

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

POOR EVELYN IS ON STAND AGAIN

Soul Surgical Operation Continues With "Virtuous World" Agap—Her Friends Arrested

FRAIL GIRL EXPOSES SELF TO SAVE THAW

Tragic Story Has No Equal in Fiction—White Old Enough to Be Her Grandfather

[Scripps-McRae Press Association] New York, Feb. 8.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw writes another chapter of her shame and degradation to-day on the court records of her husband's trial for the murder of Architect Stanford White.

The story of her ruin at the hands of the architect will probably be completed early to-day, and then will come the crucial test of her remarkable and astounding recital of a man's sickening brutishness—the cross examination.

Even more humiliating will be the ordeal to-day under the fearful fire of District Attorney Jerome's questions. He will not spare her, for much she told of her seduction with the drugged wine, the prosecutor does not believe.

The district attorney can attack her credibility, but it must be remembered in this case that even though her story may be made to ring untrue and sound hollow with falseness, the legal aspect still remains unchanged.

Whether true or untrue the jury can only determine whether such a story would have contributed to mental un-soundness in the prisoner.

State Arrests Evelyn's Friends District Attorney Jerome had three of Evelyn's intimate chaperon friends—Made Follette, Anna Crane and Edna Chase—arrested early to-day. Detectives are searching for two other chaperon girls—Hattie Forsythe and Paula Desmond. Jerome hopes to prove by these girls much of the relationship that existed between White and the artist model after her alleged seduction by him.

Evelyn will tell the court and jury to-day of her life after that night in the Twenty-fourth street studio. She will tell of her marriage, of White's pursuit of her after she and Thaw were wedded.

The young wife will tell of White's efforts to lure her away from her husband, and his numerous notes and his constant hounding of her footsteps.

All these and more, Evelyn will tell. It is not improbable that she will relate threats made against her and her husband by White, and of her growing fears and her husband's hate for the architect.

Jerome's Plans Evelyn Thaw's story was not new to District Attorney Jerome, though there were details of which, naturally, he would know nothing. The stage setting of this strange tragedy, certain incidents and much of the lives of the principals, the prosecutor was cognizant of. How her betrayal had been wrought, Jerome had no knowledge. The state's attorney will seek to minimize the effect of the girl's testimony by attacking its credibility. He will endeavor to prove that the artist model after being ruined, as she alleges, not only continued relations with White, but accepted money and presents from him, and that even after her marriage to Thaw she and the architect were often together. Jerome is said to have in his possession notes and letters from Evelyn to White covering a long period after the seduction in the studio.

Evelyn Nesbit testified that Thaw had always treated her with the greatest consideration and kindness. Witnesses may be produced to show that the stories of Thaw's alleged cruelties to the artist model in Paris and in this city were true.

Evelyn Thaw went through the trial yesterday bravely, though at times tearfully, but the effects of her ordeal were plainly noticeable today when she passed into the prisoner's pen to meet her husband. Heavy shadows were about the eyes, red with tears of shame and sorrow, and the color had long fled from the face of the former flower girl, leaving but a pallor of ashen hue. Evelyn told her husband that she felt the worst of the storm was over, and that she felt that she had the courage to conclude her testimony without fear or faltering.

New York, Feb. 8.—For three tense crowded hours a pale slip of a girl seated in the witness chair at the Thaw trial yesterday held out for the reading of an enthralled and magnetized courtroom the blackened record of her own ruin.

They had heard, these breathless listeners, the story of the slaying of a man. Now a deeper, more somber note was sounded. The narrative that came from the lips of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was the darkest of all tragedies—the murder of a soul.

What the young wife of Harry Thaw swore there upon her oath to be true in whole or in any great part Stanford White was as damnable a scoundrel as ever pursued his lustful purpose through the wreckage of human lives. If false this was a memorable, a magnificent and a profoundly wicked triumph of dramatic art.

Picture as Bad as Balzac's This was the Faust and Marguerite tragedy of false passion, for nowhere does the sunlight touch it. Literature

affords no parallel to it unless in the savagery of Balzac's marvelous and terrible brutalities.

The world's old pursuit of the woman by the man was here pictured, reduced to its basic and barest terms, the unspicing, calculated plot, bedecked, indeed, with all the luxuries and strategies of refinement, but unlightened by any glint of romance, unhalloved by a single touch of the higher passion.

Stripped of its externals, the trap this set might have been manipulated to its evil triumph by some semi-human jungle beast in the days before manhood owed honor, respect or protection to womanhood.

The telling of the story was classic in its brutal forthrightness. There was no obtrusive striving after effect, no dramatic heightening of climax or emphasizing of the lights and shadows, no passion, hardly any emotion except at one wracking episode, when the soft, mobile voice quivered and broke.

Girl's Face Virginal Yet throughout the shocking incongruity of that virginal face and girlish voice pouring out its story of slain innocence was of itself enough to startle the mind into recurrent conjecture as to whether it was not after all the crowning effort of a sedulously rehearsed part.

Plain truth or brodered fancy, the tale had its instant and potent effect. From beginning to end the audience hung spellbound upon the speaker's words.

And once at the infinitely simple, infinitely shocking, episode of the 10-year-old child's ruin there passed through the room a shiver, and for a space no man looked at his neighbor nor at the witness stand, where the girl sat struggling with the spasms that clutched at her throat.

In his chair, directly facing his wife, Harry Thaw sat.

Thaw Weeps at Story His whole frame was shaking; his head was buried in his hands, a handkerchief covering the eyes. Where the defendant sits he is all but shielded from the jury. Bent over the table as he sobbed, he could not be seen at all. Thus Thaw sat for many minutes, and when he finally lifted his head his eyes were red and swollen.

So, perhaps, he had sat between his spells of pacing the room when in Paris the girl he had asked to be his wife had first revealed to him the relation in which she stood to Stanford White.

When she was asked on the stand how Thaw bore himself through that experience she said wearily: "He walked up and down the room, biting at his finger nails. He kept saying, 'My God! My God!' and he sobbed so. It wasn't crying, but sobbing without crying."

SENDING RELIEF TO HUNGRY MILLIONS IN CHINA

Red Cross Society Is Accepting Contributions for Famine-Stricken People

[Scripps-McRae Press Association] Washington, Feb. 8.—As a result of the numerous appeals from the Red Cross Society, religious publications, proclamations of the president, and of the governors of a number of Western states, the people of the United States are aiding generously the relief of several millions of starving natives of the interior of China.

A telegram from Thos. B. Wilcox, a leading grain man of Portland, Ore., states that he had raised contributions of 5,000 bushels of seed wheat, which he held ready for shipment.

Former mayor J. D. Phelan, in charge of the Red Cross work at San Francisco, has telegraphed that 1,000 bushels of seed wheat have been contributed to him.

California contributions will be shipped gratis by the Harriman steamer "America Maru," sailing from San Francisco Feb. 13.

Sixty thousand dollars in cash has already been cabled to Consul-General Rodgers.

