

STRIP VES OF STRIVERS

State Constabulary at McKees Rocks Breaks Into Workers' Homes

IGNORES LAW OF DECENCY

Women Showing Bruises Taken to Jail Charged With Rioting

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 25.—Interfering with every attempt on the part of the strikers to get together to talk over their troubles, keeping them on the run whenever they appear on the streets and even breaking into the homes of the steel workers on the slightest pretext, the state constabulary precipitated numerous small riots yesterday at McKees Rocks. They failed, however, in inciting the starving strikers, their wives and children to renew the battle of Sunday.

Troopers Strip Women Women were stripped of their clothes and all the laws of decency broken by the state constabulary in a house to house search for prisoners yesterday. All those who bore marks or bruises on their bodies were rushed off to box car falls along the railroad sidings where they were compelled to mingle indiscriminately with the men. Nearly 100 arrests were made in this fashion during the day, it being charged that they had taken part in the battle Sunday night.

Realization seems to have come to the strikers that they can hope for no consideration from their former employers, and they are regarding the dwindling of their scanty supplies of food with desperation. They know now that before another week goes by they will either be forced to return to work under the old conditions or be driven from their homes, with their wives and children.

Even Stop Funeral Toll The situation was held under the absolute dominance of the soldiery yesterday. Not a striker was allowed on the streets, and even the tolling of the bell in the Catholic cathedral for those who died in Sunday night's battle was stopped.

An effort to hold a meeting of the strikers on the Indian Mound was prevented by the mounted troops. Several of the troopers went up to the mound where a few dozen of the strikers were meeting and ordered them to go home. Two of the leaders appeared anxious to debate with the troopers. "If there is one of you fellows left here in one minute we'll blow h—l out of you. Now just try to start something by sticking," said one of the troopers as he started his horse on a lunge for one of the leaders and chased him down over the hill.

Woman Shot in Back It is predicted that the death list will total more than a dozen, while it is anticipated that Sunday night's battle will bring to light two score wounded and injured.

One woman, wife of a striker, for the sake of her husband's cause, was shot in the back and will die. A boy who stood beside her during a clash between the state troopers and the infuriated mob of strike sympathizers will also die, having been shot with a rifle ball.

An evidence of the temper of the constabulary yesterday was a assault on Dr. Hanover, one of the heroes developed during the riot Sunday night. After laboring for twelve hours dressing the injuries of many victims Dr. Hanover was hit on the head with a mace by a trooper while talking to a friend on George street yesterday morning. He was not seriously hurt. It is said the doctor refused to keep on the move when ordered to do so.

'Scab' Kills Four Others Mike Meljnska, an avowed strike breaker, imported into the company's works at Schoenville, caused a panic in the big stockade late last evening when he aimed a revolver at his fellow strike breakers and with "Now hike for that fence" began firing, felling a man with every shot. He succeeded in pulling the trigger three times.

Meljnska was set upon by about thirty of the strike breakers and badly beaten. So fierce did the rioting become within the stockade that sixty deputy sheriffs were unable to quell the uprising and the state constabulary were forced to desert the streets and make a wild dash for the works. They rescued Meljnska.

In a dying condition Meljnska was put out of the big gate and allowed to lie in a semi-conscious condition until one of the troopers called for the ambulance and searching them for weapons. A special train, carrying an additional troop of state constabulary, is

Now Under Martial Law McKees Rocks is practically under martial law today. The state troopers are sending up every person on the streets and searching them for weapons. A special train, carrying an additional troop of state constabulary, is

GET A PAIR OF 'GLOSSES'; FINDS NO POVERTY HERE

If a "Good Samaritan" were to visit Chicago, seeking to minister to the wants of the poor and needy, where would he go to find them?

This is a question which has caused Dr. R. Harris Lloyd, uplifter, charity worker and superintendent of the Southwest Mission in London, England, considerable serious thought in the few days he has been in this city. Chicago really has no poor, at least it does not seem so to Dr. Lloyd, who has spent many years of his life among the poverty stricken unemployed in London.

"It would be a good thing for Chicago to have part of London's poor in the city," he said last night. "It also would be a good thing for London. Poverty there is almost indescribable, and there almost is no way to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, because there is no work for the willing man to do.

"In Chicago it is different; employment of one sort or another can always be obtained, either in the city or through city employment agencies, which supply the demands of the western farmers in need of men."

SEA DIVERS IN SEARCH FOR THREE BOYS DROWNED HERE

Search for the bodies of the three boys drowned off Belmont avenue, in the lake last Sunday was to be made today by deep-sea divers. Efforts of the police to find any trace of them by dragging failed yesterday and the parents of the victims are grief stricken. The victims were Ollie and Thomas Cieleski, twins, who lived at 530 West Diversey avenue, and Ignatius Sonnenfeldt, 338 West Diversey avenue.

TAKE 17 PINS FROM GIRL'S ARM

New York, Aug. 24.—A few days ago a bent and headless pin was taken from the arm of Miss Adeline Wyckoff, 18 years old, of Paterson, N. J., and since then sixteen similar pins have been extracted from the arm. Miss Wyckoff has no idea how the pins came to be in her body and her parents believe that when she was a little child she probably swallowed them unknown to other members of the family, and that they are just now working themselves out.

PLENTY OF JOBS; HERE IS ONE

Don't be idle; there are plenty of jobs. Here is one:

Sixty dollars a month will be paid for a man who is an electrician, plumber, steamfitter, gasoline engineer, horeshoeer and blacksmith.

That is the latest proposition to the wage earners of Chicago emanating from Armour & Company.

Frank Elster, an engineer, living at 278 Chestnut street, summoned up enough courage to tackle the proposition, but made a bad mess of it. He could do everything but shoe a horse and was consequently disqualified.

Last week an advertisement appeared in a local paper for several days asking for the "jack of all trades." No one answered it. At the same time in another part of the paper Elster had an "ad" asking for a job stating all of the things he could do.

Yesterday Elster got a letter from J. D. Stockton, telling him to call at Armour & Company's office at 206 La Salle street, Stockton, sent him out to Thomas Vaughn, master mechanic at the stock yards. Vaughn thought that if Elster knew everything else he wouldn't have to shoe horses and sent him on out to the Arcady Farm, at Lake Forest, Ill., at a salary of \$60 a month, where he was to be his own boss on the job already awaiting him.

But Charles H. Royce, superintendent of the farm, of which Arthur Meeker, one of the big "lugs" at the stock yards, is proprietor, didn't think that Elster would do. He wanted the horseshoer, in addition to the electrician, plumber, steamfitter and gasoline engineer.

"A man who can do all those things is worth \$150 a month," protested Elster, and came back to town being out his railroad fare amounting to several dollars.

"Oh, you have to pay out a little money in looking for a job," said Royce, when Elster put in a claim for railroad fare.

JEROME TO RUN FOR RE-ELECTION

New York, Aug. 25.—William Travers Jerome, district attorney, will be a candidate for re-election. He announced today that he would enter the race and would run independently.

In a statement regarding his attitude, Mr. Jerome says: "I have been considering whether I should seek re-election. I felt that I should be guided not by my personal interests, but by the electors' desire that I should further serve them in this position. But as I know of no way in which I can ascertain this except by offering myself as a candidate, I have decided to seek again a nomination by petition."

Roosevelt Kills First Elephant Nairobi, Aug. 25.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt killed his first elephant last Saturday in Kenya. It was a bull of moderate size.

TRACTION MEN NOW PLAYING "SHELL GAME" WITH UNIONISTS

The traction companies are playing a "shell game" with the union men and officials. Under one shell is a wage scale which will divide the union into factions, and under the other shell is "arbitration of the whole matter," which threatens a wage decrease. John M. Roach and Thomas E. Mitten are working the shells and Walter L. Fisher is acting as "capper," advising the union men to come in and try a hand at guessing which shell the "prosperity and peace" pea is under.

Another Meeting This Afternoon

At 2:30 today the game will be renewed in Walter Fisher's law offices at 107 Dearborn street. This meeting will be attended by both union and company officials. It was preceded this morning by a long private conference between Walter L. Fisher and President John M. Roach of the Chicago City Railway company.

At the close of the conference this morning Walter Fisher announced that Mitten had told him that there would be a meeting of the executive committee of the Chicago City Railway company at 10 o'clock, and asked that the proposed conference between the men and the company officials, which had been set for 11 o'clock, be postponed.

(Ill. 2:30 this afternoon.—Fisher agreed to this and at once telephoned William D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, informing him of the change in time.

Rejects State Arbitration

Just when this announcement was being made Chairman B. F. Schadley of the state board of arbitration called on Walter Fisher, in company with C. J. Doyle, the secretary of the board. Attorney Fisher informed them that they would be sent for when needed. It was a polite but definite rejection of their services at this time.

At 10 o'clock John A. Spoor, said to be close to J. P. Moran in Chicago City railway affairs, and Edward Morris, president of Morris & Co., met in Thomas E. Mitten's office in the First National Bank building. There are six members of the executive board of the company, but Mitten declared that three constituted a quorum.

Would Care for Old Men

Mitten consented to come out of the meeting room to make a statement, which was not to be quoted directly. Mitten was in his shirt sleeves and tendered cigars to all the reporters. He called attention to the offer which the company had made, declaring in a fulsome and amusing manner that he insisted on taking care of the old men. He laid such stress on this that he was asked if the company pensioned the old men. He answered in the nega-

tive. He then pointed out that the wage question was then being laid before Spoor and Morris and that the company will not concede anything further. He indicated that the company would arbitrate "the whole matter" rather than give in to the union demands.

Mr. Mitten was asked if that meant the arbitration of a possible decrease as well as an increase and if it meant the arbitration of the open or the closed shop. Mitten declared that the question was unfair. He showed a disposition to hold out to the public the glittering generality of "arbitration" while unwilling to come forward frankly and show that he was dealing in fairness or good faith.

No New Wage Scale

William D. Mahon said this morning that he had formed no new wage scale and that he was sticking to the one meeting this afternoon is not expected to bring either side any closer to a settlement with the other. Walter Fisher as good as admitted this morning that yesterday's joint conference resulted in nothing.

"Each side was merely deploying its forces," he said. It developed that John M. Roach had made his absurd proposition, previously refused consideration by the wage-committee, stating that the wage scale should be based so that the maximum was reached after fifteen years of service, and Mahon laughed at him.

POLICE SEE "BLACK HAND" CASE IN SHOOTING OF MAN

Police of the Chicago avenue station are investigating the mysterious shooting of James Loronota, an Italian, 23 years old, living at 200 Townsend street. Loronota was shot late last night and the police believe he is another victim of "black hand" plotters. He was taken to Passavant hospital this morning.

Although the man was shot about ten o'clock last night, the police were not notified before 7 a. m. today, when they were called to take the wounded man to the hospital.

Loronota told the police that several men attempted to rob him while he was walking to court. He said he saw only one man, but feels sure there were others as he said the man he saw did not have a revolver.

Loronota reached home early in the morning and his condition became so serious that the police were called.

LITTLE GIRL CAUGHT IN "DEATH STRIP" IS UNINJURED

That it could have been only the "guardian angel" of Pearl Johnson, 8 years old, that saved her from death when she was caught between two "pay-as-you-enter" cars yesterday afternoon, is the declaration of the child's mother. The "death strip," which has little girl at Clark and Oak streets. Crossing the street, she was struck by a northbound car as one passed southbound.

When the car rushed by, the child between them, onlookers held their breath, convinced that the next moment her mangled body would be revealed. Instead, as the cars drew apart and came to a stop, she was seen arising from between the tracks, where she had fallen when she was struck.

It was found at the office of a neighboring physician that she was uninjured, save for a few bruises. The child's home is at 119 Oak street.

