.

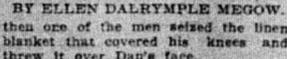
Professor Plans Air Trip

Prof. David Todd, director of the Amherst College observatory, is planning to ascend from Amherst, Mass., to a higher altitude than man ever attained. He says of his plans: "I will have as companion on this trip Leo Stevens of New York. We will make this aerial voyage for the purpose of procuring data concerning the upper strata of air and methods by which one may live in it with safety, which, if gained, will be of immense value to astronomers the world over and greatly facilitate their observations of the heavenly bodies."

CHILDRENS CORNER

THE END OF MRS. BILLY'S DAY AT THE CIRCUS

BY ELLEN DALRYMPLE MEGOW. (Continued from Yesterday.) Mrs. Billy was not ready to help Dan and although he did the best he could and held them out of the road for a while they at last gained on him enough to drive back into the road ahead, then slowing down not only three but in Dan's eyes but turned in their seat and jeered.



ELLEN DALRYMPLE MEGOW

then one of the men seized the linen blanket that covered his knees and threw it over Dan's face. "Never mind, never mind, Dan, that won't hurt you," called Mrs. Billy. Dan seemed to understand and believe her, for he did not break even though he was so hot and so tired.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

- South Side. LAWYERS. STEDMAN & SOELKE, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 24 La Salle St., Chicago. CARL STROVER, GENERAL LAW PRACTICE, 121 W. Washington St., Tel. 299 Main. DAVID J. BENTALL, Attorney at Law, SUITE 414 231 LA SALLE ST. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS. E. M. BLAINE & CO. HATTERS AND CAPS FURNISHERS. N. E. CORNER CLARK AND WASHINGTON STS. MEET ME FACE TO FACE. TOM MURRAY, 8 W. CORNER JACKSON AND CLARK STS. WHERE TO EAT. DR. FEECY L. CLARK'S IONIA LUNCH ROOMS: 116 E. Randolph St., 276 S. Clark St. Member 14th Ward Branch. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. FOR CIGARS CALL ON OR WRITE TO E. BERYLN, 662 E. 83rd Street, Chicago, Ill. "Phone, Hyde Park 5423. BANKS. LOANS MADE ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE. Metropolitan Trust & Savings Bank, 8 W. Cor. La Salle and Washington Sts. BUFFET. ASK FOR BERYLN'S CIGARS AT BUFFET second door east of Daily Socialist, corner 15th and W. Washington St. W. H. HANCOCK, 1178. FIRST-CLASS BUFFET AND RESTAURANT of Fred H. and August Marx will be open at Madison and Dearborn about May 15. MILK AND CREAM. Union Dairy, Wm. Henning, Prop. Dealers in Pure Milk and Cream. Tel. Westworth 295, 6027 Center Avenue. CARPENTER WORK. HENRY OLLERIEP, carpenter work, millwrighting and other fittings; reliable; will exchange. Address care Daily Socialist.

West Side.

