

SOCIALISTS IN TURMOL

Attempts at General Roman Strike Ends Thus

TWO SIDES DISCUSSED

Printers in Italy Have Fair Organization

Florence, Italy, May 19.—The late attempt at a general strike in Rome has set the two sections of the Italian Socialists—the Revolutionary and the Reformist—at loggerheads, and the curious phase of the battle is that the Avanti, the general daily organ of the entire party, takes the side of Turati, the leader of the Reformists, against the leader of the Revolutionists, Enrico Ferri, who has but now been chosen as the new director of the paper since the resignation of Bissoletti.

The question at issue is this: At the great congress of Imola, Pietro Chiesa and Gino Muraldi, in their diligent and exhaustive reports on the economic organization of the industrial proletariat, while admitting the utility of a general strike as a protest against violent or reactionary political measures, demonstrated its ineffectiveness as an economic weapon. Moreover, they deprecated the system of unorganized, sudden, unjustified strikes in the several trades, and their conduct was endorsed by about three-quarters of the congress. Two hundred and eighty, under the leadership of Ferri, while agreeing as to the inopportunities of a general strike as an economic weapon, maintained that strikes in the separate trades were the only measures calculated to ameliorate the condition of the industrial working classes, and were, moreover, educational methods of organization and preparation. They maintained that the "revolutionist leaders" in all cases of a strike, meditated or proposed, ought to mix with the strikers, moderating or stimulating the movement as might appear expedient. But during the late strike of the Roman printers, Ferri and his colleagues either remained neutral or leaned, now to this, now to that side of the combatants, and it is for this that Turati is calling them to account in very stringent fashion. He it was, who gave such powerful co-operation to the Premier for the time Minister of Public Works, during the threatened general strike of the railroad men last year. Through his activity, and influence the public catastrophe was averted; and while the Prime Minister, Zanardelli, carried his point and the railway employees were placed under military discipline, very substantial benefits were obtained for them, which will be added to when the term of the convention expires, and the men, thoroughly organized, are able to make their own terms with the future managers of the railways, whether governmental or private companies.

The printers in Italy are fairly organized in the great cities and associated in the Federations and Unions. Some of the firms in Roman printers working for certain firms demanded an eight instead of a ten-hour day, and sundry other concessions. Their employers refused to pay the same wages for eight as for ten hours, offering a nine-hour day at nine hours wage. Upon this about 2,000 printers went on strike without consulting the heads of the federation, and without, it appears, any reserve fund to which to resort during the struggle. The employers, however, in other cities came out with generous support, but the masters took on other workmen, and this introduction of "blacklegs" (krumiri, so called after the African tribe which gave France a pretext for the invasion and occupation of Tunis) exasperated the men to such a point that, disorders being feared, the government, while maintaining strict neutrality between the contending parties, called into Rome sufficient forces to overawe any revolutionary agitators, to guard the printing establishments and protect the rights of labor in the persons of the "blacklegs." During these weeks, the "Revolutionary Socialists" kept aloof, neither inciting nor moderating the strikers. They made, it is true, some attempts to arrange terms with the masters, but, failing, took no further part in the proceedings. Meanwhile, the masters, with the offer of a nine-hour day, refused to dismiss the men summoned to meet those on strike, and refused to treat with the "Federation of the Book," declining all the proposals made by the Deputies Luzzatti and Roas (head of the great publishing house in Turin and now editor of the Tribuna), thereupon the government, after holding a full cabinet council, sent their ultimatum to the heads of the firms, and the contract with the state. Seeing that for an entire month the official publications entrusted to these firms had been, owing to the strike, suspended, to the great detriment of the public administration, an official warning was sent to the head of each firm, notifying them that if within a week they had not placed themselves in a position to fulfill their contracts, they would not only be summoned to pay the legal interest on their past failure, but would be excluded from future bidding for government contracts.