IN NEW PLAN TO ROUT SOCIALISTS

In order to bolster up their charges that the Socialist "soap boxers" along Milwaukee avenue are guilty of disorderly conduct, the police officers are making canvasses from store to store in the neighborhood of the meetings in order to get some one to make complaints against the speakers.

This was the manner in which several officers tried to stop a meeting at Milwaukee and Armistead avenues conducted by H. B. Fish and George H. Hastings. The policemen claimed that they were interfering with the meeting at the instigation of the merchants in the neighborhood.

The Socialists refused to stop their meeting and the officers seemingly not desiring to make an arrest permitted the meeting to go on. At the conclusion of the meeting the merchants who had made the complaints were seen and made the statements that, while they disliked to have Socialist meetings held in the vicinity of their places of business, they would not attempt to stop them by bringing legal action against the Socialists. Other merchants in the vicinity, when approached by the police officers, refused to interfere with the Socialist "soap boxers."

WOMEN ASKING TO END STRIKE

Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 25.—A petition signed by women from all classes of society has been presented to the king, begging him to intercede to bring about arbitration of the dispute between the laborers and their employers that resulted in the strike now almost a month old.

The ministry of the interior has sent telegraphic instructions to all local governments to take drastic measures to protect the laborers who have returned to work.

One hundred and twelve German stevedores have arrived here from Trondheim to unload a number of coal steamers that have been lying in the harbor over a fortnight.

MAN FOUND BURIED ALIVE WITH SHOVEL IN HAND

Appleton, Wis., Aug. 25.—Standing erect and with a shovel in his uplifted hands, the body of Leo Alesch was dug out of a cave-in in a gravel pit near here yesterday afternoon.

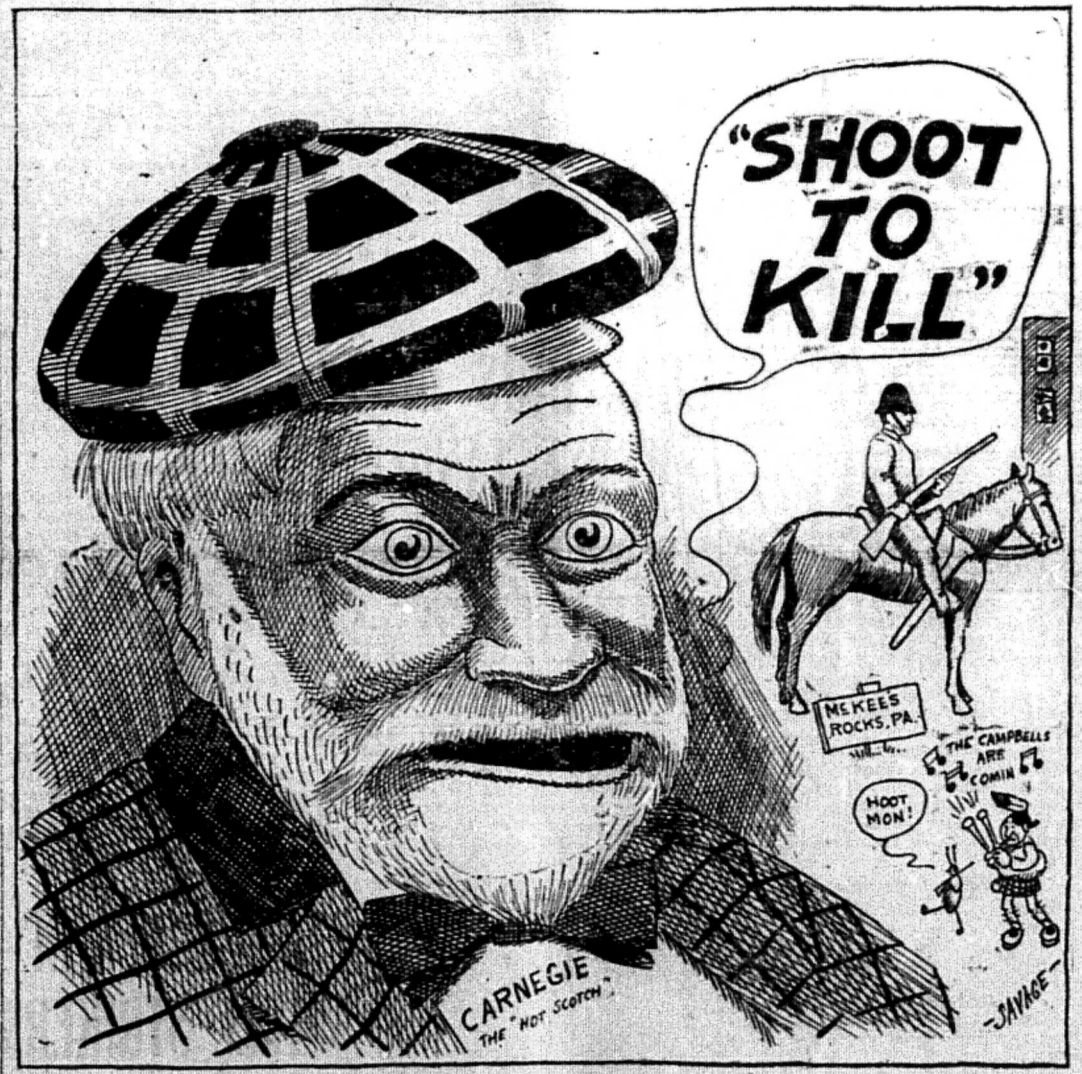
George Miller, a farmer, while driving past the pit, saw a slouch hat on top of the gravel. He picked it up and discovered that it rested on a man's head. Alesch had been dead several hours when his body was found. The pit was about seven feet deep and all but an inch of the victim's head was buried under the cave-in.

LABORITE FIRES ON TAMMANYTE

New York, Aug. 25.—William J. Bowen, president of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America, fired two shots from a revolver last night at Michael O'Shaughnessy, a Tammany district captain, wounding him in the cheek.

The assault was arrested. There is some mystery as to why Bowen wanted to kill O'Shaughnessy, but from what could be learned the ill feeling grew out of a quarrel Bowen had with P. J. McNulty, politician and labor leader, about six months ago. They quarreled then about politics and have not been on speaking terms since.

SPEAKING OF "DANGEROUS FOREIGNERS"



HERE'S ONE WHO MIGHT BE DEPORTED

SAFELY UNDER WAYMAN'S WING

"Monkey Face" Genker and Frank, McCann Accusers, Ask to Be Guarded

Things are growing warm today at the criminal court building and Wayman, as an attorney thoroughly alive to dramatic values, has sent detectives to guard "Monkey" Charlie Genker, who says his life has been threatened, and to guard the property of Louis Frank, who says that \$7,000 worth of fixtures in one of his resorts were destroyed.

Threatened Against Testifying Genker told Wayman two men had entered his room at night, drawn revolvers and threatened his life if he did not leave the city and "fall" to testify against Inspector McCann. While these tales of woe were being poured into Wayman's receptive ear, Michael S. Hyland, secretary of the July grand jury, and reputed to be a former purchasing agent of the police department, rushed to the front and called Juror Mayfield and Friedland "liars" in accusing Wayman of improperly influencing the July grand jury.

More Griffin Indictments "Monkey Face" Charlie made a threat today that additional indictments against Detective Jeremiah Griffin would follow his (Genker's) arrest on the charge of pandering. He asserted that the woman he is accused of bringing from New York is 30 years old and that when she was taken to his place, about at 17 Feoria street, Detective Griffin was present.

Will be additional charges against Griffin.

300 DROWNED IN STEAMER CRASH

Two Excursion Boats Collide in the Harbor of Montevideo

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, Aug. 25.—A collision between two excursion steamers at the entrance of Montevideo (Uruguay) harbor today resulted in the drowning of from 150 to 300 persons, mostly women and children.

German Boat Sinks Quickly The vessels were the Argentine steamer Colombia, carrying passengers from Buenos Ayres to the festival at Montevideo, and a German steamer, also engaged in the local passenger service. The German boat went down so quickly that all attempts at rescue were practically hopeless.

It is said that the captain of the German steamer and a few of the passengers were saved. The captain had to be restrained from committing suicide.

HARRIMAN HOME THIS AFTERNOON

New York, Aug. 25.—Although the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II, on which E. H. Harriman is returning from a trip to Europe in search of health, should reach quarantine station about 2:30 p. m. today, probably it will be 4 o'clock before Mr. Harriman is able to step ashore at the steamer's dock at Hoboken. The Kaiser Wilhelm was eighty-five miles east of Nantuxet Lightship at 1:29 a. m. today.

300 DROWNED IN STEAMER CRASH

Two Excursion Boats Collide in the Harbor of Montevideo

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, Aug. 25.—A collision between two excursion steamers at the entrance of Montevideo (Uruguay) harbor today resulted in the drowning of from 150 to 300 persons, mostly women and children.

German Boat Sinks Quickly The vessels were the Argentine steamer Colombia, carrying passengers from Buenos Ayres to the festival at Montevideo, and a German steamer, also engaged in the local passenger service. The German boat went down so quickly that all attempts at rescue were practically hopeless.

It is said that the captain of the German steamer and a few of the passengers were saved. The captain had to be restrained from committing suicide.

HARRIMAN HOME THIS AFTERNOON

New York, Aug. 25.—Although the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II, on which E. H. Harriman is returning from a trip to Europe in search of health, should reach quarantine station about 2:30 p. m. today, probably it will be 4 o'clock before Mr. Harriman is able to step ashore at the steamer's dock at Hoboken. The Kaiser Wilhelm was eighty-five miles east of Nantuxet Lightship at 1:29 a. m. today.

PURE MILK CAN BE HAD

Investigation Shows Careful Pasteurization Would Protect 1,500,000 Users

PROFITS ONLY DRAWBACK

If Liquid Undergoes Heating Process for 20 Minutes It Will Be Germless

BY MAY WOOD-SIMONS

That Chicago must continue to receive filthy and infected milk from the farms is claimed by the health department and some of the milk dealers, but it is claimed that this milk may be made healthful by pasteurization. By pasteurization is meant the heating of the milk to a temperature that will destroy the bacteria but not injure the food properties.

Over this question of pasteurization the city council and the health department is divided, charges have been preferred against one of the scientists in the health department, J. F. Blehn, and the powerful forces of warring milk dealers have joined in battle to defend their respective profits.

In this conflict, it has become apparent that there are various kinds of "pasteurization." The temperature scale is juggled back and forth by "experts," according to the interests that employ them. Each side has its representatives in the council and among the physicians who testify, and all are earnestly protesting their eagerness to protect the health of the people of Chicago.

If, for the next five years, Chicago's children are to be fed milk from tuberculosis-infected cattle and the only safeguard put between them and that disease is pasteurization, the consumers want to be sure that the milk is well pasteurized.

140 Degrees Not Enough

The health department of Chicago, in adopting the very minimum figures of 140 degrees for twenty minutes as sufficient to kill the tuberculosis germs, offered, as a justification for taking that figure, the statement that, if heated higher than 140 degrees, it would destroy the cream line and milk would lose its commercial value. This statement was made by Dr. Koehler, chief food inspector.

Edward Lynch, division manager for the Bowman Dairy company at Evanston, on this point said: "The cream line of milk is not destroyed or impaired when milk is kept at 140 degrees for thirty minutes." The Daily Socialist investigator examined several scores of bottles of milk so pasteurized and found a clear, distinct cream line.

Spargo on the Question

In an interview on the pasteurization temperature John Spargo of New York said: "I prefer 137 degrees for twenty minutes and doubt if the lower temperature would be effective in killing the pathogenic germs."

An investigation of the leading hospitals of Chicago discloses the fact that in all cases where pasteurized milk is used they have a higher standard of requirements than is made by the health department.

