

CHINESE WANTED TO REDUCE WAGES

Signs of the Times in Europe - Rus- Rebels Lionized in Egypt

LONDON'S UNEMPLOYED ARE TO MARCH AGAIN

John Burns, Now Wearing Knee Breeches to Please a "Kink," Is Called a Renegade

GEORGE BATEMAN

London, Feb. 25.—I am dependent for my news of movement in Hungary upon the kindness of a journalistic colleague who, in politics, is a reactionary Tory, of the most emphatic type. But even he admits, in a letter I have just received, that the contracts for the harvest work of next season, against which the workmen are revolting, are "bargains for the benefit of one of the contracting parties alone."

employers, and when there arose a dispute to wages or hours the men had the alternative of giving way or of seeing their wives and children turned into the highways and byways in a district where no other houses are available. Incidentally the privately-owned "homes" provided were often of such a deplorable insanitary condition as to endanger the health of the inhabitants and of the whole community.

This was the state of affairs in a part of the Sunderland district in which the Rybove Coal company had their works, or so the local authority alleges. Moreover they reported deplorable overcrowding, and said that the reports of their inspectors showed that cottages which the medical officers declared unfit for habitation could not be closed because there were no others to where the evicted families could go. They therefore resolved to borrow \$85,000, and to build new cottages. To do this they had to obtain the sanction of the local government board, of which Mr. John Burns is the head. An enquiry was ordered by the superior authority, and Captain Streetfield, who is one of the colliery directors, is opposing the scheme in every possible way.

Municipal trading comes out well in the annual accounts of Walsall, one of the earliest British towns to form a Socialist society, and to conduct a determined propaganda. The following items of profit are announced:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Gas undertaking: \$34,632. Treasury account: 17,556. Electrical supply: 2,812. Total: \$55,000.

The whole of this, being net profit, would in the ordinary course, have been paid into the pockets of individual capitalists.

The Countess of Warwick is doing good work for Socialism, both by precept and example. Speaking at Halifax, one of the Yorkshire industrial towns, she said the workers had taught her that with them lay the hope of the suffering children. She added: "Pardon me if I urge trade unionists to go right along for Socialism."

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL IS TO GO THROUGH

Ways Greased for Steal After Ten Years—Grafters Encouraged by Success of the Chicago Looters

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—The ship subsidy bill, which appropriates between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 from the United States treasury for the rebuilding of the American merchant marine, will be forced through the house with the full consent of Speaker Cannon and grafters, big and little, represented by strong lobbies at Washington, are jubilant over their prospects.

This tainted piece of legislation has as its special congressional agent, Representative Grosvenor of Ohio. A preliminary vote showed that the advocates of the graft measure constitute a big majority in the house. It is said that the ship subsidy crowd is encouraged by the successful looting of the sub-treasury at Chicago, but of course this is only a joke.

ITALIAN WOMEN MAY GET THE BALLOT

Rome, Feb. 26.—The woman suffrage question was discussed in the chamber of deputies here yesterday and a strong sentiment for giving women the right to vote was expressed.

Admiral Mirabelli, minister of marine, eulogized women's mental and moral qualities. Former Minister Lanzani said that the woman question was agitating the whole civilized world and will have to be settled in favor of women sooner or later. England's two greatest sovereigns, he declared, were men. Premier Giolitti promised to consider the question.

ANOTHER FAMILY IS BADLY BROKEN UP

Pomerox, O., Feb. 26.—It has just been learned that Carl Barkhoff, the wealthy church organ builder whose wife obtained a divorce last week after a sensational trial last Saturday night, secretly married Miss Edith Graber, of this city, who was named in the wife's petition.

FAMOUS POET ILL

Boston, Feb. 26.—Thomas Bailey Aldrich, who for about a month has been ill at the Homeopathic hospital, is reported to be in a serious condition. Mrs. Aldrich is in constant attendance at his bedside. The poet is 70 years old.



POOR HEALY!

ATTEMPT MADE TO INDICT EMPLOYERS

State's Attorney Healy Promises to Take Evidence Before Grand Jury

IF BOSSES HIRED SLUGGERS THEY ARE GUILTY

County Official Says, "Bring in Your Evidence"—Drivers Probably Will Appear Before the Inquisitorial Body

"Will you permit evidence to be introduced before the next grand jury to show that the Employers' association is guilty of conspiracy against the unions, evidence that will establish the fact that the employers hired sluggers for the purpose of discrediting the union?" This question was put to State's Attorney Healy today by a reporter for the Chicago Daily Socialist.

Probably Rain To-Night. Threatening weather, with probable showers late to-night, turning to snow flurries to-morrow. To-morrow will be colder. To-night's minimum will be near the freezing point. Brisk northerly winds will prevail.

HE HAD A "BRAIN STORM" Ignorant Policeman Arrested Him for Intoxication

New York, Feb. 26.—Charles Ayan was arraigned before Magistrate "Battery Dan" Finn today for intoxication. "Your honor," he explained, "I had a brain storm last night, which left me in a comatose condition. This officer in his ignorance diagnosed the case as intoxication."

MEXICAN FOILS ATTEMPT OF UNCLE SAM TO HELP DIAZ

Federal Officials Still Harassing Labor Agitators from Mexico. El Paso, Tex., Feb. 26.—Antonio Villareal, an alleged Mexican revolutionist, escaped yesterday just after he had been turned over to the immigration authorities.

WOMEN PLANNING TO MAKE TROUBLE

Ladies' Auxiliary of Socialist Party Is Active and May Move Down Town

The Ladies' Branch of the Socialist party will meet to-morrow evening at the residence of Agnes Kunz, 535 California avenue, corner Cortez street.

Industry's Grim Harvest

Short and Simple Annals of Those Who Die for Profits. [Scripps-McRae Press Association.] Dayton, O., Feb. 26.—James Bruce, aged 65 years, employed by Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad company as inspector of locomotives and fuel, was run over and instantly killed Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the union station.

FOOLISH EMPLOYERS IN TOLEDO AS WELL

They Get a Drubbing at the Hands of the Machinists' Union

COLLAPSE OF THE OPEN SHOP EDUCATION PLAN

Pope Motor Company Spent Money for Space in Newspapers to "Teach" That Closed Shop Is a Crime

Toledo, O., Feb. 26.—The Pope Motor Car company has settled its differences with the machinists of Toledo. Union machinists returned to work yesterday morning.

COMMISSARY WILL BE USED IN MINE STRIKES

Diggers in Convention Decide That No Money Will Be Paid Out in Strikes

Industry's Grim Harvest

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TWO HEARTS HAS HE THEN TWO WIVES FOR HIM

Strangest Decision on Matrimonial Affairs in History

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] Rome, Feb. 26.—Probably the most remarkable court decision on record in a bigamy case has just been handed down by a court of Perugia, which acquitted Charles Balliari, a tailor, on a charge of having two wives, on the ground that he has two hearts.

THIS MAY BE GOOD NEWS IF YOU KNOW ETHEL

[By a Special Correspondent.] Cleveland, O., Feb. 26.—Are Robert Edson and Ethel Levy to wed? It seems to be "up to" Ethel. Bob admits he asked her. Her reply, in effect, was: "Yes. No. Perhaps. When I get my divorce we'll see." It is conceded that "if" there's a wedding Mr. Edson and Miss Levy will be the principals.

WOERNER DISCUSSES POLITICS WITH BANKER

Both are in Jail, the One for Giving Money to Poor and the Other for Stealing

Without a sound or jar the great portal of the county jail opens ahead of the visitor as he comes in front of it. A man as mute as the walls themselves has watched his approach through a tiny pane of glass and swung the black door inward.

The visitor enters the dull corridor through which some men go in but do not come out again. They are men that are judged by the law criminals.

The iron cage takes him up to the fifth floor where men are shut in cells. "These men behind the bars will appear strange, not like other men," he thinks. He looks to find some feature that marks the man judged by the law a criminal.

Herring and Socialist. The mark is not there. These men differ not at all from the men outside the bars either in appearance or speech.

Here is a jail world; where just as in the world outside men of all classes and professions meet. Charles F. Woerner, Socialist candidate for alderman, and defender of labor, is lodged by Herring, the convicted bank defaulter, by ministers, merchants and numerous single taxers.

In this miniature jail world these men brood over the past. Herring, dull-eyed, but defiant, still is in memory the banker. "All wait for the sound of the guard's feet or the grating of the key."

Out on the street drays ramble past, the busy world goes on and the Socialist party works to roll up a vote for one man behind the bars.

Charles Woerner's only crime was that he defended the rights of labor. "I am talking Socialism to Herring," Woerner remarked. "He knows nothing about it. Herring claims that he had the million dollars worth of mortgages that were left in the bank and the other bank property been sold for all they are worth every depositor in the Milwaukee Avenue bank would have received one hundred cents on the dollar."

