

CRY, BE GENTLE WITH SOCIALIST

Capitalist Editors Point Out That Persecution Only Results in Growth

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS BUREAU Washington, D. C., June 12.—(By Mail.)—There is quite a disposition of late among the capitalist editors to exhort their brothers of the police departments of the large cities to let up on their persecution of the radical element of the country or else to try some other method. They warn the uniformed inciters to violence that their present methods are becoming antiquated, that the public is "next" and that persecution actually wins sympathy and adherents. Recently the cynical New York Sun, in an article on the subject of Emma Goldman and the Washington Star said "Amen." Now the Washington Post warns the German military authorities to go slow in "suppressing" Socialism in the German army. Under the head, "Tolerance vs. Tyranny," the editor writes: "A Berlin dispatch conveys the information that 'hundreds of thousands of soldiers in the German army, most of them the younger men, are Socialists at heart, secretly imbued with Socialistic doctrines,' and that the German military authorities are no less alarmed over the circumstance and are taking measures to stamp out the heresy."

Method Spreads "Heresy" "Unfortunately, the method employed to this end is calculated to spread the heresy. The quarters of the soldiers are searched and all printed matter therein found is rigidly censored and if Socialistic pamphlets are discovered in any soldier's locker he is punished. No soldier is permitted to visit a beer saloon where Vorwarts, the leading Socialist journal, or other Socialist publication is to be had, and in addition the soldier is not permitted to enter any place that is a resort of workmen guilty of Socialistic bias of mind. "All the statesmen and military captains of Germany might poster their ingenuity for a twelvemonth to devise means to promote the Socialistic idea, and they could not much improve on the plan they have put in practice. 'Then shalt not' is a challenge that every man of Teutonic family accepts—German, Dutchman, Englishman, American and the rest of the Caucasian race beside."

History Repeats Itself "Heresy was never stamped out except by appeal to reason, and not to force. The German empire of the house of Hohenzollern is taking the same measures to suppress Socialism that the German empire of the house of Hapsburg did three and a half centuries ago to staid what is known in history as the 'Reformation.' If Martin Luther had been allowed free reign by church and state, the work he accomplished would have been of infinitely less immediate consequence. "It is a very easy thing to turn an agitator into a martyr. Take the case of that insufferable scamp John Wilkes. He kept Great Britain in hot water for years, because he was adroit enough to make himself a martyr victim of British tyranny. Better to let the virtue of innovation run through the nation, as the measles through the family."

Negro Priest Protests The closing session of the congress of Catholic missionaries last night was marked by a notable paper which was read by Rev. J. Plantavigne of Baltimore, one of the two colored catholic priests in America, the subject of which was "Missions to Negroes."

His paper, which was a plea for practical social equality of the negro in religious circles, was met with cheers and applause on the one hand and determined opposition on the other. Father K. J. said that the publication of this paper would involve the southern catholic missions in serious trouble, and while what was set forth in the discussion was true and just it was impolitic to announce it openly at this time. To this end a motion was made to suppress the publication of all comments made on the paper, but it was lost. Only excerpts of the sensational address are obtainable.

Rev. M. I. Boardman, S. J., of Chicago, led the opposition to Father Plantavigne. He said he was a southerner and objected strenuously to the publication of the address under the auspices of the congress. He criticized the academic presentation of the beauty or plausibility of catholic doctrine. Nations, he said, had been converted by teaching that denial of the church would be punished by eternal damnation.

Negroes Badly Treated Father Plantavigne said in part: "The blood of the negro boils in resentment of a Jim Crow system in the catholic church. The doors of the church must be opened full width, not a side entrance, if the negro is to be saved by the catholic church. "Negroes have followed their masters into the catholic church, but have fallen away in great numbers because they have not been given active part in the organic life of the church. "The negro wants colored priests. Non-catholic colored people are accused to enter the catholic church and refuse to enter the catholic church under white priests. Let a German congregation relegate a few Irish families to the gallery or the back of the church and watch the result. Human nature is the same everywhere. Treat the negro as a man, and not as a problem."

Killed Driving Across Tracks Richmond, Ind., June 15.—Mrs. Dietrich, Burghaven of West Alexandria, O., was killed and her husband fatally injured when a heavy train in which they were driving was struck by a Dayton & Western Traction car ten miles east of this city.

Man Shot Dead From Ambush Kingston, Mo., June 15.—Clyde Hatfield, 24 years old, married, a farmer living six miles south of Cowgill, was shot with a rifle from ambush at his home. Hatfield and his wife were in the garden when Mrs. Hatfield heard a shot and found her husband lying almost instantly. The assassin escaped.

500 Converted by Torrey Paxton, Ill., June 15.—Rev. Dr. R. A. Torrey of Chicago closed four weeks' evangelistic meetings here after making 500 converts. About \$5,000 was raised to defray the expenses of the meetings.

SPEAKING OF IMMORAL EXHIBITIONS—

PUBLIC BILLBOARD HIGH SOCIETY DRAMA



SUFFRAGISTS TO GROW MILITANT

American Movement to Copy Strenuousness of Sisters in British Isles

New York, June 15.—The plan of torch light processions may give way to armed fighting to win the ballot for women, according to Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, a wealthy society woman of this city, in an interview incidental to the meeting of the Interurban Woman's Suffrage association yesterday. Nor was her opinion the only one which expressed the intensity with which the demand for equal suffrage is being made. Rev. Anna Shaw declared that she would be willing to be burned at the stake in order to secure the ballot for women.

These declarations were incidental to the planning of a national campaign along the lines followed by the suffragists in England. As the most immediate feature there will be a torch light parade in this city. A strong campaign will be waged in Seattle during the time that the "exposition is there."

Favors Marriage "Strike" Mrs. Belmont declared that if all women of 18 years old and over should refuse to marry till equal suffrage had been granted, the opposition now being encountered would be overcome. Another plan was one like that followed by the American Federation of Labor and known as the scheme to "Reward Your Friends and Punish Your Enemies." The means by which that is to be done is the perfection of a political organization which shall operate with the same organized plan as that used by other political parties. The object is to be the support of all those political lights who favor the ballot for women and the defeat of the exalted and proud persons who think woman unfit to use the ballot.

Hits Economic Factor Strangely enough Mrs. Belmont hit on an economic factor in her discussion of the subject. "I think that if most women over 18 told the truth they would say that they hate men. But of course under the present unjust and unequal conditions they conceal their feelings. How many wives would dare to tell their husbands what they really think of them? How long would the husbands live with them if they did?"

"The American idea that it is degrading to the wife to work after marriage is the cause of much unhappiness," Mrs. Belmont continued. "Every woman should have a trade or a profession, and she should continue to work at it after she becomes a wife."

"Separate Bank Accounts" "I have been and am interested in a great many young women who work for a living, and when they married I have always urged and, in many cases, prevailed upon them to continue to work. They have their separate bank accounts and bank their salaries."

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SELL TICKETS

SIZE OF GOULD FORTUNE TOLD

The following desirable prizes will be given to the men and women selling the highest number of Riverview Park picnic tickets: First prize for woman selling the highest number of tickets—\$25 brass bedstead, donated by the Humboldt Furniture company. First prize for gentleman selling highest number of tickets—\$25 suit of clothes, donated by Benson & Hixson. Second prize for woman selling second highest number of tickets—\$10 gold piece. Second prize for man selling second highest number of tickets—\$10 gold piece. Third prize for woman—One pair of Ruppert's \$5 shoes. Third prize for man—One pair of Ruppert's \$5 shoes.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR HARRY THAW

New York, June 15.—Harry K. Thaw may have another chance to prove his sanity in his fight for release from the Matteawan asylum for the criminal insane, to which he was committed a year ago last February after his trial for killing Stanford White. Justice William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn of the Appellate division of the Supreme court granted a new writ of habeas corpus yesterday, returnable before Justice Mills in the Supreme court at White Plains, N. Y., on next Thursday at 10:30 a. m. The writ was issued on the application of Charles Morschauer of Poughkeepsie, Thaw's attorney.

Matteawan hospital authorities and the state lunacy commission will doubtless oppose the new proceedings, as they have done every step of Thaw's fight to obtain his liberty within the last year.

