CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1907

PRICE ONE CENT

'RIGHT OF CONTRACT' TO TIE UP PROGRESS

Wisconsin Assembly the Scene of Defense of Corporation Interests

EMPLOYERS TO CENSOR RELIGION AND POLITICS

Few of the Warm Socialist Measures to Come Before Rural Statesmen-Preparing to Pight

(Special to The Chicago Daily Socialist.)

Madison, Wis., March 21 .- The sa cred right of contract" has found its usual ready defenders on the floor of the Wisconsin assembly, in the persons of the young lawyers who are here to "look after" the interests of the enployers of labor and the corporations.

A bill had been introduced by Mr. Durley of Douglas county requiring employers of labor to file with the bureau of labor and statistics copies of all contracts which they require their enployes to sign.

The bill has the support of the state bureau of labor, and was introduced at the instance of the head of that bureau, Mr. Beck._

This official states that he has been receiving complaints and statements receiving complaints and statements from workingmen in various parts of the state of Wisconsin, alleging that employes are required to sign contracts compelling them to take out part of their wages in trade at stores owned by the employing company, to rent houses owned by the company, to take part of their wages in mining stock; that in other cases they have had to sign agreements as to what kind of people they would or would not associate with, what kind of meetings they would or would not attend, the kind of oror would not attend, the kind of or-ganizations which they would or would not join.

Beloit, the Blighted

Notable instances of these complaints are known to have come from the important industrial centers of Beloit (where the Citizens' Alliance has nearly roined the town by an intransois methods), from Jenesville and from Racine.

There was som. 'fense of the bill by its author and one or two others. But it was fiercely attacked by the young lawyer from Stevens Point, who declaimed vigorously concerning the "right of contract" and other similar matters, and the tremendous objection was hurled at the heads of its defend-ers that the bill is "unconstitutional."

was named at the heats of its decimal,"
Well, it is proposed to change the constitution pretty soon, and it is likely to be brought somewhere up to date. Just what these "constitutional lawyers" will do then to oppose the interests and rights of workingmen is a matter for speculation.

Meanwhile Mr. Beck says that he does not ask that any limitations be put up in the rights of contract. He only saks that the employers be put in the light of a possible publicity with reference to the conditions under which they compel those who enter their employ to work for a living.

One of the asserublymen, in a conversation with Assemblyman Gaylord. Socialist, remarked on the courage which Social-Democrats show in ex-

Socialist, remarked on the courage which Social Democrats show in expressing their convictions.

"They seem to be proud of their party," said he. "Often in addressing a small group of men I have remarked that I was the Republican candidate, and hoped that they would all vote the Republican ticket, as this is a Republican state. The Republicans, of course, would not respond, as a rule, while any Democrats that might be in the group would maintain a discrete silence. The bemorats that might be in the group would maintain a discreet silence. The Social-Democrats, on the other hand, will invariably speak up and say, 'Not on your life! I'm a Social-Democrat, and expect to vote that ticket straight.'''

Honest Old Party Men

Honest Old Party Men

It is experiences like these which have led some of the more honest among the old party men to freat the reds here with decided respect, and to inquire with some interest as to the principles which intelligent workingmen defend so intelligently and bravely.

Victor L. Berger and Winfield R. Gaylord are at the capital this week, helping out in the press of york which is now coming upon the Socialist representatives. Briefs for arguments before committees, on the bills introduced, are to be prepared; arguments to be made in these committee hearings, reports for the papers to be sont out, etc.

Important bills coming up in the next few days are, among others: A bill providing for a public defender, so that the poor may have an equal opportunity before the law; memorial to congress saking for the taking over by the national government of railways which fall into the hands of receivers, on which bill Carl D. Thorapson has prepared a mass of facts and argument; a bill holding railway officials responsible for murder in case of railway accidents occurring as a result of preventible causes, which will be argued by Gaylord before the committee on judiciary; and a bill calling for a constitutional convention for the drafting of a new constitution for the state of Wiscousin.

of Wisconsin.

The latter will be argued by Victor L. Berger and is dipecially important. It is not generally known that the present constitution of Wisconsin is sixty years old, that it was trafted warn Green Bay was the largest city in the state, having a population of about \$2,000, and that it provides, among other thanks.

never party to any enterprise for the interior improvement of the state. Hobbles Progress

This last provision is the reason why Misconsin cannot go abeau and con-struct roads under the direction of the state, but must co-operate in scattered fashion with such counties as may be ready to act in this important matter,

OH! WE CAN HARDLY WAIT TILL SATURDAY

Both Tub Arrives and Will Go into Commission at Proper Time

Fairfax, S. D., March 21.—Joy reigns supreme in the Rosebud reservation. The new arrival was hailed with the blare of imaginary trumpets and the noiseless shouts of the entire population. And it is a beauty. White as alabaster, hard and firm as a rock, beautiful to look upon, it is a wonder. A big baby? No! It is Only a bath tub!

The first bath tub that ever held water in the Rosebud reservation is here. It has been assigned to a screened

It has been assigned to a screened arena near the old cracked stove in Christiance's barber shop. Already four hundred people have inspected it and tested it. It is said it will stand strain. The bath tub had hardly made its arrival when dishpans that had served as bath tubs began to go through a process of scouring to hit them for the service originally de-signed for them.

REFUSE RAISE OF PALTRY PITTANCE

East Chicago Strikers Want Increase of Two Cents an Hour

COMPANY GRANTS THEM FIFTEEN CENTS A DAY

Foreign Steel Workers Compelled to Support Families on Wage of Nine Dollars & Week

The entire political machinery of East Chicago, from the mayor to the meanest "copper," was put into motion yesterday by the steel companies to bring about a settlement of the strike of 2,000 laborers in these mills for an increase of 2 cents an hour. The city authorities as well as the companies are baffled by the situation, and are absolutely at a loss as to how they should approach the men. The strikers are unorganized, and struck

m groups.
With the exception of English-speakor the bulk is composed of Hungarians and Poles. This make sany attempt at settlement difficult.

Company Grants Increase

The Interstate Iron and Steel company, after vainly trying to induce some of the emen to return to work under the old scale of 15 cents an hour, finally decided to meet the men more than half way, and at noon yesterday posted notices on the gates of its plant amiouncing a 10 per cent increase in wages. The Republic Iron and 'tiel company still holds out against the strikers.

The notice posted by the company reads: "We advance herewith the wages of day laborers 10 per cent. Any one not returning to work before 2 o clock this thermon will lose his job."

Notice Ineffective: Foremen Frantic The notice, however, did the company The Interstate Iron and Steel com-

The notice, however, did the company ttle good, as none of the men could ead it. To make them understand what the offer was, the city marshal was re-quested by the company to harangue the strikers. But after twisting about in strikers. But after twisting about in every direction for an hour and a half, talking with his hands, feet and body to make the workers realize what the ad-vance in wages amounted to, the mar-shal found that the strikers were un-

shal found that the strikers were un-willing to compromise.

He then began to argue with them that this strike will tie up the entire city, that he was a friend of the "boys," and thought they were getting a good thing when they got 15 cents a day increase.

A man with a hooked nose and a little pencil sticking out of his vest pocket went up to the strikers and began to threaten them.

With a few words the man with the hooked nose, evidently a foreman began

With a few words the man with the hooked nose, evidently a foreman began to pull a few of the grinning men into the yards of the company. The older men, however, refused to return to work unless their demand for a 2 cents increase is granted. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the city marshal left the plant of the Interstate company without having effected a compromise with the strikers. Streets Swarm with Strikers

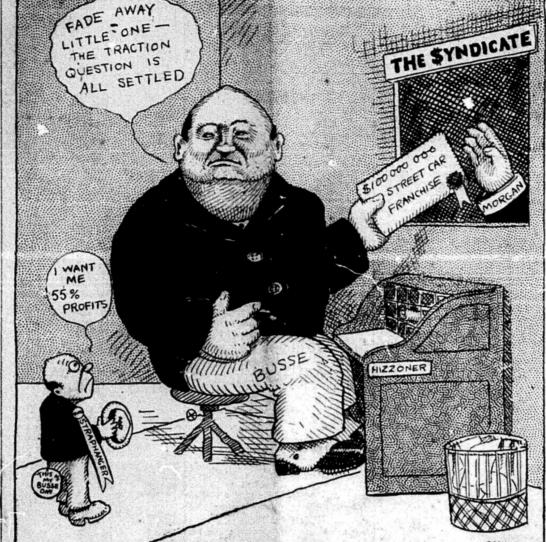
Streets Swarm with Strikers
"This is the strangest walkout I have
ever yet seen," said a policeman who
was stationed to look after the crowd.
"It is a sort of a spentaneous outbreak.
There is no leader, and yet there is a
most concentrated harmony of action.
Each one has his say, and yet they are
all bound together by one purpose. It
is harder to break hem up than it would
be a body of striking Americans."
The policeman admitted that the
strikers were conducting themselves in
the most exemplary manner.

Support Family on \$1.50 One of the strikers when addressed in Polish and asked to explain his griev-

ances said:

"We canot live on \$1.50 a day. Everything here costs more than in Chicago. Single men get along on such wages, but for a man with a family it is simply impossible. We will not return to work until we get the 2 cents an hour increase."





HOW BUSSE WOULD SETTLE IT

FROM WHENCE ARISE THESE CONDITIONS?

Tragic Instance of Unequal Distribution of Wealth of "God's" Country

Gaily-dressed theater goers thronged across the Wells street bridge last night. They hurried along to the comfortable, well-heated and lighted trains that would put them down before cheir own doors. The streets were descried but for these gorgeously attired favored

Then a child's voice rang out across the gay laughter and hum of the theater

goers.

"Papers! Last edition of the News,
Post and American."

It was a girl's voice—a little girl's.
She was alone on the street at midnight.
Her white little face looked out of a
shabby old bood. Her bare, red hands
rripped the hundle of rapers. gripped the bundle of papers.

Not a Single Customer

The throng of velvet gowns and picture hats moved on. No one stopped to buy a paper of the child. The gay laughter and talk died away in the grim old depot. The child turned sadly, helplessly, toward a light in the corner hutdling. She hesitated a moment and building. She hesitated a moment and then walked in. The word "saloon" shone out over the door.

The bell of an engine rang in the trainshed. The favored ones had started safely on the home trip. Down what road will the little paper girl be forced to travel?

WHOOP

· KOOP

They're "Warming Up" in the Thirteenth

BANKER SEES PRESIDENT ON FINANCIAL SITUATION

Roosevelt Says Only Relief Railroads Will Get is Law Enforcement

Washington, Visch 21—Isaac N. Seligman, of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., of New York, had a conference with the president today lasting about half an hour.

When he left the president's office, Seligman said he had been sent for by the president and that the general financial situation had been discussed at length.

innancial situation had been discussed at length.

"The president does not believe," said he, "that he can do anything to relieve the railroad situation, if it needs relieving. All he can do is to enforce the present laws on the statute books. The president said he was not responsible for the action of the various state legislatures.

"I do not believe that the money market needs any further relief. Mr. Cortelyou, the new secretary, seems to have the situation well in hand."

CASSIE CHADWICK'S
FURS BURN UP

Storage Warehouse Damaged and So Are Woman's Garments

Cleveland, O., March 21.-While the watchman of the General Cartage and

Storage company's salesroom was absent Wednesday evening, some of the valuable dresses and furs, once the property of Cassie Chadwick, on sale for storage charges, took fire.

The dresses were hanging in tacks away from any gas jet, and the fire originated some time after the room had been locked for the night.

FIGHTING

First Day of Spring Spring's arrival today was marked by the promise of fair weather fer tonight. To morrow there will be clouds, with probable showers and a rising temperature. Increasing southerly winds will prevail.

DAILY WRECK RECORD

Two hundred passengers on the Chicago-Louisville limited of the Monon route leaving Chicago at 8:30 yesterday morning had a remarkable escape when the train was derailed near Fair Oaks, sixty miles out. Every car left the track, but none was overturned. No person was seriously hurt. The train was taking a siding to wait for the Indianapolis limited, due in Chicago at 12 o'clock, when the accident occurred.