leaders to intervene to prevent a useless and most inopportune demonstration. Enrico Ferri requested to speak in behalf of the strike, delivered instead an academic discourse on the "Future of Human Labor." Interviewed by the correspondent of a Neapolitan newspaper, he deprecated a general strike at the moment when Rome was crowded with visitors, gathered there for the Easter ceremonies, for the great historical and other congresses; but made no attempt to prevent it. At first the typographers hesitated to obey the call—the Labor Bureau especially the Republican members of the executive was against it; but it was evident that the working classes themselves had decided to come out as soon as the employers of labor decided on making common cause with the heads of the printing houses. First, the stenographers on the Victor Emanuel monument abandoned their work; and the contractor, without taking of other hands, gave notice that the works would be closed until further notice. Then followed the metal workers, glassworkers, barbers, cigarmakers, bakers, butchers, newspaper vendors, bricklayers, house painters, plasterers, carpenters, etc., and 2,000 men belonging to the printing and the paper trades. The cab, coach, and tram Pawshuka, O. T., May 18.—It has been drivers struck also, thus causing considerable inconvenience to the citizens and foreigners in what, for Italy, is a "city of distances." The municipal employees, forewarned, were fore-armed, so that the gas and electric illumination was not interfered with. The hotels, restaurant, and inn servants were left in peace, so that the convenience of visitors was less infringed than in last year's strike in Florence, but these left home in thousands, the hotel omnibuses serving to convey them to the station, so that the loss inflicted on the hotels, apartments, and pensions was considerable, to say nothing of the provision dealers, guides, and all the breadwinners whose chief source of gain is these very visitors. With the exception of prohibiting mass meetings in public buildings, and in "the city of distances" the municipal authorities, with praiseworthy promptness, provided bread and meat for all from Naples and Florence—so amply, indeed, that when the general strike ceased, ninety quintals of bread and some \$500 worth of provisions were distributed among the poor, many of whom were the more or less voluntary strikers themselves, and among the charitable establishments.

COMPANY IS SOLVENT

Report of Trustees on Condition of Kansas Mutual

TOO MUCH EXPENSE

Money Lost in Pushing Business Outside State

Topeka, Kan., May 18.—Yesterday Cyrus Leopold, George E. Cole and William W. Hooper, trustees of the Kansas Mutual Insurance company, made their report concerning the condition of the company to Judge Hook of the United States circuit court. The report makes a small pamphlet of thirty pages, and ought to be a joy to the heart of statisticians, as it is as long on figures as a United States census bulletin.

Copies of the report have been sent to all policy holders, with a circular letter calling a meeting to be held in Topeka on the first of June to consider the future of the company. Included also are copies of four bids made by other companies, giving the terms by which their policy holders in the Kansas Mutual will be reinstated. There are four of these proposals: One from the Illinois Life, one from the National Life, and two from the Kansas City Life.

The trustees state that the Kansas Mutual was run for the benefit of the policy holders, and not for the benefit of the officers. "The expense account," they say, "was far in excess of the legitimate needs of the company's affairs." The trustees in charge of the Kansas Mutual were appointed by Judge Hook on the 11th of last February. On the 15th of that month they submitted a preliminary report, showing the assets and liabilities of the company. The report submitted yesterday shows the condition of the company on the 23rd day of February, and also gives the result of the checking over of all the business done since the Kansas Mutual's incorporation in 1882.

The total assets of the company to February 23: Medical examination expenses \$14,282.65; salaries of officers, average per month, \$3,268.56. Then follows a statement showing the amounts paid President Davis, Secretary Moon, Vice-President Wellcome, Attorney Herdick and Special Agent Schwartzkopff during the years they have been connected with the company. President Davis commenced in 1888 at a salary of \$2,500 a year. The next year he received double that amount. In 1885, \$5,000; in 1886, \$7,500; in 1887, \$10,000; in 1888, \$12,000; in 1889, \$15,000; in 1890, \$18,000; in 1891, \$20,000; in 1892, \$22,000; in 1893, \$24,000; in 1894, \$26,000; in 1895, \$28,000; in 1896, \$30,000; in 1897, \$32,000; in 1898, \$34,000; in 1899, \$36,000; in 1900, \$38,000; in 1901, \$40,000; in 1902, \$42,000.