At St. Luke's it was stated that they used pasteurized milk and use from 150 to 160 degrees for not less than twenty minutes.

Hainemann hospital uses Bowman's pasteurized milk. The north side manager for that company stated that the milk pasteurized for them was pasteurized at 150 degrees for from twenty to thirty minutes.

Mercy hospital uses pasteurized milk pasteurized at an equally high temperature. Alexian Brothers' hospital uses only certified milk and makes constant tests of their milk supply.

Proper Pasteurization Possible

It is possible, if proper conditions are enforced by the health department, to secure milk pasteurized so that while none of the fifth will be destroyed, the greater part of the disease germs will be.

On the records of the health department there is one case in which pasteurized milk examined by the department showed less than 1,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter.

Other records in the department show pasteurized milk containing 740,000, 25,000,000 and even 25,000,000 germs to the cubic centimeter. The consumer is not greatly interested when Dr. Evans is advocating pasteurization as a safeguard against the deadly tuberculosis germ if pasteurized milk, when delivered



STRIKE CALLED BY RIVAL BODY

Building Trades Council Opposing Madden Ties Up Work on Skyscraper

The first strike to be called by the new building trades organization, formed as part of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, came yesterday, when a strike was called on the new skyscraper of the Peoples Gas Light and Coke company, where the Otis Elevator company is employing machinists in place of the striking members of the Elevator Constructors' union.

Unionists Replaced Strikers

The replacing of the elevator constructors on all jobs by the members of the International Association of Machinists had been sanctioned by the Associated Building Trades council, of which the former were not members, and as long as the Associated Building Trades remained intact under the domination of Madden and his allies the elevator constructors were not supported by the organizations affiliated with the Associated Building Trades.

This has been changed, as was shown yesterday, by the coming of the new central labor body in the building trades. When the strike was called because of the Otis Elevator company's men working on the skyscraper, the other trades, many of which belong to the new central body, walked out and work on the building is tied up tight. The members of the Journeymen Steamfitters' Protective association, whose business agent, Charles Madden, is a Madden man, quit, thus forcing out the "Junior Steamfitters," an organization of steamfitters' helpers of which Martin B. Madden is business agent.

Men Who Struck Yesterday

The men who struck yesterday to help the elevator constructors are the carpenters, structural iron workers, steamfitters and hoisting engineers. The strike of the hoisting engineers caused the bricklayers and building laborers to lay down their tools, as the hoisting engineers run the engines which haul up the supplies of brick and mortar.

BREWERS' INJUNCTION SET ASIDE

Judge Sanborn Withdraws Temporary Writ in Favor of Unionists

After he had issued a temporary injunction against officers and members of three brewery workers' unions yesterday Judge Sanborn in the United States court set aside the injunction without prejudice to the complainants. The proceedings were instituted by Dainger Bros. of Kansas City, Mo., and three other concerns controlled by them on charges that the labor organizations had conspired to injure their business. The action of the court in setting aside the order left open to the complainants the right to enjoin from time to time individual members of the unions. The union officials concerned appeared before the court late in the afternoon with a plea that they had misdecreased the time the case was to come up for hearing. On the strength of this and their denial of official action by the unions against the brewers the court set aside the temporary injunction.

The defendants are Charles Gaude, secretary of the Brewers and Malsters' union No. 18 of Chicago; J. H. Richter, secretary of Beer Bottlers' Local union No. 248 of Chicago; George Heubner, secretary of the International union of the United Brewery Workers of America, and all other officers and members of these organizations.

WOMAN'S TRADE CONVENTION

80 Delegates to Attend Second Biennial Meeting to Be Held Here Sept. 27

Eighty delegates from all parts of the country and visitors from foreign countries will attend the second biennial convention of the Woman's Trade Union League, to be held in Chicago, beginning September 27.

The headquarters of the convention will be Miss Anna Morgan's studio, room 825 Fine Arts building. The first meeting will be public and held on the evening of Sept. 27 in the Y. M. C. A. hall, 123 La Salle street.

MONSTER WELCOME TO GOMPERS

Labor President Will Be Given Big Fete in Washington

Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—A mammoth reception to President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor when he returns to this city in October has been arranged by the Central Labor union.

"Billy" Surly and Wife Hurt

Laporte, Ind., Aug. 25.—In a collision between two automobiles near Yellow Creek late yesterday "Billy" Sunday, the evangelist, and his wife were injured. Their car turned over and they were thrown into a ditch.

Mrs. Sunday is in a serious condition, but her husband is only painfully bruised.

Sunday was driving at high speed and struck another car as he was attempting to pass it.

THOUSANDS of Chicago DAILY SOCIALIST readers are pledged to buy of MERCHANTS THAT ADVERTISE in its columns. Ask about it.

RIVAL UNDERTAKER HALTS BODY AT GRAVE'S EDGE

Goshen, Ind., Aug. 25.—When the funeral cortege of Charles Cray reached the cemetery yesterday it was met by C. E. Stiver, an undertaker, and his attorney and several policemen, who prevented the coffin being lowered into the grave on the contention that Cray six years ago entered into a contract with Stiver to have his body cremated in Chicago.

At Cray's death at Dallas, Tex., his uncle and heir, Wesley Cray, had the body brought to this city and gave it in charge of the Smith-Clark undertaking company, who attempted to go forward with the funeral.

The body will be held in a vault until the court gives a decision in the controversy. Cray's uncle alleges that he was not mentally responsible when the contract with Stiver was made.

PURE MILK IS NOW POSSIBLE

(Continued From Page One)

ered to the consumer, contains 22,000,000 germs. Pasteurization, as required by the health department, kills only a certain per cent of the germs. The remainder are left to multiply. Some may be tubercle bacilli, those being the hardest to kill. Dr. Koehler, of the health department, when questioned as to the nature of the 22,000,000 germs found in the sample of pasteurized milk, admitted that the department did not make any test to discover what kind of germs they were, or whether they were disease germs or not.

Multiply After Pasteurization

After leaving the pasteurization machine, providing it has been properly pasteurized, the consumer has no security that the milk may not then be handled in such a manner that germs of all descriptions may lodge and grow and multiply before it is delivered to him.

The bulletin published by the health department for the week ending August 2, shows the following bacterial count for both pasteurized and raw milk:

SUMMARY OF BACTERIAL COUNT.

Table with 2 columns: Kind and source of milk, and Bacterial count per cubic centimeter. Rows include Raw (street) and Pasteurized (street).

Does Not Remove Danger

If pasteurization is not either carried on more carefully and the milk handled in a more sanitary condition, while it may slightly decrease the danger, it does not remove it.

Demand of Small Dealers

The small dealers are making the demand that the herds be tested for tuberculosis and the health of the public protected by the proper inspection of the cattle and stables in which they are housed.

MOUNTED FORCES IN MILK WAR

100 Agents Scouring Three States to Boost Prices

The milk fight assumed a military aspect today, when more than 100 mounted agents rode out of Chicago to hunt the independent producers and persuade them not to make contracts with the big dealers under the price offered by the Milk Producers' Protective association.

BARGAINS IN BOOKS

"The History of the Commune of 1871," by Lissagaray. This is the best and most authentic account of the Paris 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 \$1.99.

"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 freeing itself from the bonds of slavery. It is well printed and bound and sold heretofore at \$2.00. While they last you can have it for only \$1.99, postpaid.

Order from the Chicago Daily Socialist, 159 Washington street, Chicago.

THOUSANDS of Chicago DAILY SOCIALIST readers are pledged to buy of MERCHANTS THAT ADVERTISE in its columns. Ask about it.

AMERICAN MAKES FASTEST FLIGHT

Curtiss, Only U. S. Aviator at Air Races in Rheims, in Speed Record

Bethany Aviation Grounds, Rheims, Aug. 25.—Glenn H. Curtiss, the only American aviator at Rheims, made a world's speed record at the aeroplane racing here yesterday, covering the ten kilometer course (six and one-fifth miles) in 8 minutes and 35.3 seconds. This beats the record established earlier in the day by Bleriot, who took eight minutes and 42.5 seconds to make the round of the course.

Fastest Yet Built

This performance proves the Herring-Curtiss machine the fastest yet built. Those who had seen it in its trial flights knew it could beat all, but Bleriot's flight yesterday had shown that even the speedy French machine was not as fast as the American biplane.

Another feature of interest was a flight of one hour and ten minutes made by Paulhan on a Voisin biplane. At present this is the record for duration at Rheims. The distance covered was fifty-six kilometers, which stands as a record in the Grand Prix de la Champagne. Two days remain, however, in which flyers may beat this performance.

Curtiss and Bleriot

Curtiss and Bleriot were one of the first to rush on the ground and congratulate Curtiss on his fine flight, but the American color was no less hearty in showing its appreciation of the record-breaking performance.

Could Do Better Yet?

"I was not out to beat any records, but merely wished to qualify for the Grand Prix. My engine was never running at full speed. I did not attempt to gain time at the turn."

Those qualified to continue in the Grand Prix de la Champagne are: Paulhan, Lefebvre, Delagrang, Buisson-Vareille, Bleriot (with four machines), Gobron, Fournier, Sommer, Comte de Lambert, Cockburn, Latham, Tissandier, Farman and Curtiss.

The Grand Prix event carries prizes amounting to 100,000 francs, the first prize being 50,000 francs. The money will be given to the six aeroplanes traveling the greatest distance without touching the ground or replenishing their supplies of fuel and oil. Strict watch is to be kept that no aviator touches the ground or comes within a certain specified distance thereof.

Two Machines Closely Matched

M. Bleriot and Curtiss are classed together by the experts for the Coupe Internationale. Each has high respect for the other's machine. M. Bleriot declaring he can see the name of Mr. Curtiss on the cup, while Mr. Curtiss has an idea that a French name beginning with B may have to be inscribed on it. Their machines are so closely matched that it is impossible, outside of an officially timed test, to say which is better.

Anxious to Buy Machines

"Our object in coming here was to win the Coupe Internationale. We had no idea of doing any business, yet every day we have inquiries from people anxious to buy our machines or take up agencies in Europe. This can be taken as an indication of the business activity likely to follow these races."

Talk of Wright's Suit

Mr. Curtiss yesterday expressed great surprise at the decision of the Wright brothers to sue him personally. He insists that the Wrights never have specified completely wherein they have infringed upon their patents.

ATLANTIC CITY MAYOR WILL NOT REFORM BOARD WALK

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 25.—Interest in the "board walk" reform movement in this city was intensified yesterday when Mayor Stoy officially refused to receive a notice from Attorney General Wilson ordering him to close Atlantic City saloons on Sunday.

Auto Upsets; Four Escape

Madison, Wis., Aug. 25.—Magnus Swanson, resident university regent and president of the Southern Wisconsin Power Company, had a narrow escape from death when his automobile "slipped" into a ditch while returning home from Lake Waubesa. He was accompanied by his daughter, Edith, Mrs. Fred C. Inbusch, daughter of Gov. Davidson, and Miss Anna Peterson of Scotts Grove. The heavy touring car tipped over, burying the occupants beneath. All were bruised.

THOUSANDS of Chicago DAILY SOCIALIST readers are pledged to buy of MERCHANTS THAT ADVERTISE in its columns. Ask about it.

Send notices of your union meetings to the Daily Socialist.

GOATS TO "CHEESE IT" NOW; COWS' MILK TOO SCARCE

The manufacture of cheese from goats' milk will be begun for the first time in this country by the Cattman Condensed Milk company of Dundee. It was reported yesterday. The substitution was deemed necessary because of the scarcity of cows' milk, nearly all of which is shipped to Chicago.

Heretofore all the cheese made from goats' milk procurable in the United States has been imported from Switzerland. A carload of 250 goats has arrived in Dundee from Alabama, and the making of the cheese will be started at once.