Herring is under sentence to the penitentiary for stealing money poor people put in the Milwaukee Avenue bank, and Woerner is the "criminal" who paid to members of Franklina Union strike benefits from funds of themselves, had collected for just such a purpose, Jevast Holdom, the smallest man that ever sat upon the bench, said it was a crime and "tried" Woerner without a jury. Such is law in a big city.

"L" CAR JUMPS TRACK AND HANGS OVER STREET

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] New York, Feb. 26.—Scores of passengers on a Second Avenue "L" train miraculously escaped death at the Chatham Square station today. On the cross-over from the Second to the Third Avenue lines the first car left the rails, and, jumping the open space between the tracks, formed a bridge. With less momentum it would have plunged to the street. It crashed instead in the station platform partly demolishing it.

Save for injuries from flying glass no one was hurt.

COMMISSARY WILL BE USED IN MINE STRIKES

[By a Special Correspondent.] Springfield, Ill., Feb. 26.—The Illinois Mine Workers of America amended their constitution as regards strike benefits.

Hereafter a commissary department will be established, and in case of a general strike, food, clothing and coal, etc., will be furnished strikers, instead of money. In case of local strikes, the strikers will be given \$5 per week.

A STRANGE PREMONITION

Morgantown, W. Va., Feb. 26.—Having a premonition of death, James C. Wallace, aged 63 years, rose from his bed in the Peabody Hotel shortly after midnight, and after bathing and dressing, went to the office. Although apparently well, he told the clerk the reason he had descended was that he did not want to die alone in his room. Twenty minutes later he was dead.

DEFENSE OF STEVE ADAMS IS BEGUN

"General" Wells, Paid by Mine Owners' Association, Is Saved by Court

JUDGE AGAINST DEFENSE AS IN THE SHEA CASE

Attorney Richardson Balked When He Gets Close to Inner Secrets of the Awful Murder Conspiracy

[Appeal to Reason Bureau.] Wallace, Idaho, Feb. 26.—Bulkeley Wells, the last witness presented by the state in the Steve Adams trial, admitted he came voluntarily from Colorado to testify against Adams, and that the expenses of the four trips he has so far made have been paid by the Mine Owners' Association.

Wells is adjutant-general of the Colorado state guard and a prominent mine owner. Many other questions asked by Richardson, of Adams' counsel, relating to the mine owners' conspiracy to hang Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and destroy the Western Federation of Miners, were objected to by the state, and the objections were sustained.

Attorney Richardson's questions verged delicately near the secrets of the "inner circle" of the Mine Owners' Association. With the presentation of Wells' testimony the state rested.

Yesterday afternoon Attorney Clarence S. Darrow stated the case for the defense. He reviewed the arrest and unlawful detention of Steve Adams and showed that his alleged confession was forced from him by Gov. Gooding and McParland through fear of death.

The defense will present its evidence beginning this morning.

HOW TO GET RICH ON THE RAILROADS

Don't Learn Anything About Cars or Tracks—Get Into the Stock Market

[By a Special Correspondent.] New York, Feb. 25.—The figures given below show how the Harriman syndicate, composed of E. H. Harriman, George Gould, James Stillman and Mortimer Schiff made profits totaling \$72,994,375 off of \$36,008,500 worth of Alton railroad stock.

The profits were made possible by a process of stock watering and by the issuing of bonds which were divided among the four men composing the syndicate and afterward sold at figures ranging from 83 to 96.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Bought: 34,722 shares preferred: \$ 6,944,400. 183,224 shares common: 32,064,100. St. Louis, Peoria and North-east (fifty-eight miles): 3,000,000. Less dividends received: 62,008,500. Net cost: \$36,008,500.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Issued: New preferred stock: \$19,439,080. New common stock: 19,542,000. Total capitalization: \$74,989,500.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Sold: 103,431 shares to Union Pacific at 86 1/2: 89,002,375.

Profit to syndicate on stock transactions: \$52,994,375.

Bonds issued and divided among four men in Harriman syndicate (estimated): \$20,000,000. Profits on sale to Union Pacific: 52,994,375.

Total profits to syndicate: \$72,994,375. Not satisfied with his railroad graft, Harriman is now figuring on a new source of income in the ship subsidy bill.

SENSITIVE SCHOOL BOY SHOOTS AND KILLS SELF

Hungarian Youth Finds English Dialect and Taunts Cause Suffering. Little Paul Barak, fourteen years old, son of Paul Barak, a prominent Hungarian playwright and butcher, committed suicide late yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the heart in the yards of the Metropolitan Elevated railroad at Loomis street.

Fro notes found on the person of the boy, which he had written only a short time before he fired the fatal shot. It appears that he did the deed in a fit of despondency over his inability to master the English language. In the note the boy claims that his teacher, Miss O'Neill, had many times given him zero and he states his belief that the reason was that she could not understand his broken English.

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LABOR UNION NEWS
The condition of the strike of textile workers in the mills of Showhenge, Me., remains unchanged. The strikers demand the discharge of certain foremen and overseers.
John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, denied the report that the Federation will be obliged to recall its lobby from Springfield because of the lack of funds. "We have plenty of money," Mr. Fitzpatrick said, "especially now that the Sheen trial is ended. Our lobby will remain in Springfield and will continue to do effective work by way of obtaining labor legislation."
Tonight the joint session of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will meet at 145 East Randolph Street to discuss the teamsters' situation in Chicago. C. P. Shea will be present at the meeting. First steps to bring about a union of the warring teamster factions will probably be taken at this meeting.

LABOR UNION NEWS

The Socialist candidate for mayor ought to get at least 15,000 more votes this year than any candidate of the Socialist party for that office ever got before," said a prominent member of the teamsters' organization in Chicago. "The Shea trial has opened the eyes of thousands of teamsters as well as other workers in this city. What will make itself felt at the coming election."
Bakers of Cleveland won a great victory last week. On this baking company, which attempted to introduce the seven-day-week found that this method of wage-slavery did not agree, not only with the people at large, but also with the business interests of that city. The Cleveland Retail Grocers' association refused to handle any of the fresh baked bread of that company on Sunday. The organized bakers are elated over the act of the grocers.
About 500 members of the Longshoremen's union at San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., accepted a twenty per cent increase in wages and decided not to strike for the present. The men at first demanded a fifty per cent increase in wages. According to the news scale the men are paid as follows: Yardmen and teamsters, \$3.50 a day; roller men, \$4 a day; tally men, \$4.25 a day.
A strike against the Washington Power company, at Spokane, Wash., was called by the employees of that concern. Strikers posted placards urging residents of Spokane not to patronize the cars of the Washington Power company.
A meeting will be held by the Amalgamated Wood Workers of Chicago on Thursday evening, and another meeting on March 7, to take a vote and decide whether the organization should amalgamate with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters or not. Those who fail to vote will be fined one dollar.
Organized labor in the state of New York endorsed a number of bills, which it will endeavor to have the legislature pass. Among these bills is a general liability act.
The Trades and Labor Assembly of Springfield, O., will give its annual entertainment on March 6 and 7. The entertainment, which will be in the nature of a carnival, will be held at the city hall.
Telegraphers employed by the Western Union company at Oakland, Cal., recently organized a union.
John Heinz, of Buffalo, general organizer of the Journeymen Bakers' union, arrived in Toledo Wednesday morning. Heinz says: "The strike is virtually settled as far as the strikers being employed. Nearly every member who came out of the plants involved is working." The bakers now have nineteen union shops, which is seven more than there were in Toledo when the lockout occurred. A vigorous campaign is on against the six non-union shops, and the call for the label by the Toledo workers is making some of the small union shops of yesterday the big shops tomorrow.
James P. Egan was elected editor of the new labor paper to be published by the Toledo (O.) Central Labor union. The first issue will appear February 28.
"Judge Hall is an anarchist," said "Steve" Sumner Monday to a reporter for the Daily Socialist, "and the proceedings in his court make anarchists of men." Mr. Sumner was talking about the recent trial of Shea and his comrades for conspiracy, and he used emphatic language. "I was raised a law-abiding citizen," said "Steve," "but when the one who are supposed to uphold

the laws show them no respect it's hard for me to do so." While talking with the reporter Mr. Sumner admitted that he was an uncompromising enemy of "booze" and that he had long held a hatred for the cigarette. He said he believed in whatever tended to elevate humanity, and that he had now come out boldly for Socialism. He proposed from now on to do what he could to advance the interests of the Socialist party and consequently the working class.

LABOR UNION MEETINGS.
Teamsters' Joint Council—Very important business meeting Tuesday night at 145 Randolph Street. J. B. Casey, "Red" Carriers and Building Workers' Union, Local No. 1—Special meeting Tuesday night at 44 La Salle Street. All attend. J. G. Malley.
Baggage and Parcel Delivery Drivers' Union, Local No. 725, E. B. T.—Meeting Tuesday night at Halsted and Adams Streets. F. J. Hillier.
Bartenders' Union, Local No. 456—Meeting Tuesday night at 10 S. Clark Street. Very important. T. C. Hazlett.