"NEVER AGAIN," SAYS LIPTON

Belfast, June 15.—In view of the prevalence of the rumors that he was preparing again to challenge for the America's cup, Sir Thomas Lipton, in an interview yesterday, made it quite clear that he had no intention of competing under the present conditions. "No man will build a boat to sail under conditions that are, or should be, past," Sir Thomas said. "I am always willing to give the Americans the advantage of their own universal rule under which they have had experience in building and sailing, but I will not try again under the rule of fifty-six years ago."

"If I challenged under the international rules governing Europe they would say I had a 'pull'."

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SIZE OF GOULD FORTUNE TOLD

\$80,000,000 Left Drawing Income of \$31,000,000 Since 1902, Court Evidence

New York, June 15.—The size of the Gould fortune, which has always been a matter of guess heretofore has now become a matter of court record and it is definitely known, according to the testimony of the heirs, that the great estate left by the little bearded financier amounted to more than \$80,000,000. Another and very startling fact was also brought out, that the income from this great fortune since 1902 has been something like \$31,000,000. The vast influence of this wealth in politics and the underground world was also brought out.

Brother Tells of Fortune

These intimate details of one of the greatest fortunes in America was bare by the testimony of George Jay Gould, head of the Gould family and railway magnate, in the case of Katherine Clemmons Gould against her husband, Howard Gould, in suit for separation.

Howard Gould also made an admission as to the portion of the great Gould fortune, admitting that he had received \$120,000,000 and that his annual income ranged from \$125,000 in 1902 to \$748,000 in 1907. After the sensational revelations regarding the size of the Gould fortune and incomes Mrs. Howard Gould rested her case and the defense will begin presentation of evidence.

That vast aggregation of wealth possessed by the Goulds exercised a powerful influence on the municipal government was also brought forth. At the mere whisper of a Gould communicated by a man who had been district attorney of New York County, the police forces of New York from its highest uniformed ranks down, promptly, to use the expression of one of its members, "got busy" on a little private matter of the Gould family scandals.

Prompt to See Great Light And when the chief inspector "got busy" the underworld was prompted to see a great light, and a little procession of crooked gamblers and fellows of that ilk suddenly remembered that they knew something that might interest the Gould attorneys.

Though not incidentals, in the legal sense, of the third day's hearing in the trial before Justice Dowling in the Supreme court of the suit for separation brought by Katherine Clemmons Gould against Howard Gould, these facts stood out today when George J. Gould was examined as a witness for a few moments in the afternoon, and when her brother-in-law had left the stand, to be followed by her husband, Mrs. Gould crouched until her stout figure shook, for she proved that instead of an income of \$300,000 or \$400,000 a year, her husband was willing to admit he was enjoying each year a revenue not less than \$750,000 and often considerably more. Mrs. Gould's elation over this partial victory—for on her husband's income depends her claim for

VICE INVADERS A SWELL DISTRICT

Aristocratic Neighborhoods on North Side Honey-combed With Resorts

Aristocratic Lake View, Edgewater and Sheridan Park are to have a dose of the same medicine which the capitalist system has been lading into the stomach of the laboring classes for a number of years. Women with a propensity for getting money in ways which shock the aristocratic north-sider with a million volt shock are moving into the district around Sheridan road and "Wilson avenue" in such numbers as to cause the two big north-side improvement associations, the Edgewater Improvement Association and the Sheridan Park Association, to start an investigation of this alleged unwholesome influx from the districts which capitalism has created further down the line.

The workingmen's districts and the workmen's homes in other parts of the city may be turned into red lights and librium, but the shoe is on the other foot when it comes to fashionable Sheridan Park, Lake View and Edgewater.

Huge Cry Will Be Heard

When the things which the bourgeoisie of the fashionable districts have hatched begin to come home to roost the "reformer" immediately gets busy and his voice will soon be heard in the land, with a long loud wail, about the inefficiency of the police, the failure to protect the home, the dreadful, horrible effect of deteriorating influences rubbing elbows with the children of the bonton. The usual hysteria is expected.

It is said on good authority that more than 40 "establishments" have been founded along Hazel avenue, Crescent place, Eastwood avenue, North Clark street, and Clifton, Windsor and Leonard avenues within the past few months. The new resorts are supported by the rich men who are picked up by the new arrivals in the district through "innocent" flirtations on the street cars. The elevated roads on the loop are also scenes of much preliminary ogling by the women who have moved out into the fashionable neighborhood and who are learning how to pick out a rich man who lives in Buena Park, Sheridan Park, Edgewater or any other north side rich spot at sight. The women are adept at the ogling game and also at telling how their "husbands" abuse them and how very unhappy they are. The inevitable result is a visit to one of the new divorce creators on the north side, and the manufacture of material for a new divorce.

Solicit in the Loop

The flats which are being used for purposes to which some of the neighborhood are very unobtrusive in their methods. According to one detective who has been on the job for some time the usual plan is for a woman to accompany a man from the city to the flat, thus avoiding any unnecessary notoriety and concealing the immorality. The women live in the flats, but the soliciting is done in the loop district and around the swell hotels.

The district which has been invaded so recently by the manufactured goods of capitalism is principally the side streets abutting on Sheridan, road from No. 1673 north to No. 1918. Along this line are the streets above named and a number of little courts and places which have become the haunt of the invader. Crescent place is said to have more than its proper share of them, but other streets are rapidly filling up.

John H. Radcliffe of the Edgewater association declared that the body to which he belonged had been noting the northward advance of the red lights with alarm and that investigators were already at work on it. The homes of such men as ex-Mayor Edward F. Dunne, Judge Theodore Brentano and others are being enveloped by the invaders and these gentlemen are also expected to take strenuous action.

Situation Like New York

The situation might well be called the "Parkhursting" of Lake View, since the same situation prevailed in New York immediately following Dr. Parkhurst's vice crusade in that city. At that period no one in New York could tell anything about the morality of any particular house in the city since the vice-mongers were scattered everywhere.

Captain Kane of the Sheffield avenue police station declares that he does not know anything about the steady northward progress of vice in the city or its invasion of the respectable districts. "If any specific cases of this kind of thing are brought to me," declared the captain, "I will act. I have heard rumors about Crescent place and Clifton avenue, as well as something about the Hazel avenue places, but nothing definite enough to act upon. If the citizens who are looking into the matter present sufficient evidence to me I will act, all right."

MAY BUILD SCHOOL NEAR HARRISON STREET STATION

Chicago is facing the probability of having a public school building erected next to the Harrison street police station, which has been referred to more than once as "the Old Bailey of Chicago."

The situation arises out of the fact that the old Jones elementary school at Harrison street and Plymouth court is to be abandoned this month to make way for the board's proposed seven-story commercial high school and office building. Originally it had been planned that the building should not be completed until 1912, but recently it has been decided that work should be begun immediately and the Jones school children must be disposed of at once.

The only land owned by the board in the district is the site just east of the police station on Harrison street.

MILITIA CALLED OUT AFTER MISSISSIPPIANS ARE SHOT

Meadville, Miss., June 15.—Two men are dead, two were perhaps fatally wounded, and three others slightly injured, due to a street battle here this afternoon, waged by parties to a bitter feud that has been previously marked with tragedy.

As a result of the affair feeling here runs high and state troops were rushed to Meadville from Brookhaven tonight to guard against the possibility of rioting.

Those killed were: NEWMAN, DR. A. M., clerk of the Chancery court of Franklin county. REYNOLDS, SILAS G.

Dr. Lenox Newman, a son of one of the slain men, is believed to have been fatally injured, and Herbert Applewhite, an attorney, may not recover as the result of his wounds. Emmett Newman, brother of Lenox, was shot in the leg.

The three were taken to Natchez for medical treatment, after having been formally placed under arrest. Two men named Boyd and Parr, alleged to have been involved in the affray, were slightly wounded, but escaped.

L. P. Prichard, a brother of Cornelius Prichard, whom Dr. Newman killed seven weeks ago, was arrested, charged with complicity in the tragedy.