GRAIN TRUST FORGES FARMERS TO UNITE

Smooth Speculators However Play the Game Backward and Win Anyhow

The solidarity of the farmers, particularly in Iowa, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska, where the elevator combine reduced the price on all grains from two to five cents, is having its effect on the Chicago Board of Trade, where the price of wheat for May delivery has advanced five cents, corn four cents and oats six cents.

Within a week after the trust had put the price down, the farmers openly announced that rather than sell their commodities at prevailing prices they would mortgage their grain and hold for a rise.

The elevator trust, was, of course, immediately advised of their intentions, and absolutely laid down. Armour, Lichstein, Bartlett, Frazier and Carrington and others of the combine look advantage of the situation and began their purchases on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Millions of dollars of paper profits are already theirs and they now openly predict a further rise in corn to 55c, oats 50c and wheat 90c.

Jim Patten's Game Jim Patten has the oats market sewed up tighter than a drum and has sailed for Europe. The balance of the crowd will remain in Chicago and bull the market, and incidentally give a little testimony before a Master in Chancery, regarding their alleged illegal operations in a suit brought by John Hill, Jr.

It is said that Mr. Hill has in his possession evidence that should send some men to the penitentiary, providing there is no miscarriage of justice. The suit has been postponed a few days on account of Mr. Hill's illness.



ONLY A BIG SOCIALIST VOTE WILL BRING THE OLD MAN IN

HAVE ILLINOIS COLONS "GONE RADICAL?"

Great Virture Displayed, but Cynics Say the Reform Bills are "Fetchers"

Springfield, Feb. 8.—All kinds of exciting bills and measures are being introduced in the house and senate this session. Most of them set a to be built with a view of ruderly striking some fat industry. No assembly in the last twenty-five years has been so solicitous to the public health and well as threatened by the brutal, mean corporations. Some of the measures proposed are severe.

Think of This One bill that will be fought with great vigor will be the one attacking Sunday amusements. If passed this would sew a button on Sunday base ball in Chicago.

Another proposal to tax the telephone poles \$2.00 in the city and \$1.00 in the country. Something doing here.

Cold storage was another topic that will raise a big dust. The measure provides for the licensing of the storage houses and that they must all be under the eye of the city inspector. This will give the city a chance to put them out of business if any violations are noted.

Any school boy caught on the street smoking a cigarette will be liable to arrest and a fine.

Railroads Get Their The railroads came in for their little slice of the popular lemon when Senator Lish introduced a demurrage bill providing that railroads, upon written request of any shipper to furnish one or more freight cars to be loaded for shipment over roads, shall, within seven days thereafter place at loading point, car or cars required. For each twenty-four hours' delay or fraction thereof by the road in not placing such cars at a loading point after the expiration of seven days, such delinquent railroad company shall become indebted, and, upon demand, shall pay to the shipper the sum of \$1.00 for each and every car demanded.

Only "Fetchers" As a result of all these measures the lobbies of the halls of law present an extremely animated appearance. Pessimistic members and observers look on these radical measures with a great deal of amusement.

"Just 'fetchers'" one said. "You can't hardly blame these law makers. They are here on a small salary, and they want to have all the fun they can while they are with us. When there is nothing doing, in this radical legislation, there are no representatives of big business interests at the capital, and consequently no late suppers, no wine parties, no theatres, no nothing, but work," continued the pessimist.

"So, when we want a little excitement, we introduce a few bills like these, and we live fine for the rest of the session."

Fine Weather Promised Generally fair to-night and Saturday, with gradually rising temperature. Minimum temperature 20 to 25 degrees above zero.

HEROIC JEWISH PATRIOT.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 8.—Gov. Alexandrovsk, of Penza, was shot and probably fatally injured by an unknown terrorist in a theater there last night. Four men who tried to capture the would-be assassin were shot. The assassin ended the tragedy by committing suicide. The terrorist, a Jew, laid in wait for the governor, firing as he took his seat. An assistant chief of police who rushed to the governor's assistance, was shot and another bullet laid low a director who tried to bar the terrorist's way. The assistant manager of the theater and a policeman met a similar fate when they attempted to seize the man, the policeman dying instantly. A maid pointed the way for the Jew to the ladies' room and closed the door against pursuers. There he sent a bullet through his heart.

TWO MORE JURORS IN THE SHEA TRIAL

Two more jurors were secured for the Shea trial yesterday, making ten. The state has used 75 and the defense 74 out of its 110 peremptory challenges.

The jurors chosen yesterday are Edwin A. Tenney, 327 South Hermitage avenue, an insurance solicitor for the Prudential company, and Frank Casey, a yardman employed by the Union Stockyards and Transit company.

Geo. Hoff, a clerk for Mandel Brothers, and Robert Cowden, receiving clerk of the Anglo-American Packing company, were excused as having a fixed opinion.

Edwin Clark, a passenger conductor on the Lake Shore railroad for the last thirty years, in reply to Attorney Miller's question as to whether he believed in the enforcement of the law, replied that he had been clubbed by the police around the station in handling the crowd and did not believe in such enforcement of the law. He was excused peremptorily by the state.

DAILY WRECK RECORD

One Man Killed and Twenty Injured—Three Trainmen Scalded in Collision

One man was killed and twenty injured in a wreck on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, at Elizabeth street, when a westbound passenger train collided head-on with an eastbound urban train, heavily loaded with commuters for the city.

It is claimed the engineer failed to see a block signal.

Three trainmen were seriously scalded in a collision between two switch engines on the Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern railway at Ewing avenue. They are: Dan P. Murphy, switchman; Alfred O'Keely, engineer; George Judd, fireman.

Don't forget the Chicago Daily Socialist has a full line of Socialist literature on sale. Send in your order.

GET TO THE POLLS TOMORROW AFTERNOON

Give Capital a Preliminary Shiver by Rolling Up a Big "Primary Vote"

There will be an attempt to-morrow by the democratic party in the Ninth, Nineteenth and other wards to steal the primary of the Socialists.

This was attempted last year, and it was only by luck that the offenders were caught in time to save the party from serious trouble. A man named Gubbens was the miscreant two years ago, and members who have the election matters in charge should keep a sharp eye out for similar practices this year.

Charles Schlicker, chairman of the Nineteenth ward branch, has received reports from the workers in the district that this attempt was to be made, and that nothing had been left undone to make the plans a success.

Get together on this primary work. Get out, and vote, and throw a bunch of shivers down the gummy spine of capital that will make 'em sit up and take notice. Do it and Do it NOW!

Last year only a few Socialists voted at the primaries. To-morrow, however, a large vote is looked for. If 10,000 or 20,000 "primary votes" are cast it will be a "man under the bed" for that unprogressive old maid—Capitalism.

Give her a good scare to-morrow afternoon. The polling places will be open from noon until 7 o'clock.

M. O. IS SURE TO HAVE A HARD ROW

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 8.—The traction forces have made a flank attack on Mayor Duane and his municipal ownership plan that promises to put a kibash on the whole plan.