FAMINE FUND ROSBED: Dog duma members

(By a Special Correspondent.)
St. Petersburg, March 21.—Socialist depaties in the duma yesterday openly charged the government with stealing the money intended for famine relief.

Assistant Minister of the Interior Gurko, who was involved in the Lidval grain contract scandals, was pointed to as an example of corruption in high

The Socialists then introduced a reso-lution calling for the appointment of a committee commission to investigate the whole system of famine relief for the past two years. The resolution, how-ever, was not allowed to pass by the reactionists, who feared serious consequences from such an inquiry.

The resolution failed to pass because the constitutional democrats voted with the reactionists. This is taken as a sig-nificant sign as to the position the con-stitutional democrats will take in the future. It is feared that they, too, may turn against the Socialists. turn against the Socialists.

KOOP STIRS THEM UP IN THIRTEENTH WARD

The Thirteenth ward, represented by body of four hundred voters, "sat up at tech notice" of Socialism last night, Limpert's hall, 1443 West Van Bure

Even the old timers who have witnessed every kind of campaign in this stronghold of the Republican machine, were forced to admit that never in the heatery of the ward has such real enthusiasm been displayed as was shown by those who heard the fervid address of George Koop, the socialist candidate for mayor, who spoke at the meeting.

at the meeting.

"It's coming boys," exclaimed Mr. Koop,
and we are going to win in the end. The
capitalist system ishere to stay, though,
just asjong as the working men continue
to soits for Dunne, Busse or, the rest of
their candidates. A vote for Dunne or
Busse is a vote against your own interests." Koop's remarks were loudly cheered by

the hig crowd.

7. It. Franklin, the Socialist candidate
in the Thirteenth ward, made an interesting
tak before Mr. Koop arrived. Kellogg's
orchestra, a Socialist organization, filled in
the intervals with excellent music.

CHINESE MA YREVOLT

(By a Special Correspondent.)
Shanghal, March 21.—The situation in the famine districts of China is so serious that a general uprising may occur unless prompt relief is forthcoming, according to Viceroy Tuan Fang. He has memorialized the throne, asking for \$750,000 to purchaserice in Slam.

HURRA HFOR THE FINNS

Helsingfors, Finland, March 21.— The Socialists are in the lead in the election to the Finnish diet. They have already secured 81 seats.

Latest Contrivance of Wright Brothers on Miami River

Dayton, O., March 21 .- Orville and

AIR AND WATER BOAT

Wilbur Wright, inventors of an acro-plane, attracted attention yesterday afternoon on the Miami river where the were experimenting with a type of hydroplane which they have invented in connection with their efforts in solv-

in connection with their efforts in solving the question of aerial navigation.

The little water craft is provided with a gasoline engine of twenty horse power and without visible means of propulsion. The engine refused to operate satisfactorily, however, and the experiment did not meet fu? expectations.

The chief distinction between the hydroplane and ordinary craft is the fact that there is but little water discovered.

fact that there is but little water dis-placement, the boat being partially sup-ported by aerial buoyancy.

SUFFRAGISTS AGAIN REPULSED BY POLICE

London Amazone Storm Halls Where Lanky and Fat Lords Dwell

London, March 21 .- Seventy-five weman suffragists were arrested here last night while they sought to invade the British parliament.

Early in the day the women held a

meeting at Caxton hall and adopted resolutions denouncing the prime minis-ter's conduct in reference to the Dickinson bill. They then started for the parliament to present this resolution, but were repulsed by 750 belted policemen, who arrested 75 of the paraders.

\$1,000 FOR TEN FIREMEN'S BEDS

\$1,000 Extra on Each of 14. Engines, \$4,000 for the \$900 Lot

FEW OF THE THINGS IN NEW CITY BUDGET

Frugal, Efficient and Stingy Aldermen Cannot Find Money to Pay Firemen Decent Wages

Thomas Walsh, 55 years old, pipe-man of engine company No. 104, Fourteenth street and Michigan avenue, was severely injured yesterday while ascending a ladder on a build-ing at 1350 Wabash avenue. He fell from the third floor and received in-ternal injuries. He was taken to St. Luke's hospital. The fire, which was in a restaurant, did but slight damage.

A thousand dollars for ten beds! That is what the finance committee of the city council has appropriated in the budget for ten iron cots and bedding for city firemen.

The cost of a fireman's bed at the highest estimate is twenty dollars. Three hundred dollars is the outside expense for ten beds.

expense for ten beds.

The committee has appropriated six thousand dollars, each, for fourteen fire engines. The cost of a fire engine is five thousand dollars. Here is a straight fourteen thousand dollars of the city money misappropriates of the city money misappropriates. lars of the city money misappropri-

Little Item on Fire Boats

For years the steel fire boats have been constructed for \$100,000 each and the architect has been paid three per cent. of the cost of the boat. Chief Horan has asked the finance commit tee to pay the architect this year five per cent. on the cost of the two new fire boats to be built and the com-

fire boats to be built and the committee complied.

In four cases the finance committee has appropriated from \$18,000 to \$22,000 for the construction of new fire stations. According to reputable building contractors these are exorbitant figures and a reasonable amount would be at the outside \$15,000 each.

For a twenty-five foot lot at Sev-

000 each.

For a twenty-five foot lot at Seventy-fourth street and Lexington avenue the committee has appropriated \$4,000. Real estate men in that locality claim that lots in the vicinity sell for not more than \$700 to \$900 each.

The finance committee could find enough money to make these appro-priations but could not find enough

"It would cost the city only \$283, 000 for the remainder of this year to put in the two-platoon system," said Louis Cardwell of the Fireman's Journal. "We have asked for only 450 new mensand that is all that can be used on the wagons," continued Mr. Cardwell.

Chief Does the Work

To defeat the two-platoon system Chief Horan went before the finance committee and told it that 802 new men would be required to put in the two-platoon system and it would require \$681,000 additional appropriation

With Chief Horan's figures before with Chief Horan's figures before the finance committee refused to consider the arguments of the firemen's union and the figures they presented and failed to make any appropriation for the city firemen.

BUTTE PRINTERS LOSE?

Report That International Officers Have Called Off Strike

Butte, Mont., March 21.—According to some members of the Typographical union, the printers have lost their fight against the publishers, and have been ordered hack to work by the International Typographical union. That they will return at the old scale in effect prior to May 31, 1906, seems certain.

The newspapers will likely resume publication early next week.

HOUSE HITS FAKE AID ASSOCIATIONS

Expose of Railroad Schemes to Use Employes' Savings Brings Results

SENATE WHETS KNIFE TO SLAY MEASURE

Labor Unions Do Not Have to Fight One Convict Labor Bill-The Harvester Trust Against It

Springfield, III., March 21.—For a change the 'Harvester Trust will shortly come to the assistance of organized labor, and will spend real money working for an object that will favor its rebellious slaves.

A bill introduced in the senate by Pemberton provides that the labor of prisoners in the Johet penitentiary shall be devoted to the manufacture of farm implements, binding twine,

shall be devoted to the manufacture of farm implements, binding twine, rope and bags.

An appropriation of \$100,000 is provided to carry out these terms. This is a prison labor bill which the unions are not expected to, and need not, fight. Agents of the Harvester trust will appear before things go too far, and all will be lovely again, while the bill sleeps with its forebears in the legislative graveyard.

Senate Whets its Knife

Over in the senate they are waiting with open arms to receive the bill regulating railway relief and employ-ment contracts, which passed the house. No marked effort was made

house No marked effort was made to defeat it in the house, and as a result the vote was unexpectedly large for the bill, standing 108 yeas to 19 nays.

Defeats for anti-corporation measures are more surely and less ostentationsly effected in the senate where the wheels and ways are all greased for the combine, and if the laboring man gets anything out of that body, it will be a wonder.

The evil of the sweatbox may be done away with theoretically if the bill aiming at police abuses continues in its present sunny career. It has been advanced to third reading without meeting obstacles. A bill to abolish the habit of printing pictures of persons arrested prior to conviction for felony, has reached the same stage of advancement.

Elect U. S. Senators

Elect U. S. Senators

It is probable that this assembly It is probable that this assembly will pass a joint resolution demanding that Congress call a constitutional convention to amend the national constitution so that the people may elect their senators by direct vote and do away with future farces such as the legislature of Texas enacted in returning Grafter Bailey.

If two-thirds of the states adopt such resolutions Congress will be compelled to take this action.

The New Way

The New Way

Springfield, Ill., March 2i -Pass distributors and lobbyists of the old variety having failed by their ancient and undermined methods of influencing legislature or chaining it up in the pockets of committee chairmen or the pigeon holes of committee clerks, the big guins of the railroads are coming to Springfield next Wednesday to present in public their views on pending bills and reform. A joint meeting of the house and senate ommittees on railroads has been

senate committees on railroads has been arranged by the firm of Gillespie and Hamilton of this city.

The session will be notable because of the absence of familiar faces who have haunted the legislature for years, and by gimlet and peanut methods bartered and traded in legislation.

THE TRIBUNE LAND STEAL GETS INTO THE COURTS

The board of education has filed a suit in chancery against the Chicago Tribune company to annul the leases for the ground occupied by the Tribune building. The ground upon which the office building rests is one of the most valuable properties in the city. It is valued in the neighborhood of one million dollars.

The Tribune pays the board of education \$50,000 a year for the use of the ground. The board pays the Tribune \$37,000 rent for the use of two floors. This means that the Tribune pays about \$13,000 a year rent for a million-dollar piece of property.

erty.

WORSE THAN THE COMMON HIGHWAYMAN

Judge Fines Coal Trust \$1,000—Ought To Be in Jail

[Scrippa-McRae Press Association.]
Omaha, Neb., March 21.—Samuel E.
Howell, president of the local coal trust,
was sentenced by Judge Sutton to six
months in jail and to pay a nne of
\$1,000. In sentencing him the judge said
that Howell was no better than a common highwayman who placed a revolver
at a man's head to make him give up
his money, and that Howell would have
been in jail long ago had it not been
for his good lawyers and money.

LOOKS LIKE A GOOD THING FOR EVERYBODY

(Scripps McRee Press Association.)
Harrisburg, Pa., March 21.—To legalize "licking the editor" is the ulterior object of a bill introduced in the house today by Mr. Call, of Philadelphia. It would make the publication of libelous matter a "defense in all suits for assault and battery growing out of such publication."

Editorial Telephone, Main 2509.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.
All subscriptions should be forwarded to The Chicago Daily Socialist, 163 East Kandolph street, Chicago.

To secure a return of innused manuscrip's postage should be enclosed.

The fact that a signed article is published does not commit The Chicago Socialist to all opinious 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, not secessarily for publication, but as an eridence of good faith.

Those who full to get the Chicago Daily Socialist regularly should complain until they do get it. The circulation department labors under many disadvantages, and the co-operation of nil readers is requested.

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NEWS FOR UNIONISTS

Brass Workers' Lodge, No. 766, I. A. of M., will meet tome low night at 122 West Lake street. Business of great importance is to come up, and the report of stag com-mittee will be considered.

LABOR UNION MEETINGS

rriage and Cab Drivers' Union, Local No. L.B. of T.—Meeting Thirwise night at Randolph street, W. J. Gibbens, ow Workers' Union, Local No. 63, Mixed— ing Thursday evening at Bush Temple, Y. Meeting Thursday evening at our W. Lee. Wheeting Thursday evening at local No. 208, Sole Shoe Workers' Union, Local No. 208, Sole Pasteners—Meeting Friday hight at Bush Temperature of the Company of Sunday of Sunday

Fasteners Meeting Friday night at Bush Tem-ple. F. W. Lee. Egg Inspectors' union Meeting Sunday at the Egg Inspectors' balf Clark and South-

Machinists, La Natie Lodge No. 220 Affecting Phoreday at Henre's hall, Milwankee and Ar-nlinge avenues, for the purpose of raising a \$1

milings avenuer, for the purpose of chising a Si
spessment
Excavating, Grading and Asphalt Teamsters Union, Local No. 751. I. B. of Tr—
Meeting Saturday night at 143 Randolph
street. All attend. Ed. Coleman.
Hog Casing Worker: Union, Local No.
158—Meeting Thursday night at Fortyeighth street and Center avenue. Vote to
be taken on increasing dues and establishing sick benefit rund. C. F. Smith.
Iron Molders Union, Local No. 253—All
members who have not voted on the agreement may do so by calling at the office of
the business agent during the week or attending the meeting Saturday night.
George Herriot.
Parking Trades Council—Meeting at 2
o'clock Sunday at Forty-seventh street and
Ashland avenue. C. F. Smith.
Water Pipe Extension Laborers Union—
important business meeting Saturday night
at 246 Haisted street. All attend. Joseph
Dawney.
Truck Drivers' Union Local No. 705. 1

Dawney.
Truck Drivers' Union, Local No. 705, 1.
R. of T.—Meeting at 2 o'clock Sunday at 122 La Salle street. All attend. John

Graifs.

