

MAN IN MRS. KENYON CASE NOW FOUND

Name of Person Who Was With Woman in Resort When She Died Is Given

IS ALBERT S. GAGE THE HOTEL MANAGER?

Ex-Head of Wellington Accompanied Gingles' Witness to Roadhouse, Says Demming

According to a man who was in the palm garden of Bertha Scholes at 6840 Stony Island avenue on the night when Celia Kenyon met her death the man who accompanied her was Albert S. Gage, former manager of the Wellington hotel and witness in the case before Judge Honore when the Wickes will affair was held.

STORY OF GIRL'S TORTURE IS TOLD

Ella Gingles, the little girl who was tortured in the Wellington hotel by a gang of degenerate white slavers in a manner which should arouse every civilized person in America, told her sickening story on the stand this morning, giving the whole horrible details.

Horrible Story Is Told She related matter which is absolutely unprintable. She gave testimony which made even big men in the jury box get red eyes. She told things so horrible that even Judge Brentano's face paled as he listened. She gave testimony which should make the immediate prosecuting of the white slave ring an absolute necessity in the state's attorney's office.

Agnes M. V. Barrette, who was charged with things which are so unspeakable that they will not be allowed in the mails on the testimony of the girl, shifted uneasily in her seat and great drops of sweat ran down her face, while she heard herself denounced by the girl's testimony as a criminal so foul that it would seem that even the very gates of hell would be barred against her.

Relates Same Story The girl recited practically the same story that she recited to a delegation from the club women of Chicago at the time when Rev. Mortensen arose and said that, having been in the vice dis-

which might involve the white slave clique. The man who gave this matter to a reporter for the Chicago Daily Socialist is Joseph Demming, 261 Wabash avenue. At exactly 9:25 this morning a Daily Socialist reporter, who did not reveal his name or business, called upon Demming and he made the statement that he saw Albert S. Gage sitting with Mrs. Kenyon at a table in the Scholes resort on the night in question.

Gage Escapes Scene Gage fled precipitately after the woman fell to the floor, according to Demming. Further than this he would give no specific information. He declined to say what he saw after Gage had fled, but he did say that he had seen Gage in Mrs. Kenyon's company before. He said that he knew positively that she had been at different resorts with him.

Five Others in Resort The man who declares that he recognized Gage in Mrs. Kenyon's company at the Scholes resort declared that there were five men in the place beside himself. He declined to state whether or not he knew that these men knew Gage, but he said that he knew Gage personally.

He further declared that Gage left immediately after Celia Kenyon's death. The Daily Socialist is not responsible for Demming's statements, but he made them to a representative of this paper this morning. Further than this there is in the safe of the Daily Socialist a set of papers bearing Gage's name. These papers will be produced if necessary in due time. The papers in the safe show Gage as one of the incorporators of the Wellington Hotel where Ella Gingles was tortured.

Record Established by Court Albert S. Gage was one of the incorporators of the Gage Hotel company when it was first formed. He was also one of the incorporators of the hotel company when the name was changed to the Wellington Hotel company. His reputation as being a friend of many persons connected with the underworld has been established by court records.

YOUNG PAINTER, HIGH IN AIR, STARTLES TWENTY THOUSAND

Pittsburg, Pa., July 6.—Michael Munro, a young bridge painter, yesterday gave 20,000 people of Pittsburg a lesson in patriotism that was not down on the regular Fourth of July program. When the big new city flag, 150x90 feet, the largest in the world, could not be formally unfurled and dedicated at noon because a rope had broken, Munro crept over the entire steel two-inch cable from the seventeenth story window of the Frick building to the tower of the court house, about 150 feet distant, and at least 300 feet from the street below.

Hundreds were stampeded in the crowd of 20,000 observers and not a few were knocked down and hurt. With the needed rope about his shoulder and without asking advice of any one connected with the flag unfurling, Munro slipped out of the Frick building window and hand over hand went across the great chasm.

Once, while about half way across, his strength seemed to leave him, but he threw one leg over the cable and with one arm hooked he rested for a few seconds, then proceeded on his way hand over hand to the end. Mayor Magee became sick when he saw Munro dangling in air and had to be taken away.

AERONAUTS DIE BEFORE CROWDS

Portland, Me., July 6.—Mistaking the promiscuous firing of revolvers by the crowd as a signal for the climax of his aerial act, James Corcoran, an aeronaut, 25 years old, of Lowell, Mass., cut loose with his parachute when but a few hundred feet from the earth at the Fourth of July celebration here and was dashed to the ground, meeting almost instant death at the feet of 5,000 horrified spectators.

Corcoran was employed by Professor Joseph Laroux of this city, with whom the municipal authorities contracted for balloon ascensions and parachute jumps at the Eastern promenade. Three parachutes were attached to the hot air balloon for a triple jump by the aeronaut. It was arranged that Corcoran should drop with his parachutes when he heard a certain number of revolver shots from Laroux on the ground after the balloon had reached a height of approximately 1,000 feet.

Chicago Aeronaut Drowned Grand Rapids, Wis., July 6.—The Independence day celebration in Grand Rapids ended with a fatality last evening when Professor Ehrhart of Chicago, an aeronaut, met death in the Wisconsin River.

Professor Ehrhart had made an ascension in the afternoon and a successful parachute jump. In the evening he was scheduled to set off a large amount of fireworks from his balloon. When he was 500 feet in the air, however, the balloon was seen to collapse suddenly, and although he tried to cut loose his parachute, he was unable to free himself from the rapidly falling balloon, and was drowned in sight of thousands.

It was found afterwards that a big leak in the balloon was the cause of the accident.

Revolution Started in Colombia's Trade Center Guayaquil, Ecuador, July 6.—A private cablegram from Nuena Venturo, Colombia, states that a revolution has been started at Barranquilla, the most important commercial city of Colombia, against Gen. Jorge Holguin, acting president in the absence of President Reyes, in favor of Gonzalez Valencia.

UNSPEAKABLE MURDER OF GIRL IN A RESORT PROTECTED BY POLICE

THE GRAND JURY WHITEWASH

The expected, indeed it is not too much to say the inevitable, has happened.

The state's attorney, after doing everything in his power to make any genuine investigation impossible, has issued a statement seeking to discredit the exposure of the Daily Socialist.

Such a statement was to be expected. The whole grand jury investigation was a PREPARATION FOR THAT STATEMENT.

That investigation had but one object beside that of seeking to discredit the Daily Socialist. That was to "tip off" the situation to the big grafters. This statement is proven by the way in which the specially and coubly pledged secrecy of the jury room was violated the instant such violation was desired by those who were to be investigated.

The Daily Socialist expected this outcome. It was but one incident along the battle line.

It will not have the slightest effect upon the campaign of exposure which has been planned. That campaign plan did not depend upon grand juries or state's attorneys. If it had it would have been a very weak plan.

WE ARE GOING TO KEEP RIGHT ON AS IF THAT INCIDENT HAD NEVER OCCURRED.

It will take far more whitewash than is to be found in the office of the state's attorney to cover up the rottenness that the Daily Socialist has exposed so far.

Just to remind the public of the untruthfulness of Wayman's statement that no evidence had been produced requiring action we would call attention to a few of the things that have been published WITH NAMES, DATES and details sufficient to require prosecution:

The existence of cocaine and opium joints. The existence of a large number of gambling dens, nearly all run by one big ring which is very close to the city administration.

AND THE KIDNAPING OF A WITNESS TO THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC AND THE SPIRITING OF HER AWAY UNDER THE VERY EYES OF THE COURT AND IN DEFIANCE OF ALL LAW, BY ONE OF THE HIGHEST OFFICIALS IN THE POLICE FORCE.

If Wayman really wanted to investigate, WHY DID HE NOT BRING INSPECTOR WHEELER BEFORE THE GRAND JURY?

These are just a FEW of the FACTS that no one can dispute.

There are some more in to-day's paper. There will be plenty more in future issues, and they will be published in the order in which we feel they will do the most good in exposing the conditions against which this crusade is directed, and thus laying bare one of the festering sores of capitalism.