The Tri-State Milk Producers' association will hold a convention on Saturday at the annual farmers' picnic at Burlington, Ill. Exhibits of dairy products and discussion of the cheese from goats' milk proposition by James P. Grier and other agriculturists will be features of the meeting.

NEW CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST BODY

The merging of the Christian Socialist Fellowship with the Christian Socialist League of America, practically effected, a referendum for which 77 members had petitioned, is now in process.

A heavy vote is being polled and the reorganization committee, under whose auspices the referendum is being taken, announces that so far the verdict is in favor of the plan of reorganization is almost unanimous.

Under the merger the name of the league, the older organization, will be taken over, and the constitution of the fellowship, as amended by the referendum of June 15, will be the constitution of the united organization.

Since the organization of the fellowship many of the leading members of the league, such as Fred G. Strickland and Edwin D. Wheelock, have been content to work with the fellowship, although at the time of the organization of the fellowship the league had a membership of 1,000 names, and these people are refused employment.

Unfair Contracts Passed Out

The Amusement Booking association has a peculiarly unfair clause in its contracts. This clause provides that the actor or actress must pay 10 per cent of his or her salary to the agent weekly as an employment fee and that within six months after working in a place, secured by the agency, if the actor or actress secured another place through the agency and had filled the engagement and had later secured another job not with the services of the agency, the agency garnished the salary of the actor and it took a hard fight in court to loosen the rapacious clutch of the agency.

Among the firms which operate the cancellation feature, against which the union fights, is the Chicago Vaudeville Managers' Exchange, of which Frank Q. Doyle is the manager.

Can Cancel the Contract

This agency reserves the right to cancel a contract between the first and third performance if, in the judgment of the manager, the act "is not commensurate with the salary asked" or does not suit his audience. The Kay Gee Vaudeville agency has a cancellation clause of a similar effect in its contracts. So does the S. Segal Vaudeville exchange and scores of others.

It has been a practice of booking agents to book to a manager three or four acts more than he can use in one week with the tacit understanding that he may use the cancellation clause freely. The Actors' union will insist that no house be booked which changes its bill of offer more than twice a week. The method by which the managers blacklist is hard to discover, but the existence of a blacklist is well known.

COAL BIDS IN WORSE TANGLE

The board of education's subcommittee on coal contracts held a conference in President Union's office yesterday afternoon in an effort to straighten out the disputed awards in the fifth school district. The only visible effect of the meeting was to leave the situation in a considerably worse tangle than it was before.

J. Edward Bishop, secretary and treasurer of the New Kentucky Coal company, the "independent" firm which has threatened to tie up the contract awards by an injunction was called before the subcommittee early in its deliberations, and although the conference was held behind closed doors enough language came out over the transom to indicate that Mr. Bishop and the school trustees had a pretty strenuous time of it.

Mr. Bishop, it was reported afterward, was warned that his charges of unfairness, in the awarding of the coal contracts were likely to "lead to something serious," and he was asked to put his threat of suing in order, that they might be considered formally by the board. This he agreed to do, first demanding a test of his samples submitted in the first district and an award of the contract on the results of this test.

RIGID LAW FOR WIFE DESERTERS

The more rigid wife desertion punishment was urged on information that in only one case out of six of wife desertion the women are at fault, and that the usual deserter is not physically ill or weak or discouraged, nor desperate about his life, helpmeet's temper and housekeeping, but is an able bodied, young man seeking to indulge a selfish nature.

From the best statistics the committee reports wife desertion is increasing, and it appears to be due to moral rather than to physical causes. The deserter usually abandons his home because he wants to avoid ordinary cares or some unusual trouble.

LURE 'SCABS' TO M'KEES ROCKS

Are Hired in New York to Work on "Railroad"; Ruled by Guns

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 25.—The commissioners on uniform state laws, now in session here, are endeavoring to formulate a law which shall mete out just punishment for wife desertion and non-support. The discussion also included the first draft of a law to make uniform all marriages and licenses to marry.

How Strike Breakers Are Treated

The men also declare that one man who attempted to leave the plant was shot in the foot by a deputy, dragged back into the yards and thrown on a pile of straw, where he has since been permitted to lie without attention beyond that which his companions give him.

FORBID TO TAKE AWAY CONTRACTS

On reaching Youngstown, Rieger says the men were hustled from the train and forcibly relieved of the contracts they had signed in New York, stating that the men were to work on the railroad. Some of the men objected to entering the box car and were

ACTORS DEMAND SALARY OF \$25

Union Performers Pledge Selves Not to Work for Less After Sept. 6

All those who do contortion work, who walk on tight ropes and wires, who jig or sing, who crack jokes or whistle like birds, or present trained dogs to the gaze of the public on the vaudeville stage in neighborhood theaters will have a minimum salary schedule of \$25 a week for single performers, and \$50 a week for "teams" of two, when the new wage scale of the Actors' and Vaudeville Artists' Protective association goes into effect on September 6.

Will Not Work for Less

One thousand and sixty-four actors and actresses have already signed a pledge not to work for less and not only this, but the clause by which managers have canceled engagements between the first and third performance will be cut from the new contracts.

These things will be fought to a finish and an expose of the methods of the managers' trust will be continued on Wednesday when the officials of the union meet the members of the State Labor commission. It is known that the managers' association has an "undesirable list" comprising 1,000 names, and these people are refused employment.

Unfair Contracts Passed Out

The Amusement Booking association has a peculiarly unfair clause in its contracts. This clause provides that the actor or actress must pay 10 per cent of his or her salary to the agent weekly as an employment fee and that within six months after working in a place, secured by the agency, if the actor or actress secured another place through the agency and had filled the engagement and had later secured another job not with the services of the agency, the agency garnished the salary of the actor and it took a hard fight in court to loosen the rapacious clutch of the agency.

Deputies' Guns in Play

Rieger says that when he left the plant there were not over 400 men there and that more than half that number had deserted since. None of the men were working, he says, but were lounging about on beds of straw thrown on the ground. A number of the men, he says, told him that they had made several attempts to leave the plant, but were forced back at the point of the deputies' guns.

Both men are intelligent and tell their stories in a straightforward manner. President Wise, of the strikers' executive committee, declares that unless the men who are now being detained in the plant are released he cannot be responsible for the action of the men. The keeping of these men in bondage, he says, is in direct violation of all laws.

ONE CENT A DAY buys the best paper in Chicago. THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST is fearless in its news and editorials.

STRIP WIVES OF STEEL STRIKERS

Continued from Page One

flying across the state to the strike zone.

"Send everybody who hasn't business on the street home. If they won't go, round them to the hospital," was the terse order given by the leaders of the state constabulary.

AMUSEMENTS

Western, Belmont, Clybourn and Roscoe. Women and children free 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., except on holidays.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25TH, IS LAKE VIEW'S DAY

With 500 Lake View Business men endeavoring to break all record attendance with us.

Monday, Sept. 6th, Labor Day

With the greatest picnic ever held within the only grounds of a park ever given over to the freedom of UNION LABOR.

The Philippine Constabulary Band With 68 of the World's Greatest Players.

On Tuesday, Sept. 7th, Four Concerts Only.

THE HUMBOLDT & L. FRANK, Prop.

709-711 W. NORTH AV.

ALLOIS SPACHMAN Best Equipped RESTAURANT, SALOON AND PICNIC GROUNDS.

3194 N. 40th Ave., Chicago PHONE IRVING PARK 3064

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS READ SOCIALIST BOOKS.

WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY Clearing House for All Socialist Literature.

200 William St. New York, N. Y.

Central Drug Co. 100 STATE STREET.

Send notices of your union meetings to the Daily Socialist.

forced in at the point of revolvers in the hands of men in citizen clothes. After the men were in the box car the door was locked and the train started. It was impossible for the men to learn where they were going and when the car was opened they were within the gates of the plant at Schoonville. On leaving the car the men were taken to a pile of straw and told to lie down by deputies, who threatened to shoot if they failed to obey.

Wouldn't Let Them Go

Rieger says he realized that something was wrong when he saw the armed men in the works, and so informed several companions. They went to the gate, but were stopped by armed men who wanted to know where they were going. Rieger told them he wanted to go out.

"Why, what's the trouble?" asked one of the deputies.

"There's a strike here," said Rieger. "I want to get out."

"This is a lie," answered the deputy. "You fellows go and lie down or you'll get into trouble."

Befriended by Strikers

Rieger and his friends decided to wait a while, and later managed to climb on a freight car and scale the fence. Rieger's arm was badly lacerated by the barbed wire strung across the top. The men who escaped coupe to Pittsburg, and some of them who had money succeeded in securing work in Ohio and left at once. Rieger had no money and returned to McKees Rocks. He was met by a number of pickets to whom he explained his case. He was taken to the commissary, where he was given food and shelter.

Stephany was hired in New York and shipped with another lot of men to Pittsburg, and then taken to McKees Rocks. He became suspicious when he saw the deputies and troopers and refused to enter the plant. He went to the entrance and asked to see some friends who had been smuggled into the works.

Sheriff Couldn't "Believe" It

A number of deputies grabbed him and tried to force him into the yards. He and his companions ran away, and on meeting Sheriff A. C. Gumbert told him of their experience. Stephany says the sheriff told him he could not believe that men were being detained against their will, and said that he had ordered that all men be permitted to leave when they wanted.

Stephany returned to the works and told the deputies what the sheriff had said and, he says, they laughed at him and again tried to force him into the plant.

"There are many men in the works now," said Stephany, "who are kept there by force and who want to leave."

Two other men who succeeded in escaping from the deputies declare they were hired in New York on the promise that they were to work in a new plant 300 miles from Pittsburg and that there was no labor trouble.

Deputies' Guns in Play

Rieger says that when he left the plant there were not over 400 men there and that more than half that number had deserted since. None of the men were working, he says, but were lounging about on beds of straw thrown on the ground. A number of the men, he says, told him that they had made several attempts to leave the plant, but were forced back at the point of the deputies' guns.

Both men are intelligent and tell their stories in a straightforward manner. President Wise, of the strikers' executive committee, declares that unless the men who are now being detained in the plant are released he cannot be responsible for the action of the men. The keeping of these men in bondage, he says, is in direct violation of all laws.

ONE CENT A DAY buys the best paper in Chicago. THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST is fearless in its news and editorials.

AMUSEMENTS

Western, Belmont, Clybourn and Roscoe. Women and children free 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., except on holidays.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25TH, IS LAKE VIEW'S DAY

With 500 Lake View Business men endeavoring to break all record attendance with us.

Monday, Sept. 6th, Labor Day

With the greatest picnic ever held within the only grounds of a park ever given over to the freedom of UNION LABOR.

The Philippine Constabulary Band With 68 of the World's Greatest Players.

On Tuesday, Sept. 7th, Four Concerts Only.

THE HUMBOLDT & L. FRANK, Prop.

709-711 W. NORTH AV.

ALLOIS SPACHMAN Best Equipped RESTAURANT, SALOON AND PICNIC GROUNDS.

3194 N. 40th Ave., Chicago PHONE IRVING PARK 3064

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS READ SOCIALIST BOOKS.

WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY Clearing House for All Socialist Literature.

200 William St. New York, N. Y.

Central Drug Co. 100 STATE STREET.

Send notices of your union meetings to the Daily Socialist.

Ruppert Headquarters for Dr. Scholl Foot-Eazers and Arch Supports



This arch support is designed to give the original youthful resiliency and elasticity to the normal position, for men and women.

We can fix these Arch Supports and Foot-Eazers in any new shoe or any old one—no matter how worn. Either for men or women.

Shoes repaired while you wait by expert shoemakers.

Ask to see our Arch Support shoes for men and women, with the arch support built in the shoe.