- MEATS AND GROCERIES. Quam Bros. Grocery and Market. Always complete, quality best; prices right; courteous treatment. 181 E. Madison St. CARLSON & DYBECK, MILK, MEATS AND GROCERIES, 65 W. Montrose Blvd. L. S. FLAATEN, 229 W. Erie St. Member 17th Ward Branch, Branch. FRANK HANKEHEIMER, GROCERY MARKET, 50 N. Park St., Austin, Phone Aux. 2. DRUGGISTS. GEO. SCHREINER, DRUGGIST, COR. CHICAGO AND CENTRAL AVS., Austin, Ill. Prescriptions Our Specialty. W. H. MESHIOW, 181 E. Madison St. PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY. A. HORWITZ, Tel. West 164, 75 W. Madison, Cor. Lincoln. BUY YOUR DRUGS FROM SACHS, The leading druggist on the N. W. Side, 127 WESTERN, COR. HIRSH. BOOTS AND SHOES. HANDELMAN & STEIN, -SHOE STORE- 330 W. 12th St. JACOB BURNES, DEALER IN FINE SHOES, 97 West Lake Street. M. BOYSEN, SHOES, HATS AND GENTS FURNISHINGS, Nos. 7 and 11 North 6th St. NELSON BROS., 79 W. NORTH AV. For all kinds of Footwear and Repairs. J. KOLAR, dealer in fine and up-to-date boots and shoes, 1638 W. 2nd St., Chicago. Repairing neatly done. BAND AND ORCHESTRA. MUSIC FURNISHED FOR ALL OCCASIONS BY C. ROBINSON, LEADER OF THE BEST REPERTORY SPECIAL CAMPAIGN BAND OF 1909. OFFICE, 235 MILWAUKEE AVE. OPTICIANS AND JEWELERS. A. A. PATTERSON & CO. Fine watch repairing. Eyes tested free. 124 Ogden Avenue. WHERE TO EAT. TRISTEYER'S IS THE ONLY RADICAL CAFE and restaurant in Chicago, 417 Halsted and 217 Fifth av., between Adams and Quincy. CEMENT WORK. A. J. GRAHAM, General Cement Works, 25 Goodman St., Jefferson Park. Phone Jefferson 741. LAUNDRY. PRIZE HAND LAUNDRY, 1217 Sheffield Avenue. Wagon will call. Tel. Gracefield 161. AMERICO HAND LAUNDRY, 31 E. Fullerton St. Wagon will call. PURE FOODS. BENOLOPE'S PURE FOOD STORE, 401 E. NORTH AVENUE. 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 is stamped in laid on a smooth surface and is free from all wrinkles. W. 8664—Elegant design for a child's collar, 12 1/2 inches neck measure and 6 1/2 inches wide in the back to be transferred to linen, duck, cambric, Persian, Victoria or linen lawn, batiste, or any desired wash material, the edge buttonholed. Price of transfer pattern, 10 cents. All patterns shown in this column can be ordered of the Chicago Daily Socialist. Price of any pattern 5 cents. Send notice of your union meetings to the Daily Socialist.

North Side.

- DEY GOODS. AUGUST P. KELLING, Dry Goods, Notions, Gents' Furnishings, 78 Belmont Ave., cor. Pauline. Out-of-Town Business Directory. Rates under this heading, 3 lines daily for one year, \$2.00 per month. For information regarding FINNISH Socialist organization apply to V. Watta, 128 Washington St., Chicago. PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. DR. J. R. BROWN, Home phone 1004, 2244 Main St. Specialties: Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuritis, Sexual Diseases (non-mercurial), any drugless cure. Address: 1004 Main St., Chicago, Ill. APPENDICITIS AND CANCER CURED without the knife. Dr. Jutha, Specialist, Central, Ill. "Songs of Socialism" BRAND NEW EDITION BY HARVEY F. MOYER. This is a Socialist song book containing ninety five songs for only 25 cents a single copy. You can have five copies for \$1.00; one whole dozen for \$2.25. Send your orders for Moyer's songs to The Chicago Daily Socialist, 120 E. WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO. PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 22, 1896, at P. O., Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

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The General Strike

The French workers have just carried to a most remarkably successful conclusion a strike of all the employes of the postal service. This was done in the face of all the forces at the disposal of the government, and was a most magnificent display of the strength and solidarity of French labor.

As might have been expected, the Clemenceau government has proven treacherous. It has refused to abide by the result of the strike, or to keep its word concerning the concessions won by the strike.

The result has been to arouse a most belligerent attitude on the part of the working class. There is now a great amount of talk of the general strike.

Unfortunately there are many things that give the impression that this is exactly what is wanted by the French government. The dispatches sent out by American press agencies give still further support to this view. There is altogether too much about the great strength of the French trade unions. Such talk is generally used to lure on the workers to defeat. It forms an excellent introduction to a story telling of how these strikers were put down by the firmness of the government.

As a matter of fact the French syndicalists have always had an excess of militancy, and are much more inclined to sporadic violence than to continuous fighting. Their organization is the weakest of any national union movement in Europe, and they have accomplished least for their members. They are always willing to fight, and as a sort of stimulant to a general, well-organized movement they are extremely valuable. If some of their spirit could be injected into the English and American movement in exchange for some of the persistent caution of these latter movements the result would be mutually advantageous.

The whole question of the "general strike" is one that seems especially fitted to muddle the minds and movements it touches. Its value as ONE of the weapons of the class struggle has now become generally recognized. But as the ONLY method it is probably the most useless. It is certainly far less effective than either the ballot or the steady day-by-day fight of the ordinary union.

Some things about the tactics of the general strike have, however, been determined. One of these is that it is a weapon that must be used with caution and only at long intervals. There has hitherto been a strange fatality about the general strike. In nearly every country it has been victorious the first time, and this very victory has led to a disastrous attempt to repeat the victory.