THE GRAND JURY WHITEWASH WILL NOT HAVE THE SLIGHTEST EFFECT, EXCEPT TO DISCREDIT THE STATE'S ATTORNEY.

TAFT'S ECONOMY HITS THE PUBLIC

Citizens and Employees Feel the Brunt of His "Big Business" Methods

Washington, D. C., July 2.—(By Mail.)—Of late a great deal is being heard of the Taft economy plan, which we are told is to be one of the characteristics of the present administration. This is significant because it indicates that not only in Washington, but throughout the country the government's policy will be to keep down expenses even though it be with great inconvenience to the public.

Postmaster Barnes of Washington has just issued an order which will abolish eight substations in this city. Most of these stations are very well patronized and are needed. Still it is thought that the government can save a little on its annual expenses by this plan. What do we care about the public?

Undoubtedly this is but the beginning of a national policy to be executed in all the cities of the country. It is quite plain that we are to have a "business" administration during the next four years. As a result of that the public will get a still more enlightened view of what business is.

Here is more of it. And here is more of it. On the day which witnessed the es-

tablishment of the open shop tin-plate mills of the steel trust, Director Ralph of the bureau of printing and engraving, acting under the orders of Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, placed two thousand of the bureau employees on the per diem basis instead of monthly salaries.

Of course, the Taft argument is that the government should not be compelled to pay monthly salaries to employees when it would be possible to lay those employees off a few days each month without pay. In course of a year this might even show a rather large sum of money on the credit side of Uncle Sam's ledger so far as the coupon clippers are concerned. It can only be done, however, at the expense of the life, happiness, welfare, and advancement of the employees.

But here is a sidelight: Scarcely a day passes that visitors who want to see President Taft on matters of importance are not compelled to postpone their visit until the following day because "Injunction Bill" is out at Chevy Chase playing golf with "Sunny Jim" Sherman, who has left the work of presiding over the senate to some accommodating senator. Yet no one has had the nerve to suggest that Taft, whose salary was increased twenty-five thousand dollars a year, should have his income docked because he is off making speeches at Yale or playing golf instead of tending to business.

Start "Factory System" The truth is that it is understood to be the policy of the administration to employ the most approved "factory system" from now on in the government departments. From five to ten per cent of the employees are to be discharged on technical grounds and the work is to be "speeded up" so that those left at work may be laid off for several days each month without pay.

This plan is not to be confined to Washington alone. It is understood that it will be used throughout the country. The pressmen of the bureau who form the more radical industrial element in the department, are highly indignant over the conduct of the administration, although it is not at all improbable that most of them voted for Taft last November.

Attorney Tyssowski Has Name of Eye-Witness to Inhuman "Show" Which Ended in Horrible Crime

ALSO KNOWS PREACHER WHO SAW VICTIM DIE

Refuses to Make Public These Names ---Facts for State's Attorney Wayman; What Will He Do About It?

A murder—unspeakable in the horror of its details—was committed in a protected resort in the south side levee district, and the fact of this murder has been concealed by alleged "reformers" for the sake of shielding what they allege to be "their reputations."

The time has now come for the Chicago Daily Socialist to lay some of its trump cards on the table in public view in the expose which this paper stands pledged to make concerning the rotten conditions in Chicago. Mr. Wayman will say that this story is hearsay and he may take that reason as to why the story which the Daily Socialist now gives to the public was not told in the grand jury room. Had Wayman acted as is the current practice and held consultations with and listened to the statements of representatives of the Daily Socialist, in secret, as is the custom before a prosecutor takes a case before a grand jury, the inquirers might have had this story laid before them in the form of direct evidence.

SOMEONE IS GETTING PAID If a thing, such as will hereafter be described in sworn statements, can happen in a dive, then someone must be enjoying protection, for which large sums of money are paid. This is further borne out by the fact that high police officials will not venture to deny that every known prostitute in Chicago is registered by the police and that their changes of residence from one house to another is also kept track of by a registration system.

The death of one of these women under circumstances which, even though they had not been followed by fatal consequences, constitute a penitentiary offense, must be a matter easily discoverable by both the state's attorney and high police officials.

From Joseph Gorman Tyssowski, a lawyer with offices at 1501 the Ashland block, and whose name was given to the grand jury, the Daily Socialist yesterday received a repetition of a story told to representatives of the paper in March.

WHAT TYSSOWSKI KNOWS This is the story: A woman died, attended by a minister and a trained nurse, after participating in a show of unspeakable character, both animals and human beings taking part.

It was first told by a man who declared to Tyssowski that he was an eye witness of the show and of the woman's death. But Tyssowski refuses to give up the name of this witness.

Tyssowski says that he knows the name of the minister who was present when the woman was dying.

But Tyssowski absolutely refuses to give this minister's name. Tyssowski admits that by concealing the story of the death of the woman this minister is "compounding a felony," and thus rendering himself liable to the penitentiary.

TYSSOWSKI EXCUSES HIMSELF "But I am not compounding a felony in refusing to give that minister's name. I did not see anything myself," said Tyssowski. "If I were called before the grand jury I would say that all I knew was hearsay and I would refuse to give names, for even if I did give names the man who told it to me and the minister would both most likely deny having any knowledge."

Affidavit Made Out The following affidavit recants in legal form the revelations which Attorney Tyssowski gave and the things which he refused to reveal:

City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, Saturday, July 3, 1909.

John C. Carroll, a reporter for the Chicago Daily Socialist, and J. O. Bentall, secretary of the Workers' Publishing Society, a corporation engaged in the publication of the aforesaid Chicago Daily Socialist, being first duly sworn, do depose and say: That they are residents of the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois and that at 4:15 on the afternoon of Friday, July 2, they went to the office of one Joseph Gorman Tyssowski, a lawyer occupying part of the suite known as 1501, the Ashland Block, and that the deponents remained there till 4:45 and that the aforesaid Joseph Gorman Tyssowski did then and there tell them that: He, Joseph Gorman Tyssowski, had been informed by a man, claiming to be an eye witness, that a woman died in a resort in the Twenty-second street levee district, following an exhibition forbidden by the statutes of the State of Illinois which provide a penalty for the commission of "crimes against nature," and that an animal had taken part in the aforesaid exhibition. And Joseph Gorman Tyssowski further stated that this same man, claiming to be an eye witness, did further tell him, Joseph Gorman Tyssowski, that a minister whom he, the aforesaid eye witness, named

had been present together with a trained nurse when the woman was in a dying condition, and according to the affidavit eye witness, the woman died in the very room in which the orgy had taken place.

And Joseph German Tyssowski further said that he himself knows the name of the aforesaid minister, mentioned by the aforesaid man, claiming to be an eye witness, and that he, Joseph German Tyssowski, will not divulge the name of the aforesaid minister.

And Joseph German Tyssowski further said that he, as a lawyer, knows that both the minister and the man, who claiming to be an eye witness, had informed him, Joseph German Tyssowski, in not telling the public authorities of the death of the aforesaid woman had been guilty of compounding a felony, and therefore liable to the penalty of the law.

And Joseph German Tyssowski further said that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, if the aforesaid eye witness and the aforesaid minister were summoned before the Grand Jury of Cook County, the aforesaid eye witness and the aforesaid minister would deny all knowledge of the aforesaid crime, and deny that either or both of them had been present at the scene thereof, and that thus the inquiry of the state would come to naught.

And Joseph German Tyssowski further said that because such an investigation would come to naught in the aforesaid manner, he, Joseph German Tyssowski, refused to reveal the name of either the man claiming to be an eye witness, or the minister, or of both of them, alleging that such revelation could result in nothing.

Conversation in Detail

This is part of the conversation which took place yesterday in Tyssowski's office:

Carroll—"Mr. Tyssowski, this is Mr. Bentall, secretary of the Workers' Publishing Society, which prints the Socialist. Will you please tell Mr. Bentall the story you told me about a girl dying in a dive after she had been in a 'show' in which a ——— took part?"

Tyssowski—"A man who said he was an eye witness told me the story. I was informed that the woman died in the very room in which the 'show' was held. He said there was a minister there."

Carroll—"Will you tell us the minister's name?"

Tyssowski—"I will not."

Bentall—"You ought to tell us what the man's name is."

Tyssowski—"I won't."