RETURNS HOME TO FIND HUSBAND HELD WITH GIRL

Princeton, Ind., June 15.—Mrs. Hope Black, who went visiting a week ago, returned home this morning to find her husband and her 15-year-old sister, Purdie Coley, under arrest on charges of adultery, but the shoe is on the other foot when it comes to fashionable Sheridan Park, Lake View and Edgewater.

EX-JUDGE SMITH NOW IN PRISON

Shunning the view of his fellow men, former Judge Abner Smith yesterday fled his Chicago home and surrendered himself at the gates of the state prison at Joliet. Last night, purely by chance, he tossed on the rough coat of a cell in "solitary" row. Today he will be given new quarters. He now is officially called No. 1,926.

At an hour when no one was astir the convicted bank wrecker, accompanied by his brother, Henry D. Smith, bade his wife farewell at his home in Aldine square and boarded a car that would carry him to the prison gates.

Long before noon the former jurist appeared at the prison gates and knocked for admittance. It was refused upon the ground that he was officially unknown to the warden of the prison.

Then for four hours the condemned man and his brother wandered about Joliet, awaiting the arrival of Deputy Sheriff Spears, who bore the warrant for his arrest and confinement.

During the interval that elapsed between the unexpected surrender and the formal arrest by the sheriff, Smith remained with his brother, but when the hour of his imprisonment arrived he was found alone in a guardhouse near the prison gates.

At 3 o'clock Deputy Sheriff Spears arrived at the prison and was directed by Warden Murphy to the little hut that faced the penitentiary's main entrance.

There, seated alone, the deputy found the gray-haired man for whom he was seeking. He was huddled within the small space of the little house that formed the guardian's post. His brother said goodbye to him only a few minutes before and he had been left to face oen the ordeal.

MORE SLOBBER FROM ELBERTUS

In his sycophantic attempt to curry favor with yellow metal Elbert Hubbard has developed the broadest yellow streak yet shown to his ochreous nature.

He has issued a parasitic pamphlet, in which he has descended to the old level of praising a rich man because his home life was ideal and the man could smile once in a while without an effort.

The subject for the sycophantic sketch is Philip D. Armour, father of the packing industry. Elbert prays that Armour's home life was "warm and congenial." It reminded one very much of some pious convicted felons and thieving bank presidents, who are to be excused for their acts because they love their wives and children.

The East Aurora lickspittle exceeds all bounds in his slobbering praise of the whole Armour crowd, but he very carefully avoids allusions to certain "home lives" back of the yards, which Elbert's created.

The sketch is issued from Hubbard's "scab" press at East Aurora.

REFUSE TO OUST PROF. FOSTER

Action of the Baptist Ministers Is Slap in Face for Rev. Myers

The Baptist Ministers' conference voted yesterday afternoon to uphold its fundamental doctrine of "freedom of speech and conscience" and refused to oust Professor George Burman Foster from the Baptist ministry or even recommend that such action was advisable. This was a blow at Rev. Johnston Myers, pastor of Immanuel Baptist church, who announced that hereafter his church, the largest of its denomination in the city, will withdraw from all the activities of the conference, and if other ministers want funds "they will have to go out and hustle" for Immanuel Baptist church has heretofore given as much as any five other churches.

No Bitterness—Oh, No Rev. Johnston Myers had no bitterness in his heart toward those who defeated him. He said so, and added: "I am through with the whole affair. The meeting of the conference was simply a filibustering wrangle, which ousted the crookedest legislative sessions for parliamentary delay and underhand procedure. I am going to resign my place as president of the executive council and superintendent of missions."

Speaking of Foster, Rev. Myers said: "His every attitude has been antagonistic to the teachings of the institution which his paying him his salary. In not only this or that book, but in his lectures and conversation he has openly declared the teachings of Unitarianism under guise of the Baptist ministry."

Will Withdraw Funds Returning to the attitude of his church toward the conference, he said: "We will not deny the conference, but simply allow them to paddle their own canoe. Later the sky may clear and we will see out way clear to cooperate with them in executive and mission work. For the present drop me and my church work from participation in any discussion which may come before the conference."

"I have called a meeting of the Baptist executive council and of the Baptist City Mission society for Friday of this week, and at that time I will resign from the presidency of the council and from the superintendency of the mission society."

Resolution Voted Down The red hot resolution of condemnation which Rev. Myers had prepared for use against Foster was voted down and the following substituted and carried: "Whereas, Recent reported utterances, reported to have been made by Prof. Foster, concerning the fundamentals of our faith, whether correctly or incorrectly reported and whether understood or misunderstood, have left an impression on the general public which tends to put the Baptist denomination in a false light, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as members of the Baptist conference, reaffirming the ancient Baptist position of liberty of conscience and freedom in the investigation of truth and expression of opinion, reaffirm our belief in the deity of Christ, salvation by faith in him, and that we will continue to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ as God gives us to understand it, and that we repudiate any utterance to the contrary, whether preached by Prof. Foster or any other."

Dr. Foster's Foes Grilled "Rev. Myers was unmercifully scored by two of the other ministers when the case of Prof. Foster was brought before the Baptist ministers' conference at Steinway hall."

Rev. Metville F. Boynton resented bitterly on the floor the sending out of letters to other Baptist ministers by Myers in which Myers charged that anyone who did not carry out Myers' wishes at the conference and vote for the expulsion of Foster was disloyal to Jesus Christ and to the Baptist church.

Myers' Act an Insult Rev. Dr. McLaurin, pastor of the Second Baptist church, attacked Myers savagely after the latter had spoken in defense of his resolution demanding the retirement of Foster from the church and declared that Myers' statements were an insult to the intelligence of the Baptist clergy, were anti-Baptist in principle and subversive of the whole Baptist creed.

"Myers' statements and his views, as well as this resolution, are vitally anti-Baptist," said McLaurin. "Banford has said in his history that one of the great powers which make for freedom in America has been the Baptist church and we cannot afford to go back on our traditions of liberty. We have never laid a persecuting finger upon any man for his thoughts and this is a very unwise time for us to begin to do so. The interference of this conference in the local affairs of any Baptist church constitutes a complete subversion of the Baptist principle and I hardly think we are yet ready for that."

"Dr. Myers has said that to read Prof. Foster's books would drive one crazy and that they are on a par with Mrs. Eddy's. I hardly think such statements are in order on the floor of this conference. The books are ingenious and unique, but they are clear and lucid as the work of a poet or a writer could make them."

Rev. Myers Is Heard Myers in his speech declared that he had given \$100 to the foundation of Chicago University and that he did not propose to have it turned into a school for teaching Unitarianism. "I am sixty years old," said Myers, "and when I face Jesus as I soon must I want to

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COOKE'S PARDON NOW ON GRIDDLE

Lorimer and Judge-Elect Petit Seeking to Free West Side Grafter

As was predicted in the Daily Socialist a week ago, the effort to free John A. Cooke has assumed tangible form and William Lorimer is delaying his entry into the United States senate, dodging the vote on the tariff bill and doing a few other things in order to come back to Chicago and wrestle with Gov. Deneen for the freedom of his friend, convict No. 590.

Lorimer disappeared a few days ago, but he has just come to light and admitted that he is arranging with Deneen for the parole and subsequent pardon of John A. Cooke, convicted Circuit court clerk and Lorimer boss on the West Side. Failing in getting any action from Deneen, habeas corpus proceedings will likely be brought before Judge Adeler J. Pettit, the Lorimer judge, who was recently elected. The result of such proceedings can easily be foretold, since Pettit absolutely owes his election to Lorimer.

When Lorimer appeared above ground yesterday he appeared in company with "Billy" Cooke, brother of John A. Cooke, and the two immediately sought out Pettit, which would seem to indicate that Deneen had provided adequate grant of the parole. Chief Justice Harry Olson was seen by the trio. This meeting is taken as being the first step toward a bargain by which Olson's plan for the freeing of Paul O. Stensland shall be a companion piece to the freeing of Cooke. Olson has been struggling along trying to escape public sentiment against the freeing of Stensland, but in the present instance there is a good chance for a political trade and silencing of public clamor.

"I haven't the slightest idea whether the effort to secure freedom for Cooke will be successful or not," said Lorimer, when asked last evening regarding his visit. "Cooke's friends believe he has been punished enough. Personally I have always contended that he should never have been sent to the penitentiary. I talked the matter over today with Chief Justice Olson, but he gave me no intimation regarding his attitude in the matter."