SOCIALIST NEWS

Arrangements are being made by the national office to send out a plate matter page on Socialism to the country weeklies 2-3 dailies. The cost of this service will only amount to about 24 cents a week, and all locals of the Socialist party are being urged to arrange for the publication of such matter by their local papers of any kind. For full particulars address the national secretary of the Socialist party, 260 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
The ball given by the Twenty-first Ward branch Saturday evening was a signal success. Everyone was well pleased with the good music, good food, and Chef Bell's good coffee and confections. The members of the Twenty-first will give another dance in the near future.

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CHICAGO EMPLOYERS' SLUGGER IN TOLEDO

Toledo, O., Feb. 26.—H. K. Grimbs, a slugger employed at the Toledo Machine and Tool company, shot at a union picket, Joseph Lacey, Thursday night, as the strikebreakers were boarding a car. Patrolman Cairl immediately pounced upon the slugger and landed him in Central police station. Grimbs was relieved of a revolver and a blackjack at the police station.
The shooting was entirely uncalculated, it is said, was a slugger for the Chicago Employers' Association until recently.

CHICAGO EMPLOYERS' SLUGGER IN TOLEDO

If our enemy smites us on one cheek, our future action is governed largely by his size.
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GULF COAST AS A WINTER RESORT

After Being Soothed by Soft Breezes, Allen Lambasts the Southerners

By Henry E. Allen, Special Correspondence to Chicago Daily Socialist

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 23.—Regarding the Gulf coast as a winter resort, let me say briefly that the cost of living here is not much higher, if any, than in the north. Rents are about the same, while fuel, food and vegetables are slightly higher. Many tourists economize by doing light housekeeping. While the climate and Gulf are superb, the milk, butter, flies and some other disadvantages are to be reckoned with.

We left Pensacola for two reasons, first in order to visit Mobile, Biloxi and New Orleans, and second, because the place offers so little in the way of entertainment and social advantages. It is said that the eastern coast of Florida offers better advantages, especially in the way of entertainment. Like nearly all southern cities, I should say that the curse of Pensacola is her deep-seated prejudice and intolerance toward northern people and northern ideas.

The war is responsible for this, and such organizations as the "Daughters of the Confederacy" and Lee memorial days, tend largely to keep this idiotic hatred and prejudice alive.
Why should I or my family be held responsible for what certain politicians did before we were born? It is only fair to say, however, that the Confederate soldier has no more sectional hatred than the Federal soldier of the north. The only persons I have met in the south who display a credible sense and reason in regard to the race question and other problems of the day are the Socialists.

Only a Few Reasonable
The southern Socialist, like his northern comrades, realizes that the war was but the inevitable result of economic conditions, for which no class or section can be justly held responsible. It had to be, because so many people, then as now, believe in the abridgment of brute force.

The southern Socialist knows full well that the race problem must be settled, if ever settled, on the broad lines of economic justice and brotherhood, and this spells Socialism.
With rare exceptions, the southern Socialist is the only person here broad and tolerant enough to overcome his deep-seated war prejudices and evince the spirit of real comradeship toward his northern brother.

The southern Socialist understands that the colored man were given the right at all times to labor, and to enjoy the full product of his labor—the same as his white brother—then race prejudice and race hatred would soon disappear, for they would have nothing to feed upon.
Mad at Poor Negro
A man said to me just before leaving Pensacola: "I would be glad to shoulder a gun and help drive every d---n nigger out of Florida."

"This man, like thousands of others here, will continue to be simply an unreasoning animal until he studies the economic relations underlying this insane race hatred. When he does this he will become a Socialist. Then he will see the wrong and stupidity of substituting hate for justice."

HARD ON THE PREACHERS
The joint railroad committee of the Nebraska legislature adopted an anti-pass bill which excludes free rides for ministers, charity workers and all other persons except bona fide railroad employees and caretakers of live stock.

RAILROAD CASUALTIES

Statistics of Accidents Occurring During Last Quarter of 1906

Accident Bulletin No. 21, which has just been issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, for the three months ending September, 30, 1906, shows the total number of casualties to passengers and employes while on duty, to have been 19,850, as against 16,937 reported in the preceding three months, making an increase of 2,913. The number of passengers and employes killed in train accidents was 267, as against 194 reported in the preceding three months—an increase of 73.

The total number of collisions and derailments in the quarter now under review was 3,672 (1,891 collisions and 1,781 derailments), of which 269 collisions and 201 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage to cars, engines and roadways by these accidents amounted to \$2,932,760.

In some few details there are small decreases from the corresponding quarter one year ago, but in general there is no improvement. The number of passengers killed in train accidents (52 in this quarter) is large, though it includes the results of only three particularly notable cases—one collision and two derailments.

The number of employes killed in coupling and uncoupling cars and engines was 81, being an increase of 13 over those reported killed in the last quarter. The most disastrous accident reported in the present bulletin was a collision between a passenger train and a freight, killing 17 persons.

GLAD GERMANS GOING TO HAVE GAY GATHERINGS

A carnival, lasting four days, will be held at Brand's hall, Erie and North Clark streets, commencing Thursday, February 28, at 8 p. m.
The inauguration of the International Republic Congress is the title of the interesting and laughable farce that will be shown nightly. The Turkish Pasha Muzaffir will be present with his soldiers. A fight will take place between bandits and the Moroccan troops every evening. The Kopenik captain and his soldiers will capture the city hall of Kopenik, and the "Chimes on the tower of the Rathaus" will play at each performance.

This entertainment will be given as a prelude to the big bazaar at Brook's Casino. The net proceeds of the performance will be turned over to the establishment of the German Socialist daily paper, which will make its initial appearance when the new plant of the Chicago Daily Socialist is in operation.
Tickets for the entertainment can be secured at room 12, 163 Randolph Street, at the "Neues Leben" office.

INJUNCTION AMONG SOLONS OF HOOSIERDOM

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 26.—A fight between labor and capital is on here before the labor judiciary committee over a bill introduced by Representative Kleckner of Cass county, providing that before an injunction can be granted the parties sought to be enjoined must be given a hearing before the court.
The bill was introduced through the effort of labor leaders of this state, and the capitalist and manufacturers are fighting it to the utmost.

Among the committee to oppose the bill were some of the leading members of the Manufacturers' association. The attorneys for the manufacturers argued that the bill was unconstitutional in that it was class legislation. It was argued that no other state had such a law and that in case of strikes, strikers would have an opportunity to destroy property while the various parties would be fighting over the legality of the injunction in court.
Laboring men are determined to see the bill through the legislature in spite of the opposition of the manufacturers.

MRS. PALMER HAS ROOM NEAR KING ED.

Society Woman Who Would Solve "Labor Problem" Wins as Social Climber

(By a Special Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 26.—Mrs. Potter Palmer, Chicago's society leader, who recently became famous by playing the role of the patron saint of labor, has another coup to her credit.
Mrs. Palmer is credited with having secured quarters in Biarritz, in the same hotel and adjoining those of Mr. Edwards. Mrs. Palmer reserved her rooms at the hotel in Biarritz, France, on the same floor with King Edward, some time ago.

Is Her Hat Union-Made?
Many applicants for the rooms have besieged the hotel proprietors, some of them offering eight times the sum Mrs. Palmer agreed to pay, but Mrs. Palmer holds the proprietors to their contracts. She refuses to sell her lease, displaying bad business education.
So far as it is known here Mrs. Palmer thinks very little of her role as a queen of labor, and it is even rumored that she has broken the vow she has taken to wear a union hat.

John Mangan, of the Steamfitters' union, who is a close friend of Mrs. Palmer, may attend the social convention as a fraternal delegate, his friends say.
SIX MONTHS' POSTALS
The Chicago Daily Socialist now has a full supply of six months' daily subscription cards. Same will be sold six for \$5.00. Here is an easy and simple way to help the paper. Send in your orders get cards, then fill out same and mail to this office as you get orders. This does not apply in the city of Chicago or by carrier service in outside towns.