Facts Ought to Be Known

Carroll—"This ought to be told. Your name was given to the grand jury. I don't know whether or not you will be called, but the information which you have would be immensely valuable to us."

Tyssowski—"How?"

Carroll—"If it could be proved that the woman you told of had died and the proper authorities were not notified, it would show how far any action in the red light district can be kept secret. It would show that some one is being paid money."

Tyssowski—"You did not treat me fair. I told you that story in confidence. I suppose that in the matter of a newspaper story a little thing like confidence does not matter."

Carroll—"You were given every chance to tell something which should be told. You refused. This is a case where we need this information now. I want to know the name of the minister. I want to talk to him. In keeping quiet he is compounding a felony and so is liable to go to the penitentiary."

Some Polite Repartees

Tyssowski—"Carroll, you are an ass."

Carroll—"As you please. Isn't that minister compounding a felony?"

Tyssowski—"Yes, he is."

Carroll—"Aren't you?"

Tyssowski—"No, I don't know anything."

Bentall—"You know the name of the minister?"

Tyssowski—"Yes, but I won't tell."

Carroll—"Why won't you?"

Tyssowski—"It would not do any good. It would simply stir up trouble. I feel convinced that if my informant and the minister were called before the grand jury they would deny knowing anything."

Carroll—"Why not give me the names and let the men be brought before the grand jury?"

Tyssowski—"I wouldn't tell the grand jury anything, for all I know is hearsay."

Carroll—"You might give me the names so that I can have the matter investigated."

Tyssowski—"I don't feel disposed to help you after my name was given to the grand jury."

Bentall—"That minister knows an awful thing. Mr. Tyssowski, and it is his duty to tell it."

Tyssowski—"I don't think it is. He is a spiritual adviser and does great good, and if he told his good work would be stopped."

Bentall—"But he ought to tell for the sake of humanity."

Tyssowski—"I won't tell who he is."

Insists He Ought to Tell

Carroll—"I appreciate that you have a lot of fine and noble scruples about the matter, but I think that the name ought to be told, and we are going to leave no stone unturned to find out that man's name. If it can be proved that he has concealed the knowledge of this crime he ought to go to the penitentiary. You ought to tell who the minister is and give him a chance to give information."

Tyssowski—"I won't do it. You haven't been fair with me."

Bentall—"It is the only right thing to do, to tell his name."

Tyssowski—"You people can't bully me."

Carroll—"I hardly see that it is necessary to waste any more of Mr. Tyssowski's time."

Not Friends Any More

Tyssowski—"I don't see that I can consider you people as my friends, or that I can ever tell you anything again."

Carroll—"That is as you please. Good day."

At the latter part of the conversation there was another witness, a friend of Mr. Tyssowski, who was in the room for nearly ten minutes, but did not say anything.

Changing the Emblem

Bacon—"Business pretty dull in your department store, isn't it?"

Egbert—"No, indeed, we're very, very busy."

Bacon—"Doing what?"

Egbert—"Taking the heads of Teddy bear and putting program heads on the bodies." —Yankee Statesman.

Send notices of your union meetings to the Daily Socialist.



DAILY URGED TO KEEP UP FIGHT

Letters Pour Into Office Complimenting Paper on Its Exposure

Scores of letters and telegrams, complimenting the Daily Socialist upon the strong stand it has taken in exposing the corruption of the city administration, are pouring into the office daily.

Without exception every communication strongly urges that the fight against the present conditions be continued without a moment's rest until the whole public mind is exposed to the public view.

Know Facts Themselves

Many of the writers state that they know of their personal knowledge that the Daily Socialist has not exaggerated the conditions, claiming they are even worse than they have been shown to be.

"Keep it up," writes Karl G. Nelson, of 315 Sheffield avenue, "as you are the only paper that dares to tell the truth. Still, according to the Daily News for June 26 it is dangerous even to tell the truth under our present system."

"I wonder if State's Attorney Wayman believes there is any gambling going on in Chicago in the form of betting on the races, or if he must be taken around and he show it."

M. Oswald, 1109 South Cherry street, writes: "Your issue of the Daily Socialist for June 29 is a scream. Continue in the same manner and you will surely scare the plutes."

Clergyman Praises Daily

A correspondent who signs himself "A Clergyman" says: "In your honest fight against the corruption of the 'higher-ups,' sincere wishes for your success."

"Congratulations! Mail sufficient information for a leading article," is part of the telegram that comes from Wilshire's Magazine.

"There is now running in nearly every saloon and cigar store inside the loop a certain dice game which, without a doubt or question, is receiving police protection," writes "A Citizen."

"The writer knows the law and asserts unreservedly that this is a direct and positive violation of Sections 126 and 127, Chapter 38, Revised Statutes. It could not exist without protection."

Baps Larger Hotels

"What is true of saloons and cigar stores is also true of a number of our larger hotels. If your paper can put a stop to this you will do the public a great good, and many wives and parents will be thankful."

SOCIALIST WILL WED CHICAGOAN

Charles Edward Russell, Noted Writer, to Marry Miss Hirschl

Charles Edward Russell, the Socialist writer of special articles on contemporary subjects for magazines, lecturer, poet, and critic of verse, after a romance of five years will be married to Miss Theresa Hirschl of Chicago in New York next Monday.

Miss Hirschl, who is now with her family at their summer home, the Log House, on Black Lake, near Holland, Mich., will start today for New York. The marriage service will be performed by the Rev. Alexander F. Irvine, the Socialist preacher, of the Church of the Ascension, who has started his fashionable congregation with his sociological utterances. No guests will be present, except Mr. Russell's mother and the necessary witnesses.

On Tuesday they will start for Europe on a wedding trip of three months, covering London, Paris, Carisbad, Switzerland, and other points. When they return they will take an apartment in New York and will divide their time between there and Chicago.

JUDSON NOT TO OPPOSE FOSTER

President Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago declares in a letter received in Chicago that he will never recommend the removal of any professor on account of his theological opinions.

This latest communication from President Judson, who is now in Portland, Ore., is an answer to several letters alleged to have emanated from him in regard to the Foster-Myers controversy.

"Theological conformity may under some circumstances be desirable in a denominational college," he writes. "To require such conformity in a university would be intolerable. Moreover, the charter of the University of Chicago is broadly non-sectarian. It is a charter requirement that two-thirds of the trustees and the president shall be Baptists. Members of the university faculties are of many religious faiths, a minority being Baptists."

GOVERNOR SEES RICH AS RULERS

New York, July 6.—With its traditional enthusiasm, the Society of Tammany held its annual Fourth of July celebration, a throng of members filling the elaborately decorated auditorium, chamber of Tammany Hall and cheering the patriotic sentiments of the speakers. Chief among these was Governor Albert W. Gleicher of Florida, the orator of the day. Governor Gleicher devoted considerable attention to the race problem, defending with fervor the south's course with regard to the negro.

He also condemned centralization of wealth by "organized robbery," declaring "it is bound to result in the elimination of the middle class of the country and the draining of the wealth of the masses into the hands of the beneficiaries."

LEPER SUSPECT IS TO SUE THE U. S. FOR DAMAGES

New York, July 6.—John E. Early, the former soldier in the regular army who bore the stigma of "leprosy" for almost a year while he was held a prisoner in an isolated cottage on the eastern branch reservation in Washington, has taken steps toward a civil suit, the first of its kind on record in this country, in which he will seek to recover large monetary damages from federal officials.

When Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, the dermatologist with the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, assured him that every diagnosis of leprosy that had been made was absolutely wrong, Early determined to enlist friends to back him in his fight for retribution.

One of the first callers at the skin and cancer hospital in East Nineteenth street, where Early arrived Sunday morning, was a well known lawyer, whose services have been retained by a group of men pledged to spare no expense to get vindication for him.

Portrait in Paris Gallery

A portrait of her painted in Chicago now hangs in the national gallery of Paris, and is judged one of the conspicuously good pieces there. Because of her subtlety of expression, she is considered a difficult subject, but an unusually interesting one, and several artists have sought to paint her.