Lorimer Will See Healy "Our discussion consisted mainly of a review of the law and evidence in the case. Mr. Olson was the chief assistant of Mr. Healy when the latter was state's attorney and Mr. Cooke was convicted. I am also desirous of seeing Mr. Healy, but I understand he has gone to Massachusetts. About three months ago Cooke made formal application for a parole, and then asked that consideration of his plea be postponed indefinitely. It was believed at the time that the parole probably would not be granted then, as Cooke had been in the penitentiary only eleven months.

"His friends are now seeking to ascertain whether or not there will be strong opposition to his parole at this time. If no great opposition develops it is likely the pardon board will be asked to take up his application at its next meeting in July."

REFUSE TO OUST PROF. FOSTER

be able to say that I have spoken a word in his behalf."

An amusing episode occurred when Myers declared that Foster had called all Baptist ministers "knaves." There was an immediate outburst of protest from all parts of the hall. The text of the book was produced and it was proved that Foster had used the word "naive" in referring to certain types of ministers. Myers stood to his guns, however, and declared that he would rather be called a knave than a fool.

BRAZILIAN RULER PASSES AWAY

Washington, D. C., June 15.—President Penna of Brazil died at 7:30 o'clock this morning, according to a dispatch received at the state department from the American ambassador at Rio de Janeiro.

Alfonso Penna was born in Santa Barbara, in the Brazilian state of Minas Geraes, May 30, 1847. He was graduated in 1869 from the Caracas college, where many of the prominent men of Brazil received their education. He graduated from the law school of Sao Paulo in 1871. He affiliated himself with the liberal party of Brazil and was elected to the provincial legislature in 1874, serving two years, and twice re-elected to fill the same office. His great talent and service in behalf of his party attracted the attention of leading politicians of his own party, and he was chosen as representative from the province of Minas to the national assembly, where he remained until the fall of the empire in 1889.

He was a member of the assembly that passed the law freeing all slaves over 60 years of age, which was a prelude to the law of 1888 abolishing slavery. He became president of Brazil in November, 1906, and his term would have expired in 1910.

DREAMS WIFE RETURNED TO HIM; WAKES; KILLS SELF

John Barton dreamed Sunday afternoon, which was his birthday, that his wife, who deserted him a year ago, had returned and they were reconciled. On awakening he took laudanum with suicidal intent. He died last night at the county hospital.

MRS. CLEVELAND TO BE A WITNESS AGAINST AUTHOR

New York, June 15.—Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland, widow of former President Cleveland, will be called today as a witness in the case of Broughton Brandenburg, the magazine writer, who will be put on trial in the criminal branch of the Supreme court, charged with grand larceny. On the representation that it was written by Mrs. Cleveland, Brandenburg is alleged to have sold an article published in the New York Times just prior to the last national election. Mrs. Cleveland repudiated the article after the death of her husband.

REPORTS SAY THE WIDOW OF "LUCKY" BALDWIN WILL WED

Los Angeles, Cal., June 15.—An informal announcement was made yesterday by friends of Dr. Leon Landone and Mrs. Lillian Bennett Baldwin, widow of the late E. J. "Lucky" Baldwin, that they will be married in the near future. Dr. Landone and Mrs. Baldwin declined to confirm the story of the engagement, but both took pains not to deny it.

The news came as a surprise to members of Los Angeles society in which Dr. Landone has figured as a lecturer on child culture and many facts of women. Mrs. Baldwin has been greatly interested in the doctor's theories on breeding and raising children. Another Burbank does plants and flowers.

DENEEN SIGNS 'BIG BOND STEAL'

Mayor Busse's \$16,000,000 bond steal is now an accomplished fact, so far as the legislature and the governor are concerned. Deneen has signed the nine bond bills which carry the big steal that will put the Busse regime on its feet financially for another period of footing at the city hall. The only thing that now stands in the way of the steal is the voters of Chicago. Here the real fight will come, as the bills must be submitted for a vote of approval under the referendum clause at the next city election.

There are hints around the Lorimer headquarters that the Lorimer machine is getting ready to smash the bills in the referendum as they do not like to see the Busse administration with \$16,000,000 to spend on the next city campaign, and in the meantime.

Busse gloated over his steal in part as follows: "I am mighty glad the bills are on the statute books. The new bonding program means a great deal to the city—more in the way of permanent improvements than can be understood at a glance. The city has been held back for years, and this relief means that we can go ahead on work that should have been done years ago. The needs are so many that time will be necessary for the determination of which are the most urgent."

He made no mention of the \$25,000,000 loot of the past two years.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY ON RUIZ DEATH

London, June 15.—Peter Curran, Socialist member of parliament, for Yarrow, has demanded an investigation of the manner in which the coroner's verdict was rendered in the case of Aenes O'Brien Ruiz, the mistress of Alfred Gwynn Vanderbilt, and has asked Herbert Gladstone to supply parliament with the details of the affair from the time the coroner first took charge.

The question as directed to the home secretary asks: "Whether Mr. Gladstone's attention has been called to recent statements in the newspapers to the effect that an inquest was held at the St. Pancras coroner's court on May 19 concerning the death of Mrs. Ruiz, without any opportunity being given to newspapers to report the proceedings; whether the customary public notice of an inquest was given; whether it is a fact that the coroner when asked afterwards for a copy of the depositions so that they might receive publicity, declined, and, further, whether it is in accordance with custom that coroner's inquests should be held in private."

While all this was going on in the house of commons Alfred Gwynn Vanderbilt was driving his coach in the automobile marathon race.

BRAZILIAN RULER PASSES AWAY

Washington, D. C., June 15.—President Penna of Brazil died at 7:30 o'clock this morning, according to a dispatch received at the state department from the American ambassador at Rio de Janeiro.

Alfonso Penna was born in Santa Barbara, in the Brazilian state of Minas Geraes, May 30, 1847. He was graduated in 1869 from the Caracas college, where many of the prominent men of Brazil received their education. He graduated from the law school of Sao Paulo in 1871. He affiliated himself with the liberal party of Brazil and was elected to the provincial legislature in 1874, serving two years, and twice re-elected to fill the same office. His great talent and service in behalf of his party attracted the attention of leading politicians of his own party, and he was chosen as representative from the province of Minas to the national assembly, where he remained until the fall of the empire in 1889.

He was a member of the assembly that passed the law freeing all slaves over 60 years of age, which was a prelude to the law of 1888 abolishing slavery. He became president of Brazil in November, 1906, and his term would have expired in 1910.

HUSBAND MADE WIFE PAY HIM BOARD, DIVORCE CHARGE

Atlanta, Ga., June 15.—Miss Hilda Sims, whose name is the subject of a charge against E. Lee Douglas, an Atlanta business man, yesterday filed a suit for divorce filed yesterday by his wife, Mrs. Emma Neal Douglas. Mrs. Douglas is a daughter of the late P. B. Neal and is worth \$300,000.

The couple were married in 1892 and Mrs. Douglas charges that her husband's poverty began during the honeymoon. He charged her for every meal she ate and forced her to settle every month, she alleges.

Mrs. Douglas says she had to tip all waiters out of her own means; that he required her to pay the extra expense of any guest she might have; that his written consent had to be obtained before such guests were invited; that he never bought her a ticket, but went when she did, and that he got a profit of \$5,000 an year, but wanted a salary besides.

CAR VICTORY FOR THE SPIRITUELLE

Common Fat Beings Will Still Be Crushed if B. J. Arnold Has His Way

Hereafter the street cars will spare all thin people caught between them and kill all fat ones, if Blon J. Arnold, who is drawing \$30,000 a year as head of the board of supervising engineers, has his way. Arnold, in a letter sent to the local transportation committee, called for a clearance of 20 inches between street cars, instead of the present 14 inches, which make the cars death traps.

Thin Ones Have Chance

Arnold does not pretend that twenty inches space will be sufficient for everybody, but he states that while people should carefully avoid standing between cars, still if they should find themselves in such a position they would not be killed. Therefore he has asked for the 20 inches and requested that the commissioner of public works withhold all permits for the laying of new track till provision is made for a greater space between tracks.