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

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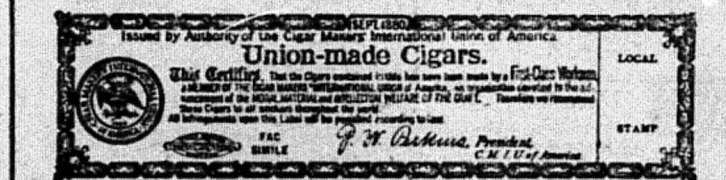
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THE COMING RACE

By BULWER LYTTON

"Take courage, my dear little guest; Zec can't compel you to marry her, she can only entice you to do so. Don't be enticed. Come and look round my domain."
We went forth into a close, bordered with sheds; for though the Ana keep no stock for food, there are some animals which they rear for milking and others for shearing. The former have no resemblance to our cows, nor the latter to our sheep, nor do I believe such species exist amongst them. They use the milk of three varieties of animal: one resembles the ante-lope, but is much larger, being as tall as a camel; the other two are smaller, and though differing somewhat from each other, resemble no creature I ever saw on earth. They are very sleek and of rounded proportions; their color that of the dappled deer, with very mild contentances, and beautiful dark eyes. The milk of these three creatures differs in richness and in taste. It is usually diluted with water, and flavored with the juice of a peculiar and perfumed fruit, and in itself is very nutritious and palatable. The animal whose fleece serves them for clothing and many other purposes is more like the Italian she-goat than any other creature, but is considerably larger, has no horns, and is free from the disagreeable odor of our goats. Its fleece is not thick, but very long and fine; it varies in color, but is never white, more generally of a slate-like or lavender hue. For clothing it is usually worn dyed to suit the taste of the wearer. These animals were exceedingly tame, and were treated with extraordinary care and affection by the children (chiefly female) who tended them.
We then went through vast store-houses filled with grains and fruits. I may here observe that the main staple of food among these people consists, first, of a kind of corn much larger in ear than our wheat, and which, by culture is perpetually being brought into new varieties of flavor; and, secondly, of a fruit of about the size of a small orange, which, when gathered, is hard and bitter. It is stored away for many months in their warehouses, and then becomes succulent and tender. Its juice, which is of dark-red color, enters into most of their sauces. They have many kinds of fruit of the nature of the olive, from which delicious oils are extracted. They have a plant somewhat resembling the sugarcane, but its juices are less sweet and of a delicate perfume. They have no bees nor honey-kneading insects, but they make much use of a sweet gum that oozes from a coniferous plant, not unlike the arbutus. Their soil teems also with excellent roots and vegetables, which it is the aim of their culture to improve and vary to the utmost. And I never remember any meal among these people, however, which might be confined to the family household, in which some delicate novelty in such articles of food was not introduced. In fine, as I before observed, their cookery is exquisite, so diversified and nutritious that one does not miss animal food; and their own physical forms suffice to show that with them, at least, meat is not required for superior production of muscular fibre. They have no grapes—the drinks extracted from their fruits are innocent and refreshing. Their staple beverage, however, is water, in the choice of which they are very fastidious, distinguishing at once the slightest impurity.
"My younger son takes great pleasure in augmenting our produce," said Aphelin, as we passed through the store-houses, "and therefore will inherit these lands, which constitute the chief part of my wealth. To my elder son such inheritance would be a great trouble and affliction."
"Are there many sons among you who think the inheritance of vast wealth would be a great trouble and affliction?"
"Certainly; there are indeed very few of the Vrilya who do not consider that a fortune much above the average is a heavy burden. We are rather a lazy people after the age of childhood, and do not like undergoing more cares than we can help, and great wealth does give its owner many cares. For instance, it marks us out for public offices, which none of us like and none of us can refuse. It necessitates our taking a continued interest in the affairs of one of our poorer countrymen, so that we may appreciate their wants and see that none of them fall into poverty. There is an old proverb amongst us which says, 'The poor man's need is the rich man's shame.'"
"Pardon me, if I interrupt you for a moment. You then allow that some, even of the Vrilya, know want and need relief?"
"If by want you mean the destitute

(To be continued.)

SHAW JEALOUS OF THE CHICAGO THIEF

Great Financier Is Hot After Sub-Treasury Looter Who Stole \$173,000

TREASURY CHIEF GAVE WALL STREET \$150,000

From This You See That the Local Thief Outclassed One Little Deal of the Iowa Banker

[By a Special Correspondent.]
New York, Feb. 26.—Secretary Shaw of the United States treasury is perturbed. In other words, he is "whopping mad."

In a warmly worded statement, issued by Shaw yesterday, he announced, like a hero in a melodrama, that he would capture the looter of the Chicago sub-treasury "if he had to follow him to the uttermost ends of the earth." The party who stole \$173,000 in the crudest manner under the very eyes of the local officials of the sub-treasury shall not escape.

Shaw is incensed. Mr. Shaw, however, is outdone by the sub-treasury embezzler. It will be remembered that on Dec. 8, 1906, Secretary Shaw loaned to the gamblers of Wall street \$120,000 of the funds of the United States treasury for five months without interest. The interest at 3 per cent on this sum is \$180,000.

The Chicago embezzler got \$173,000, \$23,000 more than Shaw gave to the gamblers.

Perhaps it is "professional jealousy" that has stirred Shaw to action. Figure it out for yourself.

THE MIGHTY VOICE

Working Class, First to Feel Injustice, Is Rising Everywhere

Illinois

At their last regular meeting, the Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 12, of Galesburg, passed a resolution of protest against the illegal proceedings of the authorities of the states of Colorado and Idaho against the officials of the Western Federation of Miners and demanded an immediate and impartial trial for Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone. Copies of the resolutions were forwarded to the governors of Colorado and Idaho, and to President Roosevelt.

All of the local labor unions at Clifton, Indiana, will hold a monster mass meeting next Thursday, February 28, to protest against the Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone kidnaping outrage. Rev. Frederick G. Strickland, W. D. Van Horn and others will make addresses. The local clergy is expected to attend the meeting in a body.

Evansville Socialists held a convention and passed resolutions of condemnation against the Colorado and Idaho authorities in the Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone conspiracy and affirmed their confidence in the innocence of the imprisoned miners.

At Aurora, a protest in the form of a preamble and resolutions condemning the kidnaping of Moyer and Haywood was forwarded to state representative, Judge Hopper, at the state capitol, asking him to present the matter to the state legislature now in session, and a copy was also forwarded to Congressman Shortall. The resolution was signed by one hundred and fifty men, including professional, business and wage-earners.

A monster mass meeting, under the auspices of the machinists' and molders' unions and Socialist branch, will be held at Harvey, on Friday, March 1. The meeting will be addressed by John Collins, George Koop and others.

At Pittsburgh a monster mass meeting of organized labor, under the auspices of the Iron City Central Trades Council, was held last Sunday for the purpose of protesting against the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone conspiracy on the part of the Mine Owners' association and Pinkerton detectives. Ringing resolutions of condemnation were adopted and funds were solicited to aid in the defense of the imprisoned men.

ON THE STAGE

By ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS

- Garrick—Blanche Bates in "The Girl of the Golden West."
- Grand Opera House—Dallas Wellford in "Mr. Hopkins."
- Powers—John Drew in "His House in Order."
- McVieker—Mr. Wright Lorimer in "The Shepherd King."
- Colonial—Richard Carle in "The Spring Chickens."
- Illinois—Ellen Terry in "Nance Oldfield" and "The Good Hope."
- Chicago Opera House—"In Mizora."
- Shadebaker—Bertha Kalitch in "The Kreutzer Sonata."
- La Salle—"The Time, the Place, and the Girl."
- Great Northern—Ceil Spooner in "The Girl Raffles."
- Majestic—Minnie Seligman & Co., "The Futurity Winner."
- Olympic—Satchel Truitt, Sisters and Brothers Ford.
- Haymarket—Anna Eva Fay, Cliff Gordon, etc.

MORE HONORS FOR TEDDY

London, Feb. 26.—According to advices received here yesterday, President Roosevelt will shortly receive an autograph letter conferring a royal order upon him from the Negus Menelik of Abyssinia.

INTERESTING BECAUSE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

Idiotic Struggles of Little Ohio Capitalists to Hobble John D.

[By a Special Correspondent.]
Findlay, Ohio, Feb. 26.—The January grand jury is still "on the trail" of John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil company. If the court upholds the indictments already returned against the Standard and several of its officials, the grand jury's work will be finished. The Standard has asked, however, that these indictments be quashed. A decision was expected yesterday but, at the last moment, the court decided to defer the ruling for a few days. So the grand jury is still waiting. After a several weeks' recess, following the return of the indictments, it met pursuant to call yesterday and took another recess pending the court's decision on the motion to quash. If the first set of indictments is knocked out, more will be returned by the same grand jury. Otherwise the inquisitorial body will be discharged.

SALOON KEEPERS IN REFORM

Judge Cleland Secures Co-Operation of Rum Sellers in Temperance Crusade

Municipal Judge Cleland, in an effort to reclaim recreant husbands who desert their wives and children, yesterday entered into an alliance with 400 West Side saloon keepers, who promised to give him all the help they could to restore habitual drunkards to sober and industrious lives.

The saloon keepers met with the judge in the Maxwell street municipal court room. Judge Cleland appended to the liquor men not to sell to habitual drunkards. He said that such selling of strong drink made hundreds of wives and children dependent upon charity.

TRACTION STEAL BOOSTERS MEET

A meeting to boost the traction steal and see that it is put through at the coming April election was held this afternoon at the Chicago Real Estate Board rooms, 59 Dearborn street.