Mr. Russell belongs to the Socialist party and Miss Hirschl has promised to join it, too. Besides his articles on "The Greatest Trust in the World," and others, Mr. Russell is the author of a book of verse well received by critics, and a large book of appreciative criticism of Chatterton, said to be the most scholarly and illuminating treatise on the youthful poet genius.

ROLLER SKATES FREE

Thousands of Chicago Daily Socialist readers are pledged to buy of MERCHANTS THAT ADVERTISE in its columns. Ask about it.

Central Drug Co.

Do you wish to make Irishmen Socialists? Buy THE HARP. It is the only guarantee that BREAD and other Bakery Goods are made in UNION SANITARY BAKERIES. Buy no others. Patronize only such places where you find this label on all bakery goods. Demand the Bakers' Union Label.

CLEAR THE WAY FOR INCOME TAX

Senators Remove All Obstacles Because They See Collision Further On

Washington, D. C., July 6.—With the confident knowledge that twelve states will be found whose legislatures will vote against an income tax amendment to the constitution, the senate unanimously passed the Brown joint resolution which lays the matter before the different state legislatures. It is generally conceded that the enemies of the income tax have given its advocates enough rope to hang themselves.

The amendment to be submitted to the states and which requires a three-fourths vote for passage is as follows: "Article 16—The congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without any apportionment among the several states and without regard to any census or enumeration."

No Obstacles in Way

It was a noticeable fact in connection with the adoption of the Brown resolution that few attempts were made to saddle the measure with provisions which might have led to questions and a consequent attack on the validity of the amendment if adopted. In the cloakrooms there was some slight criticism of the president for recommending to congress the proposal of the amendment, a course which John Quincy Adams, less than a century ago, declared to be improper, inasmuch as the constitution gives the executive no share in framing its provisions.

Senator Bailey of Texas wanted the Brown resolution modified so as to require the submission of the proposed amendment to state conventions instead of to the state legislatures, either course being permissible. The idea behind this plan, according to Mr. Bailey was that the question should not be clouded by local issues.

How the Senators Split

The sentiment in the senate was strongly against Mr. Bailey's proposition, as shown by its rejection by a vote of 45 to 30. The Texan had the support of all the Democrats except the two Virginia senators, and of five Republicans—Bristow, Clapp, Cummins, Jones and La Follette.

Mr. Bailey had offered another suggestion in connection with the amendment, under which the congress would have had the power to graduate the income taxes. He realized, however, that again he would suffer defeat, and withdrew the suggestion by unanimous consent, explaining that the rejection might influence the Supreme court should the question of a graduated tax be brought before that tribunal.

SOCIETY MEETINGS

WORKINGMEN'S FURNITURE FIRE INSURANCE. Members \$3.00; organized 100 members can join every Tuesday night from 8 to 10, at 25 N. Clark st. A. HOFMANN, Sec.

GRAND PICNIC

North and Northwest Side Branches of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1909, IN ELM TREE GROVE DUNNING. Tickets in advance, 15c a person. At the Grove, 25c.

BOWLING. Car Lines—Elston Av., Milwaukee Av., and all North Side cars. Transfer on Irving Park Blvd.

Rleck & Pixley's

BOSTON BAKED BEANS AND BROWN BREAD. Now served in over 157 Lunch Rooms in Chicago. More than 18,000 people eat them every day. No preservatives used.

Central Drug Co.

Do you wish to make Irishmen Socialists? Buy THE HARP. It is the only guarantee that BREAD and other Bakery Goods are made in UNION SANITARY BAKERIES. Buy no others. Patronize only such places where you find this label on all bakery goods. Demand the Bakers' Union Label.

RUPPERT'S PROFIT SHARING SALE

As usual, at this time of the year, Ruppert offers all of the high-class shoes in his three shops at greatly reduced prices.

This is the sale so eagerly awaited by wearers of high-class shoes. They know that in Ruppert's three shops they will find price reductions unequalled any place in the city.

We are offering the Major Freak, King Lud, Turk, and the New Swing last in \$3.50 and \$4.00 values, at \$2.85.

All \$4.50 and \$5.00 values are to go \$3.85.

Also all \$5.50, \$6.00 and \$7.00 values, \$4.85.

We include in this great sale our fine line of hosiery, any color, plain or fancy, our regular 35c and 50c values, 25c.



Shoes repaired while you wait by expert shoemakers.

McVicker's Theater Building. Van Buren and La Salle Streets (Near La Salle Street Station.) Harrison and Clark Streets. Open Sat. Evening Till 11 O'Clock. Send Cash With Mail Orders. Spring Catalog Sent Upon Request.

WANTED 200 Workingmen

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NOW WE KNOW WHO 'DONE' IT

Senator Bourne Says Roosevelt Stopped Oncoming Revolution in U. S.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS BUREAU Washington, D. C., July 5.—(By Mail.)—Senator Bourne of Oregon made some remarkable statements in his recent speech in the senate. Bourne says that Matt Quay, the notorious Pennsylvania boss, credited Roosevelt with saving American plutocracy from a revolution within thirty years. He (Bourne) personally thinks that Roosevelt's spectacular conduct accomplished this object.

Three Great Forces Struggling

On this point he says: "History shows that in organized society there are three great forces struggling for supremacy—namely, the religious, the police, and the commercial forces. I use the term 'police' to designate the power of government as in this country created by the legislative, adjudicated by the judicial, and administered by the executive departments. "Ideal government necessitates co-operation of these three forces under direction and supremacy of the police force. In the United States the struggle has been confined to the police and commercial forces.

From the close of the civil war until Mr. Roosevelt's succession to the presidency, the commercial force of the United States grew stronger and stronger until it dominated the police force of our country. This transposition of the commercial force above the police force of our government resulted in an increasingly weakened government and natural growth of anarchy. Mr. Roosevelt, upon his succession to the presidency, realized these conditions and directed his great ability, dynamic energy, and persistent courage towards remedying the existing conditions, and reinstated the police of the government above the commercial force, so thoroughly dominated the country at the time of the commencement of his presidential career. The struggle was a Titanic one, his task Herculean, the treatment necessarily heroic, but Mr. Roosevelt was equal to the emergency.

Awakened Public Conscience

"He first awakened the public conscience, pointed out in a pointed manner the existing evils, applied some of the remedies, gained the confidence of the great masses of the people as to the honesty and integrity of his purpose. He wanted playthings and kindergartens established; thinks the city should reclaim all franchises, and operate its own public service facilities, and would have the city engage in a policy of reclaiming all available lands and occupying them with modern, sanitary houses, to be rented at cost to working people. Ever hear of anything so crazy? Yes? Where? Why in all the great cities of Europe, where municipal government is fast being made a science instead of a stench. But, of course, free and enlightened America doesn't want such things."

"Incorporation of the correctness of the views I have attempted to express, I do not consider it inappropriate to here state that the former senator from the great state of Pennsylvania, Hon. Matthew C. Quay, at a short time before his death stated that Mr. Roosevelt or a man of his type succeeding to the presidency of the United States within thirty years, our government would be overthrown and the United States subjected to the terrors of a revolution.

Anarchy Not Revolution

"While I have great regard and respect for ability and extended opportunities for familiarity with and study of public questions which Senator Quay had from his long service, I do not agree with his deduction that revolution would come to this country, for the reason that, to my mind, the enormous extent of our territory and the impossibility of continuity of action prevent a general revolution ever occurring.

"But I do believe that anarchy would have been fostered, mobs and riots would have occurred intermittently, and national and community lowering of the social and moral planes would have been brought about; all of which conditions should be greatly deprecated and their occurrence should be prevented at all costs."

Effect of Corporation Tax

Continuing in this vein Bourne says the Taft corporation tax will be a great benefit to the country because the "wicker" in the form of the little stockholder will ensure that the public feature of the corporation tax law will make his investment safer and therefore make capital more available for the trusts and corporations. He also pays a tribute to concentration and trustification which he regards as a benefit rather than a curse. Along these lines he says: "The tendency in all civilized countries is towards centralization, both in government and in business. It will be but a short time before the great bulk of the business of this country will be conducted by large corporations or trusts. Within one or two decades we will probably see the transportation business of this country conducted by a half dozen corporations with capital of three or more billions of dollars.