Made and Filled by Shoemakers

McVicker's Theater Building Van Buren and La Salle Sts.

Harrison and Clark Sts.

Open Evenings Until 9 o'Clock.

Spring Catalog Sent on Request.

Delivered Fresh from Ovens, 546-548 Fulton St., Chicago.

Rleck & Plixley's BOSTON BAKED BEANS AND BROWN BREAD.

Now served in over 127 Lunch Rooms in Chicago. More than 10,000 people eat them every day. No preservatives used.



GIANT TURNOUT ON WEDNESDAY

Bohemian Gymnasts From Europe and America to Attend Gathering

A memorable event, one which will be remembered for years in the gymnastic as well as social sphere, will take place August 26-29, when Bohemian gymnasts from every part of America and Europe will gather in this city for a giant demonstration, the like of which has never been held here before.

On Wednesday, Aug. 25, 150 gymnasts and visitors will arrive here from Bohemia. At the station they will be greeted by a special reception committee. Bohemian families will house the guests and visiting turners during the three days of their stay in Chicago.

Festivities proper will open Thursday when an official greeting will be extended the visiting turners by the committee in Pilsen Turner hall, Eighteenth street and Ashland avenue. The business houses from Ashland avenue to Halsted street will be decorated with bunting and floral displays, and the streets will flare with bengal lights in the evening.

Contests Begin Friday Morning. The contests will begin at 7 o'clock Friday morning in Lawndale Baseball park, Ogden and Fortieth avenues. The contests will continue into Saturday afternoon when a king pin festival will take place in Pilsen Park, Albany avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

The Sunday gymnastics will be preceded by a giant march which will proceed along Eighteenth street to the park from Pilsen Turner hall, where the march will form Sunday noon. Banquets in honor of the local and visiting gymnasts have been arranged by most of the branches of the National Bohemian-Slovakian Gymnastic organization, which is represented in every part of the world.

Socialism in Parade. Great preparations are being made for the parade which will take place Sunday afternoon as it is expected to be the biggest of its kind ever arranged in Chicago. Socialists also are making preparations for the parade which will pass through the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirty-fourth wards on its way to Lawndale baseball park.

Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Mayor Brand Whitlock was nominated for a third term at the head of a full ticket for city officers by the independents in convention last night.

Mr. Whitlock is widely known as an author and lecturer and as the political successor of the late "Golden Rule" mayor, Samuel M. Jones, out of whose campaigns grew the independent voters' movement in Toledo.

Omaha, Aug. 25.—A jail sentence of 30 days was imposed upon James Kenney and Clara Reeves by Judge Alstrand yesterday because the young couple had been caught "spooning" in broad daylight in a little park in the central part of the city.

In passing sentence the court said that only engaged and married persons have the right to "spoon," and even they not in public places. The testimony showed that the accused were neither engaged nor married and that they disturbed the peace and quiet of the locality about the park.

Socialists Meet at The Hague. The Dutch Union of Young Workers of the Hague held a conference on Wednesday at The Hague. From the report of the secretary it seems that the progress of the movement in the Hague is very satisfactory, which seems to have its reason in the generally unsatisfactory state of the labor movement in Holland.

Belgians Fight Militarism. After a present debate on the army reform bill at a meeting held by the Belgian Socialist Party in Brussels, the party called on the Belgian government to work for the abolition of the military and the substitution of a national militia. The party also called on the Belgian government to work for the abolition of the military and the substitution of a national militia.

Young Belgians Fight Militarism. The Socialist Young Guard of Belgium held its national congress on June 31 at Mote. The report of the national congress shows that the annual meeting of the party was held in Brussels and that the party is working for the abolition of the military and the substitution of a national militia.

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN Conducted by H. G. Creel

A HALF DAY'S WAGE FROM YOU—TODAY. If you can't send in the amount right now—and a lot of you can't—send your pledge ANYWAY. YOU make an INDIVIDUAL START toward the support of your paper. Others WILL follow.

The uplift, to date, has been gratifying. Comrades from all over the country are throwing themselves and their support into the breach. NOTHING that CAPITALISM can do is capable of thwarting such an effort—IF IT'S A UNITED ONE!

It can't be UNITED till YOU join the others. YOU KNOW THAT. YOU—INDIVIDUAL YOU—can DEFEAT the splendid work begun by your comrades. That's an absolute FACT. Only as you APPRECIATE IT can the onward march of the Hustlers be measured.

Just at this present moment YOU are the BIGGEST factor in the success of the Half Day Wage Fund. This paper was started and is continued because of the faith of the working class in YOU. And you ARE worthy of that confidence. You just need to realize how MUCH depends on YOU.

This isn't intended for the fellow out of a job. Neither does it apply to the man who's already carrying MORE financial burden than he can long endure. There are many such. They are comrades. We love them. They have poured their very life's blood into this movement. And they'll do so AGAIN immediately it's humanly possible.

But you take note of one thing about such comrades: They're ALWAYS talking subscriptions to their fellows. And, by the same token, they're continually GETTING them. They CAN'T help themselves, but they DO line up others. The Daily Socialist COULDN'T EXIST without them.

Now, the chances are ten to one that YOU haven't done all that it's HUMANLY POSSIBLE for you to do. The movement is entitled to NOTHING LESS. Now, you SEE that with others exhausted—however few they are—the battle DOES depend MORE AND MORE on YOU.

Send in the half day wage IF YOU CAN. If you can't, send in your PLEDGE anyway. Then make good on it as SOON as you can. START THAT LETTER TONIGHT.

"I include \$1.25 as a half day's wage from me. May it do much in encouraging others to ease the burden of the wage slaves." This, with a renewal of his subscription, comes from Wm. M. Barnes, Sheldon, Ill.

W. H. Burke, Chicago, tosses two dollars and twenty cents into the half-day wage fund.

Daniel F. Sayer, Chicago, splits in two a full day's wage and turns one-half to his paper.

Gust Peterson, Kewanee, Ill., gets \$2 a day from Capitalism. The Daily Socialist gets \$1 from Peterson.

"Here's my regular 'widow's mite' sweetened a little," writes W. G. Bonham, Two Harbors, Minn., who is banking down a five spot.

Peter Herrick, Cincinnati, O., extends his debt and punches a two-dollar hole in the sub.

A. Eberhardt, Chicago, celebrates August by means of a money pledge for 30 cents.

"A friend," Chicago, doesn't think much of the deficit, so antagonizes it with a dollar.

RED TAPE MAKES BODY USELESS

State Commission Receives \$15,000 but Can't Spend It as It Should

The Illinois commission in the investigation of "occupational diseases," which was granted \$15,000 for research work, finds that by a little jockey the legislature has all but tied its hands by failing to allow expenses either for telephone service or the hiring of expert medical investigators to collect data to submit to the commission.

This little jockey has been discovered by Chief State Factory Inspector Edgar T. Dayies who is in a quandry about what the commission is to do when it begins its work in the fall.

Meantime a large library is being accumulated, containing the results of examinations in all the foreign countries and dictionaries of medicine, chemistry and allied subjects are being gathered. The men forming the industrial commission are men who receive large financial returns for their services in every day's life and it is declared to be impractical to send them the state collecting facts and figures.

One of the leading members of the commission is Prof. Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago. Dr. Henry B. Fayall is another.

"All that the legislature gives the commission the right to use the appropriation of \$15,000 for," said Davies, "is the railroad fare and telegrams of the commission and for some office work. For some strange reason there is no provision for medical inspectors to collect data."

The little jockey in the act, giving the commission its authority to spend money for certain things, is, however, to a certain extent, offset by the fact that the new law, under which the department of factory inspection is now working, gives the department the right to investigate labor conditions which the governor may instruct it to report on.

Noteworthy Phase of Act. As a phase of the new act it is noteworthy that there will be a far more effective way of checking up industrial accidents as the law has been amended to read that a report shall be made of all persons so injured that they are incapacitated from work for fifteen days. This report goes to the department of factory inspection and is an improvement on the old law, which set the minimum time of incapacity to be reported at thirty days. It falls, however, to give the power that was wanted, as the limit asked was three days. Deaths from injuries are to be reported immediately.

There are certain powers in the state, notably the Illinois Manufacturers' association, which does not want true industrial conditions to be known and this and other forces have blocked attempts which have been made to get authentic records of the toll of industry on health and limb.

Close 94 Schools in Spain TO HALT REVOLUTIONISTS. Barcelona, Spain, Aug. 25.—In connection with the movement to stamp out revolutionary tendencies the government has closed ninety-four local schools and centers of teaching.

GIRARD MANUFACTURING CO. READY FOR BUSINESS

The Girard Manufacturing company, which was threatened with a sudden death recently, has taken on new life and is now under full head of steam once more, ready to do a bigger and better business than ever before. This is the news sent in by Henry Vincent, one of its loyal officials.

For some time the Girard Manufacturing company, which, according to Vincent, had gained much favor among Socialists, was threatened with failure. In fact, preparations had been made to sell the property to a new concern. This danger was averted, however, by a number of the stockholders, who came to the rescue with the necessary funds, and now the company is doing business with better prospects than ever before.

Vincent ends a letter to the Daily Socialist as follows: "The capitalist press will not have the privilege of recording and gloating over the death of this company, and will not say, 'Here lies a Socialist corpse.'"

SAYS MEN WILL LEAVE SWEDEN

"Sweden soon will be inhabited only by old men, children and women, unless there is a sudden change in the relative positions of capital and labor in that country, whereby the working classes shall receive more adequate compensation for efforts expended in behalf of their employers. All the able-bodied males will migrate to America."

This is the way the present situation in Sweden is summed up by August Hagberg of Duluth, state factory inspector for Minnesota, who has just returned home from a trip to Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

Hagberg was in Stockholm when labor declared its general strike against capital, which resulted in the struggle that is now going on and which may last for several years. His sympathies are with the workmen in every respect.

"The wage earner in Sweden," he said, "works ten and twelve hours a day for disgracefully small wages. They are certainly justified in striking for more. The average daily wage is about three kroner, equivalent to about 81 cents in American money. The pulp wood workers are the leaders of the strike, and are principally affected by it."

"The feeling between the factory and mill owners and the working class is intensely bitter, with scarcely a possible chance of the present trouble being adjusted. The owners refuse absolutely to grant the very necessary increase in wages, and the employees have reached a condition where they really believe they cannot go on any longer under the old, unfair system."

Demonstrations for Strikers. Miss Annie S. Swanson will be the principal speaker at the mass meeting to be held tonight in sympathy with the Swedish strikers at the Clifton hall, Clifton and Belmont avenues. A. A. Patterson, at one time editor of the Svenska Socialisten, the Swedish Socialist paper of Rockford, Ill., will be the principal speaker at the mass meeting to be held at Argyle hall, North Clark street and Argyle avenue, Thursday evening.

The Lakeview Painters' union has contributed \$50 to the fund now being set to the aid of the Swedish workers, which already totals \$1,570. The Socialist local of Rockford, Ill., has sent \$37 through the Scandinavian Agitation committee of this city.