Machinists Keepler Lodge, No. 4 Apprentices.—Meeting Friday night at 206 La Salle atrect. Important. All junter machinists should attend.

Machinists Unity Lodge, No. 134—Meeting Friday night to vote on a dollar a week strike assessment, at Jefferson and Madison atreets.

affects.

Machinists' Brass Workers. No. 7661Meeting Friday night at 122 W. Lake street
to vote for an assessment of meet
for a strike fund.
Machinists' Chicago Lodge, No. 484Meeting Friday night at Passy's hall, Neventy-fith and Dracte asvens, to vote on a
\$1 assessment for a strike fund.

HOW ORIENTAL CARPETS ARE MADE BY CHILDREN

United States Consul Gives Interesting Account of Oriental Tapestries

Consul E. L. Harris, reporting on the

"The carpet industry flourishes a: never be re in both Persia and Asia Minor. The market value of the car-pets may be the same in the two coun-tries, yet a great difference exists in the way they are made. This applies not alone to the various shapes and lines, but to the grouping of forms and colors as well, which enables even one unskilled in the business to distinguish between the make of Smyrna and that of Tabriz.

tween the make of Smyrna and that of Tabriz.

The article which is sold in the world's markets as the celebrated Smyrna carpet is not made in Smyrna; it is a product of the vilayer of Aidin, of which Smyrna is the capital The making of carpets in Asia Minor is essentially a muse industry and the natives are exceedingly skillful in their handiwork.

The industry gives employment and a livelihood to thousands of needy people, especially women, who are obliged to do the work almost entirely, while the men spend their time in the coffee houses drinking strong coffee and smoking numberless cigarettes, all in true Oriental fashion. Little girls are compelled to take up the work early, at seven or ten years of age at the latest, and they keep at it unceasingly until they go to their graves.

"Some efforts have been recently made to introduce the carpet factory system into Sinvina, which has been attended with inniferent success. Labor is dearer in Smyrna than it is in country districts, and the girls and women must pay more for food and lodging in this city than in the country vilages.

"More than 3000 females are employed at Uschak in the preparation of carpets." The looms are distributed in about 3,000 dwellings. The girls carn about six to seven cents a day."

RECOGNIZED BY EMPLOYER

William Lynch, a machinist in the plant of the James Leffel company, has been presented with \$100 in gold in recognition of his forty years' service with that company. But he would lose that purse ten times over rather than part with the letter that accompanied it, signed by the vice-president, F. M. Bookwalter.

skwalter.

This letter is not addressed to "My r Mr. Lynch," but to "Billy." The ser is about as near the "ideal" comment as is known.

THE RUSSIAN MAIDS TEA AND SAMOVARS

Fragrant Leaves, Brewed in Refugees' Heirlooms, Will Be Served by Charming Rebels

Pretty Russian maids, dressed in the costumes of their native land and serving tea to all comers, is the latest announcement for the Socialist bazaar which opens Sanday afternoon with a concert in Brooke's Casino. A booth is to be built to represent a Russian tea. house. Real Russian ten will be served. Samovars brought from Russia by refugees from the ezar's cruelty will be used to brew the fragrant leaves.

Women Help

Five members of the ladies' branch of the Socialist party began yesterday the task of soliciting merchants about town for donations to be given at the bazaar as prizes in different contests. This branch, just at present about the busiest of any in the party, has volun-teered its services in a body for the entire period of the bazaar.

treasurer of the affair says that money is still coming in from all poreach day. He says that should this continue it will leave a pretty margin for the Daily Socialist.

Swellest Yet

The bazaar promises to be the grandest social function of working class his-

tory in Chicago. Much rivalry is developing between ants. The keenest is found between the German and the Scandinavian sections, whose days are Wednesday and Thursday, respectively. The Bohemian division is also waking up and may yet carry off the coveted prize.

SOCIALIST NEWS

Proofsheets of The Public Servant for March are out. Editor Eldridge in-forms us that the issue will be out Sat-urday this week. "Our Military urday this week. "Our Military Roster" is the heading of a column which is to be a permanent fixture in this organ of unrest, and it is about the warmest thing of its kind in print. Socialists should see to it that every working man in the country, whether a public servant or not, whether union or non-union, gets a chance to rent this column in the March number. If any one has ever entertained a doubt as the purpose of the capitalist controlled government in distributing regular sol-diers about the country, the doubt will be quickly dispelled by a perusal of this article

Maywood-Melrose Lranch will meet Friday, March 22, at Richards' hall, Ninth avenue and Lake street, May-wood, at which a ticket will be nominated for approval on election day.

, A most successful propaganda meet-ing was be'd in Omaha Monday even-ing, March 18. Wilfred McNabb, formerly state organizer for Pennsylvania, was in the city and addressed the audi-ence on "The Paris Commune." The lecture was highly entertaining and did much in Omaha to bind more elesely the Socialist fellowship.

Socialists of Schuvlkill county, Pa. held a convention at Pottsville at which the Socialist question was thoroughly discussed. They adopted good resolu-tions on the movement.

COULD BUSSE STAND THIS FASTING GAME?

Clerks in the mailing division of the Chicago postoffice wonder how long Postmaster Fred Busse's exaggerated front would last if he was forced to labor continuously, as he forces them to do, from 5 p. m. until 12 o'clock midnight, without a minute's rest or a mouthful of nourishment ...od hardly time to grab a drink of water. The "weighing warm " which be-

The "weighing season," which be-gan in February, is now on in full blast, and Postmaster Busse may be too busy running for mayor to have knowledge of this department's needs and try to secure help for it. At any rate, it is claimed that he has not been near the postoffice for weeks, yet everything seems to move along some old way.

CREMATION IN ENGLAND

Reduction of the Dead by Fires Grow-ing-Supervision of Work

Consul F. W. Mahin, of Nottinghan, reports that cremation is increasing in Great Britain, the number of bodies cremated being 742 in 1906, against 604 in 1905. Consul Mahin cortinues:

"There are crematories at Leicester, Hull, Leeds, Ilford, Bradford, and Sheffield, owned by the respective mu-nicipalities, besides several conducted by norpalities, besides several conducted by companies in other cities. It is stated that the operation of cremation requires about an hour and a half; that the ashes are perfectly white and weigh about four pounds; and that the cost is about twenty-five dollars.
"Cremation is now fully recognized

by law in Great Britain, though strictly guarded. By the cremation act of 1902 burial authorities are enabled to establish crematories, and regulations were made by the home secretary in 1903 promade by the home secretary in 1903 pro-viding that no cremation of human re-mains shall take place except in a cre-matory, of the opening of which notice has been given to the home secretary; that it shall be illegal to cremate the remains of a person who is known to have left a direction to the contrary; that no cremation shall be ill-wed until after due registration of the death of the deceased or a commen's certificate the deceased or a coroner's certificate as to the cause of death, etc.; and that as to the cause of death etc., and that no cremation shall take place unless on application signed and a statutory declaration as to the particulars made by an executor or the nearest surviving relative, or, on satisfactory grounds, by

some other person.

"In all cases a certificate by the deceased's medical man and by a medical referce, or a post-mortem certificate, or a coroner's certificate is required."

"A slave I pity. A rebellious slave I respect" -Wendell Phillips

CIVIC PROGRAM OF RURAL IOWA SOCIAL REBYS

They Are Out for Reforms on the Way to Working Class Supremacy

Marshalltown, Ia., March 19.—Socialists here nominated A. B. Van Sickle for mayor, Lawrence Hanson for assessor and five concilinen. The following platform was adopted:

The Socialists of Marshalltown standing on the international and national platforms, which may be summarized in the following statement, viz.:

The earth belongs to all the people, not to a part of the people, and that every individual born into the world has an inalienable right to an oppor-

every individual born into the world has an inalicinable right to an oppor-tunity to produce, to possess and to enjoy the full product of his toil.

We are opposed to the granting of franchises or the voting of gift taxes to private corporations. All public en-terprises should be administered by the city.

We demand the establishment of a public employment office to assist the does the business man.

A rest room should be maintained by

the city, the necessity for such a room being too obvious to need more than Opr city has miles of beautiful trees,

Opr city has miles of beautiful trees, the beauty of which is marred by poorly trimmed and ill-shaped trees test should receive city care. We demand clean streets and enforcement of sanitary We demand a more stringent enforce

ment of all laws and ordinances, any of the l tter not meeting with public fa-vor to be repealed and not let go by default.
We oppuse star chamber sessions of the city council at recess or other times, including afternon caucus meetings; all business discusions of the council should

POLICE ARREST RESCUER
OF HOLD-UP VICTIM Startling Exam; le of Life in a Great City and in Jail

be open to the public.

The trial of M. F. Kraus in the Lake street municipal court on a charge of highway robbery resulted in his complete vindication

The arrest of the young man and his striking instance of the thick-headed ness of the police-if not worse. Saturday night about 11 o'clock a

Saturday night about 11 o clock hold-up took place in Halsted street, between Adams street and Jackson boulevard. The fellow who claimed he had been robbed started shooting at something, real or imaginary. The something, real or imaginary. The shots attracted half a dozen policemen. They also attracted young Kraus, who, according to half a dozen witnesses, was sitting in his father's store at Adams and Halsted streets. Without waiting to put on his coat, he ran out to see what was the trouble. He hardly had reached the sidewalk when a po-licemen yelled at him to stop, which he

The "cop" arrested him and threw him into jail, in spite of his expostula-tions. He was compelled to lie in jail for two days. Then, after several ed tinuances, his trial was called. He w discharged. On the stand the police-man swore that the youth had fired three shots at him and that he had fired three shots at the youth. When asked at what distance, the patrolman said it

was about five feet!

'Think the police force needs a little target practice,' grunted an at-

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TO JAIL FOR OFFER OF BETTER JOBS

Learned Jurist With Dome-Like Brow Prevents Wage Earners from Receiving Proposals

[Special to the Chicago Daily Socialist.] First, Mich., March 20.—"Free American citizens" have no constitutionally guaranteed right to induce workers to leave one job for another where they may receive higher wages.

At least so thinks Judge Adams of the circuit court here.

the circuit court here.

Excently he issued a temporary restraining order against H. H. Crawford, an agent for the Buick Motor compan enjoining him from further attempts t hire employes of the Michigan Buggy

The buggy company asks for dainages from the motor company in the sun, of \$10,000.

New Judge Made Law

Judge Adams in his restraining ord establishes an absolutely new prece-dent. He enjoins Crawford and the Buick company from "interfering" with the employes of the buggy company or "in any way or manner solicit-ing" them to quit the employment of

the company.

Furthermore, the judge orders that no one must converse with the employes on the subject of quitting work to get a

The outcome of this tyrannical order will be of inferest to every labor union man in the country. Such an order dimension of the country. rected against labor union men on strike would result in contain victors for grasping corporations.

Employers are applauding Judge

"AN ELECTION IS NOT AN ELECTION"-- JUDGE

(Special to The Chicago Dally Socialist.) Flint, Mich., March 21.—When is an election not an election?

Listen to this: In Flint, Mich., the common council ordered a special election to vote for a bond issue to build a ty hall, One Miles P. Cook-never before

heard of—was an inspector at this spe-cial election. He refused to accept the ballot of John A. C. Menton, a promi-nent Socialist, but a non-taxpayer.