Believes in Trusts

"Personally, I believe in trusts, properly regulated and honestly conducted, because the best business management efficiency in any portion of such organization must elevate the whole organization to the same plane. With increased efficiency comes corresponding minimization of waste. Waste benefits no one, therefore, to my mind, the larger and more efficient the trust or corporation, the greater the benefit to the community and nation, provided simple but effective laws be enacted, which will force these trusts to recognize and protect the rights of men and property and insure the absolute responsibility of all management to the government in obeying the laws and to the stockholders in assuring them full information and proportionate distribution of profits.

An Inevitable Evolution

"Centralization is an inevitable evolution incident to civilization. We cannot prevent this any more than we can set aside the law of gravitation. We can, however, provide legal channels through which large aggregations of capital must and can operate. In

CIVIL SERVICE TRAMPLED ON

Wholesale Discharges in Census Bureau to Give Jobs to Taft Healers

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS BUREAU Washington, D. C., July 5.—(By Mail.)—If you don't like the civil service law all you have to do is to be elected president of the United States and you can smash it into jelly. The taking of the census always offers an opportunity for the building up of a tremendous political machine. Politics are played to a finish in the appointments and positions. Aides Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor has made things so unpleasant for the director of the census, North, who has been in charge of the bureau for seven years, and who everybody supposed should have heard of the taking of the next census, that he has resigned. Shortly after his resignation was handed in his assistant also resigned.

Smaller Fry Must Go

Now comes the announcement that the smaller fry will get it in the neck. As they are "protected" by the civil service law it is a little more trouble to find an excuse for their dismissal. Still this was not very difficult. Secretary Nagel started an "investigation" on his own hook and now reports that 10 per cent of the employees of the department of commerce and labor are unsatisfactory and that their work is so inefficient that it will necessitate their dismissal.

On the Vaudeville Circuits

Louise Dresser, a young woman who possesses both beauty of face and skill as a comedienne, began her experience in vaudeville at the Majestic last night. Capt. Auger and others will present a sketch, "Jack the Giant Killer," and Hassan Ben Ali's Arabian acrobats will perform. Countess Olga Rossi, Carson and Willard, Lew Sully, the Boothblack quartet and others will aid in giving a diverse entertainment.

Will Terrorize Newspapers

That the Taft administration does not intend to allow freedom of press criticism of its policies and conduct is evident from the fact that Henry A. Wise, United States attorney at New York, has been ordered to Paris to study the records of the De Lesseps Panama Canal company. It is intended from this to get enough technical information, which, with the administration's control of the courts, can be used to persecute newspaper men who publish criticisms of the Roosevelt and Taft administrations.

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COKEY WOULD DO IT AGAIN

General Jacob S. Coxey, one time king of the hoboes, at present owner of a valuable arsenic mine at Roanoke, Va., who was at Washington asking for an increase of one and one-half cents a pound on arsenic in order to increase his bank account, has opened his mouth to a reporter.

Killed

Private O'Connell, Troop A, Sixth cavalry.

Wounded

Lieutenant Kennedy, Sixth cavalry. Lieutenant Miller, Sixth cavalry. Lieutenant A. H. Wilson, Sixth cavalry.

Captain Byram's cavalry with a few scouts and constabulary and a detachment of sailors under Lieutenant Commander Signor, located and attacked the outlaws in the mountains not far from the coast. The Moros fled and took refuge in a large cave. The column of troops and sailors surrounded the place, but Signor refused to surrender. A concerted attack was made, the Moros fighting desperately in the mouth of a cave until the last member of the band was dead.

OUR BOOK DEPARTMENT

"The History of the Commune of 1871" by Lissagaray. This is the best and most authentic account of the premature uprising of the workers of Paris that has ever appeared. The book was originally sold for \$3.00. We have only a few copies left and will send them postpaid for only \$1.50.

"A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy" by Karl Marx.

This is next to "Capital," the largest work of that great mind which has left the working class the best material for its use in framing itself from the bonds of slavery. It is very well printed and bound and sold heretofore at \$2.00. While they last you can have it for only \$1.50, postpaid.

Order from the Chicago Daily Socialist, 189 Washington street, Chicago.

The "Detective Business" by Robin Dunbar is a delicious collection of the exploits of one "Hon. Lawrence Rawlins" in the land of sleuthdom. This little pamphlet for only 10 cents will cause many a laugh at the same time showing up the banes of our modern system via the detective business.

All the above are for sale by the Chicago Daily Socialist, 189 Washington street, Chicago.

SHOOTS LARGE WHITE RHINO: ROOSEVELT WAS AFTER IT

Nalvaaha, British East Africa, July 2.—Capt. Richard Dawson of the Coldstream guards recently shot a large white rhinoceros near Koba, in the Setik district. This is where the Roosevelt expedition is hunting in the hope also of securing one of these rare animals.

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AT THE PLAYHOUSES

NO PROFESSION FOR 30,000,000

At the Amusement Parks In its two great spectacles, "Creation" and "The Battle of the Monitor and Merrimack" Riverview offers both entertainment and instruction. They are the biggest summer park shows extant. "Creation" is a mammoth new attraction, and never before has been shown here. "Buffalo Bill" and "Lawrence" soon will bring their combined shows to the big park. Pat Conway's musicians will bring a visit at the park this week.

Forest Park's celebration of Independence day was celebrated Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Liberatti's band and opera company will stay over until Wednesday night, leaving Thursday for the Seattle exposition. The fire show will be dismantled Tuesday and shipped to Seattle. The last performance was given last night. Verdi's band will come Wednesday. All the rides and shows at the park are in full operation.

A fireworks display costing \$5,000 was part of the Fourth of July celebration at Luna Park, where large crowds gathered. Many free acts are given in the "free field." Hubbard's band gives concerts twice daily.

At the Bush Temple

Herrmann Lieb will continue his performances at Bush Temple, offering this week a revival of "The Social Highwayman." Marion Redlich, W. J. Bauman, Raymond Walburn and the other members of the company will find employment in this good play.

On the Vaudeville Circuits

Louise Dresser, a young woman who possesses both beauty of face and skill as a comedienne, began her experience in vaudeville at the Majestic last night. Capt. Auger and others will present a sketch, "Jack the Giant Killer," and Hassan Ben Ali's Arabian acrobats will perform. Countess Olga Rossi, Carson and Willard, Lew Sully, the Boothblack quartet and others will aid in giving a diverse entertainment.

American music hall closed last night.

but in order to provide good entertainment for the 5th of July celebration a party new bill was offered. Rinaldo, the violinist, and Muriel Windsor, a vocalist just returned from the orient, was among the newcomers. Rice and Prevost, Macey and Hall, and others remained over the extra day.

Attractions Holding Over

"The Blue Mouse" continues its engagement at the Garrick, where it has enjoyed the public's favor for many weeks. Mabel Barrissom, Joseph E. Howard, and Zaida Sears are the most popular players.

Richard Carle's revival of "The Tenderfoot" at the Colonial has reawakened interest in that author and comedian.

In this musical comedy of the civilized west Carle is discovered in his happiest mood. A matinee performance was given yesterday.

The performance of "The Candy Shop" is still going on at the Studebaker.

The musical comedy has the services of Frank Lator, Rock and Fulton, Lucy Weston, Louis Harrison, Annie Yeamans and Mlle. Ray.

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When you write just fill in the space below--that is all--and at the same time, also--free, mailed and prepaid--we will send you a book on men's ailments which gives the cure--and how men are successfully cured at home. Write now--but SEND NO MONEY.

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NO PROFESSION FOR 30,000,000

Cooley in Advocating Trade Schools Says This Many Boys Must Toil

Denver, Colo., July 6.—Edwin G. Cooley, now president of the D. C. Heath Book company of Boston and formerly the superintendent of schools in Chicago, admitted yesterday before the National Educational association that while 2,000,000 boys and girls may hope to enter the "professions," 30,000,000 must toil in factory, shop and mill and for that reason he strongly advocated trade schools.