Discouraged by the rise of referendum sentiment and the probability that the proposed franchise will be defeated at the coming election, it is now proposed to shut off the whole matter by rejecting that portion of the Chicago charter which would increase the city's indebtedness sufficiently to install municipal ownership.

The whole charter question is being held up to determine who is going to win the Chicago municipal election. If it looks like a safe, sane and conservative traction stealing administration for the next four years, then the charter will go through with a whoop, granting the city all the privileges it desires.

If it looks as if a radical was liable to be elected, then there will be no charter for Chicago, or at least it will be a straight-jacket and not a new dress that will be delivered by the Springfield legislative tailors.

Judge A. B. Anderson has sustained the indictment returned against John E. Walsh. Johnny is trying mightily to escape the consequences of his "indiscretions."

HOW "UNWRITTEN LAW" WORKS DOWN IN TEXAS

Murderer Does Not Plead Insanity, But Is Acquitted

[Scripps-McRae Press Association] Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 8.—Lee Randall, charged with the murder of J. P. Stacey, has been acquitted by a jury after a trial of a few days. The case was similar to that of Harry Thaw, but the defense relied entirely on the "unwritten law."

Randall killed Stacey September 23, 1906, and according to all witnesses it was a cold-blooded affair. The dead man was found to be unarmed. The defense did not attempt to prove self-defense or insanity. Instead they introduced a letter written by the dead man to Randall's wife just before the killing. When the prisoner was asked, "Did you kill Stacey because of his relations with your wife?" Randall answered, "I did." The verdict of the jury was unanimous.

THIS SURELY IS AN OPEN SHOP

Explosion Knocks Out Windows of a Casting Factory

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 8.—Organized labor in Milwaukee is delightedly discussing the recent explosion in the casting of the Standard Oil building. Not especially in a spirit of malice do the union men rejoice over the mishap to the factory, which was caused by the bursting of an air tank and attended by the death of William Bergman.

The irony of the situation in which the manufacturers are placed by the fact that the building bears a large sign on which are painted the letters "This is an open shop," while all the windows were blown out by the explosion is what appeals to the sense of humor of the union workmen. "Smith certainly has an open shop now," is the way the situation is summed up by organized labor.

JOHN D.'S SCHEME TO CONTROL EDUCATION

He Gives \$32,000,000 to Be Used by Safe and Sane Colleges and Schools

With a death grip on the industry of the country that could not be removed with a lever, John D. Rockefeller is not satisfied, but is now seeking to corner the college industry and its output.

With this end in view he yesterday donated \$32,000,000 to the "general education fund."

This is the largest single sum that has ever been given by any one man for educational, social or philanthropic purposes, in the history of the world.

The striking thought in this is that Mr. Rockefeller places himself in active competition with the state colleges and the policy of their teachings. The donation will be given exclusively to private colleges, thus building a duplicate string of colleges across the country that will be, more or less, under the influence of the Standard Oil king.

The gift came as a complete surprise to the members of the board, and no mention of "taint" was heard afterward.

EVIDENCE IN THEATER FIRE CASE IS BURNED

Law and order, which is always slow in coming when the criminal belongs to the favored class, has found another hitch in the Iroquois theater case, which has been dragging along for the last three years.

The only official plans of the Iroquois theater, one of the most important pieces of evidence in the forthcoming trial of Will J. Davis at Danville, Ill., on the charge of manslaughter, have been destroyed.

The plans were in the Chicago building commissioner's office in the City Hall, after having been used in the first grand jury investigation.

The reason given for the burning of these plans is that there was too much "junk" about the commissioner's office, and that housecleaning "just like mother used to do" was decided upon. In this housecleaning the plans were burned.

In the building commissioner's office nobody seems to know just when and how and by whom this housecleaning was done and these plans disposed of.

Six hundred people were burned to death in ten minutes in the theater fire. No one has ever been brought to trial in the case.

YES, FISHER STILL IS "TRACTION EXPERT"

The faithful services of Walter L. Fisher in behalf of the traction companies have been appreciated by them and the man who largely responsible for the great franchise gift to Morgan will not be without a job.

The local transportation committee yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution introduced by Alderman Milton J. Foreman continuing the services of Mr. Fisher as adviser of the committee regardless of Mayor Duane's attitude in the matter.

The resolution declares that it is desirable that Mr. Fisher's services be retained by the committee on local transportation until the work performed by him for and in behalf of the committee is finally disposed of.

Everyone in town appears to be hounding Duane a lemon

ARTISTS LAUGH AT THE OLD METHODS

Form Co-Operative Schools Where No One Has More Authority Than Any One Else

ART THRIVES ON THE DEMOCRATIC RULE

Members Forced to Take Measure to Protect Themselves and are Enthusiastic Over Work—It Is "Altruism"

Undaunted by the failure of the school of art into which they had paid their tuition, and determined to get the art education along the lines they had chosen, a hundred students have banded themselves into a co-operative school and have opened their studios at 46 Jackson boulevard. The very thought that the work that they are doing is under their own management and that they are forming their own policies seems to lend fire and strength to their very pencils and the unanimous opinion of the students is that all art schools should be operated along co-operative lines.

The story of the founding of the school is interesting.

Private School Failed It is the offspring of a privately owned institution, founded in 1896 by J. Francis Smith, one of Chicago's first art instructors.

Owing to ill health Mr. Smith was obliged to leave much of the management to his secretary, Mr. Albert Keith, who eventually gained complete control of the institution.

According to the students, he was not able to successfully conduct the enterprise, and, although this was, in a measure, apparent to the student body no intimation of the financial condition was given them till one morning about two weeks ago they were called into class and told that the school was financially bankrupt.

Hold Meeting Mr. Keith informed the students, however, that their paid-in-advance tuition would be paid by instruction at the Art Institute.

To this many objected on the grounds that the Art Institute classes were not conducted in such a manner as to give them the instruction for which they had paid. An indignation meeting was held at which all students men and women alike, were allowed free voice.

Protests All agreed, that unknown to them, and without their consent they had been transferred to a school with whose policy they were not in sympathy. A suggestion that they and their paid-in-advance tuitions had been sold to a competing institution called forth a storm of protest.

Idea is Born At this point in the meeting a student of both art and socialism suggested a co-operative art league and forthwith was formed the Art Academy League. In a few minutes more than \$1,000 had been pledged by the students and the temporary success of the society was assured.

Quarters were taken up on the fifth floor of the building at 46 Jackson Boulevard.

Succeeding At present the Art Academy League numbers more than one hundred students in daily attendance. The total is expected to more than double by the middle of March.

The students elect a board of six managers from their own ranks who serve gratuitously. This board passes upon all matters affecting the running of the school but affairs of special importance are referred to a referendum of the students.

All For Advancement Alonzo Lewis, an enthusiastic advocate of the new regime and chairman of the board of directors, said today: "The school is not to run for individual gain. All profits are turned over to the treasury for the advancement of the school as an institution.

"Our affairs are so managed that it is impossible for any individual to gain control."

No Tuition There is no charge for tuition. A stipulated sum entitles the student to membership in the Art Academy League for a given number of months. During the life of his membership he is entitled to all the privileges and instruction enjoyed by any other student. All receipts are made out "for membership" not "for tuition."