Three hundred and fifty new cars are being made narrower to prevent injury to passengers.

Sufficient Room to Save

In his letter Arnold said in part: "With a space of 20 inches no one is going deliberately to attempt to stand between cars with the idea that he will be safe in the position, but in case a person is caught between the cars this space will give sufficient room to prevent the person being crushed, and I contend that every additional inch of room that we can get between the cars over the present space of 14 inches should be secured."

SCHEME TO AID HOME TRUSTS

Washington, D. C., June 15.—The department of commerce and labor is not efficient enough as an aid in extending American trade and getting business for America, so it is to be thoroughly reorganized under the guidance of Secretary Nagel, the St. Louis lawyer. The department which was formed by Roosevelt with the alleged purpose of ferreting out the misdeeds of "malefactors of great wealth" and of finding out the conditions under which workers of the country live and the wages they get is now to be used to drum up foreign markets for American goods.

Mr. Nagel does not believe that adequate returns are being received by the government from the appropriation of \$400,000 made annually to dispatch abroad special agents to obtain information desired by trade. In the first place, these special agents usually are ordered to make an inquiry into the conditions in a single industry, which gives rise to a charge of favoritism. In the second place, the inquiry is more or less superficial. In the third place, the value of the acquaintances which the special agent makes is lost so far as the government is concerned by his early withdrawal and the assignment to duty in some other country.

The disadvantages unquestionably will result in the abolition of the present system, and the adoption of that in use abroad. That is to say the administration will endeavor to obtain the consent of congress to the appointment of commercial attaches who will permanently be assigned to duty in foreign capitals. Three or four of these will be sent to Central and South America and a half dozen or so to Europe, China and Japan.

TRIAL OF PRIVATE WHO SLEW KANKAKEE BOY NOW ON

Paxton, Ill., June 15.—In the Circuit court here yesterday before Judge T. M. Harris was begun the legal battle in which attorneys for Private Joseph B. Klein of Chicago will seek to have him cleared of the charge of killing Earl Nelson, a Kankakee boy, last August, while the militia-regiment of which Klein was a member was passing through Kankakee on its way to Springfield to do riot duty.

Nelson, along with some other boys, jumped on an ammunition car which Klein had been detailed to guard, and Klein in using force to put him off the car jabbed him with his bayonet. Nelson received a wound which proved fatal.

The case was then brought to Ford county on a change of venue, it being alleged by attorneys for the defendant that owing to the excitement of the people of Kankakee Klein could not secure a fair trial there. Here the legal battle to have Klein released without trial was renewed before Judge T. N. Harris. A month ago Judge Harris overruled the motion of Klein's attorneys and ordered the trial to proceed.

Court convened at 1 o'clock and the entire afternoon was consumed in examining postpositive jurors.

BASEBALL GAMES TODAY

Table with columns for National League, American League, and results of yesterday's games. Includes teams like Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, New York, Washington, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Boston.

RAY LAMPHERE AT POINT OF DEATH IN PRISON HOSPITAL

Laporte, Ind., June 15.—In response to a letter from her brother, Ray Lamphere, Mrs. James Finley yesterday hurried to the Michigan City prison to see the prisoner notorious through his association with Mrs. Gunness, the arch murderer, for the burning of whose home Lamphere was sent to the penitentiary.

Lamphere in his letter stated that he recently had suffered four hemorrhages and believed death was imminent. This belief was confirmed in the mind of Mrs. Finley by the refusal of the prison authorities to allow her to visit her brother in the hospital ward. Despite her pleadings the deputy warden was obstinate, replying: "Lamphere is extremely low and cannot see any one."

It is understood that an effort to secure his immediate parole will be made, but his demise is expected before this step can be taken.

MISS ADDAMS IS CHARITIES' HEAD

Buffalo, N. Y., June 15.—Miss Jane Addams of Hull house, Chicago, is the president of the national conference of charities and correction for 1910. The election was unanimous. This is the first time in the history of the conference that a woman has been at the head of the organization.

First vice president—F. J. Nibacker, Glen Mills, Pa. Second vice president—Winley Wilcox, Buffalo, N. Y. Third vice president—William H. DeLoach, Washington, D. C. General secretary—Alexander Johnson, Fort Wayne, Ind. Executive committee—W. Belmont Gates, San Francisco; Frederick A. Gavick, Indianapolis; A. W. Gunder, St. Paul; C. M. Hubbard, Cincinnati; A. J. McKay, Atlanta; W. H. McLean, St. Louis; JULIAN W. MACK, Chicago; MAX SENIOL, Cincinnati; Thomas D. Osborne, Louisville, Ky.; and Miss Mary Perry, St. Louis.

The principal speaker at the evening session was the Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows of Chicago. He submitted the report of the committee on "lawbreakers," in which the unexpected statement was made that the serious crimes against society are not increasing in the United States in spite of the influx of foreign born people.

The committee recommends the adoption of adult probation laws, recommends the more general adoption of the indeterminate sentence law and its extension to include misdemeanors. The committee also urges some kind of systematic relief for the needy members of families of convicts out of their earnings.

SIZE OF GOULD FORTUNE TOLD

(Continued from Page One)

alimony, and she wants the court to grant her one-fourth of his income—was short lived.

Abandonment Side Issue

A little later when her counsel declared Mrs. Gould's case closed and Delaney Nicolli, for Mr. Gould, moved to dismiss the complaint, Justice Dowling listened long and earnestly to Mr. Nicolli's arguments. When Mr. Shearn, counsel for the plaintiff, had replied, the court ruled that two-thirds of Mrs. Gould's complaint, specifically her charges of cruelty and nonsupport, must be dismissed. But on the question of her abandonment by Howard Gould, Justice Dowling held she had established a prima facie case and Mr. Gould must rebut it or lose.

In the course of the trial Mrs. Howard Gould gave startling evidence as to what she thought a woman of fashion should spend on dress. Mrs. Gould laid down a set of rules that she declared would cost any husband from \$35,000 to \$40,000 a year to follow.

She felt that she was in conservative good form when she changed her entire costume three times a day. Wildly frivolous women might get in four changes, she said, if they arose early and stayed up late.

Same Gown Twice! Never

Another edict of the former actress was that it was unspeakable to wear the same gown twice in the same place if you could afford not to. Palm Beach costumes were worthless at the St. Regis. St. Regis costumes were unthinkable at Castle Gould. The whole wardrobe was worthless on a yachting cruise.

CAR STRIKE IN RUSS CAPITAL

St. Petersburg, Russia, June 15.—A general strike of the electrical and car employes of St. Petersburg began today. The men demand an increase in pay and a different arrangement in shifts. The employers declare they will not concede either point. Although the demands are purely economic, the strike has a political basis and was arranged by the Social Democrats to test their strength. The cabinet of the capital have taken advantage of the situation to collect double fares. No disorders have occurred.

BASEBALL GAMES TODAY

Table with columns for National League, American League, and results of yesterday's games. Includes teams like Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, New York, Washington, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Boston.

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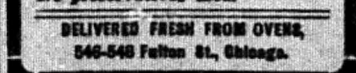
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Books on SCIENCE and SOCIALISM

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No man can consistently say that he knows the Socialist philosophy without having perused a portion of the best scientific Socialist literature. The following are undoubtedly among the best and choicest editions of strictly scientific works in the vast field of good Socialist literature.

ESSAYS ON THE MATERIALISTIC CONCEPTION OF HISTORY.

By Antonio Labriola, translated by Charles H. Kerr. The first part of this book is a historical study of the Communist Manifesto; the second is one of the most valuable statements ever written of the Socialist theory of Historical Materialism. Cloth, \$1.00.

LANDMARKS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM. (Anti-Duehring.)

By Frederick Engels, translated by Austin Lewis. An educational work of immense value, applying the Socialist method to many fields of science. Cloth, \$1.00.

MARXIAN ECONOMICS. A Popular Introduction to the Three Volumes of Marx's "Capital."

By Ernest Untermann. This book, unlike other introductions to Marx, is arranged in the form of a connected story tracing the development of production from savagery through barbarism, slavery and feudalism into modern capitalism. This enables the reader better to understand Marx's analysis of the capitalism of today. Cloth, \$1.00.