Social Heritage of Truth

"Since there are 2,000,000 boys and girls to be educated for the professions as against 30,000,000 who must depend on the laborer by their hands and sweat of their brows to live, it is essential that immediate changes should be made in the present educational system. "The schools of the plain and common people are attempting to give to their pupils an opportunity to acquire the social heritage of truth and ideas resulting from the laborious investigations and profound meditations of all past ages. The leisure class theory of society has dominated the educational theories of the schools. The privilege of acquiring the social heritage has been given to certain selected members of society who are planning to follow the professions.

Asks Democratic Teaching

"While we have talked glibly about giving every boy a chance to become President of the United States, every one knows that the chances of this happening are only one in several millions. These chances hardly justify keeping the training of all children along the lines that seem likely to profit the few. Such a theory of opportunity as this can hardly be called democratic, and the so-called democratic opportunity of becoming president is not a real opportunity to get the kind of education demanded by the conditions of modern society. "A system of schools that permits an increase in the number of the exploiting class can hardly claim to be democratic, when we recall the percentage against the great mass over realizing any advantages from it. All the discussion about equal rights is utterly hollow.

Workingman's High School

"We are ceasing to regard industrial occupations as degrading and the popularity of the industrial side of our elementary and secondary school work is proverbial. "We recognize that the three Rs are only practical because they can be turned to use, but the modern schoolmaster must provide physical training and manual training, as well as training in the three Rs. "We shall need to add to the ordinary high school of today the workingman's high school."

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Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1906, at P. O., Chicago, Ill., under no. of March 2, 1907.

Issued by the Workers Publishing Society, 110-112 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Business Telephone, Main 4483. Editorial Telephone, Main 2260.

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Class Rule Through Corruption

The most striking peculiarity of the American government is the part which is played by "graft" in maintaining class rule. The workers of no other country have this obstacle, at least in no such degree as it is found in the United States.

In no other country, however, is there anything analogous to the American "political machine." There are splendid political organizations in other countries. The Socialists everywhere have remarkably solid organizations.

But the political "machine" in the sense in which it is known in this country is unknown outside the boundaries of the United States. A political machine, resting upon its power to terrorize and bribe the underworld and to blackmail and trade with the bribers of the capitalist class, is a peculiarly American product.

These machines follow much the same line everywhere. They are allowed the use of the petty legal machinery for the purpose of granting exemptions from prosecution to the criminals of the slums. In return for this exemption from prosecution these social outcasts furnish a large portion of the funds that maintain the machine. The other, and at certain times larger portion, comes from the great capitalists who also wish to use the machinery of government for their special interest.

Prior to the coming of capitalism the exploiting class did its own governing. The great rewards came from the direct exercise of governmental powers.

Today the great rewards come from the ownership of the means by which wealth is produced and distributed. The main thing which the capitalist class as a whole desires of the government is that it shall preserve the right of private property in these things and that its power be used against all efforts of the working class to secure a larger share of what it produces.

Therefore the capitalists, unlike previous exploiting classes, do not need to occupy the offices. For the governmental positions they have raised up a class of professional politicians who attend to the work of deceiving the voters, assisted by the capitalist press and professional spokesmen of capitalism.

If these politicians will but serve the interest of the capitalist class and use the government as it dictates, the members of that class are perfectly willing that this governmental power should be used as a means of filling the pockets of the manipulators of the political machine.

It would not stop exploitation nor directly help the workers if all political graft were abolished. At least the direct benefit would be small. But if the working class is to be benefited through political action then the question of controlling great masses of the people through political terrorism and bribery becomes of great importance to the workers.

There is not the slightest doubt that one of the greatest obstacles that any working class movement encounters in the United States is this peculiar alliance between officials and the criminals of the underworld. It is this alliance that makes the slum proletariat always reactionary, that renders it the strongest bulwark of capitalism, that is paving the way to its use for bloody violence should occasion arise.

Hence it is that this festering ulcer of capitalism, the slum, is also the first line of defense of the system that produces it.

Nor is there any hope of reform in these directions while capitalism remains. You may scrub the streets daily, you may gild the debaucheries and regulate them as you please, while men and women are driven to the last desperate refuges of human endurance in the struggle for life, they will prey upon one another in all the hideous forms displayed in a Chicago levee, a New York "tenderloin" or a San Francisco "Barbary coast."

These things are the final flower of the system under which we live. They are one of its principal bulwarks. From it are drawn the hiring battalions that fight on the side of capitalism in every political and industrial struggle.

For all of these reasons, and the tremendous additional one that it is the daughters of the workers that are being devoured in the slums, this question of its horrors, its relations to the rulers of society and the manner of its abolition are of tremendous interest to the working class.

"Good" and "Bad" Districts

Did you ever hear of a policeman who had gained the displeasure of the officials "higher up" being sent to a "bad" district? Did you ever hear of one who had gained the favor of these same higher officials who was promoted to a "good" district? Do you know why others are called "bad"?

Did you know that a "bad" district is a suburban one where there is little crime and where the work is pleasant? Do you know that those districts are called "good" that include the gambling joints, dives and criminal resorts?

Why do you suppose this distinction is made? Why do you suppose that the slum districts are so eagerly sought for?

Of course there is no "graft" involved. SHE GOT THE LETTER The postoffice official put on his severest manner. "You say you mailed the letter about half an hour ago at a window in the east corridor?" he asked.

The beautiful woman dabbed a handkerchief at her soulful eyes and at the tip of her classic nose. "Yes, yes," she said. "To whom was it addressed?" She told him. "And now you want to stop that letter?" he went on, still more sternly. "You want to get it back? Why?"

"Because," said the woman with unpremeditated frankness, "I am afraid his wife will get it." "Oh," said the stern official. "She got the letter."

CORNERED Five young men went into a shop recently to buy a hat each. Seeing that they were in a joking mood, the shopman said: "Are you married?" They each said "Yes."

"Then I'll give a hat to the one who can truthfully say he has not kissed any other woman but his own wife since he was married."

"Hand over that hat," said one of the party. "I've won it."

"When were you married?" "Yesterday," was the reply, and the hat was handed over.

One of the others was laughing heartily while telling his wife the joke, but suddenly pulled up when she said: "I say, John, how was it you didn't bring home one?"—Bystander.

CONFESSIONS OF A PUBLICITY MAN

An Inside View of the Criminal Extravagance of a Great Insurance Company, With an Account of How Public Opinion Is Manufactured and How Business Is Drummed Up

BY AMATOR VERITATIS

(Continued from yesterday)

I believe the methods, management and standards of these financial monstrosities are unjust and wholly iniquitous. Against them I raise whatever voice I have. Myself the one-time recipient of benefits and favors, I recognize the evil of such special privileges and most heartily deny them. I believe that if one dollar of trust money is misapplied, great evil is done. I believe that not only hundreds of thousands but millions of dollars have been so misapplied.

I believe policy holders should inform themselves of what is still going on. When they know I believe thousands would let their policies lapse rather than continue to be the victims of such iniquity.

I believe that much of the vaunted "science" of life insurance is a fraud, a lie and a sham. Why not let it crumble by the very easy expedient of drawing out cash surrender policies and investing the money elsewhere? Nothing in this world would more quickly scare concession out of the Powers that Be in the insurance world than that every policy holder should get his cash surrender value on his policy no matter how small that sum may be.

Don't insure in these financial monstrosities. Don't be too quick to swallow what insurance agents tell you. They may not be to blame for fibbing, for their bread depends upon it; but at any rate, be wise, you, in discounting their "run in the interests of the policy holders" talk.

Don't take any stock in newspaper articles praising or defending the big companies. Such articles are written by paid hacks, such as I once was. They are also in the pay of the company. I have prepared cart loads of them, and I know.

Don't even read such articles. Skip them. They are plausible and convincing.

Don't forget that by striking at the vital spot in the insurance men's anatomy—their pockets—which you can do by getting cash surrender on your policy, you can in this manner do more to get decent insurance, even under capitalism, than you can by all the commissions, investigations and reform fol-de-rol under the sun.

Don't jog along with the wool tangled in your eyelashes. If you are a policy holder, find out what you're paying for, and you'll quit paying.

Don't forget that Socialism is going some of these fine days to sweep the whole rotten graft away, together with all the other means, petty, false, deceptive and criminal, institutions which hang to the flanks of capitalism.