"How do the students like the new order of things?" Mr. Lewis was asked. "They are delighted with it," he replied. "Each feels a sense of proprietorship and a degree of responsibility impossible in a privately owned school."

"Is there any lack of discipline under the new plan?" was asked.

Politeness the Rule "The discipline is so much better," answered Mr. Lewis, "that if for no other reason we should not think of turning the school over to private hands. Just a short time ago one of our young women students came into my office with the complaint that several of the young men were smoking during class. We have no set rule on smoking. I merely went to the students, explained to them

(Continued on third page)

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

All contributions should be forwarded to The Chicago Daily Socialist, 163 East Randolph street, Chicago.

To insure a return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed.

The fact that a signed article is published does not commit The Chicago Socialist to all opinions expressed therein.

Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, and necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

Those who fail to get the Chicago Daily Socialist regularly should complain only to the circulation department.

LABOR UNION NEWS

After years of struggle the Chicago Newspaper Workers' Union No. 7 has succeeded in having all the newspapers in Chicago conform to its demands, and to sign agreements with the union.

The movement begun by the officers of the Allied Printing Trades Council for closer affiliation of all the locals, connected with the council is making progress.

Communications received by the secretary from the various locals all show that all the unions approve of this proposed centralization policy.

A meeting will be called in the near future to form further plans.

FAMOUS FAMILIES UNITED

Boston, Feb. 8.—Friends of Miss Anna Waverly Hibbs, granddaughter of General Robert E. Lee, and Archibald R. Harmon, who is related to ex-President Cleveland, learned to-day that the couple quietly journeyed to Providence yesterday and got married.

Mrs. Harmon is a successful note broker and business woman.

You can get a share of stock in this paper by putting fifty names on the subscription list.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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Do not remit by local bank checks outside of Chicago, unless 10 cents is added for exchange.

NOTICE TO SOCIALIST

JUDGES OF ELECTION

Judges of Socialist primaries are hereby notified that they must not fail to call for their books and supplies at the office of the Election Board, Saturday, February 9th, between the hours of 7:00 and 11:00 o'clock in the morning.

By order of the Board of Election Commissioners, Isaac N. Powell, Chief Clerk.

SHAW IN REFORM

If All Government Employes Should Forfeit Bonds!

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—Secretary Shaw of the Treasury department has issued an order limiting the amount for which bonding companies will be accepted upon the bonds of government officials to ten per cent. of the paid up capital stock and surplus of each company.

At present there are about sixty thousand bonds given by officials under the government, on file in the archives of the treasury department and the penalties these represent, if all were forfeited, would aggregate \$800,000,000.

The aggregate capital of all the companies authorized to become bondsmen for government officials is placed at \$100,000,000.

MODERN GOLIATH TO

"WALLOP" UNIONISTS

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 5.—John W. Pickering, a man of universal fame, in his precinct in the city of Detroit, declared himself to be another Goliath. He challenges any labor unionist in the United States to debate with him on the question: "Resolved that labor unions should outlaw their usefulness and should be abolished."

Goliath Pickering declares he can lick any man provided that man will permit himself to be licked. No David has responded so far.

A CATALOGUE OF MISNOMERS

"A silver sheehora is a misnomer," said a philologist. "So is a wooden milestone. So is a steel pen.

"A sheehora is a piece of horn, according to its name. How can it be made of silver, then? In like manner a milestone can't be made of wood—though they have them, the same as nutmegs in Connecticut—nor can a pen, which strictly means a feather, be made of steel.

"Irish stew is a dish unknown in Ireland. Jerusalem artichokes were never heard of in Jerusalem. Prussian blug does not come from Prussia, but from the red prussiate of potash.

"Galvanized iron is not galvanized. It is zinc coated. Catgut is not the gut of cats, but of sheep. Kid gloves do not come from kid skins, but from lamb skins.

"Sealing wax has no wax in it, nor is it a by-product of the seal. Wormwood bears no relation either to wood or worms. Rice paper is never made from rice. Salt is not a salt."

ONE REAL ALDERMAN

STIRS UP THE ANIMALS

Bellingham, Wash., Feb. 8.—Councilman Cloak, the only Socialist alderman in the city council, is having some fun with his Republican colleagues.

Mr. Cloak recalls himself of every opportunity to let them know that he is there to represent the people and no special interests.

The latest of Mr. Cloak's annoying attempts to stir the council up to see the actual conditions existing in the country through the eye-glasses of the people, is a resolution demanding collective ownership of railroads.

He set forth in eloquent language the avarice of the railroads and coal mine owners in the distribution of coal and other freight, and the suffering of the people at large as a result thereof, and urged the council to endorse the resolution demanding collective ownership of railroads. His colleagues refused.

IRISH FORM BRANCH

OF SOCIALIST PARTY

New York, Feb. 8.—At a recent meeting of the Irishmen of this city, it was resolved to form a Socialist organization of the men and women of Irish race and extraction throughout America, to spread a knowledge of and help to sustain the Socialist movement in Ireland and to educate its members upon the historical development of the class struggle in that country.

It is proposed to inaugurate the organization in March, in commemoration of the Irish revolutionary movement of 1803 (Emmet's insurrection) and 1867 (Fenian movement).

Membership will be open to all men and women of Irish extraction irrespective of their present Socialist affiliations in America, but the organization itself will be affiliated directly with the Socialist movement in Ireland.

The secretary is John Lyng, 113 West Sixtieth street, New York City.

HARD TIMES IN IRELAND

Government Reports Show Why

Government Reports Show Why Bellous Irish Come To America

Workers in Ireland are among the poorest paid laborers on the globe, according to United States Consul A. K. Moe, who gives the following figures about the wages of Irish workmen:

Agricultural male laborers in Leinster receive in the summer from 42 cents to \$1.09 a day; females, 36 to 48 cents; and boys, 20 to 26 cents.

Day laborers get \$3.40 to \$6.08 a week; railway and street-car employes, \$3.40 to \$4.38 a week; and domestic servants, \$50 to \$100 a year.

In some other parts of the island the wages are less. It is estimated that 25,000 laborers leave Ireland during the harvest season for England and Scotland.

Don't forget the Chicago Daily Socialist has a full line of Socialist literature on sale. Send in your order.

HARVESTER TRUST PUTTING

DEALER OUT OF BUSINESS

T. F. Murphy, secretary of the Minnesota Retail Dealers' Association, at their last meeting let out a belch about trade conditions that was so good, strong and well put, that the association voted to immortalize his inspired words and more than 10,000 copies of the speech have been printed and scattered all over the country. He leads off like this:

"In this branch of our business, I regret to say, nobody can see any improvement at this time, but I suppose that nearly all of us can see that it is getting worse, from year to year. You will remember, a few years ago, just immediately after this combination, or as it is commonly called, the trust, was inaugurated, great promises were held out to the dealer. All of their goods were to be marketed through the hands of the regular dealer. Profits would be greater to the regular dealer, and many other things were promised in the way of betterments.