THE PHYSICAL BASIS OF MIND AND MORALS.

By M. H. Fitch. A most interesting and valuable argument starting from the universally accepted writings of Darwin and Spencer, and proving that "mind" is only another form of "life," and that morals are the necessary product of economic conditions. Mr. Fitch was not a Socialist when he wrote the first edition of this book; his studies made him a Socialist, and the second edition is rewritten from our viewpoint. Cloth, 414 pages, \$1.00.

THE RISE OF THE AMERICAN PROLETARIAN.

By Austin Lewis. An industrial history of the United States from the point of view of the wage-worker. A careful reading of this interesting book will help the reader to understand the general theory of the materialistic conception of history and apply it for himself. Cloth, \$1.00.

SOCIALISM AND MODERN SCIENCE.

By Enrico Ferri, translated by Robert Rives LaMonte. In this book Ferri proves that the logic of Evolution as taught by Darwin and Spencer leads inevitably to Socialism. Cloth, \$1.00.

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By Antonio Labriola, translated by Ernest Untermann. A Series of Letters to G. Sorel, discussing Socialist theories in a brilliant and forcible style. An appendix contains Sorel's introductory note to the first French edition of Labriola's "Essays," also an essay by Ernest Untermann on Labriola and Dietzgen. Cloth, \$1.00.

THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX.

A systematic treatise showing the necessary connection of the principles of Historical Materialism, the Class Struggle, Surplus Value, etc., and answering Marx's critics. By Louis B. Boudin. Cloth, \$1.00.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein.

Restricting Production by Unions

Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton university, has risen in righteous indignation to denounce the restriction of production by trade unions.

President Wilson is a historian, a scholar. He is doing the work which he loves. He has no one to set him tasks.

Largely because of these facts and others associated with them he has a prospect of living a little more than twice the average life-time in most of the organized trades.

President Wilson probably never heard of a "racer" or "pacemaker." He has never seen old men, men weak from sickness or hunger, compelled to keep pace with a highly trained athletic workman.

He has not seen these things take place where such feverish haste meant imminent danger of deadly crippling accidents.

President Wilson never worked in the United States steel mills or in the Chicago packing houses, where monstrous and complicated mechanism compel the human cog who fits into this mechanical monster to move with it or be crushed—crushed either literally in the iron and steel machines or thrown out of work to be crushed by the equally pitiless and deadly social machine.

He has not seen these "mechanical bosses" speeded just a trifle faster each month and year until only the youngest and strongest can stand the pace.

President Wilson never experienced these things, never saw them, never realized them.

Knowing nothing about the subject, President Wilson is very free with blame. Besides, there are few union men who contribute anything to the endowment of Princeton, and its students are not recruited from the families of union men.

He almost weeps because this restriction of output is rendering industry "unprofitable." This, to him, and to the class he represents, is the most terrible of sins.

In their fight for persons against profits the unions are confronted with the fact that all the machinery of government is in the hands of the profit-seekers.

The following letter was sent by Winnie Brantletter, secretary of the National Socialist Woman's committee, to the conference of Woman's Committees of the Socialist party of Kansas recently held in that state.

They know, or at least some of them know, even if President Wilson does not, that even the slowest and most "unprofitable" producer in modern society could produce many times as much as he now enjoys, and have an opportunity to enjoy his product, were it not for those who live upon the profits they take from the workers.

So it is that such of them as are able to see the truth that is hidden from President Wilson are trying to make industry "unprofitable," not by the clumsy method of "restricting" output, but by abolishing the profit-eater and returning the entire product to the producers.

The Refrain of Capitalism

There is but one tune to which the song of capitalism may be sung. Like Tennyson's "Northern Farmer" who listened to his horse's hoof beats and said, "Property, property, property, that's what I ears 'em sa-ay," so whoever listens to the motion of any portion of the present system will hear the same refrain of "property, property, property."

The church is supposed to concern itself with things of another world. It should have its affairs set to some other tune if there were any in the capitalist repertoire.

The Daily Socialist does not pretend to pass upon the merits of that case. That is something to be settled among those who control the church concerned.

The Rev. Johnston Myers, who led the prosecution, reached the height of his indignation when he denounced Professor Foster for "receiving a salary" and not teaching to suit those who paid him that salary.

That Foster had received money from Baptists in securing his education was offered as proof that he had thereby sold himself into eternal mental slavery to those who gave the money.

The threat to withdraw a church from the general fellowship was accompanied by repeated statements of the number of DOLLARS regularly given by that church.

We do not wish to express any opinion on the theological merits of the question, but we have a distinct remembrance of reading somewhere in an old book about casting out the money changers.

SUCH IS REFORM

BY JOSEPH E. COHEN

The reformers had their day at the primary election in Philadelphia on June 5 last.

Besides casting twenty thousand votes for the slated candidate on their own ticket, they won the nomination for their man, D. Clarence Gibboney, on the Democratic ticket, in spite of the machine, and came within five thousand votes of nominating Gibboney on the Republican ticket.

It is of course an illuminating commentary on the sincerity of professional reformers to find them courting votes on any and every ticket. It is especially illuminating in view of the fact that they denounce as thieves men of other parties who try to capture reform party nominations.

But if reformers are not honest, neither are they courageous. A considerable part of the Gibboney vote was the expression of popular disapproval of the connection of the Republican party with the Rapid Transit company and the reprehensible methods employed by the city's officials to break the car men's strike.

Gibboney had not then, nor ever has, said a word on behalf of labor, organized or unorganized. It is doubtful if Gibboney has any knowledge of social questions. His mental horizon goes no

further than the apprehension of petty gamblers, petty speak-easy keepers, petty pickpockets, petty prostitutes. He is only a miniature edition of Anthony Comstock.

Nor did any prominent reformer or any reform organ take the part of the striking workers at any time. There was nothing approaching sympathy for the cause of the overworked conductors and motormen from reformers, big or little, at any time until the strike was won. Then there was a faint echo in the "amen corner."

It is evident on every hand that the reformers are not concerned with the welfare of the working class. And there is evidence on every hand that their concern is for everything but that.

Since the primaries, one of the leaders of the Republican party, State Senator Clarence Wolf, has been promoted to the rank of reformer. While serving on his board as "representative of the people" he is now vice-president and is virtual head of the corporation. George H. Earle Jr. has been selected by Mr. Wolf to succeed him as "representative of the people."

There is also some talk of the "public" demanding that the compact between the city and the traction company be broken. This talk comes from the reformers and is entirely rational for them. They helped draw up the agreement and for the two years it

has been running the city has received not a penny, while the company has had the city's protection in browbeating accident victims at hospital and in court.

Now that the six for a quarter strip tickets have been withdrawn by the company and a straight five cent fare is charged, possibly a little might be left for the city after the little clique who control traction have their, astute reformers are trying to create a "public sentiment" to annul the contract.

Have not reformers the intelligence to see ahead, or are they the conscious tools of the big interests? It would seem that the latter is nearer correct.

At the same time the voters knew these things pretty well when they voted the reform ticket. No one imagines that a district attorney, register of wills and city treasurer, on what reform ticket elected, could help the people to their battle against the traction company. It was a voice of protest rather than of confidence in reform. And Gibboney and the reformers have very discreetly refrained from promising the people anything.

When the popular feeling that won the car men's strike and that expressed itself in such a decided manner at the primaries is properly informed about the relation of labor to capital, reformers will join forces with regulars—and there will be a different story to tell.

A Brave Man Is to Go to Siberia

The extraordinary discovery by the Russian revolutionists last January that their trusted leader Azeff was in reality an agent provocateur of the Russian police, luring young persons of revolutionary tendencies into the perpetration of acts of violence, and then secretly denouncing them, led to interpellations of the police department as to Azeff's character and affiliations. Response was frankly made by Mr. Lopukhin, who had been director of police of the department of the interior. He denounced Azeff as an agent provocateur of the worst type.