The report shows that additional money was received by the president, the entries on the books charging the cash to salary as trustee, expense, renewal commissions, and new commissions. His expense account appears regularly every year after 1887; the renewal commission every year since 1890. For 1902 Mr. Davis received, in addition to his salary of \$5,000, the sum of \$2,328.22; in 1903, his expense account, \$2,437.75; from renewal commissions, \$413.32.

319—To Boston and Return—\$19. With membership fee of \$3 added, account of annual meeting of National Educational association. His expense account for the Nickel Plate road July and 12th, inclusive, without being deposited with joint agent. Additional limit to return not later than September 1st can be obtained by depositing return portion of ticket with joint agent and payment of \$6 for execution. Superior travel service and excellent dining-car meals, on American club plan, ranging in price from \$2 to \$1, also a la carte service. Write John Y. Cahalan, general agent, 113 Adams street, room 28, Chicago, for time of departure of trains from Chicago and other detailed information.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY. St. John's, N. F., May 19.—Probably no industry yields such a bounteous harvest in so short a time as the Newfoundland seal fishery. Opening on March 10 and closing on April 26, between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000 are reaped from the ice floes by 4,000 men within that brief period. This year's fishery will be the best on record. It was prosecuted by twenty-two steamers of 85 to 100 per cent of their investment, and giving the hunters \$6 to \$8 a piece for their few weeks' work. The rule of the voyage is that the men are fed at the ship's cost while it lasts, and she takes two-thirds of the proceeds of the cruises, they dividing the other share among them. The luckier a ship is the sooner she turns to port and the more her crew make the unlucky ship has to cruise about until the close time, and her men share little or nothing, the owner having to bear all the expenses.

The increase in the value of the industry of late years is remarkable and is due to the fact that a process has lately been devised in the United States for tanning the skins so that they can be converted into leather and used for a variety of commercial purposes. The skins of the young seals, too, are dried and treated so that they become good substitutes for the Alaska seal and are substituted for these in the manufacture of women's coats, now that the supply of the Pacific variety is becoming depleted. Formerly the Newfoundland seal skins were only marketed in Scotland, and had the monopoly of tanning them. But

about five years ago an enterprising American visited St. John's, purchased a small consignment of pelts, and began on the experimenting of tanning them. His efforts were crowned with success, and today there are orders in for shipments of their year's skins which aggregate 500,000, while the total number available, including those taken along the shore and on Labrador, will not exceed 350,000.

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The skins are used in America largely for making bicycle saddles and kit-bags, for which they have been found eminently suitable, and they are also finding their way gradually into other arts and manufactures. The result is that the sealing enterprise, unlike that in Bering Sea, is becoming so profitable that the feet is being augmented. It is noteworthy that while Arctic whaling has been abandoned and the Alaskan sealing is on the verge of extinction, the Newfoundland seal fishery continues as flourishing as ever. Although it has been pursued for 30 years with ever increasing activity, the seals show no signs of diminution, and for the last ten years an average catch of 200,000 annually has been secured. The Newfoundland legislature safeguards the future of the industry by providing restrictive regulations, whenever the necessity arises. No steamer may leave port before daylight on March 10, nor take seals before March 11. She cannot make a second trip, unless disabled, and then not after March 25. She must not kill seals on Sundays nor April 30, and she cannot take more than one man for every two tons of her gross register.

FOURTEEN YEARS AGO.