Now, gentlemen, let me ask you, is it true that the goods of the trust go through the hands of the regular dealer entirely? Is it true that they have no other agents handling their goods except implement dealers? It is not. Was that promise made in good faith when it was made? I believe not. Is it true that the profits on binders and mowers to the dealers have increased? It is not. Isn't it true that they are smaller? It is not true that it is an impossibility to make a dollar or cent on selling binders and mowers such as are manufactured by the trust? Isn't it true, do you think, that the trust is aware of this fact? Do you not think that they will forever try to see that nobody makes a dollar except those that are inside of the trust? They want it all, and they will take great care to see that we get none.

You that read the trade papers can readily see where we are drifting. Factory after factory passes into their grip every year, adding new machinery and different machinery to their line. They are not satisfied with making harvester machinery only, but want to take away from the independent manufacturer that which belongs to him. There is no law under the heavens that will prevent them from manufacturing a full line, but that power remains in your hands. If you will favor the trust, and the trust tactics and place yourself in serfdom, why buy from a trust? If you want to stay on earth, and keep up competition between manufacturers, and have respect for yourself and your posterity, buy from the independent manufacturer as much as possible. There is no question that there are not independent binders and mowers enough to furnish all binders that are needed entirely, and some of us must patronize the trust, but I feel that every time you buy anything but binders and mowers from this combination you are just simply trying to put yourselves out of business. Keep it up, and it will not be long before we find out that the trust will get its grip on us and in place of looking for local dealers, will be looking for empty warehouses, just as the breweries are doing today. Gentlemen, do not forget the independent manufacturer. His cause is your cause. Stand by him and he will stand by you."

TRADE UNION MEETINGS

Shoe Workers' Local No. 238, Solo Fasteners—Meeting Friday night at Bush Temple, F. W. Lee.

Excavating, Grading and Asphalt Teamsters' Local No. 721, L. B. T.—Meeting Saturday night, all attend. Edward Coleman.

Packing Trades Council—Meeting at 2 o'clock Sunday at Forty-seventh street and Ashland avenue, C. F. Smith.

Ice Wagon Drivers' Union No. 702, E. T. A.—Meeting Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Fitzgerald's Hall, Halsted and Adams streets, C. Sagerstrom.

Keg Beer Wagon Drivers and Helpers' Local No. 748, H. of T.—Meeting Sunday afternoon at 7 o'clock at Horan's Hall, Harrison and Halsted streets, M. McGraw.

Van Teamsters' Local No. 731, L. B. T.—Meeting Sunday at 10 o'clock at Clark street, L. B. Berbe.

Baggage and Parcel Delivery Drivers' Union, Local No. 725, L. B. T.—Meeting Sunday afternoon at 7 o'clock at Fitzgerald's Hall, Halsted and Adams streets, P. J. Hjalser.

Grocery and Market Drivers' Union, No. 732, L. B. T.—Meeting Sunday afternoon at 7 o'clock at Clark street, all attend. A. J. Dean.

Brick, Sand and Terra Cotta Teamsters' Local No. 716, L. B. T.—Meeting Sunday afternoon at 7 o'clock at Halsted and Harrison streets, Election of business agent, J. J. Driscoll.

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For the assistance of such readers as may be looking for work, we will, for a limited time, publish bona fide advertisements for "Help Wanted" free of charge. No advertisements of employment agencies, or where there is a strike will be inserted, and we ask the help of our readers to see that this rule is not violated.

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(To be continued.)

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Some Suggestions to the Staff

The Daily Socialist has the largest staff of writers and helpers of any newspaper in the world. It wants to add to it every reader that has something to say.

In order that our readers may make a better paper for themselves, and their fellow workers, we want to give a few suggestions.

Everyone has something that is worth writing and that others would like to know, if only he can be sure what that thing is and can frame it in the best way. It is to help our readers to do this that this editorial is written.

Remember that you are speaking to thousands of people, and be sure that each word and sentence is just the thing that will best tell each of these thousands what you wish to say. You can afford to write a thing two or three times that is to be read fifty thousand times.

Make what you say concrete. Tell about things and persons you know and not about theories of which you are only imagining. There are things happening in every man's life that the world would be glad to read about if they are told from the heart.

Do not try to get more than one idea into an article. That is one more than most readers will get out unless you are careful how you tell it.

When you have told your story, STOP. Many a good thing has been spoiled because the writer did not know when to quit.

It has been said many times before and will be said thousands more—MAKE IT SHORT. An article of two hundred words is always read with eager expectation, one of five hundred with caution, one of a thousand is laid aside for a less busy time, while one of two thousand must often be returned to the writer unread even by the editor.

Anything longer than that is almost never available. There are many ways in which our staff can help besides writing original articles.

The old books contain thousands of things that can never be read too often. Marx, Engels, Ruskin, Carlyle, and a host of others, Socialists and non-Socialists, have written burning words indicting the evils of capitalism. It would mean much if some willing worker would copy some of these, giving credit, so that a paragraph might appear every day from these masters of thought and language. No long quotations can be used. One to three hundred words is about right.

Many of our readers are statistically inclined. Send in contributions for "Our Statistician," so that others may have the benefit of your work. Be careful about accuracy and always tell where the figures were found.

Do not send us your own arguments on Socialism. They are the easiest of all things to get. Every Socialist is willing to write them and the members of the local editorial staff are anxious to supply such matter in abundance. The best place to send articles of this character is to some non-Socialist paper where they will reach only the heathen. This does not mean that discussions, if short and pointed, on specific points of Socialism are not wanted, but simply those general arguments that have been stated so many times both in this paper and elsewhere.

More than anything else, news is always wanted. This is wanted so badly that it makes little difference how it is sent in. There are persons in the office ready and anxious to rewrite news at any time. Unless there is from five to ten times as much news on hand every morning as will appear in the paper it is impossible to issue a good publication.

For this reason no one should be discouraged if there is no trace of matter sent in the day after it is received. It may never appear in a form that the sender recognizes, and yet it may have proved a "tip" that will lead to something else of greater value than the original story.

Tell us of any general or special instance of exploitation, or conditions injurious to workers. Especially write of anything affecting large bodies of men or women or children. Do not tell about a quarrel which you had with your employer over some personal thing. The Daily Socialist is not intended as an organ for the airing of personal quarrels, but for the fighting of the class struggle.

Some of the things that we would especially like are stories about: injurious conditions affecting whole trades, the spy system, forms of contract for employment, difficulties of organization, employment of children, etc.

Just a final word on the mechanical side. White paper is still cheaper than editorial labor, in spite of the paper trust, so leave plenty of margin, and space at top of first sheet. Write as carefully as possible and print all names.

If our thousands of assistant reporters and editors will heed these suggestions and lend their assistance we can produce a paper, not only unique in character and interesting in matter, but of more general human interest, and greater value to the working class than anything ever previously attempted.

Beware!

There's a cry of fearful omen that is ringing o'er the land,— It has sounded through the corridors of Knickerbocker halls; It has echoed 'mong the classic hills where Boston's cultured bands Are nestled round historic spots where Bunker's shadow falls.