Fights for Right

Mr. Menton, realizing that the right to vote is the common protection against oligarchy, invoked the aid of the local Socialist party, which took the matter to court. Circuit Judge Wisner, gave an adverse decision on the ground that the election was for the provider that the election was not an election, leaving no cause for action. The su-preme court affirmed the action of the circuit court, declaring it was not an election, in spite of the fact that the city council had advertised it as such, all the means for taking the vote stamping it as an election, and the people calling it an election.

The wise courts, however, say it was not an election. Score another for the

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A hand toucked his arm.

"Jimmy!" She was there again—looking up as though she were his mother. "You look sick, Yes, you do With a strange bewildered sheepish With a strange bewildered sheepish feeling making slush of his mind and heart and soul, Lucky Jim turned slowly and sat down. He started up impatiently, but sank again. The chills began creeping all over him.

"Yes, you are sick!" Her voice rose in alarm. She made him go to bed, actually put him to bed in spite of his inclination of the started of t

"Goot! Fine!" cried old Fritz. "Say, Jimmy, you must get odder clothers."

Jim suddenly looked down at his vel-

indignant protests; she burried out and brought some hot soup and made him drink it, gave him inedicine, made him delicious crisp toast, laughed, hummed old songs, kissed Fritz in the other room, brought Jim a hot bottle wrapped in a towel to warm his feet, laughed has been crowded at this tell, his head when he growled at this, telt his head and brought a cool choin and pressed it over. And all this was done with bewildering swiftness and softness—not a sound but laughs and humming. Jim ob-jected to each successive thing, and then smiled with relief and comfort the min-ute it was don: And when it was over he simply lay back with eyes closed, and felt her hands press down the cloth, and

heard her go way.
"Crazy!" he thought. "All crazy!"
The chills crept up and down, his bones ached, he could feel his head burn into be cool cloth till it grew hot too. Yes he was sick—but only as he had been many times before in the old street fe. He remembered one old street fe. He remembered one time when he was only a kid. The night watchman of a certain big newspaper building warned the gang to keep away, and they had laughed; and then one night the man had turned a hose in under the steps where they slept. How sick he had been the next day. He had sneaked into a dark-warm basement and crept under a bench and lain there in a pile of rags, with the chills and burn ings all day and night.

Yes a girl was certainly all right-when a fellow was sick. He heard he in the next room doing all these things to Fritz and kissing him besides—over and over. Thank God he wasn't Fritz's "Vell! Now fix Jimmy!" At Fritz's voice, Jim started as though caught in something, and his cheeks grew ten

something, and his checks grew ten times hotter.

She felt his checks.

"Oh!" Her voice was so anxious that Jim opened his eyes.

"Say, what's the matter with you?" the asked, sharply.

She only looked down. Then she leaned down.

"Henry" the whispered, "don't you

"Jimmy," she whispered, "don't you dare to talk again!" And after that she began doing things all over again.
"Vell," called old Fritz weakly, "how you like our fine old nurse?"
"She's all right," said Jim, grudgingly.
Silence. More fixing.
"Say," called Fritz, "how sick are
you?"

"I ain't sick," said Jim, feebly.
"He is!" said Gretchen Jim shut his

cyes.

"Say," called Fritz. "you shoost stay in hed to-morrow. Dot horse can live anudder day alreatty, widout meat."

"No," said Jim decidedly, "I've got to be there at six-thirty."

"You don't," said Gretchen.

Jim slowly opened his eves—and closed them very quickly.

"You can't," she added.

Jim gripped himself like a man, but kept his eyes shut tight.

kept his eyes shut tight.
"I will!" he said, firmly. "I've got to
or I'll lose my job. Hold on now!
Let me-talk!"

His voice rose, talking to Fritz.

"I've got to keep that job. I tried eighteen other places before I got this one. If I don't keep it where will we be? I tell you we've got mighty little money. I've only forty-eight dollars saved and that won't last. We've got to now the cent pert week and coal and pay the rent next week, and coal and grub and—and things for you if you stay sick. I tell you I've thought it all ou. I can't lose a day! Ain't that right?"

He sat up hot and stiff, listening. At last the silence in the other room was broken by a deep quivering sound that made Jink leap out of bed and go to the door.

Old Fritz sat shaking in the big chair;

Old Fritz sat shaking in the big chair; from his eyes the tears rolled down his cheeks; and those quivering sounds kept coming, while Gretchen kissed him over and over, though her face was almost as had as his.

"Say," said Jim, sharply but very low, "ain't that right?"

"No, no!" Fritz reached out his hand "Jimmy, come here!"

And the minute Jim took that hand it closed on his so tight that Jim sank down to his knees, half choking. down to his knees, half choking.

"Jimmy you must go avay; it vill
neffer do! Ve pull you down too! I
know I can't make no money more.
Go. Jimmy, go!"

"No I won't go!"

Jim felt his very soul shake inside of
him

him.
"You fixed me up when I was in sa-leons, you did—you know you did. You fixed my voice. You gave me this place and showed me this kind of livin and and showed me this kind of livin and you didn't swear at me when I was a fool in the 'Rip'—you just waited till I could see it myself. And then you lost your job on account of me. And I want to stay here always and help you. I'll get rich and give it all to you and her-that's all I want-I want to stay. And you ain't got any right to fire me. So I'll stay. An' that's all there is to

He rose and turned his back and in-

He rose and turned his back and indignantly wiped his eyes.

"See will stay!" cried Gretchen, and now even her voice was skaky. "You can't stop him! He'll do anything he wants to! And daddy, his voice isn't gone. Dear daddy say it isn't! And you can help him save it. So he'll do you good and you'll do him good. So let him, daddy." The voice sank and was muffled in kisses. "Daddy—daddy, don't feel so—don't you dare to. We'll



be so strong again and happy. So you will let han? You must, daddy, because he will anyway—he'll do anything he wants to."

Another silence, till Jim felt Fritz's hand pulling him back-closer hand pulling him ba k-closer and closers Fritz was hugging him, and he was hugging Fritz. Crazy-all crazy! And at last Fritz tried to speak and missed it, and tried again, and then

his head. She kept pressing, but so very softly; then just the tips of her fingers crept down his cheeks; her fragrant breath was closer and closer. Up and up he drifted. She seemed at the same se very close and far away.

And then he heard her whisper:
"Yor must sleep all to-morrow—just sleep—sleep—just sleep. You will, won't you, please?"

How much older she seemed. Jim smiled and went on drifting. The chills ke, pulling him back, but at this he only smiled again. He smiled at the whole world, at old Fritz, at himself

most of all.
At last he heard her rise Swish,

At last he heard her rise. Swish, swish, swish, went her dress. And the door was gently closed.

Jim opened his eyes and stared a moment wonderingly up at the ceiling.

"Crazy—all crazy!"

(To be continued.)

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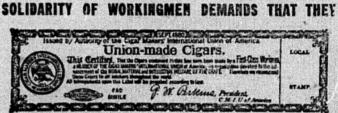
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If you consected the write my many the me about it.

HE CREEK M.D.

vet cafe uniform. That was why the livery man had grinned! He blushed. "Yes," he said quickly, "I'll get some "I vill-I shoost vill talk!" And he gripped Jim's hand and shouted: "Jimmy, you vill stay here all your life alclothes. I won't have time to morrow, so I'll go now." He started for the door. Slowly Jim cuddled in under the clothes, feeling very faint and giddy. In the other room he could hear the low drowsy hum of her voice, singing an old German sleep-song. This made Jim drowsier and drowsier. He was almost asleep himself when he felt her press a delicious fresh cloth on

LIFE ON BIG PAMAMA -DITCH FROM A "ROOKY"

Iowa Youth Who Took Service Under Uncle Sam Developes Strong Race Prejudice—Likes Job and Observes Graft

By DUGLAS KANAL spondence to Chicago Dally Socialist)

Gorgona, Panama, March 5.-The vessel on which I took passage was the steamship Ellis, used for carrying fruit back and forth from Colon to New Orleans. We saw many flying fish on the voyage. They look like the dragon-flies at home, except that they are larger. They are from six to riue inches look and say fix about 160 yards.

long and can fly about 160 yards, There were many Socialists aboard and nearly all were union men. We had political discussions and religious pow wows to our hearts' content. Most all o' the fellows were "square," but every one was willing to steal from the steward, because he tries to work so

as soon as I arrived in Gorgona I was assigned to a room next to those occupied by the other boys from Marshalltown, In. The two houses are connected, so that we cap visit without rains out.

I had always supposed that the post cards I had seen of this country were too highly colored, but they are not colored enough. It is a country of color—the brightest of green foliage, the reddest of red clay and the bluest of blue sky (when not raining).

When I first arrived it rained many times a day. When it is not raining the sun is intensely hot, and yet one can go out and work without much danger

There were more smiths when I arrived than there were fires, and some men are being laid off all the time. We are never sure of a job. Many black-smiths were put back as helpers without having had a chance to "make good."

It all lies with the foreman. If he having had a chance to make good.

It all lies with the foreman. If he likes the looks of a man, the man is O. K. If the foreman wishes, he may discharge a person at his will, and there

is no redress.

I was obliged to beard at a native restaurant until I had worked long enough to get a ticket at the government "canteen" or hotel. These tickets are not for sale for meney, and can only be got in exchange for labor and by the actual employes who have seen at least three days' service in the shops or on the road. They are for white employees only.

or on the road. They are for white employes only.

Every nationality is represented here. The merchants are mostly Chinese or the races of Central America and the West Indies. I can find no Americans in business and I cannot imagine why they should not be here, although there are some in Colon. The government keeps a store here, but it is for actual employes only, and labor checks are the only medium of exchange.

There are no roads either in town or in the country. The people use paths. The streets in town are very muddy in most places and in some spots there are patches of gravel and stone for the use

patches of gravel and stone for the use of pedestrians and ponies alike. There are no sidewalks except in front of the stores, and they are simply covered "stoops" like we see in front of the country stores at home.

This town will be a large lake when the canal is finished and we wonder what will be done with the large houses

and barracks now erected. This place is overstocked with mechanics of all kinds, especially molders and machinists. Yet more of these men are constantly arriving. I do not understand why it is unless the employment agents get a commission, as some

say they do.

We are allowed no pay for accidents.
One of my roommates broke his arm six weeks ago in the car shops and since that time has not been able to work.
He is getting nothing for lost time.
We hear that New Orleans has established the same against Panama em-

We hear that New Orleans has established a quarantine against Panama employes, so that all persons will have to come by way of New York or San Francisco, which will make it more expensive for some.

Our meals in the government hotel are very poor. While perhaps it is as good as we can afford at home, yet it is not decently cooked, and it grinds to pay the value of ,30 cents a meal for it. It is supposed that there is no profit made off the hotel or commissare, but it is impossible that when the hotel keeper has no rent or fuel bills to pay, no taxes nor license, no linen hor washing accounts (we cat on oilcloth, and the freight is very small from New York

by ship) that somebody is not making something from the enormous amount of money collected at the hotels. It is reported that there are 800 meals served each day in this hotel at 30 cents each

The superintendent of labor and quarters came around the other morning and stated that the rules were strictly enforced and that we could not have any more lunches in our rooms, and that we could not wash our own clothes any more as many of us had been doing. He said that there were quite a num-ber of negroes who did washing and that we would have to patronize them. that we would have to patronize them. We are not obeying orders, however, as we can get up a good meal for from 12 to 15 cents, and we do not intend to pay 30 cents for a poor meal when we can get a good one for less. Neither do we intend to pay the negroes for beating our clothes to pieces on the rocks at the river when we can make them last twice as long by washing them iast twice as long by washing them in a civilized manner with soap. The negroes steal enough stockings and shirts to keep themselves. Some of them charge as low as \$3 to \$4 and up to \$6 and \$7. One woman comes here every Sunday and solicits work. Her price is \$3 per dozen pieces. She has stolen or lost \$5 worth from one man alone that we know of.