The Chicago Commercial association and the Chicago Real Estate Board sent circulars to all labor organizations in this city asking them to send two delegates to co-operate in putting through this traction game. None of the labor leaders, however, made their appearance at this meeting.

None but the members of the Chicago Commercial association and the Chicago Real Estate Board and a few "lean and hungry" looking fellows who hope to gain entrance into the Chicago "400", put in their appearance.

GETTING READY FOR THE THEATRE MEETING

Arrangements for taking care of the big meeting at the Garrick theater next Sunday morning occupied, almost exclusively, the attention of the Twenty-first Ward Branch of the Socialist party at their meeting last evening in Brand's hall.

The attendance is expected to aggregate over a thousand. The utmost enthusiasm is felt among Socialists of the city over the new home for the Lewis lectures.

SAMPLE OF "DIVIDING UP" IN THE APPLE CROP

Railroads Refuse to Take Fruit From Orchards to Hungry Folks [By a Special Correspondent.]
Xenia, Ill., Feb. 25.—The "dividing up" process was well illustrated to farmers of this vicinity last fall. The county had a bumper crop of all kinds of apples and the farmers sold them for fifteen and twenty cents a hundred weight.

The railroad rate was \$2.40 a ton to St. Louis; \$3.00 a ton to Cincinnati, O., and Louisville, Ky.; and \$7.60 a ton to Baltimore, New York and Boston. The farmers got on an average of \$3.40 a ton for picking, hauling and loading into cars.

The railroads refused to permit a single car to leave their systems, thus throwing all the apples into the above-named markets, notwithstanding the fact that the shippers had numerous orders for apples all through the south, north and west.

Buelow stated that the clericals wanted, with the help of the Socialists, to humiliate the government. The chancellor also denied that personal regime had ever been experienced during the reign of Kaiser William. He emphatically denied that the dissolution of the last reichstag was another case of this personal regime.

Great laughter was aroused among the Socialist representatives when the chancellor accused the clericals of making common cause with the Socialists in order to win seats. The chancellor accused the clericals of having traded off at least twelve seats to the Socialists. This, he said, was a grave moral wrong.

BUSSE IS TO BE THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE

All "Big Business" Interests May Floek to His Standard

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION TO SIDETRACK DUNNE

Although the Mayor Is the Faithful Ally of the Bosses in Trouble Days He Is to Be Knifed

The fight between vested interests and the people will begin in earnest next week after the cut-and-dried nomination of Postmaster Fred Busse as the republican candidate for mayor.

Every champion of special privilege is to be lined up with Busse. Money is to be used unsparingly in the effort to defeat Mayor Dunne and jam the traction steal ordinance down the throats of the voters.

The real estate board will collect a fund for Busse. The Commercial Club will support him, and that patriotic organization known as the Employers' association will do all it can to defeat Mayor Dunne, who turned against his labor union friends to help the employers win the teamsters' strike.

Members of the aristocratic clubs and the "near gent" will show their class interests by refusing to put their marks in the same column with the wage-earners. The impression is to be given out that Busse is favorable to a wide-open town in order to attack the "personal liberty vote." Busse's well-known reputation as a man-about-town, and rounder, where he is known to the under world, is relied upon to substantiate this claim.

Lawson and Gambling

Gamblers and sports are to be asked for campaign contributions with this end in view, but they are making a mistake.

State's Attorney Healy always acts when he hears his master's voice, that of Victor Lawson, owner of the Daily News and Record-Herald.

Lawson hates Busse, and will not allow open gambling under Busse any more than under Dunne. He favors fake advertising, but not gambling with dice.

He will see that Healy invokes the anti-gambling laws, to suppress hand-book gambling, slot-machine playing or other games, just so long as it suits his financial interests. There is no law to prevent Victor from making a fortune out of fake advertising, so he is safe in his crusades on more honorable grafters.

HOPES TO SEE COMPLETE INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

Leaders in Detroit Have Adopted the "Sectional" for Their Organization

[By a Special Correspondent.]
Detroit, Mich., Feb. 26.—The method of organization of wage-earners along sectional lines, which is being adopted by the Detroit Federation of Labor, is meeting with favor of the trade unions here.

"I am surprised at the eagerness displayed by the members of the unions we have visited in our canvass to get them to affiliate with the Detroit Federation of Labor, in taking up and discussing with us the feasibility of the sectional plan of organization and the readiness with which they recognize the necessity of some such plan in order to meet present industrial conditions," said John J. Scannell, secretary of the organization committee of the Detroit Federation of Labor.

"We attribute our success in getting them into the federation largely to our being able to explain to them the advantages of this system over the old method." "I believe this proves that a revolution is going on in the American Federation of Labor which will result in time in a complete industrial form of organization. If that is true, there is no necessity for the organizations breaking away from and disrupting the federation by organizing the Industrial Workers of the World, because as fast as conditions demand the change, the federation will conform to it."

SOCIALISTS LAUGH AT KAISER'S MINISTER

[By a Special Correspondent.]

Berlin, Feb. 26.—The first business day of the new reichstag developed into a mild clash between Chancellor Buelow and Herr Spahn, leader of the clericals, over the dissolution of the last parliament, in December.

Buelow stated that the clericals wanted, with the help of the Socialists, to humiliate the government. The chancellor also denied that personal regime had ever been experienced during the reign of Kaiser William. He emphatically denied that the dissolution of the last reichstag was another case of this personal regime.

Great laughter was aroused among the Socialist representatives when the chancellor accused the clericals of making common cause with the Socialists in order to win seats. The chancellor accused the clericals of having traded off at least twelve seats to the Socialists. This, he said, was a grave moral wrong.

"It was a grave moral wrong," the chancellor declared, "to co-operate with a party, which in the reichstag, had defended the Paris commune and which had guillotined Archbishop Darboy." The last words of the chancellor were drowned in a roar of laughter.

The Hustlers' Column

Words from the Field At Home and Abroad

It looks good to go to 180-182 Washington street and watch the staff roll in. That is where the Daily Socialist will be located. The new plant is being installed as rapidly as possible, but it is a tremendous task. The building has to be largely remodeled to hold the weight of the machinery and afford accommodations, although nothing is being done that can possibly be avoided. Preparations are being made to issue a great first edition from the new press that will test its capacity. It will be one of the greatest propaganda editions ever issued of any Socialist paper in the United States. Particular emphasis will be laid on the growth of the Socialist press and its function. It will also be prepared with special reference to the municipal campaign which it is expected will still be in progress.

No details can be given, as yet, because the date of its issue is still uncertain, and there may be other timely features (the Moyer-Haywood trial for example) that will require the principle attention.

Every division of the Socialist party, however, should keep watch and be prepared to order a big battle. We must make this issue a record breaker. Let's play a joke on that big press and exceed its capacity with the first number. Try it.

The trade unions of Chicago are responding to the call of The Daily Socialist in a splendid manner. The Brewers and Malsters' Union, Local 18, took ten shares at their meeting last Sunday. The union realize that this is not a paper FOR the laboring man alone, but BY the workers and that it is THEIR paper in every sense of the word.

We begin to-day the special telegraph service on the Western Federation of Miners' case. This service is furnished by the co-operation of the Appeals to Reason, and will give our readers a chance to know exactly what is going on every day. These reports should reach every workman in the United States. They will do more to educate and arouse the laborers than any number of speeches and mass-meetings. Our hustlers must see that every worker reads them.

Do not forget to tell your wife, your neighbor's wife, your sister, and anybody else's sister that you may be interested in, that The Daily Socialist will begin the publication in a few days of a serial story that everyone of them will want to read. Ernest Poole's "Voice of the Street" is a story of love, crime and adventure, told as only an artist with words can tell it.

Do not forget that the next three weeks are the most critical through which the Daily Socialist has ever passed. To maintain the paper and at the same time install a new plant, is a strain that will test every resource of the Socialists of this country. If you have a quarter to spare subscribe for a share of stock and arrange to pay for it at the rate of twenty-five cents a week. If you can spare more to start with, it is needed desperately.

The circulation continues to increase at the steady rate of about 1,000 a week. This is a record absolutely unparalleled in the history of newspaperdom, when we consider the fact that scarcely a thing has been spent for advertising. How many of that thousands did you send in last week? How many this week?

TRYING TO ECONOMIZE IN BRITISH ARMY EXPENSES

England Will Gradually Reduce Standing Force If Other Nations Agree

[By a Special Correspondent.]
London, Feb. 26.—The eagerly awaited scheme for army reform by War Secretary Haldane was presented in a speech at the house of commons yesterday.

The secretary declared that if other nations generally agreed to reduce their armed forces, Great Britain could gradually do so without destroying the organization as a whole.