The Hennessey, O. T., Press-Democrat has the following: Fourteen years ago when Clerk county was filled with anxious farmers, and the range was mostly taken up, drought sets in the country, and Oklahoma was declared open for settlement. One among the many homeseekers was Mike Sowers. Having made up his mind that that was no farming country, he bought two yoke of good oxen, and loaded up his wagon with double sideboards, and with his four oxen hitched to it, he started, having with him his wife and two little boys, Roy, aged five, and Frankie, aged 3. Also one cow, six hens, a rooster, a turkey hen, a scabbard and a mocking bird.

Slowly the march progressed toward the moody land. At Buffalo Springs the night before the opening, could be seen a white city—tents, wagons, stores, barber shops, etc., waiting for the signal from the soldiers to forward march. The next morning all loaded and hitched up and the huge sounded the note, "forward." What a sight! A city of tents all moving in one direction. Mike and his oxen in the crowd to the line, then a grandstand, and then the bugle sounded "Go." "Gee, whoa, how." Slowly he marched to his homestead, and on the 23rd he unloaded on his claim, ten and a half miles east of Hennessey. He lived on the prairie in a wagon shed for three months and cooked out of doors. It rained a great deal, and sometimes his wife and children went to bed in the night, and he had to get up and get a good supper for them, for it was raining and no chance to cook. Now, don't feel sorry, for they were happy. They had a home in Oklahoma, any joy overpowered hardships, and hope was buoyant. His wife dug a place in a little bank and made hens' nests, covered them with sticks and bark and raised a number of chickens and turkeys and then planted garden and corn. They had a good crop, and a good count appears regularly every year after 1887; the renewal commission every year since 1890. For 1902 Mr. Davis received, in addition to his salary of \$5,000, the sum of \$2,328.22; in 1903, his expense account, \$2,437.75; from renewal commissions, \$413.32.

Mike is certainly one of the pioneers of old Oklahoma. His house was organized in 1890, the first Baptist church in Oklahoma. Preaching and prayer meetings were held there. His wife and two little boys stayed alone on the prairie many nights. Mike freighted some and would be gone four days at a time. Prairie chickens made their nests close by the camp, and coyotes and deer gazed at the strange sight on their grazing ground, and swamper boys and cowboys gathered to see a few women made the adventure to stay in the beginning. Mike went back after his horses and cattle to Kansas in the fall, and his wife and boys stayed on the claim. He was gone twenty-one days, and while he was away 200 Indians surrounded the house, begging for pumpkins and turnips and butter and chickens. They were told to help themselves, but paid all the vegetables they wanted, but paid for the butter and chickens, and then went on. The two little boys hid behind the door, for they were afraid, and left mamma to deal with the Indians.

This is some of the efforts in building up a new country. Well do they earn their homes with the hardships which they have to undergo. Two little girls claim Oklahoma as their birthplace. Mary and Alice Sowers' family will, as they leave Oklahoma, if they do, cherish fond memories of pleasure and friendships, while struggling on the old homestead, among many others who have had a similar experience.

THE WAKE OF THE MUSKRAT.

It is a memory of fifty years ago. The scene is the bank of an old canal that after the advent of the Boston and Providence Railroad had fallen into a state of complete desuetude. In the heart of air stirred the tinted tops of tall reeds, already coloring from the early frosts. Overhead, riding high in the heavens, the full orb of moon cast its soft radiance over the landscape, save where the thick pines that crowded closely to the side of the towpath threw their dark shadows over it to the water's edge.