These negroes are Jamaicans and seem to think that we are mints and must shell out whenever they want us to, and if we correct them they run to the police, who are mostly Jamaican negroes, and the white American generally gets it in the neck at \$25 per

No white could be here three months without actually hating and thorough-ly despising the thick-headed Jamaican negroes. Their English consul always protects them and the whites get the worst of it. They even demand that we call them "Mr." The white boys stick together, but our word is not taken in court equal to a native of Panama or a negro, so we are compelled to swallow many insults. Sometimes, how ever, the evidence is very strong and the white man gets off by calling for a jury trial, and as there are no here, and the American can dejury trial, and as there are no juries here, and the American can demand one under the constitution, so if the case is not too hard a one he gets off. I wouldn't be surprised if there would be a general exodus of Jamaican negroes when the contractors take hold.

There are a few blacks here from Texas and they are liked. They hate the Jamaicans as bad as we do and will have nothing to do with them. One American negro can easily do more work than any four Jamaicans. This

no exaggeration.
On the whole, this Panama job has its good and bad sides, the same as any job at home, and no one can appreciate its shortcomings so well as the man who experiences them. You are just as well off if you don't experience them.

FRANKLIN UNION STRIKES

If the Entire Shop Is Not for Them, Then They Get Out

Eighteen color-type men employed in the plant of the American Three-Color-Type company, Roscoe and Racine avenues, went out on a strike yesterday afternoon.

All the men are members of Frankin Union, Local No. 4, which has been on strike for the last three years. Two days ago the firm sent for the men to come to work, but, because of the intercession of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, the All the men are members of Franklin company was able to use only eighteen

When the officials found that no more were to be employed, a strike was called.

Franklin No. 4 is a strong union, being twenty-one years old. The mem-bers assert that they will make no advances—that the employers will have to come to them the next time. The same local will hold its twenty-

first annual reception and ball Saturday night, April 6, in the Second Regiment armory, Washington boulevard and Cur-

Charles F. Woerner, former president of the organization, is the fraterna delegate in the county jail, appointed by Judge Holdom.

H. R. EAGLE

SHOES——SHOES

shoos that we can sell for less than half their raise.

It is hard to keep getting bargains like these, but we have been fortunate in securing this lot of Shoes that enables us to offer the ladies of Chicago the finest footwear made, and to offer them at a mere fraction of the cost. It's your chance to get goed shoes and to get them at less than half what they are worth.

In this lot are a hig lot of fancy dress Campas Oxfords in the very latest colora, also in 5-strapped patent leathers, and is red, blue and other colors in strap Sateen Slippers; these are all high-class goods and we will close them out at, per pair

75 pairs Julia Marlow Oxfords, to close, at, per pair, at, per pair, which does not be best offering ever made. Ladies and Misses Shoes, per pair. 250 Ladies and Misses Shoes worth three times what we ask for them, per pair. 490 Ladies, and Misses Shoes, fine hand-turned shoes, many of them worth \$3.00 per pair. Your choice at . 600 Ladies, and Children's Shoes, hand-turned Goodyear welts, derible or extension soles, finest yet and choidren's Shoes, hand-turned Goodyear welts, derible or extension soles, finest yet and chopola kid or box calf. It will pay you to see this lot, for they all go, at, per pair. Shoes hand-turned control of the see the next ten days we will offer the greatest shoe hargains ever shown in Chicago. If you wear shoes, it will pay you to see these.

H. R. EAGLE COMPANY

OUAYLE, DOCTOR OF DIVINITY: POLITICIAN

Endowed by Packer He Lambastes Mayor Dunne's Progressive

Reverend William Quayle, pastor of St. James Episcopal church, the church endowed by L. F. Swift, the packer, has been whipped into line in the campaign. He has come out in

support of Busse.
The Rev. Mr. Quayle, D. D., is foremost in denunciation of the "radical" school board.

school board.

He said: "The present school board is mutilitating and deteriorating the school system of Chicago. If it has done anything good at all hits has been spoiled by the had work it is responsible for."

responsible for.

"We have done some things for the Chicago schools that the enemies of democracy will not like," said Dr. Cornelia Delley. "We have made the teachers an organic part of a demi-

ocratic school system.
"We have knocked out the promotional examination system and done away with one-man power.

"We have also insiged that the teachers shall not stand a cut of wages this year. We have exposed the school leases. If these things are 'mutilitating' the school system, then the people will want more of that hind of mutilities." kind of mutilation.

SENATOR CLARK MEETS DEMANDS OF EMPLOYES

Butte, Mont., March 21 - (Special.) Senator Clark's street railway company, after a complete suspension for two days, has surrendered to the stak-ing laborers and will pay the increase in wages from \$3 to \$3.50 per day.

Service will be resumed tomorrow.

The public, as usual, will pay the freight, as the company has announced the abandonment of the transfer system in Butte.

PEASANTS, INCITED BY PRIESTS, SLAY JEWS

Roumania Has Greatest Uprising of Rural People in History

[Scripps McRae Press Association] ienna, March 21.—Soldlers called out to stop the revolt of Roumanian peasants against the Jews, refused to fire upon the rioters who are attacking the cities in great hordes, murdering and looting. The Jews are fleeing for their lives with little hope of escaping. Telegrams from Bucharest and Lem berg say the riots have become so ex-tensive that an army corps has been mobilized, and all reserves called out

The Agrarian demonstrations have been organized over the entire principality of Wallachia. The peasants have pillaged and burned Botosham, Dorohoi, Buceci, Vererstie, Mihaileny and Leorda. Botoshan suffered the worst.

More than two thousand peasants attacked the town, killing women and children, and all men who offered resistance. For three days they rioted through the city, which was t prosperous municipality of about 30,000 inhabitants. Useff the citizane were laws. taints. Half the citizens were Jews Thousands of fugitives arriving at Bukovina told tales of horrors.

The refusal of the military to step he ricters is looked upon here as a direful indication.

THEATRE TRUST A BENEFIT So Says the Attorney for Klaw & Erlanger in New York Court

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] New York, March 21.—Contending the evidence furnished to the grand iny upon which the indictments against Klaw & Erlanger and other members of the theatrical trust were found, was improper and illegal, and asserting that the combination of the leading theatres of the country by Klaw & Erlanger and their associates was a benefit not ally to the attentions of the leading theatres. only to theatrical managers and actors, but to the public as well, Edward Lau-terbach, before Judge Rosalsky, sought to have the indictments dismissed. De-

cision was reserved.

A dispute between David Belasco and Klaw & Erlanger was responsible for the indictments, Mr. Lauterbach de-

PRAUDULENT LAND ENTRIES

Forest Ranger Bribed With Job and Cash to Aid Steal

[Scripps-McRae Press Association]
Washington, March 21.—At the trial
of former Land Commissioner Herrmann, J. W. Heideke, a forest ranger testified to what he declared was at-temps at Albany, Ore., in 1902, to have him certify to the validity of certain fraudulent land claims of S. A. D.

He refused. Later he said Special He refused. Later he said Special Agent Loomis passed Puter's claims without inspection. He (Heideke) says he was given \$300 cash and a position paying \$75 monthly, with instructions that "mum" was the word. The gevernment is endeavoring to show that these fraudulent transactions were known by Herrmann.

MAY TIE CAN TO OLD KING LEOPOLD

Brussels, March 21.—Details of a crisis between King Leopold and his ministry of so serious nature as to cause the monarch to again consider abdication, has come to the knowledge of the correspondent of the S. M. P. A from virtually unimpeachable source. The crisis was the outgrowth of the government's intention to probe the relations of King Leopold and the Congo Free State and more especially the financial adand more especially the financial ad-ministration of King Leopold.

BLUE GRASS TOREADOR

Lexington, Ky., March 21—A medal for heroism will be asked for Clifford Graves, a Woodford county farmer who came near losing his life through his effort to save the life of a negro from an infuristed bull. The animal was goring the negro when Graves plunged his knift into its neck. Turning on him the bull had knocked him down and had broken two of his ribt when his dog joined in the fight and routed the animal.

BRYCE GOES CALLING

Washington, March 21.—Right Hon, James Bryce, the British ambas-sador and Mrs. Bryce, will leave here tomorrow evening for New York and Canada. After being entertained in New York, the ambassador will start for Canada on Tuesday.

The Hustlers' Column

Words From the Field At Home and Abroad

Elliott White of Worcester, Mass. sends \$15 as finel payment on shares and says: "The paper is a continual stimulus and soutce of interest. It al-ways has 'something in it.""

The issue of the Daily Socialist for Friday, March 20, will be one of the greatest papers ever put forth by Socialists. It will be fill-d with arguments intended to MAKE SOCIALISTS. There will be articles by Joseph Medill, Patterson and the entire cultorial staff of the paper, all writzes with that one jurpose in view. There should be a million copies of this munder, which will be the first log Issue from the new press, circulated sinong the workers of the United Stafes. Unfortunately this will be impossible, because the limit of the press, log as it is, will not percoit so large an edition in the time between the requiar daily work. The limit will be 100 000 copies. These will go in a city, so every bend that wants a bundle must send in their orders quick. They will be sold for forty cents a hundred. Local Crest County is already preparing to take 100 copies. The issue of the Daily Socialist for Friday Creak County is already preparing to take 2500 cmo copies, but if the outside locals get in first they will get the paper. First cent as hundred. More will be told about this tomerrow.

La Salle Lodge No. 538 of the International Association of Machinista will hold a meeting tomorrow evening. John Collies will speak in behalf of the Chicago Paliy Socialist.

On Vilday evening, March 23, Unity Lodge No. 134, of the Machinists, will hold a meeting to discuss and vote on the advisability of buying stock in the Daily Socialist. John Collins will

stock in the Daily Socialist. John Collins will address the meeting.

The call for a new aniscriber from each reader is producing good results. Over two hundred new ones were received from the city of Chicago in the first three days of this week, and more are coming every minute. There is still a chance to raise the paper to a self-supporting basis before the first of May, if each one does his share.

IT IS NOT THE ONE BIG CLUB, BUT TER MANY SINGLE ORDERS THAT BOOM A SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

The mailing department says that there are no more expirations until the first of May. For the last four weeks there have been more than a thousand expirations weekly, and yet, in the face of this the CIRCULATION HAS STEADILY AND PAPIDLY INCREASED. We certainly can book things for the next iwn weeks. booln things for the next two weeks.

For weeks this paper has been telling of rowwess this paper has been tening or padded mails to increase carrying charges to benefit the railroads. Today the Record-Herald "goes to" the story. A Socialist paper is not only of value in itself out it forces other newspapers to hew closer to the line of truth.

The first linotype starts today. The hum of the motors sounds good in the ears of every employe for the Daily Socialist. It means that the end of the long struggle to establish a printing plant is at hand. Unless some one of those many unforeseen accidents arises, of which machinery is capable, tomorrow's paper will be largely set up on our own machines. The big press needs only to be coupled up with the electric motor and tested to begin the work of turning out Socialist ammunition at a more rapid rate than it has ever been produced hitherto in an English speaking country.

Fast as the hig press is, however, it will be run to its limit on the great propaganda edition to be printed on the 20th. The business manager states that he has orderbusiness manager state in a month, and from the small mountain it makes most of the visitors were inclined to agree with him, but he says if we per out a few hig propa-ganda editions another order must be sent in at once.

Campaign News By G. T. FRAENCKEL

MEETINGS FOR TONIGHT Eureka hall, Bernard and Irving Park boulevard. Speakers: Gertrude Breslau Hunt, George Koop, Sam Robbins, Carl

Wison. 8 p. m. Speakers: G. W. Bar-tels, W. E. Rodriguez.
Kounovsky hali, Twenty-third street and Sawyer avenue. 8 p. m. Speakers: J. J. Kral, A. S. Knophnagel.

The following are the street meetings nat can be held. Permits are at head-Cottage Grove avenue and Forty-third

rect.
State and Forty third streets.
State and Forty-seventh streets.
Cottage Grove avenue and Forty-seventh

Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove

Lincoln and Belmoath avenues. Grand and Monticello avenues. Union and Maxwell streets. Milwaukee and Loren zavenues. Homan and Harvard streets. Harrison street and Forty-eighth avenue Morgan and Twelfth streets. Waller and Twelfth streets. Walter and Twelfth streets.
Congress street and Center avenue.
Madison and Aberdeen streets.
Western avenue and Twelfth street.
Newell and Jefferson streets.
Halsted street and Englewood.