And that, in my estimation, is the most important "Don't" of all! THE END

CZAR'S VISIT SUBJECT OF PROTEST

The following protest has been received from the International Socialist Bureau Maison Du Peuple, Brussels:

To the Central Committee of the Affiliated Parties. Dear Comrades—In a few days Nicholas II, czar of Russia, will undertake a journey across Europe and will sojourn in Sweden, England, France and Italy.

The conscious working class cannot consider this visit as an ordinary incident of official diplomacy. Capitalist governments will certainly retain their part of greeting the tyrant of working and intellectual Russia, but the nations cannot look upon such an individual as a desirable guest. Above all it is the duty of workers to voice what the immense majority of their fellow citizens have not ceased repeating during these last years. Already the voice of Citizen Branting, speaker in the name of the whole Social Democratic group, has been heard in the Swedish parliament. Already in England the delegates and the organs of the affiliated parties of our bureau have decided to organize manifestations of protest, and, two days ago, Will Thorne echoed their sentiment in parliament at Westminster.

France and Italy cannot remain silent as he who incarnates the regime of bleeding reaction and whose reign has been disastrous for Russia and for all modern civilization, passes through their midst. Indeed, instead of freeing the peasants, Nicholas II has starved them. Instead of practicing a policy of economy and financial purification, he has run the country into debt and has tolerated in its administration, a system of organized brigandage. Instead of encouraging intellectual culture in an empire which numbers 85 per cent of illiterate people, he has maintained a stupid censorship and has cruelly persecuted the most devoted friends of public instruction.

Instead of re-establishing order by liberty he has multiplied punishment by hanging. He has constituted himself the illegal protector of the union of the Russian people, the sinister organization or pogroms and political assassinations.

He has solemnly accepted the indignity, and in order that no one should doubt of his complicity in this

infamy, he has, with the concurrence of the government, officially subsidized this association of bandits. Such encouragement was not sufficient for him; he has granted impunity to the black bands by pardoning their members who have been convicted of assassinations; he has not ceased exchanging telegrams with their president, Dr. Doubrovine, a notorious criminal, who caused Deputy Joffo to be killed, who was accused by the grand ducal government of Finland of having caused Deputy Herzenstein to be assassinated, who was denounced by his former secretary, Proutskov, as having instigated the outrage in which Count Witte was to have met with his death.

This infamous policy Nicholas II has completed by making of spying a state institution, inseparable from his system of government. The Azev affair from this point of view has torn down every covering. It has laid bare a regime so corrupt from a moral point of view, and has proved that the St. Petersburg camarilla has instigated political crimes in order to lead its authors to certain death.

Lastly, a recent interpolation in the duma has demonstrated that the examinations are accompanied by threats of death, which are meant to draw false depositions from the accused. Acting on orders from high places, the prison administration practices systematic flogging and torturing of prisoners, with more than once death as a result. By the directors, orders the soldiers to shoot men and women prisoners through the windows.

At the present moment epidemics of typhus and fever are raging in the majority of the prisons, as a result of insufficient sanitation, as a result of the lack—or the bad quality—of the foods, as a result of overpopulation.

In February, 1909, there were 181,137 prisoners, when there is not sufficient room for half that quantity. There are numerous cases of acute phthisis, of insanity, and the prisons, transformed first into torture chambers, become finally cemeteries for the prisoners and hotbeds of contagion for the rest of the population.

Will the civilized world declare itself accomplice of all these abominations by letting their responsible author pass without protestation? Will

it bend the knee before this potentate, who surpasses in cruelty Abdul Hamid, who revenges himself for a crushed revolution, by torture and assassinations, and whose object is to extract new millions in order to continue his "ambitious work"? Does that when the Russian government undertakes to try extradited prisoners by the regular court, they have them shot point-blank during transport to another prison and that they justify this crime by stating that the prisoners attempted to escape?

It seems to us that the time has come to react against this regime which threatens the whole of the east. Already in Germany, without much trouble, we can find divisions of police who co-operate in the acts of spying and provocation of the occult organizations of St. Petersburg, pliable magistrates who arrange judiciary comedies with the object of pursuing students and thus furnishing to Nicholas II some food for his gallowes.

In Switzerland high justice has shown what it is worth from a moral point of view, at the time of the Vassiloff affair, and in Belgium, at the present moment an attempt is being made to make this little country an accomplice of the crimes of czarism.

Lastly, in France, the secret Russian police extends its ramifications all over under the direction of Azev's accomplices, who several times have tried to compromise the right of shelter.

These facts, known to all, characterize one of the points of the present moment. They tend to prove that czarism is seeking to re-establish its ancient hegemony policy and at the same time to renew the libellous tradition of the sacred alliance. But the liberating movement of working men must not be hampered either by the pusillanimity of middle class democracy or by the violence of the despotic autocrat. That is why it shall make its voice to be heard everywhere and it shall signify to the chiefs of the black bands that we are not yet ripe for the knout.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.

Edouard Anseele, Leon Fumey, Emile Vandervelde, CAMILLE HUYSMANS, Secretary.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Old Frances

A VICTIM OF THE SYSTEM. BY JOSEPHINE CONGER-KANEKO

Out of the door of her basement lodging Old Frances came. For a moment she stood there, under the shadow of the steps that led to the apartments above. And as she stood she took her bare hand from under the folds of her faded shawl, and opened it. In the withered and grimy palm lay a new silver piece—a quarter of a dollar. As she looked her rheumy eyes grew bright, a grin played about her toothless mouth, and the long chin with its sparse beard drew closer to the beak-like nose. After a moment of gloating over the bright thing, she drew her hand again under the worn shawl that covered her head and fell about her shoulders to her waist. Then she climbed laboriously up the snow-covered steps that led to the street.

Old Frances had been young once. She had been nursed with love at a young mother's breast, and had been looked upon fondly by a proud, but not too wise father. She had grown into a "mere slip of a girl" and here temptations and vices for which she was in no way responsible, and the meaning of which her childish mind did not know, began to crowd upon her, to take hold of her life, and undermine her will-power, until she had grown into a repulsive womanhood; and as she climbed unsteadily to the pavement at this time, her back bent, her iron grey hair straying from under the faded shawl over a face scarred and seamed with years of horrible depravity and deprivation, it was beyond mortal power to imagine her ever to have been other than the ugly creature she now was.

Holding her coin tightly in her hand, she picked her way painfully along the slippery street. She had been sent on an errand of life or death. On a cot in the damp basement room a woman lay writhing in mortal agony. Three children, unheeding, played upon the floor. They fought, they screamed in anger; they shouted in glee, and they fretted because it was cold. But the pale creature on the cot was conscious only of her pain, and prayed the Mother of Jesus to hasten Old Frances' return with a quieting drug.

At the corner Old Frances stopped. Again she took her hand from the folds of her shawl and looked longingly at the silver piece. The habit of a lifetime was gnawing at her vitals. The cold was in her bones, and her parched throat thirsted "for a drop." As she turned the corner a gust of wind swept down upon her, cutting through her thin clothing fiercely, causing her to lose her balance for the moment.

Clutching at an inviting door knob she clung to it, bracing herself against the storm. Then some one flung the door open, dragging her in. The light, the warmth, the odor, were overpowering. "Just a drop," she gurgled to the man at the bar.

An hour later a policeman piloted Old Frances to her basement door. Revived by the cold, she was able to turn the knob and enter. The children huddled together among some rags in a corner were fast asleep. The sick woman was quiet. Old Frances approached her hesitatingly. She was afraid she would start up and curse her. But the sleeper did not awaken. The old woman put out her hand, which had begun to tremble as with an ague, and touched the ice-cold face.

"Mother of Jesus," she gasped, as her weak knees gave way under her, and she sank to the floor. The woman was dead.—The Progressive Woman.

So I sat before him helpless. In an ecstasy of woe— The mountain mists were rising fast. The sun was sinking slow— When a sudden inspiration came. As sudden winds do blow.

I took my hat, I took my stick, My load I settled fair. I approached that awful inn— With an absent-minded air— And I walked directly through him, As if he weren't there!