Mr. Lopukhin has been indicted on charges of high treason. The denunciation of Azeff had not been Mr. Lopukhin's only offense in the eyes of official Russia. Though a liberal in politics he had been at the head of the political police, and a conspicuous member of the inner bureaucracy. His first break with his official circle, according to the London Nation, "had its origin in his efforts to protect the Jews from massacre. He it was who supplied his kinsman, Prince Urussov, himself an ex-assistant minister, with the startling revelations divulged in the first duma regarding the official organization of pogroms." He discovered the printing press in the ministry of the interior, by which police agents multiplied their indictments to massacre. He traced the share of the police and the troops in several of the massacres which occurred after the nominal grant of constitutional liberties. But his unpardonable offense was that he denounced the police official Ratchkowsky, a protege of the late General Trepov, and the confidential guardian of the czar's person, as the real organizer of the Jewish massacres.

For that first display of independence he lost his position as an official. His second offense also involved Ratchkowsky, for Azeff was especially in Ratchkowsky's employ. The Nation says of the trial that, though public it "was the usual perversion of justice. The defense was hardly heard, the essential documents were suppressed, and the necessary witnesses were allowed to absent themselves." Mr. Lopukhin has been sentenced to five years' hard labor, and to lifelong exile thereafter in Siberia. "The verdict," says the Nation, "is one proof the more that the 'political visivectors,' secure in the protection of the czar, are still supreme in Russia."

—The Public.

Little Girl's Composition

Little Ebba Johnson, 11 years of age and a pupil in the fifth grade of the Webster school, on lower St. Croix avenue, has written a short composition that is giving her quite a local reputation as a literary artist. During the closing examinations of the school year the pupils were required to write a short composition on some subject of their own choosing.

When Ebba's teacher read her story she smiled. Then she asked the other teachers in the Webster school and they all laughed. It got at the last to Miss Murphy, the principal, and she realized that it was too good to lose and has been friendly passing it around among her friends since.

Here is the story: "Once there was a little girl. She didn't like to go to church, so one Sunday a preacher came to her house and he said to the little girl: 'You haven't been to church for a long time.' 'The little girl said she didn't like to come because he swears.' 'So the preacher said to the little girl: 'You come next Sunday; if you hear me swear you can have an apple pie. And you sit in the front seat and you can have the apple pie if I swear.' 'So next Sunday she went to church and sat in the front seat beside the apple pie.

"He said: 'By god we live and by God we die.' 'And the little girl got up and said: 'By God, you lose the apple pie.' From Duluth Evening Herald.

Convulsed the School

Little Ebba Johnson, 11 years of age and a pupil in the fifth grade of the Webster school, on lower St. Croix avenue, has written a short composition that is giving her quite a local reputation as a literary artist. During the closing examinations of the school year the pupils were required to write a short composition on some subject of their own choosing.

When Ebba's teacher read her story she smiled. Then she asked the other teachers in the Webster school and they all laughed. It got at the last to Miss Murphy, the principal, and she realized that it was too good to lose and has been friendly passing it around among her friends since.

Here is the story: "Once there was a little girl. She didn't like to go to church, so one Sunday a preacher came to her house and he said to the little girl: 'You haven't been to church for a long time.' 'The little girl said she didn't like to come because he swears.' 'So the preacher said to the little girl: 'You come next Sunday; if you hear me swear you can have an apple pie. And you sit in the front seat and you can have the apple pie if I swear.' 'So next Sunday she went to church and sat in the front seat beside the apple pie.

"He said: 'By god we live and by God we die.' 'And the little girl got up and said: 'By God, you lose the apple pie.' From Duluth Evening Herald.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

On Work Among Women

The following letter was sent by Winnie Brantletter, secretary of the National Socialist Woman's committee, to the conference of Woman's Committees of the Socialist party of Kansas recently held in that state.

The National Woman's Committee sends you greetings and hearty congratulations upon your magnificent work of the past year. The enthusiasm with which you have responded to the appeals of your state organizer, Comrade Lowe, cannot be too highly commended.

You have today a systematic organization for the education of women to the principles and program of Socialism. Your local committees have all the advantages which opportunities for self development of separate organizations offer, with the added advantage of having the machinery of the Socialist party behind your every effort. The solidarity of the party is not endangered, because the committees are authorized by the local organizations and work in exact harmony with them.

The ideal of the National Woman's Committee is that a perfect woman's organization may grow out of the efforts of the past year, with the local committee as a unit, county, district and state woman's committees may develop. This ideal form of organization will necessarily be slow, and extreme care should be taken not to push these plans until the women of your state are well organized and active in your local committees.

There are two points which we wish to emphasize both individually and in committees, that you must have opportunity to attend and take part in your local meetings. Your membership in the woman's committee presupposes a special and definite duty, but this special responsibility does not in any way excuse you from activity in your local organization. That committee will have failed in its first and most important function when it draws from the local business or propaganda meeting a single individual. We further urge you to awaken the women of your locality, irrespective of politics, to the necessity of participating in such election as they are qualified voters. Only by such participation in elections can the indifference of the average woman be overcome. When she has cast her first ballot there is a better chance for us to interest her in all political and industrial issues.

From a national standpoint our work is as yet very backward and in most states only in an experimental stage. But much of the exasperating indifference of our male comrades is overcome, and we now have in them able allies and active supporters of every work which we may initiate. The national office has greatly aided us in our efforts by placing before the locals such recommendations and motions as have been made. Through their co-operation we have this year celebrated two special suffrage days, with the result that there can be no doubt in the minds of the average reader, where the Socialist party stands on this important issue.

Oklahoma is at present circulating an initiative petition for unrestricted suffrage for women.

Other states are taking active steps toward initiating systematic plans for the furtherance of our propaganda among women. So while the work of the past year has not been all that we anticipated, we have much to be proud of in the knowledge that our work is the outgrowth of an economic need and that we are laying wisely the foundations for an effective force for the awakening of the mothers of the race to Socialism.

While you may at times have become slightly discouraged, comrades, you have rallied your forces and continued your campaign against ignorance and capitalism, with the result that the woman's committee of the Socialist party of Kansas is no longer a mere form, no longer an experiment and a joke by our incredulous brothers, but an actual militant force for the emancipation of the workers, a force which is considered in the state councils of the party, a force which by its untiring, unceasing and uncompromising campaign against the exploitation and corruption of the capitalist system will become a menace to the sponsors of capitalism in future generations.

I know that you will go from your first annual convention filled with new enthusiasm and a keen knowledge of the dignity and wisdom of your responsibilities as class conscious Socialist women. I know, too, that you will meet and perform each and every duty toward the awakening of the wives, mothers and sisters of the working class.

When you read this I shall be miles away upon our New Mexico ranch, but my heart will be with you, and my thoughts will leap the hundreds of miles and give you a comrade's greetings, for we are comrades in the great and the best movement the world has ever known.

Wishing you success in your every effort for Socialism, I am Fraternally yours, WINNIE BRANTLETTER, Secretary of the National Woman's Committee of the Socialist Party.

Household Hints

A Skewer Used under the edges of carpets, and a slightly dampened cloth or sponge will save much dust and labor if occasionally used in place of a broom. Never shake a mat or rug. Remove them to the yard, hang them on a line, and beat them well; afterward lay them on the grass and brush thoroughly with the broom. They will last as long again and look brighter and fresher after this treatment.

Sea salt dissolved in a hot bath has a wonderful tonic effect. It should be first dissolved in a pitcher or cup and then poured into the bath and stirred. In making baked or boiled custard add the amount of milk to be used and set aside until cool, then make your custard and bake it as usual; it will be perfectly smooth.

Too great care cannot be exercised in keeping the egg beater free from grease. The slightest particle will greatly interfere with the successful whipping of the eggs.

For Home Dressmakers



LADIES' SHIRTLAIST SUITE. Paris Pattern No. 2018. All Sizes Allowed.

Old roses meringed poplin has been used for the making of this attractive model, which is most simple in construction. The waist closes through the center-front box plait with cut jet buttons, and a pocket ornaments the left breast. The round turn-down collar is of material, trimmed with an insertion of butter-colored lace and edging to match. The regulation shirt sleeves are gathered into straight cuffs of the material or a plain one-piece sleeve may be used, if desired. The nine-gored skirt is attached to the waist, under a belt of the material, the lower edge being finished with a wide hem. The pattern is in 1/2 sizes—22 to 44 inches bust measure. For 32 bust the suit requires 1/2 yards of material, 22 inches wide, 3/4 yards 24 inches wide, 5/4 yards 26 inches wide, 6 yards 28 inches wide or 5/4 yards 44 inches wide, 1 yard of insertion and 1/4 yards of edging, width of lower edge of skirt about 3/4 yards. Price of Pattern, 10 Cents.