Months ago the largest traw that commanded a long reach of the canal stopped a boy with a gun and a black dog with complicated pedigree. All around him was silence of the desert. Rather more than a mile away on the banks of the Backstone lay the quiet little village from whence he had come, but no sound of industry or restful peaceful life came from the place. The silence oppressed the boy and he stooped and patted the dog by his side, whose only response was a grateful look upward and a gentle wag of the tail. A faint sound like a football reached their ears, and started by it in this lonely spot the boy and dog shrank further back into the shadow. Along the towpath came a tall spare, gray-haired man with a long, straight-barrel gun on his shoulder, a veritable Natty Bumppo, whom the boy instantly recognized as old Ed Rogers, known through all the neighboring villages for his success in shooting and trapping muskrats. Just below the boy he stooped over the low bank and drew to the surface a long trap about three feet square by one foot in depth, and finding it empty carefully replaced it and went on down the path. Rather discouraged at the appearance of so formidable a competitor, the boy stood a few moments contemplating a quest of other fields, when a short distance above him and a

CERO-FRUTO The All Day FOOD. The Food with the Fruit in it. The Tropics and the hardy Northern Climes contribute their choicest fruits and wheat to make this perfect food for humanity. "Ours is the harvest where the Indians mow; We plow the deep and reap what others sow" in order to procure the choicest fruits and grains for Cero-Fruto The Food with the Fruit in it. Sold by your grocer. Write for sample—it is free. CERO-FRUTO FOOD CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

Frisco Excursions. FRISCO SYSTEM. EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK.—On sale every day; \$11 round trip, limit ninety days. MONTE NE, ARK.—On sale every day; \$11 round trip, limit ninety days. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—On sale June 7, 8, and 9; \$12.50 round trip. BOSTON, MASS.—On sale June 20 to July 4; \$17.50 round trip.

Summer Rates. On sale June 1 to September 30. Colorado Springs and return, \$18.00. Denver and return, \$17.50. Pueblo and return, \$14.75. Ogden and return, \$20.00. Salt Lake City and return, \$20.00. Milwaukee and return, \$23.25. St. Paul and return, \$24.00. Minneapolis and return, \$24.00. White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia and return, \$25.00. Madison, Wis., and return, \$25.00. Mackinaw City and return, \$25.00.

sparrows flew into the bank. They perched on the top of the desk, and took stock of things for awhile, and then one boy, who had started to build a nest in it, came back several times during the day with bits of straw, and when the cashier took his hat to go home he found that the birds had started to build a nest in it. The nest was in the hat at the first installment of rent.

THE BARONNE N. J. bank must be a busy place, according to a story sent out last week. Kenneth Hamilton, the cashier, was busy one morning, and two

YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY!!!

Only a few days remain in which to take advantage of Dr. McLelland's Famous Vibration Treatment absolutely free. All persons applying before June 1 will be treated for the nominal cost of medicine only. Never before have such cures been made.

A Remarkable Treatment. Because it reaches the seat of disease, no matter how obscure it may be. Because it affords the physician the methods and means by which he can direct and intensify the action of remedies and control their curative powers. Because it reaches directly and immediately the diseased organs or tissue and produces immediate results. Because it reaches a class of patients that can be cured by no other method. Because it is peculiarly adapted to those diseases in which a surgical operation is considered necessary.

Even the Most Obstinate Diseases Yield. My treatment is not only new, different, but is better, surer, quicker and more pleasant and remarkable in its effects than anything heretofore used. No matter how bad the case or how long standing or what treatment you have had before, my treatment will give you immediate relief from the very first treatment. By the use of my vibration treatment I produce cures which every other physician would say was impossible and which I myself would pronounce incurable if I did not have my vibration treatment.

Important. I dispense my own remedies and use only the purest vegetable drugs tested physically of analysis, thus assuring pure drug and accurate dosage. I thus avoid substitutes and vile, worthless drugs, which are so often pushed upon an unsuspecting public and often jeopardize the interests of the physician.

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all remediable fall. It means a cure to EVERY RICK WORM. It means positive relief to every DEBILITATED MAN. It means a positive, unerring and permanent cure for every case of indigestion. It is mild, gentle, exhilarating, produces no shock, and is adapted to the most delicate. It is applied directly to parts affected without the removal of clothing, destroys all disease germs, arouses the sluggish organs and compels them to perform their proper functions and in a remarkable short time effects a positive and permanent cure in even the most desperate and apparently hopeless cases.

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