GREEKS MEET TO DEFEND RACE AGAINST ATTACKS

At a mass meeting in Corinthian Hall in the Masonic Temple yesterday, 300 Greeks passed resolutions denouncing Frank Economac, the fruit merchant who recently was convicted of enticing small girls into his store. Economac was declared by the assembled Greeks to be an outcast from the Hellenic colony in Chicago, and the sentence imposed upon him by Municipal Judge Crowe was endorsed by his countrymen.

Miss Helen Dixon, the young woman who is under indictment at Bloomington, Ill., charged with embezzling \$1,200 of the Second Christian church choir fund, has been accused of a new crime. The local agent of the North-western Life Insurance company declares that Miss Dixon, while employed in his office, cut pages from the books of the company to hide a shortage of \$800. With a little effort the county attorney should be able to identify this young girl with the \$175,000 which is missing from the U. S. sub-treasury, connected with the Shaw case, and a few other charges usually kept in stock by enterprising police officials.

"He's the ruler of that ward, isn't he?" "Of no, he's the machine boss of the ward."

"Well, 'machine boss' or 'ruler,' what's the difference?" "My friend, the word 'ruler' suggests something straight."

IS THERE GRAFT IN KEEPING JURIES?

Victim of System Tells How Citizens are Treated When Required to Discharge a Civic Duty

Twelve in One Room

An appalling condition has been revealed in the treatment of jurors who served in the first Shea trial and others before and since that event. One of the men, Thomas Maxwell, 301 Merritt street, in a statement today, says that he would rather be an inmate of the penal institution at Joliet or the county jail than have to go through another jury trial and be forced to eat and sleep under the conditions that are imposed on jurymen at the Morrison hotel.

"We were treated like cattle," said Mr. Maxwell. "At the Morrison hotel where the county paid \$2.50 a day for our board and lodging, we were treated like day-to-day boarders, in a 25-cent lodging house in Clark street.

Twelve of us were dumped into one room and soiled coats were all that were given us to sleep on. It wouldn't be so bad if the county was not paying out good money for us for good service, but it's a crime for the government to be compelled to pay \$2.50 a day to some grafter.

There were three sets of jurymen at the time I was at the hotel and our accommodations were fit only for beasts. We were suoved into little rooms eight feet by ten, separated by thin board partitions eight feet high and covered over by wire netting. These rooms opened onto a narrow hall and there was no general hall or room where we could get any exercise.

Mr. Maxwell then went on to speak of the graft in the situation. It was his opinion that some one is making a nice little pile out of the Morrison hotel.

High at \$1.00 a Day

"Taking into consideration the value of the hotel property," he said, "I would feel that, if I went there as a private individual, I was being robbed if I were given quarters similar to these and paid more than \$1 a day for them. I feel sure that some one is dividing about \$1.50 a day on every juror that is forced to stay at this hotel."

"I have on different occasions seen what was served at the county jail and the penal institution at Joliet and if it was a question of good conditions I would choose either one of these rather than the Hotel Morrison."

Mr. Maxwell spoke with intense conviction.

MOTHER JONES SPEAKS THE TRUTH IN ARIZONA

Successful Effort to Point Out to Wage Earners That They Support the Idlers

[By a Special Correspondent.]
Globe, Ariz., Feb. 26.—The Civic Federation and "fake labor leaders who seek to settle all labor troubles over a bottle of champagne" were flayed by Mother Jones at a Mayor and Haywood indignation meeting in this city.

The speaker handled the rulers of this country, John D. Rockefeller and Theodore Roosevelt, without gloves. "Mr. Roosevelt," Mother Jones said, "is a spectacular performer. His reforms are something less than a scratch on the back of the modern juggernaut-capitalism."

Has Contempt for Courts

"The hanging of Moyer and Haywood will not settle the war between capital and labor, on the contrary it will intensify it all the more. Murder never met the arguments of justice and never conquered the champions of freedom. I have contempt for courts, because I know them. There is no use in carrying cases to the Supreme court. The only way to do is to overthrow them. The Moyer and Haywood struggle is one of the greatest fights humanity was ever engaged in."

The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic gatherings this city has ever seen. It was attended by 3,000 people out of a population of 7,000.

Aluminum is the most plentiful metal on earth and is so evenly distributed that every land can be well supplied. The aluminum mine is simply the yellow clay pit and underlies almost all the farm lands in the world.

When science has evolved the best process of extracting it from its oxide, it will play an important part in the arts and sciences. It is the lightest and one of the most beautiful of metals, besides being free from corrosion. It will take the place of lumber in roofing and outside finishing, being light and durable.

NEWS AND COMMENT

It does not seem possible that women could make such a mess of voting as have their "ords and masters." It is not likely that one woman would vote for a system that would keep her busy ten hours a day making dresses for a woman that did not even comb her own hair.

Education and religion are not working together, is the assertion of Dean Nathaniel Butler, of the Chicago University. Too much attention is being paid to culture, and not enough to religion and character, says the professor, who contends that culture and character must be on the same plane.

The Missouri legislature yesterday passed an amendment to the railroad rate bill providing for a two-cent per mile passenger fare, making a penalty of \$100 to \$500 for violation. The senate passed the Bradley bill providing for an eight-hour day for telegraphers who handle train orders, but dispatchers who work days only must keep up the grind for twelve hours.

Miss Jennie Johnson and Mrs. Ida Anderson were sentenced yesterday by Justice Eberhardt of the Harrison street police station, to pay fines of \$25 and to serve six months in jail. They were charged with taking garments from the State street stores.

It was reported yesterday that the Nicaraguan forces had captured San Marcos de Color a well-fortified town in Honduras.

What a difference it makes when there are riches at stake. The Indiana authorities have lost no time in demanding a requisition for the return of Elma Dare, the woman who, it is alleged, kidnaped George Rhodius, a wealthy, but demented, citizen of Indianapolis, and married him for his money.

Some woman who is a Socialist should get busy in Chicago and organize a house to house educational movement to get the wives of fifteen-dollar a week wage-slaves so dissatisfied that they would use a broom-stick on the family voter if he sanctioned the present unjust system on election day.

Candidates for Aldermen

All branch secretaries are requested to send in promptly the names, addresses and occupations, giving a short history of candidates for aldermen.

- Second Ward—A. E. Corking, 2358 Indiana avenue.
- Third Ward—William Eglolab, Jr., 3251 Fifth avenue. National secretary of the Glass Workers' Union.
- Sixth Ward—M. J. Demuth, 397 East 46th St.
- Seventh Ward—Charles E. Curtis, 6033 Drexel avenue, printer.
- Ninth Ward—Charles Schlicker, 24 West Seventeenth place.
- Eleventh Ward—W. C. Benton, 234 Hastings street, correspondent.
- Twelfth Ward—F. G. Kral, 1516 West Nineteenth street, editor of "Spravednost."
- Thirteenth Ward—G. R. Franklin, 1054 Wilcox avenue, milk dealer.
- Fourteenth Ward—William Gubbins, 449 West Huron street, machinist.
- Fifteenth Ward—August Miller, 451 North Lincoln street.
- Sixteenth Ward—Sigmund Odalski, 730 North Wood street.
- Seventeenth Ward—John Matthews, 393 West Ohio street, business agent of the Sign Painters' union.
- Eighteenth Ward—William Zimmerman, 306 Jackson boulevard, garment worker.
- Nineteenth Ward—G. T. Franckel, a union machinist.
- Twentieth Ward—John Aird.
- Twenty-first Ward—William Bross Lloyd, 460 Dearborn avenue, lawyer.
- Twenty-second Ward—Fred Foster, 258 Blackhawk street, organizer of the Glass Workers' union.
- Twenty-third Ward—Charles Kuhn, 202 Vine street, a cigarmaker.
- Twenty-fourth Ward—Richard Oge Painter.
- Twenty-fifth Ward—Charles H. Sands, 1790 North Clark street, cabinet-maker. Ex-secretary of Piano Workers' Union.
- Twenty-sixth Ward—Robert Magison, 509 Melrose street, printer.
- Twenty-seventh Ward—Carl Strover, northwest corner Fifty-fourth and Roberts avenues, lawyer.
- Twenty-ninth Ward—Charles Murphy, 29 Marshfield avenue, Building trades laborer.
- Thirtieth Ward—Theo. Levering, 5207 Halsted St.
- Thirty-first Ward—Charles F. Woerner, 843 West Sixty-first place, printer, ex-president of the Franklin union.
- Thirty-second Ward—E. G. Grublike.
- Thirty-third Ward—Nels Anderson, 11640 Yale Ave.
- Thirty-fourth Ward—Albert Hoeldke, 952 South Ridgeway avenue, salesman and member of the Musician's Federation.
- Thirty-fifth Ward—Full term—Edward Trede, 1443 West Division street, Cornice maker.
- Thirty-sixth Ward—To fill vacancy—Peter Norman, 2280 Austin avenue, Motorman, Division 241, A. A. of S. & E. R. R. E.