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—OF 1919-20. Sales 40,000 bu. Sales local and trans-Mississippi bill at 1.00 1/2. No. 2 hard, 1.00 1/2. No. 3 hard, 99 1/2. No. 4 hard, 99. No. 5 hard, 98 1/2. No. 6 hard, 98. No. 7 hard, 97 1/2. No. 8 hard, 97. No. 9 hard, 96 1/2. No. 10 hard, 96. No. 11 hard, 95 1/2. No. 12 hard, 95. No. 13 hard, 94 1/2. No. 14 hard, 94. No. 15 hard, 93 1/2. No. 16 hard, 93. No. 17 hard, 92 1/2. No. 18 hard, 92. No. 19 hard, 91 1/2. No. 20 hard, 91. No. 21 hard, 90 1/2. No. 22 hard, 90. No. 23 hard, 89 1/2. No. 24 hard, 89. No. 25 hard, 88 1/2. No. 26 hard, 88. No. 27 hard, 87 1/2. No. 28 hard, 87. No. 29 hard, 86 1/2. No. 30 hard, 86. No. 31 hard, 85 1/2. No. 32 hard, 85. No. 33 hard, 84 1/2. No. 34 hard, 84. No. 35 hard, 83 1/2. No. 36 hard, 83. No. 37 hard, 82 1/2. No. 38 hard, 82. No. 39 hard, 81 1/2. No. 40 hard, 81. No. 41 hard, 80 1/2. No. 42 hard, 80. No. 43 hard, 79 1/2. No. 44 hard, 79. No. 45 hard, 78 1/2. No. 46 hard, 78. No. 47 hard, 77 1/2. No. 48 hard, 77. No. 49 hard, 76 1/2. No. 50 hard, 76. No. 51 hard, 75 1/2. No. 52 hard, 75. No. 53 hard, 74 1/2. No. 54 hard, 74. No. 55 hard, 73 1/2. No. 56 hard, 73. No. 57 hard, 72 1/2. No. 58 hard, 72. No. 59 hard, 71 1/2. No. 60 hard, 71. No. 61 hard, 70 1/2. No. 62 hard, 70. No. 63 hard, 69 1/2. No. 64 hard, 69. No. 65 hard, 68 1/2. No. 66 hard, 68. No. 67 hard, 67 1/2. No. 68 hard, 67. No. 69 hard, 66 1/2. No. 70 hard, 66. No. 71 hard, 65 1/2. No. 72 hard, 65. No. 73 hard, 64 1/2. No. 74 hard, 64. No. 75 hard, 63 1/2. No. 76 hard, 63. No. 77 hard, 62 1/2. No. 78 hard, 62. No. 79 hard, 61 1/2. No. 80 hard, 61. No. 81 hard, 60 1/2. No. 82 hard, 60. No. 83 hard, 59 1/2. No. 84 hard, 59. No. 85 hard, 58 1/2. No. 86 hard, 58. No. 87 hard, 57 1/2. No. 88 hard, 57. No. 89 hard, 56 1/2. No. 90 hard, 56. No. 91 hard, 55 1/2. No. 92 hard, 55. No. 93 hard, 54 1/2. No. 94 hard, 54. No. 95 hard, 53 1/2. No. 96 hard, 53. No. 97 hard, 52 1/2. No. 98 hard, 52. No. 99 hard, 51 1/2. No. 100 hard, 51. No. 101 hard, 50 1/2. No. 102 hard, 50. No. 103 hard, 49 1/2. No. 104 hard, 49. No. 105 hard, 48 1/2. No. 106 hard, 48. No. 107 hard, 47 1/2. No. 108 hard, 47. No. 109 hard, 46 1/2. No. 110 hard, 46. No. 111 hard, 45 1/2. No. 112 hard, 45. No. 113 hard, 44 1/2. No. 114 hard, 44. No. 115 hard, 43 1/2. No. 116 hard, 43. No. 117 hard, 42 1/2. No. 118 hard, 42. No. 119 hard, 41 1/2. No. 120 hard, 41. No. 121 hard, 40 1/2. No. 122 hard, 40. No. 123 hard, 39 1/2. No. 124 hard, 39. No. 125 hard, 38 1/2. No. 126 hard, 38. No. 127 hard, 37 1/2. No. 128 hard, 37. No. 129 hard, 36 1/2. No. 130 hard, 36. No. 131 hard, 35 1/2. No. 132 hard, 35. No. 133 hard, 34 1/2. No. 134 hard, 34. No. 135 hard, 33 1/2. No. 136 hard, 33. No. 137 hard, 32 1/2. No. 138 hard, 32. No. 139 hard, 31 1/2. No. 140 hard, 31. No. 141 hard, 30 1/2. No. 142 hard, 30. No. 143 hard, 29 1/2. No. 144 hard, 29. No. 145 hard, 28 1/2. No. 146 hard, 28. No. 147 hard, 27 1/2. No. 148 hard, 27. No. 149 hard, 26 1/2. No. 150 hard, 26. No. 151 hard, 25 1/2. No. 152 hard, 25. No. 153 hard, 24 1/2. No. 154 hard, 24. No. 155 hard, 23 1/2. No. 156 hard, 23. No. 157 hard, 22 1/2. No. 158 hard, 22. No. 159 hard, 21 1/2. No. 160 hard, 21. No. 161 hard, 20 1/2. No. 162 hard, 20. No. 163 hard, 19 1/2. No. 164 hard, 19. No. 165 hard, 18 1/2. No. 166 hard, 18. No. 167 hard, 17 1/2. No. 168 hard, 17. No. 169 hard, 16 1/2. No. 170 hard, 16. No. 171 hard, 15 1/2. No. 172 hard, 15. No. 173 hard, 14 1/2. No. 174 hard, 14. No. 175 hard, 13 1/2. No. 176 hard, 13. No. 177 hard, 12 1/2. No. 178 hard, 12. No. 179 hard, 11 1/2. No. 180 hard, 11. No. 181 hard, 10 1/2. No. 182 hard, 10. No. 183 hard, 9 1/2. No. 184 hard, 9. No. 185 hard, 8 1/2. No. 186 hard, 8. No. 187 hard, 7 1/2. No. 188 hard, 7. No. 189 hard, 6 1/2. No. 190 hard, 6. No. 191 hard, 5 1/2. No. 192 hard, 5. No. 193 hard, 4 1/2. No. 194 hard, 4. No. 195 hard, 3 1/2. No. 196 hard, 3. No. 197 hard, 2 1/2. No. 198 hard, 2. No. 199 hard, 1 1/2. No. 200 hard, 1. No. 201 hard, 1/2. No. 202 hard, 1/4. No. 203 hard, 1/8. No. 204 hard, 1/16. No. 205 hard, 1/32. No. 206 hard, 1/64. No. 207 hard, 1/128. No. 208 hard, 1/256. No. 209 hard, 1/512. No. 210 hard, 1/1024. No. 211 hard, 1/2048. No. 212 hard, 1/4096. No. 213 hard, 1/8192. No. 214 hard, 1/16384. No. 215 hard, 1/32768. No. 216 hard, 1/65536. No. 217 hard, 1/131072. No. 218 hard, 1/262144. No. 219 hard, 1/524288. No. 220 hard, 1/1048576. No. 221 hard, 1/2097152. No. 222 hard, 1/4194304. No. 223 hard, 1/8388608. No. 224 hard, 1/16777216. No. 225 hard, 1/33554432. No. 226 hard, 1/67108864. No. 227 hard, 1/134217728. No. 228 hard, 1/268435456. No. 229 hard, 1/536870912. No. 230 hard, 1/1073741824. No. 231 hard, 1/2147483648. No. 232 hard, 1/4294967296. No. 233 hard, 1/8589934592. No. 234 hard, 1/17179869184. No. 235 hard, 1/34359738368. No. 236 hard, 1/68719476736. No. 237 hard, 1/137438953472. No. 238 hard, 1/274877906944. No. 239 hard, 1/549755813888. No. 240 hard, 1/1099511627776. No. 241 hard, 1/2199023255552. No. 242 hard, 1/4398046511104. No. 243 hard, 1/8796093022208. No. 244 hard, 1/17592186044416. No. 245 hard, 1/35184372088832. No. 246 hard, 1/70368744177664. No. 247 hard, 1/140737488355328. No. 248 hard, 1/281474976710656. No. 249 hard, 1/562949953421312. No. 250 hard, 1/1125899906842624. No. 251 hard, 1/2251799813685248. No. 252 hard, 1/4503599627370496. No. 253 hard, 1/9007199254740992. No. 254 hard, 1/18014398509481984. No. 255 hard, 1/36028797018963968. No. 256 hard, 1/72057594037927936. No. 257 hard, 1/144115188075855872. No. 258 hard, 1/288230376151711744. No. 259 hard, 1/576460752303423488. No. 260 hard, 1/1152921504606846976. No. 261 hard, 1/2305843009213693952. No. 262 hard, 1/4611686018427387904. No. 263 hard, 1/9223372036854775808. No. 264 hard, 1/18446744073709551616. No. 265 hard, 1/36893488147419103232. No. 266 hard, 1/73786976294838206464. No. 267 hard, 1/147573952589676412928. No. 268 hard, 1/295147905179352825856. No. 269 hard, 1/590295810358705651712. No. 270 hard, 1/1180591620717411303424. No. 271 hard, 1/2361183241434822606848. No. 272 hard, 1/4722366482869645213696. No. 273 hard, 1/9444732965739290427392. No. 274 hard, 1/18889465931478580854784. No. 275 hard, 1/37778931862957161709568. No. 276 hard, 1/755578637259143234191136. No. 277 hard, 1/1511157274518286468382272. No. 278 hard, 1/3022314549036572937644544. No. 279 hard, 1/6044629098073145875289088. No. 280 hard, 1/12089258196146291750577776. No. 281 hard, 1/24178516392292583501155552. No. 282 hard, 1/48357032784585167002311104. No. 283 hard, 1/96714065569170334004622208. No. 284 hard, 1/193428131138340668009244416. No. 285 hard, 1/386856262276681336018488832. No. 286 hard, 1/773712524553362672036977664. No. 287 hard, 1/1547425049106725344073955328. No. 288 hard, 1/3094850098213450688147906656. No. 289 hard, 1/6189700196426901376295913312. No. 290 hard, 1/12379400392853802752518226624. No. 291 hard, 1/24758800785707605505036453248. No. 292 hard, 1/49517601571415211001007286496. No. 293 hard, 1/99035203142830422002015536992. No. 294 hard, 1/19807040628566084400403073984. No. 295 hard, 1/39614081257132168800806147968. No. 296 hard, 1/79228162514264337601612295936. No. 297 hard, 1/158456325028528675203224591744. No. 298 hard, 1/316912650057057350406449183488. No. 299 hard, 1/63382530011411470081289867377984. No. 300 hard, 1/126765060022822940162597754755968. No. 301 hard, 1/253530120045645880325195509511936. No. 302 hard, 1/507060240091291760650391019023872. No. 303 hard, 1/1014120480182583521300782038047744. No. 304 hard, 1/2028240960365167042601564076095488. No. 305 hard, 1/40564819207303340852031281522111168. No. 306 hard, 1/81129638414606681704040563044222336. No. 307 hard, 1/1622592768292133636808112608844444704. No. 308 hard, 1/3245185536584267273616225217688889408. No. 309 hard, 1/649037107316853444723245153537777792. No. 310 hard, 1/1298074214633666889446490267075555584. No. 311 hard, 1/2596148429267333778892980534151111168. No. 312 hard, 1/5192296858534667557785961068302222336. No. 313 hard, 1/10384593717073335115551936213644444704. No. 314 hard, 1/20769187434146670231111136427288889408. No. 315 hard, 1/415383748682933404622222728545777792. No. 316 hard, 1/83076749736586680924444545709555584. No. 317 hard, 1/16615349947317336184889090941111168. No. 318 hard, 1/33230699894634672369778181822222336. No. 319 hard, 1/66461399789269344739556363644444704. No. 320 hard, 1/132922799578538689479112727288889408. No. 321 hard, 1/2658455991570773789582254545777792. No. 322 hard, 1/53169119831415475791645090941111168. No. 323 hard, 1/106338239662830951583329181822222336. No. 324 hard, 1/212676479325661903166658363644444704. No. 325 hard, 1/425352958651323806333316727288889408. No. 326 hard, 1/8507059173026476126666334545777792. No. 327 hard, 1/1701411834605295225333269090941111168. No. 328 hard, 1/3402823669210590450666538181822222336. No. 329 hard, 1/6805647338421180901333076363644444704. No. 330 hard, 1/13611294676842361802666614545777792. No. 331 hard, 1/2722258935368472360533329090941111168. No. 332 hard, 1/54445178707369447210666658181822222336. No. 333 hard, 1/10889035741473889442133316727288889408. No. 334 hard, 1/217780714829477788842666634545777792. No. 335 hard, 1/43556142965895557768533329090941111168. No. 336 hard, 1/87112285931791115537066658181822222336. No. 337 hard, 1/17422457183582223074133316727288889408. No. 338 hard, 1/348449143671644461482666634545777792. No. 339 hard, 1/69689828734328892296533329090941111168. No. 340 hard, 1/13937965746865778593066658181822222336. No. 341 hard, 1/27875931493731557186133316727288889408. No. 342 hard, 1/557518629874631143722666634545777792. No. 343 hard, 1/11150372597492228744533329090941111168. No. 344 hard, 1/22300745194984457488666658181822222336. No. 345 hard, 1/4460149038996891497733316727288889408. No. 346 hard, 1/



THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1895, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

Issued by the Workers' Publishing Society, 120-122 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Business Telephone, Main 468. Editorial Telephone, Main 296.