It is voiced where blue Pacific's waves roll up their golden sand. Where stricken San Francisco weeps beside her sunset gate; And where Galveston proudly sits upon her wave-washed strand. And round the fair twin cities of the fertile North Star State.

'Tis not a slogan new or strange that pulsates on the air; 'Twas heard in Homestead's horrors in the leafy woods of Penn; 'Twas wafted on the wailing winds across the prairies fair Where, in the city by the lake, they slaughtered guiltless men.

And this its fateful burden, as it rolls from out the West,— Where the noble snow-capped mountains are towering grand and high,— "The wrongs of labor's army will surely be redressed. By a fearful retribution, if our comrades have to die."

Now listen, O ye tyrants that beset the worker's path Ere ye rue your fancied safety in your blood-bedabbled gains. Heed ye well the admonition, "Beware the slow man's wrath." Ere ye smear again your grasping hands with murder's crimson stains.

While the giant, Labor, slumbered, ye have bound his massive arms; Ye have locked his feet in fetters that are forged from cursed gold; But he's rousing from his lethargy, and loud and wild alarms Are sounding from the fastnesses of every robber's hold.

There is peace, if we have justice,—there is strife, if we have wrong; And we sound a timely warning to the cruel hosts of greed; We've contained ourselves in patience,—we have suffered deep and long. Now there'll be a day of reck'ning, if ye do this hellish deed.

—LUCIUS E. KNOWLES.

The Poor Man in the Courts

The petition of the People ex rel. Minerva for a writ of mandamus, directed to Axel Chytraus, one of the judges of the Superior court of Cook county, was filed by leave of court in the Supreme court of Illinois, at Springfield, Tuesday, and the summons has issued to Judge Chytraus, returnable in five days.

This proceeding was brought by Mrs. Antoinette Funk and Mary E. Miller, to test the validity of the rule of the Superior court entitled, "Suits in Forma Pauperis." The rule was made ostensibly to regulate the procedure in applications for leave to sue as a poor person under Section 5, of Chapter 33, of the Statutes of Illinois, which provides in substance that if it appears to the court, either before the suit is commenced or afterward, that the plaintiff is a poor person and unable to prosecute his suit and pay the costs and expenses thereof, and has a meritorious case of action, the court shall enter an order granting leave to the plaintiff to sue without paying the costs of court. The statute further provides that in case the "poor person" has no attorney, the court shall appoint one, who must prosecute the cause to a conclusion, without compensation—the court costs to be paid by a judgment entered for that purpose in case, the plaintiff recovers.

The spirit of the statute is in conformity with Section 19, of the Bill of Rights, which provides: "Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or reputation; he ought to obtain by law, right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, and the evident intent is that no person shall be deprived of his day in court simply because he has not fifteen dollars with which to pay the costs of court. This payment is but an insignificant sum in comparison to the immense sums incurred by our commonwealth in conducting litigation after the suit is at issue. The salaries of the judges, clerks, bailiffs, jurors, and maintaining the courtrooms themselves in a few hours would amount to many times this insignificant sum, but all of these are given freely to litigants, rich or poor, who are fortunate enough to possess the fifteen dollars which it now requires to begin suit.

Under this statute for years it was the practice of the courts of this country to permit suit to be brought upon the presentation to the judge, at the time of the application, and afterwards filing in court, a short affidavit stating that plaintiff was a "poor person" and unable to prosecute his suit and pay the costs and expenses thereof, and that he had a meritorious case of action. The plaintiff was not even required to come into court personally.

A few years ago, the judges perhaps because they were overworked, and possibly because they thought they were being imposed upon, made the rule stricter by requiring the plaintiff, when physical-

ly capable, to come into court, at the time of the application, for personal examination as to the statutory requirements. Under this rule, which is an entirely proper one under the law, the circuit court is now operating.

The Superior court, however, on June 17, 1905, evidently tiring of the poor people, and laboring under the impression that the vast machinery of the courts is supported by the millions of poor workers—who would be poor persons if they were cut off from even one month's opportunity to work—for the benefit of the wealthy parasites of society, adopted a new rule.

From its language and spirit, the most charitable conclusion would be that the judges who adopted it, were not only out of sympathy with the spirit of the constitution and the laws of Illinois, but ignorant of them. Upon no other supposition can such flagrant court legislation be explained. This law is calculated to and does prevent the bringing of suits under the poor person act in this court, because of its oppressive, unreasonable and insulting provisions.

The rule makes, among others, the following unlawful provisions: 1. The poor person must be a pauper and swear himself to be such. 2. He must sign what is practically a sworn autobiography, and in it give a detailed statement of his cause of action, and file the same in court. 3. He must swear that he will, if he compromises his suit, pay the costs of court out of the money obtained therefrom. 4. His attorney must make an affidavit to be filed in court. 5. His attorney must swear the length of time he has known the pauper, and that he has investigated into the financial condition of the pauper and that he believes him to be a pauper. 6. The attorney must swear he believes the facts stated in the pauper's petition to be true. 7. The attorney must swear that he has sufficient evidence to make recovery of the obtaining of a decree reasonably certain. 8. The attorney must swear that neither he nor his firm has received any compensation for his services for bringing the suit. 9. The attorney must state in case the plaintiff is a minor that there is no one liable for the minor's necessities capable of paying for them. 10. The attorney must agree that he will see that out of the first money obtained by suit or compromise that the court costs are paid. 11. If the attorney has not known the pauper for a year, his affidavit must be accompanied by that of a reputable citizen of some standing, "known to the attorney to be such," stating that he has known the pauper for one year, and he knows he is a pauper, and that he believes such person is "honest," and that the costs will be paid out of any money obtained by suit or compromise. 12. The attorney must submit all the

documents to the chief deputy clerk for his O. K.

All of these provisions are intended to and do bring the conscientious lawyer for the poor people into disrepute with his fellow practitioners. The sleek corporation lawyer views the representative of the humble poor with both open and covert sneers. No method by which he can be worsted is considered too disreputable or too questionable, and the corporation lawyer resorts to it constantly.

To add a final humiliation, the court has provided that after the plaintiff's lawyer has done not less than \$100 worth of investigating, and spent not less than ten to fifteen dollars in stenographer's charges or scrivener's fees, he shall submit his various lengthy documents to the scrutiny of the chief deputy clerk—a layman—and permit him to pass upon them. Finally, if he condescends to O. K. them, the poor lawyer, representing his pauper client, may enter into the august presence of the judge, who will after an examination of the paper, perhaps, enter the order.

To further annoy and harass the lawyer, the court provides that unless he has known his client for a year, he must find a citizen of reputation and some standing who has known the pauper and who will swear that he is honest and that the costs of court will be paid—thus insisting that a stranger become security for costs, as well as the lawyer. And beyond the difficulty of finding such a person as this when it is possible, in many cases it would be impossible, and the plaintiff would lose his day in court.