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Mar. 26—Children's Day
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Mar. 28—German Day
Mar. 29—Bohemian Day
Mar. 30—Grand Finale

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John Mitchell on Socialism

Evidently as a part of the crusade against Socialism carried on by the Standard Oil controlled Civic Federation John Mitchell has an article in the latest issue of the "Sunday Magazine" entitled "Unionism and Socialism."

He starts out with the statement that

There is no fundamental or even necessary relationship between trade unionism and Socialism; they are entirely separate and distinct movements, one economic, the other political; and in some respects each movement recognizes and accepts a condition of society and a system of government diametrically opposed to that recognized and accepted by the other.

The latter half of this statement would be much more nearly correct if it said that Socialists, while fighting with the trade unionist in every attempt to better his condition under the present "society and system of government," is not blind to the fact that this society is, like every other society, a transitory phase of social development, and that he seeks to further the process of social evolution toward a society where the struggles of the workers to obtain better conditions will be rewarded by complete victory.

While the trade unionist asks only for a larger PORTION of what he produces, the Socialist asks for ALL he produces.

Mr. Mitchell next gives us his definition of Socialism:

Socialism, as defined by its leading exponents, stands for the entire abolition of the wage and capitalist systems, and would substitute in lieu thereof the co-operative or collective system of society. That is to say, Socialism carried to its full fruition would nationalize all means of production and distribution. Under this system we should have common or collective ownership of the mines, the mills, the railroads, the lands; and the reward for the incentive to genius or energy would not be in the accumulation of wealth or in distinction, as the term is at present understood, but rather in the gratitude and appreciation of the members of the co-operative commonwealth.

Like the scorpion, this statement carries its sting in its tail. Like the scorpion too, the sting depends upon poison—in this case the poison of untruth.

There is no suggestion by Socialists of depending upon "gratitude or appreciation" for reward under a co-operative organization of society, but rather upon justice. The whole product going to the laborers, it would be for them to decide how it should be divided. There is hardly any question of "gratitude" in the division of a product among the producers.

Then comes his definition, which is also a plea, for trade unionism:

Trade unionism, on the other hand, recognizes and accepts society and government as at present constituted, and believes that it is possible, by the maintenance and development of the wage system, to establish such conditions of life and employment as will be just to labor, fair to capital, and conducive to a higher, healthier, and better civilization than it is possible to attain through the speculative and untried methods advocated with such zeal and persistency by the adherents of the Socialistic philosophy.

The wage system depends for its existence upon the wage worker receiving only a portion of his product while the remainder goes to the owner of capital. Under this system the wage worker only lives as he is able to sell himself day by day to the capitalist. In another place in the same article Mr. Mitchell says that the trade unionist "does not accept gracefully the designation of 'wage slave.'"

WHY SHOULD HE BALK AT THE NAME AND ACCEPT THE THING ITSELF?

Mr. Mitchell is entirely silent as to what conditions "will be just to labor." Will anything less than ALL be enough?

What would be "fair to capital"? Did not the workers produce capital? Do they not reproduce it every day? Does the THING "Capital" produce anything? Has it any rights whatever against a HUMAN BEING?

He then proceeds to almost the only thing that may be called argument in the entire article:

Nor is there anything so irritating to the trade union workman as the frequent evidence of glee and gratification on the part of some Socialists, when, during a strike or a contest for higher or against lower wages, disaster overtakes the unionist and his hopes are temporarily frustrated. Some Socialists—and they are not few in number—seem to be imbued with the idea that the social revolution can be brought about more speedily if the workmen are on the verge of starvation, if they are oppressed and exploited; they seem to believe that under these dire circumstances the workmen, in sheer desperation, will turn, like the proverbial worm—and of course to the Socialist part, will embrace its doctrine without understanding its philosophy, and thus establish on earth a Utopian government, in which suffering and crime will be only a memory.

There is just enough truth in this to make it sting, and we grant it. There have been "some" who claim the name of Socialists, although Mr. Mitchell to the contrary, they are "few in number," who have given utterance to just such sentiments as these.

In so doing, however, they have been false to every Socialist platform in the world, false to the traditional and present doctrines and philosophy of Socialism, and as such have no right to the name which they claim.

In all its official statements, in all practical battles, the Socialists have always taken the position of fighting for every possible advantage that could be gained by the trade unionist, and have regretted his defeats most bitterly. They must necessarily do this, for most of them are themselves unionists, and it is they and their families who suffer from these defeats.

But the Socialist believes that the man is a fool, or worse, who refuses to learn from his defeats. Therefore he does not hesitate to point out the reasons for such defeats and the means by which they may be avoided.

IF THAT BE TREASON TO TRADE UNIONISM MAKE THE MOST OF IT.

Mr. Mitchell agrees that "notwithstanding the attitude of the unions, any judgment is that socialism will increase in strength and influence; that in time it will be in this country, as it is in Europe, a factor in governmental affairs."

Moreover he concludes with a declaration that would seem to show that he was not by any means perfectly sure of his present position. He says:

If I were convinced that the thorough organization of labor were not a possibility, or even an early probability, and if I were satisfied that the principles of conference, conciliation, and trade agreements would not be accepted by employers as the logical and natural solution of the problems of modern industrialism, and that it will not be possible to secure legislative reforms through the nonpartisan political program adopted by the trade union movement, I should feel constrained to join with my fellow workers in an effort to secure by partisan political methods the redress denied through those principles in the operation of which so much progress has been made in the past and upon which the trade union movement bases its hope for the future.

This is all that the Socialist would ask. It becomes, at last, a question of just how much proof is necessary in order to establish the hopelessness of begging for "conferences, conciliation and trade agreements" from employers as a means of securing more than a slight improvement in present conditions.

How many labor leaders must be imprisoned for contempt of court, how many must be murdered by militia, police and deputies; how many armies of workers must be blacklisted; how many armies of spies must invade the unions, before he will come to recognize that nothing is being "accepted by employers" that is not forced upon them by rebellious fighting workers?

How long must labor bills be tossed into the waste-basket, strangled in committees, left in innocuous desuetude or declared un-



Whenever a Russian gets an appointment from the Czar he immediately gets busy with "last wills and testaments" and undertakers' rate cards

constitutional before he will be convinced that it is not "possible to secure legislative reforms through the non-partisan political program adopted by the trade union movement?"

While he is being educated the Socialists will continue to assist him, or any set of workers when they are battling for better conditions, and to bear as patiently as possible with their ignorance, and to seek by all possible means to show them the light, encouraged by the fact that every rising sun sees a larger number who have learned to add to the weapon of industrial organization the infinitely more effective weapon of political organization, and to the cringing request for a larger SHARE of labor's product a determined DEMAND FOR THE WHOLE PRODUCT.

PREACHING vs. LIVING

This morning there came to my office a little magazine called the Michigan Children's Home Finder, which is published at St. Joseph, Mich., by the good people who endeavor to find homes for such children as the stork made a grievous blunder over. I recall mean to say this society endeavors to correct a very few of the stork's blunders—unfortunately the vast majority are at present beyond remedy. It is not my intention to advertise the work of this society, but to refer particularly to a picture which appears on page 5 of this, the February, issue. It is a composite and may be described as belonging to the class known as "Before and after taking." The size is 4 by 6½ and in the upper right hand corner is a little one and one-half by two and one-half. This small photograph is a portrait of a stupid looking, unkempt and desperately ragged and ill-cared for child about three years of age. I fancy it is a very interesting one to the society because it happens to be a portrait of the first child that came under the charge of the founders.

The balance of the picture is a large cabinet portrait of a very sweet faced, healthy and intelligent young lady of about 18 years of age whom any man would be proud to call his daughter. A little footnote says that these pictures tell their own story and that this young lady is now a self-supporting, noble, Christian young woman.

To a Socialist these pictures are interesting for many reasons. The most obvious is the positive proof they give of the effect of environment upon the individual. Had this infant of 15 years ago been permitted to grow up in the slums of the city in which she was born it is very probable that she would have been the good, cleanly and useful member of society that she is today.

Some years ago I had a very interesting conversation with the professor of biology in one of our leading universities, during which we discussed the effect of environment upon the individual. I asked him if he could give me any statistics that would prove the case one way or another.

He said that the figures of the charity boards of New York City and State proved conclusively that 98 per cent of the children taken from depraved and vicious parents accepted the manners, morals and ideals of the class to which they were transferred, provided that the change took place not later than the first year. Once the child began to understand the use of words certain concepts seemed to become part of the brain fibre and that the percentage of adaptations to the new conditions decreased rapidly with the advance in years of the child. He pointed out that the mental and moral ideas were after all of recent development in the human race, and that in the large majority of people they had not become persistent enough to be instinctive and were therefore amenable to environment.