It was so in Belgium, in Austria, and terribly so in Russia. From this it has been concluded that elaborate preparation for a general strike is the poorest way to secure victory. There must be careful preparation in the way of organizations, but in proportion as the general strike is made the direct object is the organization work rendered difficult. Furthermore, the "general strike" must to a large extent be spontaneous as to time. If a specific date is set which becomes known to the capitalist class, the strike is almost certain to fail.

These facts may well be considered by those who are inclined to advocate the general strike in this country.

In the meantime we can only express a wish that the outcome in France may be more successful than have been similar movements in other countries.

The Conviction of Fred D. Warren

One more step has been taken in rendering the courts contemptible. This time it was the federal court at Fort Scott, Kansas, that showed its subserviency to the worst elements in present society.

When Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone were kidnaped in Colorado, with the connivance of the railroads and the Mine Owners' association; and when in defiance of every form of law they were carried by special train to Idaho in pursuit of a conspiracy to judicially lynch them, the Supreme court declared that this action was legal. These men had been convicted of no crime. They had not been legally indicted by any official body.

In order to call attention to the outrageous class character of the procedure in Colorado, Warren prepared circulars calling for similar action in regard to ex-Governor Taylor. Taylor was openly a fugitive from law. He was living in Indiana and his extradition had been refused by the governor of that state. The circulars which Warren mailed were almost identical in wording with those sent out regularly by sheriffs, United States marshals and private detective agencies.

The only possible distinction between Warren's action and that which has been officially indorsed over and over again by the United States government is that he was not seeking to do any injury to Taylor, but was seeking to expose the contemptible class character of the courts.

He has accomplished this far better than he expected. All that he hoped for in the beginning was to call attention to the fact that a Republican politician is treated differently from a trade union official. He showed this by his circulars.

Then the United States government came to his assistance, and by his arrest and conviction showed that there is a special process of law for those who dare to criticize the contemptible courts of capitalism.

Warren accused those courts of being class institutions. His conviction furnishes the proof of the truth of his accusation. It is not Warren but the court that has been convicted.

LITTLE FACTS ABOUT WOMEN Nearly 20,000 women are employed in Prussia as brickmakers. The average English woman is two inches taller than the American. Current statistics show a notable increase of marriages in France. Women clerks outnumber the men clerks in the census bureau at Washington. Sapleigh: The doctor says there's something the matter with my head. Sharp: You surely didn't pay a doctor to tell you that!

USELESS EXPENSE Sapleigh: The doctor says there's something the matter with my head. Sharp: You surely didn't pay a doctor to tell you that!

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 16

A BRIEF SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY, OBJECTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

BY JOHN C. HARDING

The voluntary retirement from office of William McEvoy, secretary-treasurer of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 for the past twenty-one years, marks the passing away of an ancient landmark in the history of the printers' union, and of a man whose life has been a life of service to his fellow-workers. A charter member at its birth in June, 1852, he served the union as its vice president in 1856, served it again as financial and corresponding secretary in 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879, and has served it faithfully as secretary-treasurer from the year 1888 to the present time. An active member for fifty-seven years, and an officer of the union for twenty-six years, he is a good type of the sturdy union men who have quietly and steadfastly built up old No. 16 from its small beginning in June, 1852, when it numbered fifty-three members, to its present membership of 3,500.

Like all similar organizations, Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 was the outgrowth of the necessity for the banding together of printers for mutual protection. Its aims and objects are well set forth in the preamble to its constitution. I do not know who was the author of this preamble, but as a specimen of good English and a comprehensive expression of the aims and objects of the trade union movement it is well worth reproduction. Here it is:

To establish and maintain an equitable scale of wages, and protect ourselves from sudden, unreasonable fluctuations in the rate of compensation for our labor, and protect, too, just and honorable employers from unfair competition of greedy, cheap-labor huckstering rivals; to defend our rights and advance our interests as workmen; to create a worthy, whose seal shall constitute a certificate of character, intelligence and skill; to build up an organization where all worthy members of our craft can participate in the discussion of those practical problems upon the solution of which depend our welfare and prosperity as workers; to foster fellowship and brotherhood, and shield from aggression the isolated, defenseless toiler; to aid the destitute and unfortunate, and provide for the decent burial of deceased members; to develop and stimulate, by association and social converse, those kindly instincts of humanity that most highly adorn true manhood; to encourage the principle and practice of conciliation and arbitration in the settlement of differences between labor and capital; to incite all honorable efforts for the attainment of better conditions of labor—shorter hours, increased privileges, and greater enjoyment of the ennobling amenities of life, the concomitants of culture and civilization; to defend the defenseless, befriend the friendless, and in all charity inculcate lessons of justice and good will among men.