By carrier in city of Chicago, Daily, per month, \$6. Order by postal card or telephone, Main 468. Daily by mail in advance. Outside Chicago, One Year, \$12. Six months, \$7.50. Four months, \$5.00. Three months, \$3.50. Two months, \$2.50. Single copies, 10 cents.

The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein. Inclose postage for return of unused manuscripts.

The Milk Question

The milk question ought to be very simple. The people of Chicago and of every great city need milk as an article of food. The race could not very well exist without it. On the purity of that milk depends the life of the children and the health of adults.

The only question ought to be how to get this pure milk to the consumer.

There was a time when this was a problem. Before the days of bacteriology and asepsis no one knew how to get pure milk.

This problem is now solved. Any physician can tell you what must be done in order to secure pure milk. He can give you the exact tests to apply to the cows, the exact methods to be applied in milking and in storing and transporting the milk. He can absolutely guarantee that if these instructions are followed the result will be pure milk. It will be so pure that it will not sour for a week or more. During the Paris exposition milk from dairies conducted by the United States department of agriculture was shipped across the Atlantic ocean without being frozen or treated in any manner, except to keep ALL dirt away from it. And it remained sweet for several days after it reached Paris.

That sort of milk would never bring disease. It would save the lives of tens of thousands of children. If it were the only sort of milk delivered in the United States it would mean the abolition of thousands of years of suffering and the addition of thousands of years of life to the people of this country.

Why, then, do we not have this sort of milk?

BECAUSE NEARLY EVERYONE WHO IS HANDLING MILK IS NOT INTERESTED IN PURITY, BUT IN PROFITS.

The farmer is not keeping cows and tending them in order to feed babies, but in order to make PROFITS.

The railroad company that transports the milk is not in business to feed the sick and the hungry, but to make PROFITS.

The milk dealer who sells the milk to the consumer is not engaged in saving the lives of children, but in piling up PROFITS.

PROFITS CAN BE MADE ON DISEASED AND DIRTY MILK AS WELL AS ON PURE MILK.

When the people who use the milk begin to demand a pure article this demand runs into the profit question at every point.

Each person concerned in the production of milk pretends that he is anxious for pure milk. But each one seeks, first of all, to PROTECT HIS PROFITS.

The farmer does not wish to be compelled to inspect his cows and clean his barn and utensils, for that would reduce HIS profits.

The big milk dealers and the little milk dealers each are for pure milk WHEREVER PURITY AND PROFITS WILL NOT CONFLICT.

All of these forces find a political expression. The aldermen and members of the legislature and the health department each are lined up behind some particular economic interest.

The great milk companies have put in pasteurization plants, which are too expensive for the little dealers. Therefore the former are enthusiastic in their support of this treatment of milk. The small dealers are absolutely sure that pasteurization would be fatal to health, because they know it would be harmful to their profits. Therefore they are in favor of better inspection of the farms. The farmers are sure that such inspection would not help in purity, because it would interfere with their profits.

Each of these warring profit interests seeks to secure the backing of the press and of scientists. As a result we have men of science prostituting themselves to profits. We have the most remarkable tests of purity and methods of pasteurization indorsed by the health department, which, strangely enough, are found to be just the ones best suited to the methods of the great milk companies.

The Daily Socialist has entered into this situation, as it has into all others, with an absolute disregard of the question of profits. It is not interested in anything but how to secure the best possible food for the people of Chicago. It wears no muzzle on this question any more than on any other.

IT IS GOING TO TELL THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MILK QUESTION.

"Shoot to Kill"

For many years Pittsburg and vicinity has been filled with human slaughter houses. Thousands of workmen have been killed and other thousands crippled that profits might grow. But no one gave the order for the constabulary to "shoot to kill" in defense of these murdered ones.

Not one of the owners of these murder mills has ever been executed for the deaths from which he reaped a profit.

Now that profits are being interfered with by the refusal of the employers to work and be killed, the troops are ordered to "shoot to kill."

Every effort is being made to find excuses for shooting. The meetings where peaceful organization was counseled have been forcibly and violently closed. Men and women are stripped and insultingly searched for weapons and examined for bruises, in the hope of finding an excuse for imprisoning them.

Then when the helpless slayers are provoked to a show of resistance there comes the order, "Shoot to kill."

Zones and Genders. While inspecting examination papers recently, a teacher found various humorous answers to questions. A class of boys, averaging about twelve years of age, had been examined in geography, the previous day having been devoted to grammar. Among the geographical questions was the following: "Name the zones." One promising youth of eleven years, who had mixed the two subjects, wrote, "There are

two zones, masculine and feminine. The masculine is either temperate or intemperate; the feminine is either torrid or frigid."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

And Modern Science Still Triumphs. "Do you believe surgery can ward off old age?" "Oh, yes. Frequently the patient dies under an operation."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

REFLECTIONS OF A REVOLUTIONIST

BY NICOR

Most of us are backward about giving public expression to such phases of life as from time to time come before our observation. I know some eminent gentlemen will take exception to this statement and say that, on the contrary, we commoners talk and write too much and should, like good little children, be seen and not heard.

However, there comes a time to some of us when we feel that the brain has not aimlessly stored away the impressions of the passing years, and that such impressions should not be left forever undeveloped, like unfinished negatives.

A study of current literature is always illuminating. Not especially improving, and it is not without interest to see what publishers really think people want to read.

In the field of fiction maybe you have noticed we have had now for some time a quantity of faked up, short, western "frontier" stories, into which has been injected homeopathic doses of a pseudo Socialism.

It occurred to me to ask just what do people wish to read? Do they like this stuff? Do all of us desire to be merely amused by this kind of rot?

With a world full of human misery crying aloud, misery appalling to contemplate, do they desire only to forget and to be cheaply amused? I don't believe it.

It was last January, out on the Colorado desert, when in idle moments I was trying to find something worth reading that these questions occurred to me. I had left Chicago on a raw December day, when the Dearborn street canyon looked more than usually desolate and forbidding, with its towering walls full of spidery loan sharks.

I had hoped to find in the west some measure of freedom, or at least better conditions, and I found only more spiders, spinning their webs over the

desert towns and more nines hopelessly entangled. In the December Argosy, under the caption, "The Real Thing," I found someone's distorted conception of "Socialism," and in the January Almsley, Manhattan tale, both characteristic of current magazine literature.

Without a doubt the intelligent working man rebels against present conditions, wherein he and his family are forced to suffer greater privation in many ways than fell to the lot of a savage, without the compensating personal freedom and mental leisure enjoyed by the savage.

Men of our time are slow to resent oppression, and slower yet to kindle the smoldering spark of resentment into a fire of protest. But perhaps the time is not so far off when this spark of resentment shall become a conflagration, and I believe people want to know about it.

The Colorado Springs Socialists were at this time considering the questions, "What not to do, what to do, and when?" Possibly it is a little late to refer to this now, but it seemed to me a very pertinent series of questions to discuss, and the more so because at this time they had to contend with many non-revolutionary reformers, who desired to be called Socialists.

It occurred to me that it would be proper to first illustrate fully the actual conditions in Colorado at that time, and in Denver in particular, where despondent men were taking their lives, where women were driven to vicious lives, and where the youth of the surrounding country was being demoralized, to show that a cultured progress of four thousand years, two thousand years of which had been passed under the influence of Christian reform, is not progress so long as the sum of human happiness has not increased, and the misery of the common people still so great as to defy description.

When attained, and Socialism was the only means to that end. A most striking proof of the power of Socialism to conquer prejudice even in a race which has made the bitterest light record upon its oppressors was the fact that this Irish convention allowed an Englishman to be present and take part in the proceedings of the convention.

Fred Ryan, the former militant editor of the National Democrat of Dublin, was made the corresponding secretary of the party.

New Jersey Applause. A certain theatrical troupe, after a dreary and unsuccessful tour, finally arrived in a small New Jersey town, where there was no furor or general uprising of the audience, there was enough handclapping to arouse the troupe's dejected spirits. The leading man stepped to the footlights after the first act and bowed profoundly. Still the clapping continued.

When he went behind the scenes he saw an Irish stage hand laughing heartily. "Well, what do you think of that?" asked the actor, throwing out his chest.

"What d'ye mane?" inquired the Irishman.

"Why, the hand clapping out there," was the reply.

"Hand clapping?"

"Yes," said the Irishman, "they're giving me enough applause to show they appreciate me."

"D'ye call that applause?" inquired the old fellow. "Whol, that's not applause. That's the audience killin' mosquitoes."

Not a Laughing Matter. They were gliding round the ball room to the strains of a soft, dreamy waltz.

Suddenly he tripped and fell sprawling to the floor, carrying away a goodly portion of his charming partner's gown.

Roars of derisive laughter greeted his contortion, and ruefully he extricated himself from the masses of chiffon and lace.

Reaching the side of a gentleman whose face had not assumed even the ghost of a smile, he burst out gratefully:

"Sir, you are a gentleman! You are the only man in the room who did not grin when I had the misfortune to tear that lady's dress!"

"Don't thank me, my dear sir!" replied he of the stony stare. "The lady happens to be my wife, and I paid for her dress!"

Courtesy. Four old Scotchmen, the remnant of a club formed some fifty years ago, were seated around the table in the club room. It was 8 a. m. and Douglas looked across at Donald and said in a thick, sleepy voice:

"Donald, d'ye notice what an awful peculiar expression there is on Jock's face?"

"Aye," says Donald, "I notice that; he's dead! He's been dead these four hours."

"What? Dead? Why did ye no tell me?"

"Ah, no—no—no," said Donald. "A'm no that kind o' man to disturb a convivial evening."—Tit-Bits.

Called His Bluff. "Yes," said young Windig, boastingly. "I pass most of my time between Chicago and New York."

"That's what your cousin told me," replied Miss Cayenne.

"My cousin?" inquired Windig. "What did st' say?"

"She said," replied Miss Cayenne, "that you lived in a little town in Ohio."

No Use Whatever. Mr. Makinbrakes (to chance acquaintance whom he has met at a swell party)—If you have any influence with Mrs. Uphohn, I wish you would suggest to her that she announce dinner. I'm frightfully hungry.

Chance Acquaintance—Me! I haven't any influence with Mrs. Uphohn. I'm Mr. Uphohn.—Tit-Bits.

Of Course Not. Gyer—I dropped my watch in the river and didn't recover it for three days. It kept right on running though.

Myer—A watch won't run for three days. Gyer—Of course not; I was speaking of the river.—Human Life.

OH, WOMAN TRANSFIGURED!