"Hot air" is at present the most popular means of reform, but even one sermon a week will be part of the environment of the individual for one hour out of a possible one hundred and sixty-eight, and this proportion is far too small to have any real influence on the individual as it cannot possibly offset 167 hours of opposing influences. One could have turned loose upon this poor Michigan child a dozen preachers and missionaries without producing a very noticeable result, but a suitable environment worked wonders.

There is a popular delusion that the inhabitants of the slums live there principally because they spend money on whisky and beer. The fact that such liquors are consumed in large quantities in every mansion in Chicago is proof enough to the contrary. The real reason why the denizens of the slums inhabit such vile regions is because they have not the price to go elsewhere.

The human race has labored at least 6,000 years to reform the human race by means of oratory and no one is rash enough to boast of the success of this means of reformation. Socialism proposes the all-inclusive economic remedy and these two pictures give us a hint as to how effective it will be. A. SCOTT.



SOCIALISM, NOT ALTRUISM
Answering "A Switchman" in a recent issue, let me say this: No one knows just what the people would do in a case such as you suggest, but it is reasonable to suppose that where little or no necessary ends were to be served all would be treated fairly, though your trouble is as to this reward for merit constituting you an "idler." Now, if you had done such a good thing for society as you suggest, would not it gladly give you your "freedom" and would you not think you had earned it?
Socialism is not altruism, but after the co-operative system has displaced the present competitive one and the incentive has been changed from one of wealth to honorable mention or public applause, we could be more altruistic than under the

highest development of a system of exploitation where the sordid incentive of gain has detached even the ideals of our religion. Your reward would not constitute you an idler nor would your fellows envy you your leisure, but would look about for opportunities to distinguish themselves. Then we would have competition that would make the "world new." You make a fundamental error in carrying what you call "human nature" (which is the adaptation of man to his environment) over from a system of competition to one of co-operation, where the environment would be different and would produce a different "human nature."
Come on now and let's "live."
W. F. BICKLEY,
Farmersville, Texas.

A Laugh or A Smile

By P. B.

Self Explanatory

"What sort of fellow is Brokeley?"
"Oh, so you have been lending him money, too?"

New York investigators have found that ice dealers, coal dealers, and all other sort of dealers are robbing the people by means of short weight. When the Thaw case is over something will be done.

A French nobleman has brought his son to America to have him educated. In picking a rich wife?

She Knew

"My daughter, this young man of yours will make a stingy husband."
"Why do you think so?"
"He spends too much money now on candy and theatre tickets."

Some people prefer to take chances of death by rail, while some prefer to take theirs by water.

If the people have got to be killed off in train wrecks, let it be at the reduced rate of two cents a mile.

President Roosevelt wants the members of organized labor everywhere to note that he is a full fledged member of Harvard Union.

Senator Bailey made a frenzied speech before those Texas investigators. Somebody ought to pour a little oil on the troubled waters.

To say that Mr. Rockefeller's income is 68 cents a second does not impress one half so much as to say that it is \$20,000,000 a year.

ESPERANTO

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

LESSON 17.

Exercise on the Correlative Words.
Kiel, kiel, kie, kiam, de kiu kaj pro kio vi ricevis tiom da mono? Iel, ial, ie, iam, in agis tre malagaj, donante al vi la monon. (Kaj) personoj, tiam devas uzi tion da gentileco. Oni neniam antaŭe agis tian vorojon, kvankam neniu agis lin destig. Tial, sinjoro, kiam vi estos pretis, tiam mi donos al vi tiom da helpo kiel vi bezonos. In faris ion da bruo. Kiu laboris, tiu devas mangi. Sed ne estas juste ke oni klopas labori kaj ne ĝin faras. Farus tiel bone kiel la servantoj de la homaro. Kies libro? Nenies, Kio sonas? Nenio; nio, elio, la besteto. Tial, tia rakonto kiam vi aŭdis, ne estas kredabla.
How, why, where, when, of whom and for what did you receive such a quantity of money? Some way, for some reason, some where, at some time, somebody acted very unwise, giving to you somebody's money. All persons, always ought to use all politeness. One never heard such words, although nobody attempted to stop him. Therefore, sir, when you are (will be) ready, then I will give to you so much help as you shall need. Somebody made a little noise. Who works, that person ought to eat; but it is not just that one who is able to labor and does not should fare as well as the servants of humanity. Whose book? Nobody's. What makes a sound (sounds)? Nothing, or possibly, some little animal. Therefore, such a story as you heard, is not credible.

Let the Rascals Go

The State Street stores have delivered the goods.

Al. Young and his confederates have received the reward of their treachery. The indictments against them have been quashed and they are set free.

After millions had been spent to send other men to the penitentiary for the crimes which Young and his pals admit they committed the real criminals are freed, because of their treason to their class and their service to the Employers' Association.

We thank you, Mr. Healy for the lesson. It would have taken pages of argument for The Socialist to have as conclusively proven the existence of class justice as you have done it by that one act.

You have shown that for the prosecution of those who stand on the side of labor there are millions of dollars, months of time and all the legal talent procurable. For the prosecution of those who have proven their value to capitalists there is not even punishment for confessed criminals.

For the Employers' Association itself there is careful protection.

When the officials of the teamsters wished to go before the grand jury and offer proof of bribery and corruption and conspiracy on the part of Levy Mayer and the State Street stores, Mr. Healy refused to even listen to them. Not that anything would have been done by the grand jury if they had been permitted to testify.

GRAND JURIES ARE SELECTED FROM THE BOULEVARDS AND THE AVENUES IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE RICH CRIMINAL FROM EVEN THE ANNOYANCE OF INDICTMENT.

The lessons of the Shea trial will not soon be forgotten by the workers of Chicago.

The original strike was conceived in a desperate conspiracy by the employing class to break the spirit of resistance on the part of their wage slaves.

Packed grand juries, subservient courts and prosecuting attorneys directed by the Employers' Association marked its progress.

Yet the result has been an overwhelming defeat for capitalists.

The organized labor movement of Chicago emerges from the conflict stronger and more aggressive than ever. The teamsters' union has more members than when the persecution began. The men whom it was hoped to send to the penitentiary have been declared innocent by a jury.

It now only remains to punish the real conspirators. This for the moment is impossible, since the machinery of the law is in the hands of the conspirators.

BUT THAT FACT CAN BE POINTED OUT TO THE WORKERS.

When once the laborers of Chicago come to realize fully that so long as the machinery of government is in the hands of those who believe in capitalism either large or small, there is persecution for the worker and protection for the capitalist, then the step is not far to the conclusion that the workers ought to use their ballots to change that condition.

THEN YOU ARE GETTING CLOSE TO SOCIALISM.



By MAY WOOD SIMONS

Stone tools were never used universally. The stone age was never a period of time; it was a stage of culture.

All people have not passed through the same stages in the making of tools. Many localities do not furnish stones suitable for tools, and other material was used instead, such as horn, hard wood and bones.

The stone age is used to denote a time when a people had no knowledge of the smelting of metals from ore. This early stone age, the stage of culture in which the American aborigines were when this country was discovered, and in which some Esquimaux tribes are today, involves two periods.

There was first a time when the stone tools were formed by chipping. A flake was broken off here with a stone and pressed off there with a piece of horn. This tool was crude and stands at the bottom of the scale of all implements used by man.

In later times these stone implements were polished. The two classes of stone implements are found in entirely different places. The chipped stone are found deep in the river drift deposited along the river banks and beds, proving that these early men laid down their tools when the very banks and beds of our great rivers were being filled in by the action of the rivers themselves. The polished stone tools are found on the surface, and represent a later period.

The first tools made were those used for cutting purposes. These early knives were made of stone, the teeth of sharks and beavers, or of shell or bamboo. The shears of the savage do not consist of a pair of cutting edges, one working on the other. There is only one cutting edge, the other part is stationary. The savage mother held a bit of wood against the head of the child and haggled off the hair with a sharp stone or shell.

For the jack plane and the smoothing plane there is no mechanical substitute in savagery. The axe, the chisel and the adze are not sharply divided. The same stone blade might be inserted in an antler for an axe, attached to a forked handle for an adze or to a straight stick for a chisel.

Tools used for smoothing and abrading are found in savagery. The modern cabinetmaker with his steel rasps has his counterparts in the savage with his scraping and grinding tools of stone. The potter, after finishing a vessel, smoothed it off with bits of leather or stone and left the surface without inequality.

The polished stone tools with their better cutting edges led not only to a variety of tools, but to a greater variety of things produced as well. With the better axe trees were cut down and hewn out for boats and more permanent dwellings were built.

The tribes that first used these improved tools were the ones that could best survive in the struggle of life with its environment.

The history of the evolution of tools shows that with the advent of certain inventions the mode of life of whole tribes of men was changed. Just as the discovery of steam thousands of years later revolutionized society, so the discovery of the process of smelting ores and the making of bronze revolutionized early society.

Environment played the large part in the life of these early men. The materials to be found determined the tools. The steps of social advance are marked by improved ways of doing things, by inventions.