In those early days Chicago was little more than a big village, and the principles of trade unionism were little understood or appreciated. The little band of loyal union men who composed the membership of No. 16 in June, 1852, had to make many sacrifices and overcome many obstacles in their efforts to establish and maintain an equitable scale of wages. The weekly scale at that time was \$8 per week of ten hours per day. This was afterwards raised to \$12 per week. Composition on all classes of morning and evening papers was 30 cents per thousand, with an additional 10 cents per hour for work done after 10 o'clock at night and 20 cents per hour after 1 o'clock.

An advance in price was made in the fall of 1862, when the job scale was raised from \$12 to \$14 per week, and subsequently raised to \$16 and then to \$18 per week, and finally advanced in the summer of 1865 to its highest point, \$21 per week.

These advances were made during the civil war, when the printers, in common with other mechanics, participated in the increases in wages which took place at that period.

And here it may not be amiss to record the fact that Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 contributed its full quota of soldiers to the Union army. Scarcely a regiment left Chicago for the front which did not contain a fair proportion of union printers, and it is estimated by old veterans of the civil war that at least 20 per cent of the membership of No. 16 answered the call of Lincoln for volunteers when the Union was in danger.

After the close of the war, when the returning soldiers helped to flood the labor market, wages generally began to fall, and the union accepted a reduction in the job scale from \$21 to \$18 per week, which scale remained in force for many years.

In November, 1887, the union engaged in a disastrous strike for the nine-hour day. At the Buffalo convention of the International Typographical Union in June, 1887, a general law was enacted making nine hours a day's work, except on morning and evening papers, for which not less than six hours' continuous composition was demanded. This nine-hour law was to apply only to unions having a membership of more than sixty and to be in force after Nov. 1, 1887. The international officers, however, called a conference of representatives of different unions at Cincinnati and suspended the law, announcing that it was not obligatory on local unions to enforce the same. Chicago, however, with the spirit which has always characterized the labor movement in this city, decided to strike for the nine-hour day; but, after a gallant struggle, the union was forced to declare the strike off, and the members returned to work under the old ten-hour rule. This unsuccessful strike put the union back twelve years; and it was not until November, 1899, that the nine-hour law went into effect; the scale remaining at \$18 per week. The nine-hour day was established with comparatively little friction, owing to the fact that an agreement had been entered into at Syracuse in October, 1898, between the United Typothetae and the international unions of the printing trades providing for the reduction of 30 minutes per day in November, 1898, and another 30 minutes the following year, thus inaugurating the nine-hour day Nov. 2, 1899.

At the inception of the nine-hour strike of 1887 the Typothetae (an association of employing printers) was organized; and the fact that so shortly after its organization it succeeded in temporarily defeating the union in its efforts to establish the nine-hour day may have had something to do with the arrogant attitude of the Typothetae at the inception of the eight-hour strike in 1905.

The eight-hour day has ever been the dream of the union printer. Since the inception of the agitation in the year 1868, the printers have kept the attainment of that object steadily in view, and, in spite of repeated rebuffs and defeats, have returned to the battle with renewed vigor and ripened experience. When the complete history of the union printers' fight for the eight-hour day is written, it will furnish one of the most splendid pages in the annals of the labor movement. It is a record of a long and bitter struggle in which the officers and members of the International Typographical Union displayed ability, courage and endurance, and the highest form of intelligent sacrifice in time, energy and money.

At the convention of the International Typographical union held in St. Louis in August, 1904, steps were taken looking to the inauguration of the eight-hour day Jan. 1, 1906, and providing for the opening of negotiations with the United Typothetae on the eight-hour proposition. The Typothetae, however, contrary to the wise policy adopted by that organization when the nine-hour day was established, absolutely refused to negotiate and declared itself as unalterably opposed to the eight-hour day.

Confronted with the eight-hour movement would be defeated in 1887, the Typothetae, backed by the moral and financial support of the employers' associations generally, forced the fight in August, 1905, and afterwards enlisted the support of the courts through the injunction process.