BY SARDONICUS

Oh, woman with the glorified expression, Who are you!

A moment ago she was bending over a task, Sewing, sewing and coughing— Coughing softly so as not to awaken the little sleepers— The red blood trickling between coughs— Her eyes bent sorrowfully upon the cradle: The needle piercing her heart as well as the cloth of her sewing. And now she is changed, oh, woe! midnight toiler: She is transfigured—

White and saintly, like the martyrs of old in the arena, I behold her smiling and gazing.

What is it you are smiling at, in that wistful, winsome manner? I look again, and now I behold what you behold: The millionaire's daughter is scattering favors at her first ball. Her Coming Out Ball, so it is christened.

There is a mad crush of the swagger element; The air is full of alluring perfume; There are jewels fit for an empire; Flowers there are also in profusion— Dainty, fragile flowers, like the millionaire's daughter.

The scene is dazzling. All the guests are shimmering in silken and golden garments. But, coming among them, there is one guest who does not shimmer.

He maketh me to shudder. This strange, incongruous, gliding guest; Yet I cannot avert mine eyes, For you are afraid of him, You smile upon him so winsomely; You seem to say to this guest: "Here—here am I, not there!"

You have entered the wrong habitation, oh, Expected One: Here—here am I; you are mine and not hers!

He maketh me to shudder. This strange, incongruous, gliding guest whom no one sees save you and I; Why does his aspect not terrify you as it does me? Why does he provoke such a heart-breaking, winsome smile from you? Why does he fascinate you so completely, Oh, woman transfigured!

—Wilshire's for September.

SOCIALISM ABROAD

BY DR. AXEL C. GUSTAFSON

Norway is to have a Women's Socialist Paper.

It is announced from Norway that in the beginning of September the socialist women of Norway will commence the weekly publication of a paper called "The Woman."

Finland Celebrates the Tenth Anniversary of Formation of the Socialist Party.

The Finnish papers contain glowing accounts of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Socialist party of Finland at Helsinki.

The blennial reports show that after the two first years of activity in 1901, the organization consisted of thirty-one societies with 5,500 members. In 1903 they numbered sixty-six societies with 13,500. In 1905 the total had risen to 177 societies and 45,000 members. In 1907 the grand total was 1,126 societies and 85,000 members.

It is indicated from these reports that the great total of 1907 has been more than doubled in the past two years. The party publishes forty journals.

French Catholic Prelate Urges Catholic Support for Socialist Labor Legislation.

The great capitalist paper of Paris, Le Temps (The Times), has gone into convulsions over the suggestion by M. Lamy, that Catholics ought to support certain Socialist measures for the relief of workmen.

At the recent convention of Catholics held at Bordeaux, and called for the specific purpose of deciding the attitude of Catholics towards certain proposed relief measures for labor, M. Lamy eloquently contended for active Catholic support of such legislation, calling special attention to such relief measures as the Socialists had presented and which he declared it was a religious duty for the Catholics to support.

M. Lamy is not a Socialist, as he stated to the congress, but he was ready to support the measures introduced by the Socialists for the betterment of the economic status of the workmen.

Supreme Court of Serbia Rebukes King and Dismisses Court Complaint Against Socialist Paper.

The Supreme court of Serbia has just rendered judgment in a suit by the king against the Socialist paper Zvezda for disparaging remarks about the conduct of the help apparent, and asking the summary suppression of the publication. In rendering its decision justifying the conduct of the paper and refusing to suppress its publication the court held that the conduct of the prince was such as to "tend to evoke the hatred of the people" and further declared that "as the king has not given

proper attention to the training and education of the future king of Serbia, which it was his duty both as father, king and commander of the army to do, it was the right and duty of his subjects to call his attention to this neglect, through the press or other legitimate channels—there was therefore no grounds for suppressing the Zvezda and the case was dismissed."

New Branch of the International Socialist Party Founded in Ireland.

Our latest foreign exchanges tell us of a remarkable Socialist gathering at Dublin, a couple of weeks ago, which resulted in an additional branch to the international tree of Socialism.

For some years past there had been two Socialist labor factions in Ireland, one at Dublin, the other at Belfast. They operated independently of one another, but neither made any special headway partly owing to inevitable antagonism and also owing largely to the fact that both of them received their inspiration from England. Recently the leaders of both of these factions realizing the futility of working separately agreed to call a united convention, which every Socialist in Ireland was invited to attend. It was a big gathering and succeeded in bringing forth the broad and liberal platform upon which all Socialists in Ireland can meet fraternally and reason together.

The first thing the convention did was to cut the party loose from Socialistic factions in England and declare themselves as the Independent Socialist party of Ireland, though they are aligned as Irish Socialists along with other nations in the great Socialist work. They affirm that all clashing and friction between followers of different schools of Socialism must cease, the sole condition for membership to be the recognition of Socialism as the only remedy for all social ills.

A heated debate sprung up when certain members declared that the forming of a national Socialist party was premature so long as the people were ruled by England. They held that it under circumstances the state became owner of land, railroads and means of production, this would only serve to make England more absolute master of the country.

It was therefore their duty to first chase the English out of the country, then form a government that the people could trust, that would make the field ready for Socialism, but until this was done it would be useless and even dangerous to make any attempt at the formation of a Socialist party in Ireland.

These views were not accepted by the convention. On the contrary it was decided that without diminishing their efforts towards a curing political autonomy, they could profitably work to educate the people in its proper use.

They Promise to Be There

We are enlisting all the workers, from the ditch diggers to the poets. All of them are coming in.

Here we have a poet, who is also a builder, and he takes his trowel and his pen and joins us:

This comes to my mind: In the Daily I find You're Bent-all on saving the press; On the 25th day, Of this August, you say, That debt we must lift ere we rest.

I am saving my dough For that day, just to show I am, too, with the comrade en route, To that great lifting bee, So the capitalist can see We're alive and know what we're about.

That half-a-day wage, When you're past middle age, You'll be proud of the part you have taken In maintaining the Daily, In the struggle this early— This a sure thing I am not mistaken.

Our Daily, you know, Is not out just for show, But to workers all over is fair; That's why we do love so To strike such a blow For the rights of us all everywhere.

You may look for willing workers, And to show you we're no shirkers, We'll be there the 25th a thousand strong, To keep the Daily shedding light On the darkness, day and night; Look for us the 25th—it won't be long.

—O. M. Southworth, Niles, Mich.

The 25th will be tomorrow. It's going to be a big day. You can help make it the greatest in the history of the Daily. We ought to finish the clean-up job. Don't you think so? We will if you do your share.

We are going to cripple those figures so badly that they will never be able to show their face again.

Pick up that half-day wage and lambast the old debt until it slinks into eternal darkness, where there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.

I see the throng of labor with one united effort hurling itself against this common enemy, and I see victory. VICTORY!

IT MUST BE VICTORY!!

Original amount ..... \$5,300.00 Previously reported ..... \$949.08 Received today ..... 53.25 Total so far ..... 1,002.33 Balance to get ..... \$4,297.67

By order of the board of directors. J. O. BENTALL, Sec.

THE CATHOLIC MOTHER

BY ROBERT HUNTER

The Rev. Father Phelan writes editorially in his Western Watchman on "Sloppy Women."

He speaks of the "growth of gangs of lawless Catholic ruffians." He tells us that "they fill our jails and work-houses and penitentiaries." He then asserts "the chief culprit in all this terrible demoralization is the sloppy Catholic mother."

"When she was young and unmarried she dressed well," he says, "had a good figure, belonged to sodalities and never missed mass. But then there were young men to see and perhaps to please."

"Well, they find their life partners and get married. They are good Catholics as long as their good dresses last. Some who can procure new clothes are good Catholics until the first baby is born. Then they neglect their waist-line and become sloppy."

"Sloppy does not go to mass. Sloppy has no Sunday clothes. Sloppy's hat is of the 1900 pattern. Sloppy's husband begins to neglect mass."

"Sloppy is not seen around the priest's house until the boy is in the hands of the police, and then she has a tale of woe to tell of her drunken husband and her wild and reckless home. It is too late. Priests are not policemen, and they cannot watch the streets to keep dissolute Catholics off them."

"But Sloppy comes with a more terrible tale of woe and disaster—one of her daughters has gone off and got married by a squire or fop worse. Sloppy for the first time turns to God and wants a mass said for her wayward girl. Too late!"

"Priests are not detention officers and theirs is not the work of female reformation. We do not think that much can be done for Sloppy or her children. They are both a disgrace to the Catholic world."

"Too late! No, not too late. Reverend Father. Not much can be done for Sloppy or her children? Yes, Father, everything under heaven can be done for Sloppy and her children. In fact, Father, if it is too late to save Sloppy, then millions and millions of the poverty stricken of all lands must go to hell."

I used to live in Archie road among thousands of poor Catholics. I used to think them somewhat more "sloppy" and degenerate than other people. But I soon learned that poor Protest-

ants, poor Germans, poor Italians, poor Jews were no less "sloppy." And I learned also that Catholics and Protestants, men and women of all nationalities, dressed decently and lived decently when they had the means.

This woman is not "sloppy" because she is a Catholic, but because she is in poverty. She and her kind are condemned to life in slums, degraded by merciless poverty and heart broken by a never ending struggle with woe. She is a type. She is the bruised, battered and crucified victim of modern society. To place upon her poor head all blame for her condition is a black and wicked thought.

In this proud country millions of strong, fine Irish working men and women are condemned to woe. Their hours of labor are long, their wages small, their burdens heavy. Yet it is their labor which has built our railroads, erected our cities and fashioned our palaces. They have created the wealth of the world and they and their children starve.

They are victims, victims of industrial wrong, of financial piracy and of political treason.

Thieving landlordism and political tyranny drove Sloppy and her litter of babies from the rich, green earth of good old Ireland. They fled to America and here they find thieving landlordism and capitalist tyranny, robbing, impoverishing and ruining.

And, Reverend Father, have you no words with which to condemn this thieving landlordism and capitalist tyranny? Why is it that the rich and powerful escape that wrath which you pour in such volume upon the poor Catholic mother and her little ones?

I can't remember that Jesus ever condemned the poor, the weary and heavy laden or even the sinful Magdalene. He had hard words for the rich and powerful, for whited sepulchres and hypocrites, for the oppressors of widows and orphans, yet in all his ministry there is never one word to indicate that to the hell which Sloppy and her children endure on this earth another should be added in the world to come. Her dear lad becomes a drunkard, a bruiser and a criminal; her little daughter a prostitute and street walker. And I ask, is that not misery and punishment enough without adding to her anguish the awful condemnation? "Too late, too late!"



Utopian Socialists. The frantic appeals of various comrades for the ink and file to "rush in and save our party from destruction" by voting "no" on the land amendment reminds one of the utopian who has his future society planned out to the most minute details, even to the color of shirts which shall be worn. We are prone to accuse our non-Socialist friends of confusing Socialism with communism, but this is not at all surprising, when we find the same confusion among prominent socialists. It is not a question of vote-catching nor yet a question of antagonizing the small farmer. We desire to abolish exploitation, and to that end deny the right of private ownership in the things by which we are exploited. The small farmer exploits no one but himself, so it is needless waste of energy to worry about him. By the time we are ready for public ownership of his potato patch, he will be ready, too. The great trouble with our well meaning comrades is, they have made a nice little straw man, labeled it "our principles" and placed it on a pinnacle. Before this shrine they are ever prostrate. When we learn to quit quarreling continually among ourselves over these details and allow the "passing incidents" to take care of themselves, we will find ourselves much more able to present a united stand against the main bulwarks of capitalism. CLIFFORD COX. Helpmates. "Let me see—didn't you tell me to remind you to get something when we got to town?" "I believe I did." "What was it?"—Judge.