The 15th ward holds a special meeting tomorrow night. Important business is to be transacted.

The 20th ward holds its regular agita-tion meeting Sunday evening in Atlas hall. 404 Ogden avenue. Everybody invited. Good speakers in attendance.

The campaign committee will meet at headquar rs tonight. This is the most important session of the campaign committee. The delegate from every branch should be present at this meeting, for the campaign will be almost over at the time of the next meeting.

The central committee having instructed headquarters to prepare for a May day celebration, it is thought best that the campaign committee shall perpetuate itself and carry on the work in preparing for that

The campaign rally in the 13th ward was a great success. Many old time Democrats and Republicans, after hearing the Socialist side of the question, decided to vote with the Socialists.

WHERE TO GO

All Socialists in the Seventeenth ward are requested to meet Sunday morning, March 24, at 8 o'clock at ward head-quarters, 265 West Chicago avenue, near Center avenue. Very important work is to be performed.

WOMAN STRICKEN BLIND Daughter of Ex-Congressman Dies While Nursing Babe

(Scripps Mellae Press Association.)
St. Chair, Mich., March 21.—While
Mrs. Fr J. Ottaway, 31 years of age,
wife of the editor of the St. Chair Re
publican, sat mrssing her babe today
she cried out: "I have become blind."
In a few moments she died. Her
death puzzles physicians.
She was a daughter of ex-Congressman Justin R. Whiting, of the seventh
Michigan district.

SAN FRANCISCO OUAKES WITH GRAFT EXPOSE

Big Business and Crooked Politicians Dug from Their Holes

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] San Francisco, Cal., March 21.— Theodore V. Halsey, of the Pacific States Telephone company, who was indicted Wednesday for bribing ten supervisors with \$5,000 each to refuse a franchise to a rival Home telephone company, was arrested in Manila on Wednesday by Secret Service Agent Trowbridge. On Tuesday bridge was cabled*at Manila and in-structed to apprehend Halsey and late Wednesday a reply came stating that Halsey had waived extradition and Trowbridge was ready to boring him to San Francisco.

An answer was sent at once, stating that arrangements would be made for the payment of Trowbridge and Halsey's transportation at the Pacific Mail office here and Halsey will sail on the next steamer. Trowbridge, who is head of the secret service de-partment in the Philippines, will ac-company the prisoner.

The speed with which Halsey's ar-

rest was accomplished will serve as an excellent lesson to the men who passed the bribe money to "Boss" Ruef in the United Railroad's, Gas and Hame telephone company deals and may cause them to refrain from trying to leave town.

Mayor Can't Escape

A 1-port became current Wednes-day that Ruef and Mayor Schmitz were planning to leave the city, but the precautions of Assistant District Attorney Heney and Detective Burns

make escape almost impossible.

The graft expose here promises to rival all others in municipal history. Big capitalists from the Golden Gate to New York probably will be drawn into the investigation if it is

carried to its logical conclusion.

Patrick Calhoun, a millionaire railroad man of New York, may be ar-

WHITE SOX ON THEIR NATIVE HEATH AGAIN Southern Pacific—Fever and Chills Make Havoc

New Orleans, La., March 21.—The second division of the White Stockings arrived here today from Old Mexico, coming via Eagle Pass over the Southern Pacific, which made a bungling job

They were all bunched in one car and delays were innumerable. For railroad delays were innumerable. For railroad traveling the trip through Old Mexico than in Texas. Four nights on a railroad train and a game scheduled this afternoon with the Pelicans is a good thing—no?

Chency was suffering from chills and the read depend of at San Antonio.

fever and dropped off at San Antonio, and Trainer Bardell is busy with Tan-nehill and Walsh, the latter suffering from a sore shoulder.

San Antonio, Texas, March 21 .-- Yes terday's game between the second di-vision of the White Sox and the Bronchos resulted in a score of 1 to 4

in favor of the Sox.
"Buck" Freeman pitched for the
Sox and made a por showing. He Sox and made a por showing. He seemed to have lost control of the ball. Too much traveling is the cause

Industry's Grim Harvest Short and Simple Annals of Those

Who Die for Profits

Sergeant, Ky., March 21.-A report reached here this morning that ten miners were gilled by an explosion in the Colonial mines near Dorches-

STANDARD OIL SENDS TONS OF ALMANACS

Vverybody Using Mails to Pad Carrying Charges

Mail clerks and working ten and eleven hours a day, and all previous records have been broken in the amount of mail handled.

The increase became noticeable as soon as the weighing period begin.

The railroads are paid by the government for hauling mail on a mileage

basis. The weighing period occurs once every four years, and this time it ex-tends over ninety days. The price to be paid the railroads for the next four years will be determined by the average hauled within the period.

When the weighing peric! began four

When the weighing peric. Jogan four weeks ago the amount of second, third and fourth class mail handled in the Chicago postoffice averaged 170 tons a day. It is now close to 270 a day, an average of over 2,000,000 pieces daily. For the last week the Standard Oil

company hus been sending out tons of almanaes daily. It is said the same almanaes were sent out to customers at the beginning of the year and are being duplicated in order to increase the tonnage during

OUTRAGES CAUSE JEWS TO FLEE BY THOUSANDS

the weighing period.

Viensa, March 20.—Jews are fleeing by the thousand from Roumania, in feor of their lives, owing to the present revolt in that country, according to direct advices from the Roumanian border. Hundreds of Jews have been robbed and driven from their bomes, many of them being killed or brutally treated. Houses and shops of Jews have bees burned and the buildings looted.

looted.

Russian agitators are held responsible for the outrages. Scores of Russians are reported to have crossed into Roumania and incited the peasants to revolt. Nearly a dozen towns, it is reported today, have been pillaged and fired. Any one offering resistance to the peasants is killed instastly. The town of Bardujeni is reported burned to the ground, and Durohoi, Leorda and other towns have been fired.

Two thousand Jews already have crossed and the border frontier towns are crowded with the fugitives. All possible aid is being given the refugees by the Austrian authorities, who are allowing them to cross into this country.

country.

THIS IS A SHAME

(By a Special Correspondent)
Washington, March 21.—The navy department was considerably anneyed over the
strike of the ship plumbers at the Norfolk
navy yard. The plumbers have gone out
on a demand for a raise of pay from \$3.75
to \$4.00, and their action ties up the work
on the hattleship Teres and the cruber
Olympia.

THE MIGHTY VOICE

Working Class, First to Feel Injustice, Is Rising Everywhere

The Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone conference had its regular meeting last night. The conference has now settled down to business through its committee, and ha made definite arrangements to get direct communication from the seat of trial

All the hall meetings so far have been

rery successful.

There are new delegates coming in at every session. The following are the unions that affiliated themselves last

International Association of Machin-

Unity Lodge No. 134. Reliamy Lodge No. 208.
Reliable Lodge No. 253.
Plattdeutschen Gilden, Liberty No 27.
Finnish Branch of the Socialist party,

wenty-second ward. Surgical Instrument Workers' union.
There will be a big protest meeting
on Sunday, March 24, 2 p. m., in Vorwaerts' Turner hall, Twelfth street, near

Western avenue. Speakers: John Collins. J. Edw. Morgan. Peter Knickrehm. C. Arnold.

The executive committee will meet tonorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock to make final arrangements for press service

Financial aid is coming in satisfactorily. The New York conference has raised up to date about \$14,000. With the tremendous expense in carrying on this trick it is to be-hoped that the estate ence in Chicago will not fall far be-hind in their financial support. Up to date the trial has cost about

\$84,000, and the real trial is just about

The following are the dates for the Moyer-Haywood meetings where J. Edward Morgan, representing the Western Federation of Miners, will speak:
Thursday, March 21—Allied Printing Trades Council, 277 La Salle, 6:30 p. m.
Thursday, March 21—Polish Wood Workers' Local No. 1., 32 Emma street,

Friday, March 2.—Wood Workers'
Local No. 75, Ninety-second and Eric
avenue, South Chicago, 8 p. m.
Saturday, March 23—Joint meeting of
Molders' Locals 399, 233, 239, 136 South
Halsted street, 8 p. m.
Saturday, March 23—Campaign meet-

ng, 26 West Lake street, 9 p. m. Saturday, March 23—Blacksmiths and Helpers' entertainment, Hodcarriers' hall, Harrison and Green streets,

12 p. m. Sunday, March 24 — Vorwaerts' Turner hall, Twelfth and Western, Sunday, March 24—Teamsters' Local No. 710, Forty-seventh and Princeton avenue, 4:30 p. m.

NEWS AND COMMENT

Plans of the battleship Nebraska, while show the distribution of the armor and but-teries, have been stolen from the desk of J. H. Fox, superintendent of construction at the Moran Bros.' yards in Seattle, Wash.

The British government will not give the Irish home rule, but will hand out some-thing like it. The policy of the govern-ment, says a member of the house of bords, is an advance in the direction of self-gov-

The Bryanites, the Hearstites, and the the Bryanites, the Hearstites, and the conservative Democrats all will celebrate Jefferson's birthday next month. The Belmont gang will charge \$10 a plate, the yellow journal crowd \$5 a plate, and the Bryanites \$3 a plate. All are "Jeffersonian" Democrais

Lewis Nixon says he will build a boat in the near future that will cross the At-lantic in four days.

Mrs. Russell Sage has given \$150,000 to aid in the erection of a new sallors' home and institute for the destitute.

O. II. P. Belmont says 'tisn't so that the Duchess of Marlborough has engaged apart-ments at the Martha Washington hotel. She will live abroad. Two Englewood high school pupils, May Dreitley, 15 years old, and Ethel Jungell, 14 years old, have left their homes to go on the stage. The police are looking for them.

The mayor has interceded and "Fish" Murray will keep his job as food inspector. The merchants had been after Murray's job because be condemned some of their rotten canned meats and vegetables.

King Leopold and his cabinet are "at outs" over the question of the Kongo in-dependent state. The resignation of the cabinet is tooked for as soon as the king returns to Belgium.

The pope has accepted the invitation to be godfather of the expected child of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria, of Spain. The pope will send a golden rose to the queen when the child is born. There was a cabin in Jonah's whale fit-ted out with electric lights, says the Rev. A. C. Dixon, of Moody church. Jonah hed a state room with two or three servants. It's a cinch that Jonah wasn't a working

American marines have landed at Tru-jillo, Honduras, for the purpose of "pro-tecting American property." The blood-letting continues in the isthmus.

Oriando F. Gibbs of Evanston has died of apoplesy. The wife died at 1 o'clock on the previous morning. Both were 81 years old, and were born in Hiandford, Mass. Wilbur Glenn Voliva, Dowle's successor

UPHOLD ARBITRATION ACT Labor Representatives Meet to Con-sider Judge Evans' Decision

Washington, March 21.—A conference between representatives of various railroad labor organizations and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor was held here yesterday. The conference was called at the recent Minnespolis convention of the Federation with a view of discussing various matters of interest, especially the situation growing out of the recent decision of Judge Evans at Louisville, Ky., which the Federation refers to as practically vitiating the labor arbitration act of 1898.

The conference occupied five hours and a number of matters were taken up, but no conclusions were unnounced. The conference will be resumed tomorrow.

FINANCIAL SCHEMER IS GONE; CRASH FEARED

Financial operations involving \$14,000,000, half of which was money of working people, have been brought to light through the reorganization of the Jennings Real Estate company. It has developed that J. E. Jennings, former head of the company, who left a few head of the company, who left a few days ago for California, had unloaded the stock of his company on poor peo-ple at \$200 a share. The same stock was turned over to the reorganizers for

\$75 a share.
The most noticeable of Jennings' transactions was his practice of filling bonds with water He would build an apartment bailding costing perhaps \$30,-000, then issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000 or so. The bonds he would sell to widows, promising them life incomes through the "safe" investment of their husbands' life insurance money. In organizing his "all-night bank"

Jennings so manipulated the stock of his real estate lean company as to give him complete control both of bank and real estate company. According to his method of capitalization he valued his "gray matter" at \$250,000. The "surplus" of the all-night bank has proved to be nothing more than Jennings' good will. It is feared that a financial crash

IT IS HARD TO BEAT WALSH'S POLITIMAL PULL

The disapper rance of \$173,000 from The disapper rance of \$173,000 from the United Stars, subtreasury is thought by many to have its connection with the financial difficulties of John R. Walsh, which caused the suspension of the Chicago National bank. A report to this effect was current this morning around the government building where the federal grand jury is now probing the Walsh case.