Brains, backbone and money won the eight-hour fight for the printer—money sanctified by the purest spirit of self-sacrifice. When a member of No. 16 entered a certain banking house in Chicago with a pay check for \$30 and asked to have it cashed, and was told to identify himself, he produced his union card. The vice president of the bank, to whom he was referred by the cashier, examined the card, and asked in amazement what kind of an organization it was which taxed its members \$3 per week on earnings of \$30. "Oh," the printer quietly answered, "this is war time, and we gladly pay the money, knowing that it is the best investment we can possibly make." Then he explained to the banker that a strike was on and that money was needed to furnish the sinews of war. The banker listened to his story, and then told the cashier to cash the check, saying, "You'll win. Any organization with a membership willing to pay 10 per cent out of its earnings is bound to win."

This 10 per cent strike assessment was paid for one straight year; then the assessment was reduced to 8 per cent, then to 6 per cent, then to 4 per cent, then to 3 per cent, then to 2 per cent, and on March 1, 1908, discontinued.

The money raised in Chicago alone in establishing the eight-hour day amounted to nearly half a million dollars, every cent of it coming out of the pockets of the loyal members of No. 16. These figures may sound like an exaggeration of the facts, but the following statement of expenditures for the first four months of the strike shows an average expenditure of nearly \$1,000 a day:

Table with 2 columns: Week ending, Amount. Rows include Sept. 2, 1905 (\$4,911.12), Sept. 9, 1905 (6,180.00), Sept. 16, 1905 (5,029.82), Sept. 23, 1905 (6,210.38), Sept. 30, 1905 (6,963.20), Oct. 7, 1905 (6,352.35), Oct. 14, 1905 (5,850.00), Oct. 21, 1905 (5,514.00), Oct. 28, 1905 (5,607.20), Nov. 4, 1905 (5,591.10), Nov. 11, 1905 (5,671.95), Nov. 18, 1905 (5,594.36), Nov. 25, 1905 (5,574.30), Dec. 2, 1905 (5,415.89), Dec. 9, 1905 (4,607.65), Dec. 16, 1905 (4,377.07), Dec. 23, 1905 (5,136.91), Dec. 30, 1905 (4,898.14).

This totals \$98,859.70 for the first four months of the strike. From September, 1905, to September, 1906, the strike cost \$252,692.79. A quarter of a million dollars was the price paid for the eight-hour day by the members of No. 16 for the first year of the strike.

It may well be said that money talks. These figures eloquently tell the story of the intensity with which the eight-hour battle was fought in Chicago. The ebb and flow of the fight may be still further shown by the following figures:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Rows include The fifth week (the highest for 1905) \$6,363.20, The nineteenth week (the highest for 1906) \$7,933.36, The fifty-second week (the highest for 1907) \$45.90, The seventy-fourth week (the highest for 1907) \$45.90, Week ending Sept. 28, 1907 (the last week strike benefits were paid) \$14.00.

Today, after raising all the money necessary to finance its own battle, and contributing largely to the support of sister unions through the International Typographical union, Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 has a larger membership and more money in its treasury than at any former period in its history. At the conclusion of the strike assessment an assessment of one-half of 1 per cent on earnings was levied to furnish a fund for the establishment of an old-age pension fund. And here is the crowning glory of the International Typographical union. While the organization was in the throes of a life and death struggle, its members paying an assessment of 10 per cent on earnings for the eight-hour fight, the union, in annual convention at Colorado Springs in August, 1906, took steps for the establishment of an old-age pension fund. The union provided that, at the cessation of the strike assessment, an assessment for an old-age pension fund should go into effect, for the purpose of establishing a pension fund for printers over 60 years old. This was done, and now, after twelve months' experience, the pension fund is established, old members are receiving \$4 per week pension, and the fund has a surplus of \$137,000.

Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, in addition to the international pension of \$4 per week, pays a local pension of \$3 per week, making a total pension of \$7 per week to the old members of No. 16. The local pension fund was established in 1902, Chicago being one of the first unions in the country to add the pension feature to its other benefits.

EGYPT AND AMERICA

1725 B. C.—A. D. 1909

BY ROBERT HUNTER

Several thousand years ago there was a king of Egypt, and that king had a dream. And in that dream he saw seven fat-fleshed, well-favored kine feeding on the reed grass at the brink of the river, and these seven fat-fleshed kine were eaten by seven other poor, ill-favored, lean-fleshed kine.