THE ROAD TO POWER

BY KARL KAUTSKY

CHAP. VIII.—THE SHARPENING OF CLASS ANTAGONISMS

(Continued from yesterday.)

We have seen how earnestly Marx and Engels for a long time expected that the small capitalist democracy would at least start a revolution with us as they had done in 1848 and 1871. As the democratic policies and parties continued more and more to prove disappointing, we Marxians still continued to believe that great masses of the little capitalists and small farmers would be drawn to us, and interested in our revolutionary objects. These expectations found expressions still in my articles of 1893 which have already been quoted, even stronger expression than Engels' introduction written in 1895:

If this continues by the end of the century we will have captured the larger portion of the middle classes of society, small capitalists and small farmers, and will have grown to be a deciding power in the country.

These expectations have not been fulfilled. But we have here another illustration of how we Marxists, with our expectations and our "prophecies," were wrong when we overvalued the revolutionary sentiments of the small capitalists. We also see how much foundation for the reproach that Marxian dogmatic fanaticism drove these elements out of the party. When Engels in 1894 opposed the French farmers' program, and when I opposed the German one a year later, this was not because we considered the gaining of the farmers as superfluous, but because we considered these methods the wrong ones with which to win them. Since then the party membership of France, Austria, and Switzerland has tried their fortune among the farmers along these lines without success.

The same is true of the small capitalists. It must be granted that so far as large sections of the middle class are concerned, and whatever forms of propaganda have been used, that they are today more difficult to win than ever before. This conclusion is not based on Marxian "orthodoxy"—we have already seen that Marxism has erred rather by expecting too much than too little at this point—it is the result of bitter experience during recent years.

Our Marxian "dogmatic fanaticism" therefore is not concerned in the matter, except in so far as it makes it easier for us to recognize and understand these experiences, and to lay bare their causes—the indispensable condition to any real "practical politics."

Here again we find that our "positive" work, as soon as it strengthens the proletariat, by just that very fact, sharpens the antagonism between it and the other classes.

Many of us expected that the trusts and combines of the capitalists, together with the tariff policy, would lead the middle class, who suffer most from these things, into our ranks. The exact reverse has actually been the result. The agrarian tariff and the employers' associations came simultaneously with the trade unions. So it was that the handicraftsmen were simultaneously pressed from all sides. The tariff and the employers' associations raised the price of the necessities of life and raw material, while the unions raised wages.

To be sure, it was only the money wages and not real wages that were raised, since prices went up faster than wages. Nevertheless the wage struggle embittered the little bosses, and they came to look upon the employers' associations and the tariff parties as their allies against the organized workers. The latter and not the tariff and trusts were blamed not only for the high money wages, but also for the rise in prices of raw material and rents, which it was claimed were due to the rise of wages.

The little merchants, again, saw themselves squeezed by the rise in prices since the purchasing power of their customers, mostly laborers, did not increase in the same degree. They turned their anger against the laborers rather than against the tariff and the combines, all the more willingly, the more the laborers sought to escape the effect of the rise in prices by trying to abolish the middle men through co-operatives.

It must not be forgotten that the laborer plays a peculiar role in the market for goods. Everyone else comes to this market, not only as buyer, but also as a seller of products. What the trader loses as buyer of goods in the universal rise of prices he gains by the rise of his own products. Only the laborer comes to the world market as a buyer alone and not as a seller of goods. His labor power is a peculiar sort of goods, with peculiar price laws so that wages do not automatically follow general changes in price. Labor power is not something apart from men, but is inseparable from and closely bound up with the lives of human beings. Beneath its price are psychological, physiological and historical conditions, that do not affect other wares and which introduce an element of permanence into money wages greater than exists in regard to other goods.

Wages follow price movements, but slowly and only to a certain degree. The possessor of labor power gains more in declines of price and loses more in rising prices than buyers of other products. His standpoint in the goods market is in antagonism to that of the sellers. In spite of the fact that he produces all and consumes but a portion of his product, his standpoint is that of the consumer and not that of the producer. His product does not belong to him, but to his exploiters, the capitalists.

It is the capitalist who appears upon the market as a producer and seller with the product of the labor of the wage worker. The laborer appears there only as the buyer of the means of life.

(To be Continued)

TO THE EDITOR

War Veteran a Socialist

I gave three years of my young manhood to the service of the Union, from 1862 to 1865 inclusive, for the preservation of the Union and the emancipation of four millions of chattel slaves; returning from the civil war a physical wreck. Looking over the situation in my native state, Iowa, I cast my lot with the G. O. P. and entered into the struggle for bread and butter in the ranks of honest labor. Once in a while a small political crumb was thrown to me, as I was always a radical worker in the ranks of the G. O. P., which I honestly believed to be the Alpha and Omega of true politics. In fact I believed the life of our great free country depended upon the supremacy of the "Grand Old Party."

Being considerable of a reader and somewhat of a thinker I watched the trend of events politically and socially and could not help but notice that the great captains of industry and the financial chieftains were the leaders. Yes, even the dictators in all the affairs of our great nation. I saw the well beaten pathway from Wall street to the halls of our national legislature; I saw the faithful servants of capital seated in the chair followed by the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln; I saw the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States prostituted and trampled in the dust by our courts. I saw the laws of our nation and states set aside by our courts, high and low. One by one I have watched our liberties stippled from us until personal liberty has become a misnomer.

I have noticed with shame the profligacy of Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone by the strong arm of law. I have seen our high courts brought down to the level of Judge Lynch at the hands of the courts; I have watched the perversion of Fred D. Warren of the Court by our courts. I have seen the laws of justice of the United States. I have seen in it a fight to the death against free speech and free press. I have read the articles in the Outlook attacking Socialism by the "Great Trust Buster," Theodore, and in my heart I thanked him for showing to the world his utter ignorance upon the great question of Socialism. I have read with great pleasure the perles answer by our dear, beloved Eugene V. Debs. I have watched him discuss those articles word by word and line by line, until all that was left for capitalism to gloat over was the patrid mass of ignorance and evasions, which the mighty hunter had woven into his Outlook article, which was intended

as a death-blow to Socialism; and I said good-bye to Teddy, you have done us a great favor, "do it some more." My dear Teddy, as we consider your articles against Socialism as good propaganda literature, and as a loyal American, a civil war veteran, and a true and faithful Socialist of seven years' standing, I lift my hat to Eugene V. Debs, the great captain of the American branch of international Socialism. I have enlisted for the campaign until the banner of Socialism floats over every nation of the world, and all mankind is free. MORT M. CURTIS, Sioux City, Iowa.

The Standard of Value

All of the lectures I have heard in discussing value, have occurred in declaring that the amount and quality of the labor required to reproduce an article, are the sole measure of its value. Is this correct, or am I mistaken? If correct, it seems to me open to many objections, one or two of which I will state, in brief terms. In many of the South Pacific islands grows a peculiar fruit which the natives use in lieu of bread, and which forms their chief article of diet and is therefore of immense value to them. It is produced naturally, and scarcely any labor is required to procure it. Is labor then any measure of the value of the bread fruit? When a student in the university I found in the department of mechanics and engineering a large number of models obtained from the United States patent office, which were used in demonstrating to the classes. Many of these were beautifully and ingeniously constructed to such a degree as must have required much time and labor. All were defective; some mechanical principal had been ignored in the construction, or in some way they failed to meet the end in view and so were rejected by the patent office and were of no practical purpose whatever, notwithstanding ingenuity and labor had been expended in their construction. Can it then be truly said of such the measure of their value is the amount and kind of labor required to reproduce them? I am satisfied that the statement is largely true, but it should be qualified in a way that would enable it to stand all tests that may be rightfully applied. What does the learned editor say? J. H. T. Crawfordville, Ind.