For Home Dressmakers

So I spoke to him politely. For he was huge and high. And begged that he would move a bit— And let me travel by— He smiled, but as I moved— He didn't even try.

And then I reasoned quietly With that colossal mule. My time was short—no other path— The mountain winds were cool— I argued like a Solomon. He sat there like a fool.

Then I flew into a passion. I danced and howled and swore, I yelled, and belabored him Till I was stifled here. He got me mad as I did. But he sat there as before.

And then I begged him on my knees— I might be kneeling still If so I hoped to move that mass— Of obdurate ill-will— He would invite the Monument To vacate Bunker Hill!

My work was such as could not wait, My path quite clearly showed, My strength and time were limited, I carried quite a load. And there that hulking brute— Sat all across the road.

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HIGH LIFE

BY ROBERT HUNTER

The papers have been full recently of many pleasant details of high life. A suit is on to force Howard Gould to properly support his divorced wife. Guggenheim of the smelter trust, illegally divorced from one woman, has married again and finds himself a bigamist.

An unfortunate woman has committed suicide because of love for young Vanderbilt. Young Sprackles, who will inherit millions of sugar trust money, wants to marry an actress.

These stories are like unto others such as we have read from time to time concerning the Castellans, the Marlboroughs, the Thaws, and other multi-millionaires. We are constructing our "aristocracy" of just such people as other, and older "aristocracies" were made.

One day, if we continue our present order, a historian will record many of the details now printed in the newspapers to illustrate the kind of people from whom the rulers of the future have sprung.

Historians have tried to give us some picture of the character of the men who founded the British aristocracy. One book of this sort I have in hand. It contains sentences such as the following: The Fitzroys are descended from one of the vilest of women, Barbara Palmer, mistress of Charles II. The Churchills are descended from a needy hanger-on at the royal court. John Churchill, the first duke, had a sister Arbella who became mistress of the Duke of York. As reward John was rapidly promoted and finally became a duke. The noble Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel, an immensely wealthy land owner, has as ancestor one who never washed himself, but as he occasionally got helplessly drunk his servants took advantage of the time to wash the filth from his body. Nelly, a poor Hereford girl who, from selling oranges at the theater, rose to be the favorite actress of the time and finally the mother of a duke and the ancestress of a bishop.

The Duke of Marlborough, who married Consuelo Vanderbilt, is the descendant of a man whose sister was given as mistress to one of the royal family, and the original duke laid the foundation of his wealth by being the paid lover of one of the fair and frail favorites of Charles II.

Of such excellent stock are many of the present rulers of Great Britain. They sit today in all the seats of honor, ruling the destinies of the greatest empire of modern times.

As one reads the scandals of today one wonders if they, too, will not be repeated centuries hence to depict the ancestors of the rulers of that day.

The story of an immensely wealthy young man slipping into a dumb waiter in order to escape unseen from the apartment of a married woman who afterward commits suicide; The story of a young girl married to a foul young duke and finally divorced; The story of another American girl married to a foul French Count and finally divorced and married again;

The story of another of the same family marrying a woman whom he afterward tries to prove foul-mouthed and drunken and being ordered from her room in such words as "You dirty little hound you, get out of here."

What think you? Have you else than pity for these unfortunate weaklings? And how much more pity and what contempt must one have for a nation so depraved, so lacking in manhood, pride and dignity as to set up wasters of this type for its rulers and masters?

"REVISION DOWNWARD"

BY HORACE S. REIS.

The approved Republican method of getting elected to office is to promise the voters something. It doesn't matter, afterward, if the promise is forgotten, the foolish votes having been cast. Mr. Taft, a strict party "regular," followed this plan when he was a candidate for the presidency last year.

He promised to have the tariff revised downward. He got many votes from those who believed in him, and who thought that a revision of the tariff, downward, would make cheaper the things they must buy.

Voters who did not understand that the function of a class government is to protect the interests of the ruling class. The antics of the senate, at the present writing, are teaching these voters that the capitalist class wants its senate to revise the tariff upward.

And Taft's campaign promises? Oh, pah! what a promise, anyway? The only use for his old last year's promises now is to furnish a few words of argument to Senator Beveridge when he wants a particular schedule lowered. As for Senator Aldrich—beg his pardon—Aldrich, and the majority of the senate, they proceed calmly on their way to an upward revision, coolly ignoring the pledges of their party and its last year's standard bearer.

Says Collier's Weekly, editorially, in its issue of June 19: "It is President Taft, not the senate, that must make good to the people. The senate made no promises. President Taft must either veto the bill or prove to the people . . . that the tariff which he signs is a substantial revision downward." "Let there be no mistake about the facts. In the senate the tariff is not being revised downward."

But President Taft will not veto the bill. He is instructed. He is not quarreling with Aldrich, the senator who is breaking his promise for him, but actually discussing with Aldrich some features of the bill.

He knows whose money elected him, and why. Teddy took to the woods. Having been a judge, he has learned the necessity of furnishing amine tariff and other protection for "infant industries" like the oil trust and the steel trust.

What's this to do with the tariff? Nothing. And Mr. Wage Slave, who reads this, the tariff has nothing to do with you. It's your master's business, not yours. Let him worry over it and fight about it. I have mentioned it only to show you, who deserted the party of your class and voted for the political servants of the capitalist class, what you voted for, and how little you can expect from them.

You will get a subsistence wage, when employed, and charity or starvation when unemployed, whether that august body of senators doubles the tariff rates, or abolishes them entirely. Tariff debates, corporation taxes, and other rot of like character, tend to take our minds off the only issue before the working class now, and that issue is the abolition of the capitalist system.

Work for it. Vote for it.

The Clipping of Distances

Chicago proudly calls attention to the fact that she is now only six days and two hours from London. This claim is based upon some recent achievements of the ocean greyhounds. In other words, she is as near London now as New York was a few years ago. She is likely to be nearer London a few years hence than New York is today.

In a relative degree, of course, the distance between all other American and European cities has been reduced. And the process of reduction is still going on. There is, that is to say, a clipping of distances going on which is destined to bring the people of all parts of the world nearer together than they ever dreamed of being in the old days.

This statement is not made, with regard to communication by mail, telegraph, wireless or otherwise, or by telephone, but has reference to the coming together of the people of the world in actual presence. If it be true that ocean transportation is cheapened as the time is reduced, and this seems to be the case, we are not very far removed from the period when there will be no more travel to and fro among the nations, as there is now, and no more among the states.

And this without taking social travel into account. With aerial travel considered it is not difficult to see how ocean lines may be compelled not only to increase their speed but to lower their rates in order to meet the competition, and as a consequence of reduced excursion tickets, including greater travel, it seems not unlikely that the next generation may buy communication Atlantic-ocean tickets and skip the three or four days of the old-fashioned stage, a good deal as they now take trips to the cooling islands of the lakes and bays.

When this time comes—fantastic as it would seem to many today—the Portland (Ore.) man might say to his family, "I do not think I shall be home tonight."

It was at a breach of promise case, and the rustic defendant was under cross-examination. "Now, tell me, please," said the counsel, sternly, "on the evening of the 15th when you had your good-bye, did she suffer you to kiss her?" "Well," said the witness, slowly, "I reckon now I did give her a kiss or two; but there weren't much sufferin' about it as I could see."

And even the learned judge descended to wit.

During the honeymoon "Hubby, I want to wear my thin shoes in the rain."

"Well, doney?" "Tell me I mus'n't."—Kansas City Journal.



CHILD'S FRENCH DRESS. Paris Pattern No. 2943. All Seams Allowed.

A dainty little model is here portrayed, developed in white French baillots. The long-waisted body portion is gathered into a yoke band of white flut lace, similar lace being used in three stripes down the front and back. The short skirt is gathered to this long-waisted body portion and trimmed with a band of the lace above the broad hem. The short sleeves are gathered into bands of the lace, finished with the edging and the dress closes at the center-back. The pattern is in 5 sizes—1 to 8 years. For a child of 5 years the dress requires 2 1/2 yards of material 24 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 22 inches wide, 2 yards 3/4 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 24 inches wide, with 6 1/2 yards of wide insertion to trim 1/2 yard of narrow insertion and 1/4 yard of edging. Price of Pattern, 10 Cents.