Then the king saw in the dream seven ears of ripe corn come from one stalk, and seven ears, withered, thin and blasted, swallowed up the seven good ears. Much disturbed by this dream, the king tried to find a man who could tell him what it meant, and at last a Jewish lad named Joseph was brought him, and Joseph interpreted his dream.

He said that the dream meant that there was to come seven years of great plenty throughout the land of Egypt, and that following were to come seven years of famine.

And Joseph was wise, and he told Pharaoh to buy grain when it was plentiful and hold it until the years of famine. The king thought well of the wisdom of Joseph, and he asked Joseph to rule over his house and to manage that gigantic corner in grain.

For seven years Joseph gathered up food supplies and built great storehouses near every city until there was so much grain that it seemed like the sand of the sea. Then famine came, and the people were in sore distress.

The king was the only one in that land who had any grain, and so not only the people of Egypt, but the people of all the countries roundabout came to buy of the king.

They brought their jewels and spices, their silver and gold, their flocks and herds, until finally the wealth of the people passed into Pharaoh's hands.

Educational Contest

For the best 200-word essays on "The Materialistic Interpretation of History" and "The Class Struggle" the Daily Socialist will give a copy of Hilquit's "Socialism in Theory and Practice" and a subscription card good for one year. To the two best on each of these subjects a yearly subscription card will be sent, and to the three next a copy of "The Communist Manifesto."

Each article must include an explanation and an illustration of the theory, be written in ink, with a typewriter, upon one side only of the paper, and not exceed 200 words. A person may write upon one subject or both of the subjects, but if on both there must be two separate articles. The contest closes May 15, 1909.

Historical Materialism The "Materialistic Conception of History," or "Historical Materialism," designates a formula which explains the law of progress in society, and refers to the application of this law to history.

These elements form the foundation of this view: 1. The materialist philosophy that all is matter, even ideas being a function of matter.

2. The dialectic or evolutionary method of thought—seeing birth, growth, development, dissolution, death, cause and effect, inter-relations, etc., in all departments of nature, life and mind.

3. The inductive method of reasoning—generalizing from facts. The best formulation of this doctrine is in Marx's "Critique of Political Economy." Some essential propositions included in "Historical Materialism" accordingly are:

1. Society has passed through three epochs, and is now in a fourth. Each succeeding epoch represented more advanced methods of wealth production. They are primitive times, chattel slavery, feudalism and capitalism.

2. The mode of production in material life in each epoch determines the general character of its social, political, religious, legal and other forms of consciousness.

3. As the material forces of production in any given stage of society develop they come in conflict with the

superstructure within which they had been at work before. These relations turn into fetters. Then comes the period of social revolution. With the change of the economic foundation, the entire superstructure is more or less rapidly transformed.

4. The productive forces developing in the womb of bourgeois society create the material and mental conditions for the solution of present day antagonisms. Thus this period is the closing chapter of the pre-historic stage of human society.

For example, in harmony with the second proposition, "The executive of the modern state is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie." The present tariff revision activity is a farce as far as proletarians are concerned, and the revision will be made or not as it suits the interests of the economically powerful class. We only expect legislation in the interests of workers as a concession to turn back the threatening power of a Socialist party, as has happened in Germany.

The fourth proposition above, referring to the inevitability of Socialism, is the most important, because philosophers have all interpreted history differently, but the great thing is to help change it.

In the three volumes of "Capital," an elaboration of "Historical Materialism" applied to the capitalist system, Marx describes the laws of the development of capitalism, the causes which must lead to its inadequacy as a method of production, showing that Socialism is a historical necessity. As concentration of capital increases, improved machinery throws more men out of employment; profits increase, but the worker's share does not increase in proportion to the product.

Foreign markets are becoming exhausted, because capitalism develops in these countries. What will become of the surplus? The unemployed army must increase. Proletarians are learning these facts, which call to them persistently: "Workersmen of all countries, unite! You are the grave-diggers of capitalism! You have nothing to lose but your chains! You have a world to win!"

MARTHA A. BIGGLER, 356 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

TO THE EDITOR

A Reply to C. F. Hunt My article on "The Class Struggle" was certainly not so obtuse as to warrant the misconstruction of meaning put upon it by Mr. Hunt.

However, to clarify my position in the minds of those who may have been misled by the criticism, I wish to vindicate my statement by adducing some facts of which Mr. Hunt seems to be oblivious.

First—That all the exploited class are not class conscious. Second—That those who are conscious of a class struggle are not united as to remedial measures.

Third—That all who suffer by injustices have not the means of redress of grievances through the ballot. Fourth—That majority rules.

In making the statement that "the exploited class are striving to obtain economic freedom for all mankind" I referred to the exploited class as a social force and viewed it from its incipency.

Each concession wrought by the different factors of this social force from their oppressors brought them nearer to a correct understanding of the ultimate end of their struggle—"Economic freedom."

That every individual member of the exploited class realized from the beginning this ultimate end, I neither stated, nor believe. The history of strikes from the earliest times down to those of today, has been a continuous example of the opposition of two antagonistic classes.

Now, what caused the strikes? Oppression, in some form. Did the strikers know that they were oppressed? Certainly. Why did they strike? To overcome the existing oppression. Did the temporary concessions wrought from the oppressors stop strikes? Not at all. What, then, did the strikes accomplish? They brought about in the minds of some of the exploited class the consciousness of the fact that until the possibility of exploitation should be abolished, the workers could not be economically free.

Now this consciousness did not dawn upon all the exploited class at the same time. Marx and Engels were among the first to penetrate into the social organization and correctly trace the evolution of "the class struggle" to the ultimate end—"economic freedom." A person may be aware of a class struggle and yet not be truly "class conscious," but when he once sees that the strike can never cease between the two antagonistic classes until exploitation of the workers is obliterated, he will realize that the only way to

at the same time abolishing the exploiting or oppressing class, as such, and both be made there by economically free, then and only then is he truly class conscious.

The genuine class conscious worker sees that society as organized today must be revolutionized and instead of a competitive production and distribution of life's necessities, co-operative must obtain.

To that end he seeks political expression through the Socialist Democratic party.

On the other hand, many who are aware of a class struggle but not truly "class conscious" try reform remedies, accept temporary palliatives, or adopt policies that are reactionary. Now both of these factions exist among the exploited.

Both are striving for something. One knows what that something is. The other does not, but their effort, whether conscious or not, is toward that ultimate end—"economic freedom for all mankind."

Suppose that Mr. Hunt is a member of the Associated Building Trades of Chicago and voted the Socialist ticket last fall—is he immune from the effects of the injunction? No. Is he oppressed by it? Is he forced to obtain his daily necessities by working at his special trade? I emphatically answer yes to these two questions, granting him only one dissent: the injunction and the ballot to voice their grievances? Are they not forced to submit to existing conditions? Most assuredly so.

Those would-be critics who are ignorant of the existence of an oppressed class would better arouse from their mental lethargy and before attempting to pick out the imaginary mole in their brother's eye remove first the beam that reproaches in their own near-sighted optic, then stimulating their mental organs with the tonic of self-inspection, revivify that dormant faculty of perceptive insight and periscopically peruse and meditate upon the words of Robert Burns, who says: "Oh wad some power that gittle gie us To see oursel's as others see us! It wad frae mony a blunder free us And foolish notion."

H. P. BERINGTON, Hicksville, Ohio.

The Hills

By George E. Bowen

In May the hills are green and gold, are gold and green in June, And gently to their happiness ripples the river's tune. The people of the friendly hills—in tree and rock they dwell— And over all bends silence, weaving a mystic spell.

The soft brown hills of autumn by golden-rod are kept, And many dreams of purple peace into their arms have crept. The sorrow of a city forgets its folly there— The sorrow that has not a hill to hide its horrid care.

The bleak hills of winter, all desolate and bare, Still hold the charm of silence, tho' many storms they wear. They clamor not for comfort, whose heart is true to keep The golden joys and purple peace they discontented reap.

The brave hills of winter, of loyalty unknissed, Sit weaving for life's weary rich robes of amethyst. While we forget our honest debt to patience strong and sure, To purposes of green and gold that storm and cold endure.

THE VAGABOND'S KISS

BY FRED. LOGAN MARANVILLE

Hast not redeemed me through thy pains, What sayest thou, mother dear? Drench not the hour with fearful tears. Hush, sweet! the end is near.

Hast thou not given me of thy blood; Yea, drop by drop, each day? Whom Love hath chastened, loveth Love.

Smile, mother!—that's the way. Dost hear the restless choir chant? List, mother! Roam I must. Come conjure me with thy brave kiss; The years will answer: Trust.

He Did His Best "Convicted!" exclaimed the prisoner in disgust. "Well, I'm not surprised. My lawyer made a fool of himself." "I tried to represent you faithfully," remarked the lawyer, mildly.—Judge