Russell' H. Scott, 2023 Michigan avenue, said to have been employed for years by Walsh and his friends, is one of the twenty-three men on the panel for the grand jury that will probe into Walsh's conduct as president of the bank dent of the bank.

AMUSEMENTS

THE DAILY SOCIALIST BAZAAR

Brocke's Casino

5 Wabash Ave. and Pook Ct.

Brand Opening and Gencert

WEEK OF MARCH 24th to 30th

Sunday, Mar. 24, 2 P. M.

Danoing every evening. Twenty booths stocked with many valuable and useful articles denoted by Socialists and merchants from

everywhere. PROGRAMME:

Mar. 24-Grand Openin Mar. 25-Candidates' Bey

Mar. 26--Children's Bay Mar. 27-Scandinevi's Dev Mar. 28-German Bay

Mar. 30-Grand Finale Season Hohito, 750; single administra-fishers purchased in advance, 150; at the deer, 250.

Mar. 29-Bohomian Bay

Secure tickes from party a members or

JOHN M. CROOK, Bazaar Treasurer Room 14, 225 Randolph St.

THE Chicago Socialist

Now better than ever. Strik Ing cartoons, strong editorials, bright miscellany, and all the late Socialist News. For the next go days we will fill all orders in United States and Canada for

25 SEETS A TEAL

Send in \$1.00 and we will m you four yearly subscription on There should be a 5,000 a narran added to our list in a next go days. Selicit year from to subscribe. Address.

inc. to

They have been taking care of somebody else for several thousand years. They have built palaces and live in huts. They have created all the luxuries of the world and lacked the necessaries.

They have fought all the wars of the world, but have never won a battle for themselves. Always they have been fighting that some king, or landlord or capitalist might gain a throne or an empire or new

Only in their own organizations have they learned to fight and think and strike for themselves. The strike is almost the only form of battle in which the laborer is fighting his own cause.

Here the generals, as well as the rank and file, are labore s. The cause fought for, is labor's cause and the victories redound to labor's interest.

Here then is an opportunity to line up the forces for and against the interest of the workers. Here also is an opportunity to learn much in the methods of fighting.

The Socialist urges that the lessons learned in the strike be taken into the political field. Here too there are battles to be fought and victories to win for 1, bor.

Hitherto, however, labor has voted, as it has worked, for some one else. Just as laborers have been organized in the shops to produce wealth, and in military armies to fight battles for members of a ruling class, co-they have been divided into parties and trained to fight the political battles of their masters.

As a consequence most laborers never think there is any connection between voting and eating, between their franchise and their

Yet when they come to strike they discover that the very men whom their votes have put in power do more to defeat them than all the scabs and employers' associations in existence.

The Socialist VOTES AS HE STRIKES.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS ORGANIZED AS A UNION IS ORGANIZED AND FOR THE SAME PURPOSE-TO HELP THE WORKERS FIGHT FOR BETTER CONDITIONS.

The Socialist party does not pretend to fight the battles of the capitalist any more than the union does. The Socialist goes into the political fight to gain more power for the workers.

If the Socialist party gains political power it will use that power in time of strike to help the laborers win their battle.

If you believe it is right to strike for the benefit of yourself and your class, then why do you not vote the same way?

WHEN LABORERS VOTE FOR THEMSELVES THEY WILL BE ABLE TO WORK FOR THEMSELVES.

When workingmen go out on strike they are pitting their pennies against the employers' millions of dollars.

WHEN LABORERS GO TO THE BALLOT BOX THEY ARE PITTING THEIR MILLIONS OF VOTES AGAINST THE EMPLOYERS' THOUSANDS.

WHEN LABORERS VOTE AS THEY STRIKE THEY WILL SOON NOT NEED TO STRIKE,

Stealing from the Postoffice

There was a great hue and cry when it was discovered that \$173,-000 had been stolen from the sub-treasury.

NEARLY THAT AMOUNT IS BEING STOLEN EVERY DAY BY THE RAILROADS FROM THE POST OFFICE.

This stealing is not done with any great attempt at secrecy Every member of Congress knows that it is being done. Every post office official is particeps criminis.

President Roosevelt is fully aware of the operations of the thieves, and in spite of his desire to pose as the great trust tamer and regulator of railroads he does not raise a finger.

Neither is this stealing being done in some of the many legal ways that such work is frequently performed.

TO BE SUCCESSFUL IT REQUIRES THE CRIMINAL CONNIVANCE OF THE WHOLE POST OFFICE DEPART-MENT FROM ROOSEVELT DOWN.

This stealing consists in the artificial padding of the mails, during the weighing, which is now taking place.

For a period of several weeks, once in every four years, the mails are weighed, and on the result of that weighing the railroads are paid for the next four years.

This period has arrived for several of the railroads running out of Chicago, and as a result the clerks, under Mr. Busse, are being forced to inhuman exertions in order to assist the railroads in stealing from the government.

All sorts of junk are being loaded into mail bags and being carried back and forth in order to swell this weight.

Next winter Congress will be told that the deficit in the post office is due to an excess of second class matter, and a few Socialist papers will be debarred the mails in order to reduce the deficit. .

THAT SOCIALIST PRAYER

It struck the French Socialists as a very amusing thing that Carl D. Thompson, one of the Socialist members of the Wisconsin legislature, should have been called upon to offer a prayer before that body. Here is the way l'Humanite tells

"The Americans are an enlightened people, but they have still retained some anticuated customs which astonish one occasionally. In the legislature of the states as well as the United States congress and senate, it is customary to open the sessions with a prayer. (Mark, in the United States the separation between church and state is complete.)

"Recently, in the legislature of isin, as the chairman was going to pen the session, he noticed that the haplain was missing. Fortunately he appened to remember that

lature had once been a protestant preacher. The chairman, with mild sarcasm asked him to pray. The Socialist would not, of course, let anybody get the best of him. He stepped upon the platformpardon-into the pulpit-and prayed.

replace this horrible state by a better

"No one dared protest, or interrupt

the speaker. It would not do to inter-

rupt a prayer, but the presiding officer

of the legislature took great care to see

that the preacher should not be absent

and nobler system.

"He prayed to the Lord that He might enlighten the legislators and make them see how millions of workers in Wisconsin and in other places toil and live a wretched, miserable life, while some live in luxury and roll in the wealth which the workers produced. He pointed out in his prayer the sins and crimes of our present society, and a ayed the Lord that He might assist the Socialists to

I am satisfied that government should own the railroads so long as we own the government.

The capitalist has no fault to find with workingmen so long as they are willing to build the ladder on which he climbs to the top

IT WAS POVERTY

By JOSEPHINE CONGER KANEKO

"If you'd a-went after the doctor when I told you to, he'd a-bin livin' yet. If you'd a done your duty-if you'd acared-Oh, you're no human father! You're-

The woman glared at him with unspeakable hatred, unable to finish her denunciation. Then she burst into uncontrollable weeping. He looked at her, and but for her ugliness, would have pitied her. But as she sat, huddled down in her chair, rocking herself back and forth, wailing and wringing her hands, he did not see the crushed soul, and the hungry, bruised mother-heart of her. He saw only the limp, cheap clothing that hung, half fastened upon her, the face, now repulsive in its contortions, and the light hair, thin and tangled upon

Then he turned to the window and looked down into the dusty, sun-oaked street. A steady march of people passed before his gaze. Working people they were, for the most part. The exceptions, judging from their clothing, were beggars and prostitutes. No rich man or woman ever passed along that way. But the man was not disturbed by this fact as he gazed down on the ever-passing throng: Neither was he thinking of the dead child lying on the unmade bed near

In that house, when strange, incomprenensible death sat upon his threshold, his mind had traveled a thorn-strewn path back to the little schoolhouse where he and the dead boy's mother had gone to school together. He used to "go by' for Myra and her brother Edgar; their place lay on his road to school. He had frequent fights with Edgar, but with Myra he never quarreled. Once, he kissed her. After that he was afraid of her, and happy because of her. At the noon hour he would sometimes steal away from the boys and lay on the bank of the stream near by and dream of Myra. Gradually her attraction for him became a very pain, and he had to confess his love. As she developed in her womanhood, she took to poetry. Once, just before they were married, she sent him a pretty sentiment, and it came to him as he stood looking down on the hot streeet: "My love came by this way, and as he passed, the crushed, hurt violets, like human hearts, lay bleeding 'neath his feet." Crushed and hurt-like human hearts.

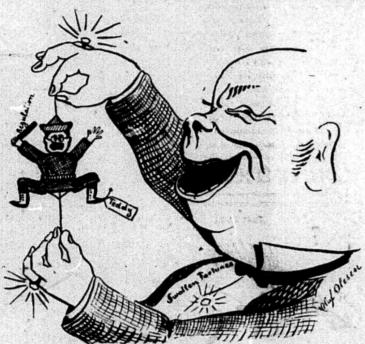
He turned and looked at his wife. He was a tall, broad shouldered, dark-haired man, with a kindly face.

"Myra," he said, "don't blame me My God ! It ain't my fault. It's poverty. You know I ain't able to get work for weeks. And there ain't a red cent," he looked at the boy, "to bury him with."

He walked to where his wife sat and dropped in a chair beside her, burying his face in his hands. The rocking of the chair on the bare floor, and the woman's sobs, now less hysterical, were the only sounds that broke the stillness of the

Presently he spoke, "Myra, it ain't my fault. Believe me, girl, it ain't my fault. It's poverty that's done it."

And the woman, reaching a hand to his, answered, "Yes, it's poverty that's done it."-Josephine Conger-Kaneko.



"Regulating Swollen Fortunes"

Mutterings of a Millionaire By F. FINSTERBACH

Men are all equal before the law. While over it capital rides rough shod, and under the law, labor is squeezed. But then, some people like to be hugged.

We hear a good deal more talk about the mammon of unrighteousness than we do about the unrighteousness of

Socialism seeks to put men all on a level, and then raise the level

Socialists do not want to change human nature. They want to simply modify animal nature by abolishing the capitalist system.

"Blessed are the poor, for they s inherit the earth." Blessed are the rich

"The quality of mercy is not strained," but under competition and commercialism we will see to it that it is well diluted if not obliterated.

Capital depends on labor, and capital knows it. Labor does not depend on the capitalist, but labor don't know it. These facts should keep the old system going for a while longer.

Socialism works for the interest of the community. Capitalism works for the ommunity of interest. Socialism stands for co-operation of all. Capitalism stands for a corporation of a few.

With the capitalist the community of interest is one thing, the interest of the community is another. Don't forg.

The chief difference between mob law and court law is that the mob takes the law into its own hands while the court leaves it in capitalist's hands.

The greatest danger to the capitalist class is that men are asking how to live instead of how to die, and it seems that only Socialists can answer the ques-

TAKE HOLD

Every improvement in present over past conditions of labor are due to the efforts and sacrifices of the brave men and women that compose the trades and labor unions of the land and who are still struggling to further improve the lot of the worker, and are daily making progress to a higher and better life for the toiling masses of earth:

Every advance made and every advantage gained through the efforts of organized labor, is shared by the unorganized, who have been the greatest obstacles in the progress of the movement

Every improvement in the general conditions today over that of past years can be directly attributed to the organizations of labor.

How can men, with the least spark of manly self-respect, bear to watch the struggles of their union fellow workmen and accept the results and benefits accruing from such struggles without lending a helping hand? Every working man owes it to his self-respect; he owes it to his fellow workmen; to everything he holds near and dear, to join hands with the union of his craft and do his share in the movement that means so much to all who toil

With what manly pride the trades and labor unionist meets his fellow workmen, conscious of duty done; of having done his part, and of still doing it he looks everyone straight in the eye. knowing that he is not enjoying benefits that some other gained for him; with his union card in his pocket-his certificate of honor -he knows he will meet with true and loyal friends wherever he may go. Should he be in search of employment, he finds on every hand those eager to assist him and, should injustice be done him, just as eager

to defend.