The provision for the sworn autobiography of the plaintiff is purely and solely for the benefit of the corporation defendant, whose lawyer is probably mightily pleased with it.

There is scarcely a clause in this rule which is not contrary to the letter and the spirit of the law, and is, taken as a whole, the most vicious legislation of which our courts have been guilty for many years. Operating as it does upon the poor and their lawyers, and involving in each single instance so insignificant a sum, the courts probably well hoped that it would pass without question—or being contested would be sustained, as it involves primarily only those powerless and long-suffering millions—the poor.

The court has reckoned wrongly in this, for some women have been found who will not submit to this injustice, and the matter will now be tested. The poor have won in the first move, for the petition is filed. The rule will be defended, however, by one of the shrewdest corporation lawyers in Chicago—Mr. C. Leroy Brown, who has been retained by Judge Chytraus. Is it by some strange coincidence that the attorney who does the appellate work for the Chicago City Railway company, of whose negligence the relator, Minerva Barnes, complains, is now defending with so much vigor the rule which has heretofore served his client so nobly?

Religion and Socialism

A few fanatic "atheists"—and there are fanatics among unbelievers as well as among believers—criticized Carl D. Thompson, the Socialist representative in the (Wisconsin) legislature, for opening the session of the assembly with a prayer in the absence of the minister. "What of it?" we ask.

Comrade Thompson is an honest, class-conscious Socialist. He was a Protestant preacher before he joined the party. We did not ask him to relinquish his religion when he joined the party. "Religion is a private affair," according to the platform of Socialists in this country as well as in all other countries. Socialism does not wish to destroy religion and will not destroy it. We find moreover that the atheistic exploiters of labor are in no way better than their capitalist colleagues. They stand together as such in their economic interests, and attack. Why should we then split through religious prejudices and narrow-mindedness?

The writer of these lines is a convinced freethinker. Yet he would never dream of forcing his convictions upon anybody and go around fighting with people about God and the devil.

We are fighting the capitalist class. We fight the clergy only when they act as allies of the capitalist class. Does any one believe that the society of the future will forbid or abolish all religions? That would be senseless. On the contrary, Socialism will give men the greatest amount of tolerance possible. It would therefore be illogical to limit Socialism only to "atheists."

When Comrade Carl D. Thompson, yielding to the demands of the other members of the legislature, offered a prayer, we can see no harm in that. He prayed for the women and children employed in the factories. The writer of these lines personally would, of course, rather have seen Thompson declare that although he, personally, is religious, he stands for the separation of church and state, and that he will pray privately for these women and children, as in the legislature he has, in accordance with his duty, introduced laws for the protection of these women and children.

Still the prayer of Thompson can hurt neither the legislators nor the women and children in the factories, and those who did not care to pray were not of course compelled to.

In short, we ask for a square deal for every one. If Thompson wants to pray, let him pray. Religion is a private affair.—Victor Berger in "Privants." (Translated for Daily Socialist.)

A Laugh or A Smile

By P. B.

He Did "I hear you attended old Gotcush when he was ill," says one doctor to another. "Did you do him good?" "Well, I should say! I did him to the tune of just \$1,200."

The Japanese say that war with America is "unthinkable." This proves that the Japs are an extremely polite race if it proves nothing else. For a good many years, my dear, it is good to run up surgeons' bills on rich patients."

A doctor with a good reputation will do well never to get himself subpoenaed as a witness in a murder trial.

The United States ought not to mix in the Congo muddle until the new Japanese treaty is concluded, anyway.

A bill in the Wisconsin legislature makes railroad officials guilty of murder in accidents costing human life. This will only be an excuse for them raising their salaries.

The Kaiser had his triumphant post-election speech expurgated before it was published. This is pre-censorship with a vengeance.

A Line on Him "Let's see. Nero was supposed to be the meanest man in Rome, wasn't he?" "The meanest man in Rome? Did he run a trust back in those days?"

An insanity expert in a murder case has likewise to be an expert in the art of dodging.

An insanity expert after a session with District Attorney Jerome is likely to be a fit subject for other insanity experts.

New Jersey defeated Dryden for senator, but the rest of the country won't thoroughly trust her until she passes a law to make her numerous corporations believe.

He Knew "This paper," says the physician's wife, "says a scientist has found out what the vermiform appendix is good for." "Humph! Doctors have known that

Esperanto

These Lessons are arranged for this paper by the editor of America Esperanto, Oklahoma City. Students should address all inquiries to him, enclosing stamp for reply. (Copyright, 1907, by Arthur Baker.)

In order to meet the demand for lessons without further delay Comrade Baker forwarded the first three somewhat hastily prepared. He has now revised these, and we reprint them here in their revised form. This will also constitute a review of the matter so far presented and make it possible for those who have not received the previous issues of The Daily Socialist to start with the first lesson. This is the last time that these first lessons will be published. They should be cut out by every reader and preserved. If you do not want to study them now you will some time.

LESSON 1.

The Alphabet.

The alphabet consists of 28 letters, each representing one sound only. They are: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T, U, V, Z.

The names of the letters are formed by adding the Esperanto noun ending, -o, to the consonants, thus: Bo, Co, Co, Do, etc.

The Sounds. The sound given each letter is the same as in English, with the following exceptions:

- A as a in father.
- C as ts in hats.
- Ch as ch in chop.
- E as a in fate.
- G as g in go.
- O as j in joy.
- Sh as ch in loch.
- J as ee in Jean.
- S as y in yet.
- J as z in seizure.
- S as sh in show.
- U as oo in soon.
- O as w in how.
- Z as s in zone.
- A' as ov in how.
- O' as oy in boy.

The letter *r* presents some difficulty to most English speaking people. It is a strong guttural aspirate, pronounced farther back in the throat than any English sound. If the student has not heard the sound, he can approximate it by pronouncing it *rh*. Fortunately, the letter is very seldom used.

Accent. The accent is invariably on the syllable next to the last.

Professors should each of the following words, and memorize its meaning: Ago (an act); akompani (to accompany); ambaŭ (both); blovi (to blow); blua (blue);ielo (sky, heaven); nubo (cloud); vetero (weather); tero (earth); vento (wind); viro (man); knabo (boy); tago (day); bela (beautiful); blanka (white).

LESSON 2.

Grammatical Endings.

Esperanto is built on the "unit system." Each thought or idea is expressed by a single word, and compound ideas by combinations of words. "Fratino" means a child of the same parentage as oneself; "in" is the word indicating the female sex; "o" is the grammatical ending of all Esperanto nouns. Combining these, we have the simple, self-defining word, "fratino," meaning, a sister. "Am" is the root word for love; adding the noun ending, we have "amo," meaning affection; add the adjective ending, and we have "ama," affectionate; the adverb termination gives us "ame," affectionately; the infinitive verb ending makes it "ami," to love. Following is a list of the grammatical suffixes of Esperanto, which the student should carefully study:

- O- sign of the substantive, or noun
- J- sign of the plural.
- N- sign of the objective case.
- A- sign of the adjective.
- E- derived adverb
- AS- present tense of the verb.
- IS- past tense.
- OS- future tense.
- ANT- present active participle.
- INT- past active participle.
- ONT- future active participle.
- AT- present passive participle.
- IT- past passive participle.
- OT- future passive participle.
- U- imperative mood.
- Ug- conditional mood.
- I- infinitive mood.

Remembering these is your lesson for today. Persons who have forgotten or never studied grammar should not be frightened because they have only hazy ideas of what "participle" and "adverb" mean. These terms will be fully explained later, and those who have considered themselves quite perfect in English grammar will find that Esperanto can improve their understanding of it.

NOT A MOB

At the Gridiron club dinner in Washington a short time ago, President Roosevelt showed his teeth, and pointing his finger at H. H. Rogers and Pierpont Morgan, delivered himself of this gem:

"If you gentlemen are not willing to accept the action of the conservative class, which is ready to afford protection alike to the rich and poor, I will say to you now that when you have disposed of us by your machinations you will find yourselves face to face with a people which believes it has been deprived of its right and a mob which does not have the least respect for riches. You can take your choice."

It will not be a "mob," Teddy, but a compact, educated, intelligent, drilled army that knows what it wants and how to get it.

The big touring car had just whizzed by with a roar like a gigantic rocket, and Pat and Mike turned to watch it disappear in a cloud of dust. "Them chug wagons must cost a hape aw cash," said Mike. "The rich is fairly burnin' money."

"An' be the smell av it," sniffed Pat, "it must be that tatted money we do be hearin' so much about."—Success Magazine.

LESSON 3.

The Substantive, or Noun.

A Substantive, or Noun, is a word used as a name for anything. In Esperanto it is indicated by the grammatical suffix, -o, as mentioned in Lesson 1. Domo (house) the name of an object. Hundo (dog) name of an animal. Lundo (Monday) name of a day of the week. Feliceo (happiness) the name of a state of being.

The elementary grammar tell us that a Sentence is a thought expressed in words. The relation which a Substantive bears to the other words in the sentence determines what is known as its Case. In Esperanto the Substantive is usually in the Nominative Case except when used as the direct complement of a verb. In the latter instance it is in what we term the Objective or Accusative Case, and we indicate this by adding the grammatical sign of the Accusative Case, -n.

Examples of Nominative Case. Hodiaŭ la vetero estas tre bela. (Today, the weather is very beautiful). Blanka nubo estas en la ĉielo. (A white cloud is in the sky). La knabo estas da filo de la viro. (The boy is the son of the man).

Examples of Accusative Case. Hodiaŭ ni havas belan veteron. (Today we are having beautiful weather). Mi viraŭ blankan nubon en la ĉielo. (I sent a white cloud to the sky). La viro ama la filon. (The father loves the son). "Veteron," "nubon" and "filon" are in the Accusative Case because they follow the verb directly and are the recipients of the action implied by the verb.

Note that the adjectives, "belan" and "blankan" are also Accusative. In this respect Esperanto differs radically from English.

The Esperanto noun does not take a special possessive form, but expresses the possessive by means of a preposition. Instead of "the boy's book" we say "la libro de la knabo" (the book of the boy).

Memorize the following words: Vagono (car); strato (street); trotuaro (sidewalk); rajdi (to ride); unu, du, tri, kvar, kvin, ses, sep, ok, naŭ, dek, cent, mil (one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, one hundred, one thousand).

LESSON 4.

The Verb.

A verb is a word expressing action or being; Present, (to walk); eksti, (to exist). When the verb expresses an action which takes place at the time of speaking or writing, the present tense is used. You have already learned (Lesson 1) that the grammatical form of the present tense is -as: Rozo estas floro (a rose is a flower). Leono estas besto. (A lion is a beast). La rozo apartenas al Teodoro. (The rose belongs to Theodore).

In English the verb usually takes a special form when used with a subject which is in the plural number. This is never the case in Esperanto, and we depend solely upon the substantive to indicate whether one or more persons or objects are spoken of. Instead of saying "I am," and "we are," Esperanto makes no change whatever in the verb form: Mi estas, ni estas.

When the verb expresses an action which was, at some past time, in progress, we employ the Past Tense, an sign of which is, -is: Mi ne legis la libron. (I did not read the book). Vi vidis min hieraŭ. (You saw me yesterday).

If the verb is used to express an action which is yet to take place, the Future Tense, sign -os, is employed: Mi donos al vi monon. (I will give you money). Johano iros al la urbo morgaŭ. (John will go to the city tomorrow).

Memorize the following: Januaro, februaro, marto, aprilo, majo, junio, julio, aŭgusto, septembro, oktobro, novembro, decembro. These are, of course, the names of the months (usually commenced with small letters in Esperanto). Following are the days of the week: Dimanĉo, (Sunday); lundo, mardo, merkredo, ĵaŭdo, vendredo, sabato.

It is with great pleasure that I note your interest in esperanto, the coming international language. I think that Socialists the world over should begin at once the study of esperanto and devote all their spare time to it. Let them form groups, however small, and meet frequently for practice. It is very easy to learn to read and translate esperanto, but in order to converse intelligently, we must talk it as much as possible, correcting in each other errors in enunciation and accent.

Fairhope has an esperanto study group of about a dozen members. Our meetings are a very agreeable pastime, as well as being highly instructive.

Yours truly, C. L. COLEMAN.

Fairhope, Ala.

THE KING BEE

By BOLTON HALL

A Captain of the Bee Industry saw that to allow each wage-earning bee to be according to his needs from the common store must promote extravagance, and that workers need the spur of starvation in order to do their best. Therefore he apportioned the fields into estates in severalty.

These he sold to the bigger bees, who in turn rented them to the unemployed, who had not been able to appropriate enough earnings to do as capital. He charged moderate rents—only what an average bee could make; but honey became scarce and dear, and the hungry bees denounced "the honeyistic system."

Some fields he let "on shares." He "furnished the field" and allowed the bees to take half of all the honey they gathered, but there seemed to be greater lack of honey.

He required a dram of honey per week from each bee, and paid him three monthfuls per day at the end of the week. But somehow the yield of honey did not increase.

So he made the bees live in tenement cells not big enough for them to turn around in, and when these cells bred sickness, he had them inspected—and he

raised the rent. Curiously enough, the honey became worse.

The system, however, brought great prosperity (to the Captain of Industry); also a honeyancial crisis, corruption and crime.

The Captain showed how the over-feeding and extravagance of the rich and the competition of the disemployed kept the world going round (like mad)—by the aid of Honeyism. "Why," he cried, "if we did not take the honey, you would all be out of work next summer."

Still the working bees murmured at the amount of honey that the King Bee and his deputies got, and the unused store of honey stank and brought disease and contagion even to the rich.—In "Fellowship."

Morality and political economy unite in repelling the individual who consumes without producing.—Balzac.

OUR FATHERLAND

"Where'er a single slave doth pine, Where'er one man may help another— Thank God for such a birthright, brother— That spot of earth is thine and mine. There is the true man's birthplace grand, His is a world-wide fatherland."

—James Russell Lowell