Come wha will or may, it is much better to feel that one is doing his part along with fellow workmen to make the world better than to, craven like, accept the benefit of others' efforts without aiding any.-Galveston

BOOSTING A TOWN By ROBIN DUNBAR

Every once in a while a meeting of prominent citizens occurs and a resolu tion made to boost "the town." Speeche of grandiloquent tone are uttered, much flesh eaten and wine drunk, an association of uplift formed and an adjournment had with every one intent on boosting the old place another notch. Much enthusiasm, applause, mighty resolve and then a dash into the cold black night with its dampening effect.

In the first place you can't lift yourself over the fence by pulling on your boot straps, neither can you boost a town by advertisement and apparent harmonious intents to pull together.

What is meant by boosting?

Boosting wages, labor unions, boosting children out of the slough of sweatshops into the meadows of learning, boosting principles of love of your fellowmen, boosting mankind and womenkind, boosting art, music, science and philosophy and raising people up to the level of enjoying these boons, boosting that which makes for the good of the entire race, for civilization, for Social-

No, I guess not! Boosting the town

merely means boosting those who are already up a uttle higher, and th er is the laboring man. He is supposed to keep his place so that he can be in position to elevate his betters! On his sh ulders the "quality" steps and reaches up .o grab a lighter rung in the ladder! He, the stepping stone to the good fortune of others, is supposed to benefit in some mysterious way, as yet undiscovered but always implied. Should you suggest that he share in the uplift by higher wages being paid, more deference to his rights as a man and to the rights of his union, that when dissatisfied he be assisted in his strike for what he ought to have, that his officers be honored by making them share in the public administration of affairs, then the Boosters' club will greet you with a stony stare and while no one in the club would in so impolite as to openly insult you, yet you would be declared to be "one of those impracticable fellows insane over the rights of labor," in fact, a Socialist, or maybe an anarchist. At least you would soon find out that "The Boosters" had no use for you!

They are rather with those who believe in low wages, the open shop, the sacredness of the scab, the rights of property, that when an employer is dissatisfied with a man for any cause he can "fire" him immediately, that the best place for labor leaders is in jail, and that the courts, the legislatures, and the executives of the country should suppress strikes and strikers. That the black list must and shall be preserved!

These are some of the unholy tenets of the average "Boosters' club." That is why I do not belong to the one in my

A Laugh or A Smile By P. B.

Ruinous Practice

"I guess John's watch never will run again," said the old farmer. "I guess the insides of it will be all-rusty." "Why what's the matter, paw?"

"Well, he writes in this letter that he soaked it."

No. sonny, the man who puts on his year is not entitled to a Carnegie hero

However, you never hear of any of the warships of the Swiss navy being blown

Harriman may have lost a few millions, and he may have made a few millions in the recent stock panie. Whichever it was, it don't seem to be worrying him.

And It Was Done

"General, we have captured another one of those terrorists," said the subaltern to the Russian official. "What shall we do with him?" "Oh, hang it!" exclaimed the general,

who didn't want to be disturbed. And it was done accordingly. Mr. Rockefeller should cease troubling

himself how to get rid of his money Let him leave it to the newspapers. It's an ill wind that blows no one

good. If women did not have so many silly fashions in millinery it would not give men the opportunity to feel so superior.

NO POLITICAL BOSS.

Our present rulers are selected by the political boss or machine, which stands for exploitation and graft. It could not exist ithout it.

The Socialist party stands for the co-

operative commonwealth.

Every worker would get the full social
value of his toil. There wouldn't be a
big surplus exploited, wages flowing into
the hands of an owning class to bribe our

the hands of an owning class to bribe our officers and legislators to pass laws favoring a moneyed class. Under Socialism a law that tenefited one would be nebt all, or if it injured one would injure all and would be repealed. The Socialist party stands for the initiating referendum and the recall.

All officers failing to do their duty as a officer or a reconstruction would be

UNCLE SAM MAKING CEMENT

No single feature of the national work of reclaiming the desert has attracted more general public interest than the government's experiment in Arizona in manufacturing cement for the big Roosevelt dam,

Such a broad departure from what

has long been held as properly the function and duty of the government of the United States very naturally excited comment, particularly on the part of the manufacturers, who contended that it was not the province of the government to engage in business in competition with private and corporate enterprise. Many of the friends of the reclamation service were dubious as to the wisdom of this step ,and advised strongly against it. The circumstances, however, were such that the government was forced into the position of cement maker, as otherwise a great irrigation project upon which the future of a rich and fertile valley depended would have to be abandoned.

The Saft River project is destined to furnish a permanent and adequate water supply for about 160,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Phoenix. World's Highest Dam and Largest

Artificial Lake

The works involve the construction of the Roosevelt dam, a ponderous structure of masonry and concrete 294 feet high, and 800 feet long on top, locking a narrow gorge in Salt river and creating the largest artificial lake in the world. This massive masonry arch will require 240,000 barrels of cement. It is located sixty-two miles from a railroad and is reached only by wagon road, forty miles of which are through rough, mountain country. Informal bids were solicited from several cement manufacturers, and the lowest was \$9 per barrel delivered at the dam site, or a total of \$2,160,000. Just about this time the geological

sharp in the reclamation service discovered an excellent ledge of limestone, which outcropped just above the dam site, and further investigation revealed excellent clay within easy distance. When these facts became known and it seemed probable that Uncle Sam would decide to make his own cement, the manufacturers, after vigorously protesting against the entrance of the government into the field, demanded an opportunity to present formal bids. This was granted because, as a malter of fact, the reclamation service was not at all anxious to assume the responsibility of erecting and operating a cement plant. It had plenty of other work to do in that section without engaging in the manufacturing business.

The new bids were operfed and the lowest was found to be \$4.89 per barrel, a considerable reduction from former offers, but not sufficient to warrant acceptance. Figuring the lowest rates for rail and wagon haul, the price of cement at the mill under this bid could not have been more than 60 cents a barrel, which could not be regarded as exorbitant in view of the fact that western mills are now getting nearly \$2 per barrel from the government for cement for other projects more advantageously located. It was evident, therefore, that the cement manufacturers were really de-

and it was due solely to circumstances beyond their control that they did not secure the contract. Low as their bid was, it meant an outlay by the government of \$1,173,600 for cement alone, or more than \$7 per acre for every acre of land in the valley included in the project. A pretty heavy burden you will agree to put upon the farmers of Salt River valley, who had mortgaged their lands to the government as security for the repayment of the entire cost of the work, estimated at the enormous sum of \$6,500,000. As every dollar saved by the gov-

ernment was a dollar saved to the farm-

ers, the secretary could hardly do other-

wise than to proceed to manufacture

cement when it was easily demonstrable that by so doing he could save half a million dollars. Finally, pon the advice of the engineers, the secretary of the interior authorized the purchase of a mill having a capacity of 350 barrels The equipment was furnished by the Allis-Chalmers Company of Chicago, and was installed and put in operation as quickly as possible. From the day in which the first run was made to the present time there has been no reason to question the wisdom of the Secretary's decision. Notwithstanding the occurrence of frequent and unusual floods, which have retarded the work of the contractor who is building the dam, rendering it impossible for him to utilize the full capacity of the mill the cost of manufacturing has seldom exceeded 50 per cent of the lowest price at which it could have been purchased.

Constant and careful tests of the product have proved the excellent quality of the cement, and the accurate costkeeping methods employed show conclusively that Uncle Sam actually will save about half a million dollars on the cost of the project by reason of this experiment. The following table summarizes the cost of manufacture for the months of October and November, during which period the mill was working at only half capacity:

Tonto Portland Cement Mill. Unit

Costs		
Salaries and labor		\$0.70
Maintenance material	.14	.15
Quarry explosives	.015	.02
Clay digging	.03	.034
Clay hauling	.08	.074
Miscellaneous supplies		.04
Miscellaneous labor and		
materials	.01	.016
Fuel wood	.01	.006
Fuel oil	.89	.89
Electric power	.15	.20
Total	\$2.125	\$2.13

The average cost of \$2.13 per barrel is a trifle tess than the government is now paying for cement f. o. b. mills in several parts of the west. With the government plant working full capacity it is estimated that the cost of manufacturing will not exceed \$1.80 per barrel. Up to the present time the mill has turned out 70,000 barrels of cement. Much of this has been utilized in canal lining, headworks, pressure pipes, aqueducts and crossings. Now that the dam has been erected to river grade it is expected that the mill will be running at full capacity in the near auture.-Forestry and Irrigation.

TO THE EDITOR

LONG MAY SHE PRINT

And so our Socialist daily is an accomplished fact, and with a press that can print 24,000 nessages an hour-messages, let us hope, that will awaken and enlighten, arouse and arm the wage-slaves of America and the world.

It is, fraily, an event of great moment in our country's history.

the diversion, deception and subjection of Such a battle as this, in which there is to be no flag of truce, no armistice, no list of dead and murdered, neither comptonise nor surrender, should excite the interest of the most sluggish and make the heart of the strong man bound.

And how thankful we should be, comrades, that we see enabled, to know what the issue of this world-wide struggie is to be—this last of all the world's battles, in which our "Chicago Dalit Socialist" gailing will help put the venal, lecherous, subsidized American agents of a hideous, morliund capitalism out of business!

Accept my congratulations and my graffinde and respect for your long-continued and successful service in the cause of human progress, Brooklyn, N. Y.

T. H. MARSH.

ME MILL DO IT

Dear Sir:—I notice by the Chicago Daily Socialist of the 14th that you are soon to issue an anniversary number to start the big press.

I want to suggest that this is a good time to make a clear statement of what Socialism is and the relation that the Socialism is and the relation that the Socialism party been to it. They are not one and the same thing, and there is a vast amount of misconception on tt. point.

Socialism is the thing itself and must be reached by growth and development, and there will be no room for the immoral and irreligious.

there will be no room to:
and irreligious.

The Socialist party is a means is an
end and has to do only with economics,
and anyone can be a worthy member who
is willing to work for conditions that will
make Socialism possible.

Hope you will develop this thought and
give it space in the Daily.

The paper is growing in favor here.—
Yours.

WATSON ROBERTS.

Yours, Marshalltown, In.

Under the present system the incompetent centiemen and hav makers that us working jaspers send to these high offices, are arrised by the loading class to make laws in favor of the rich and against the class that sends them there.

My dear friend, don't you know that under Socialism the men we elect for these high piness of government go there with the understanding that they are in for the interest of the working peorie, and before they can make laws they have the cannent of the class that sends them there—the working class—and if they are not in the interest of the working class and our representatives do not do as we tell them, they are put out of office the mext day or perhaps the same day. They can not say until their term expires, as the present bunch do. There can not be any helbery under Socialism.

DO NOT ELECT

by of our officers we do not elect; for our officers we have sometimes, but masters as board of appointed officers who do a lot of ruling, and still we have ubsonothing to do with placing them in Take the congressmen whom we for usta) elect; they can vote themselves an as without our consent. The purpose of

MONEY

Will you please inform me in your next edition a question, whether the principal of the Socialist party is to abolish money. It will be highly appreciated. Chicago, Iii. M. FEHLSCHMIDT.

The Socialist party has made no statement of its intentions with regard to money, and it would make no difference if it did. When the working-class own the earth and are distributing the product they will have their own ideas as to whether they wish to use money or book accounts, or pay-checks, or shingle nails with which to keep their accounts.—Ed.

L PEOPLE AT THE THROTTLE

Under Socialism we would not have rulers. The people would rule, all laws becoming effective by a referendum vote of the people. therefore removing the cause of dishonesty in public affair. Also the right to recall any of our representatives at any time if they should prove dishonest, giving the power to the bosses. Under the capitalist system, representatives are like a wild engine with no one at the throttle. The Socialist proposes to have the people at the throttle.

Anderson, Ind. PATRICK SMITH.

PENSIONS

etown, N. Y.

LLYE'S CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST