

FACTS SHOW MINE OWNERS ARE THE WINNERS—THE STORY

Short, Concise History of Colorado War In Which Men, Women and Children Were Punished by Capitalists

A tremendous series of trenchant paragraphs bristling with undeniable statements of fact is the resume of the Colorado struggle written for the Chicago Daily Socialist by J. Edward Morgan, special representative of the Western Federation of Miners...

By J. EDWARD MORGAN. The president of the United States still insists that Moyer, Haywood and Debs are "undesirable citizens," that they preach and stand ready to "commit violence."

No violence from Western Federation. The citizens of Colorado amended the constitution by a 50,000 majority vote and instructed the legislature to pass the eight-hour law.

No violence from Western Federation. Miners organized the millmen of Colorado City, who are working ten and twelve hours.

No violence from Western Federation. Moyer called strike in Colorado City, Peabody put the town under martial law, Citizens and city officials petitioned the governor for their release.

No violence from Western Federation. Soldiers became so dangerous to law and order that public opinion forced their recall. Strike was submitted by Moyer and Haywood to arbitration managers who made agreement.

Still no violence from Western Federation. Moyer threatened general strike, Managers cried, "Strike, strike, strike, strike!"

No violence from Western Federation. Miners dragged from their beds at night and bull-penned without warrant, women insulted, children frightened, hundreds beaten and terrified by brutal soldiers.

BOLD "FLIRTS" MAKE OHIO MEN AFRAID. Chief of Police Will Protect Male Citizens From Onslaughts of Fair Women

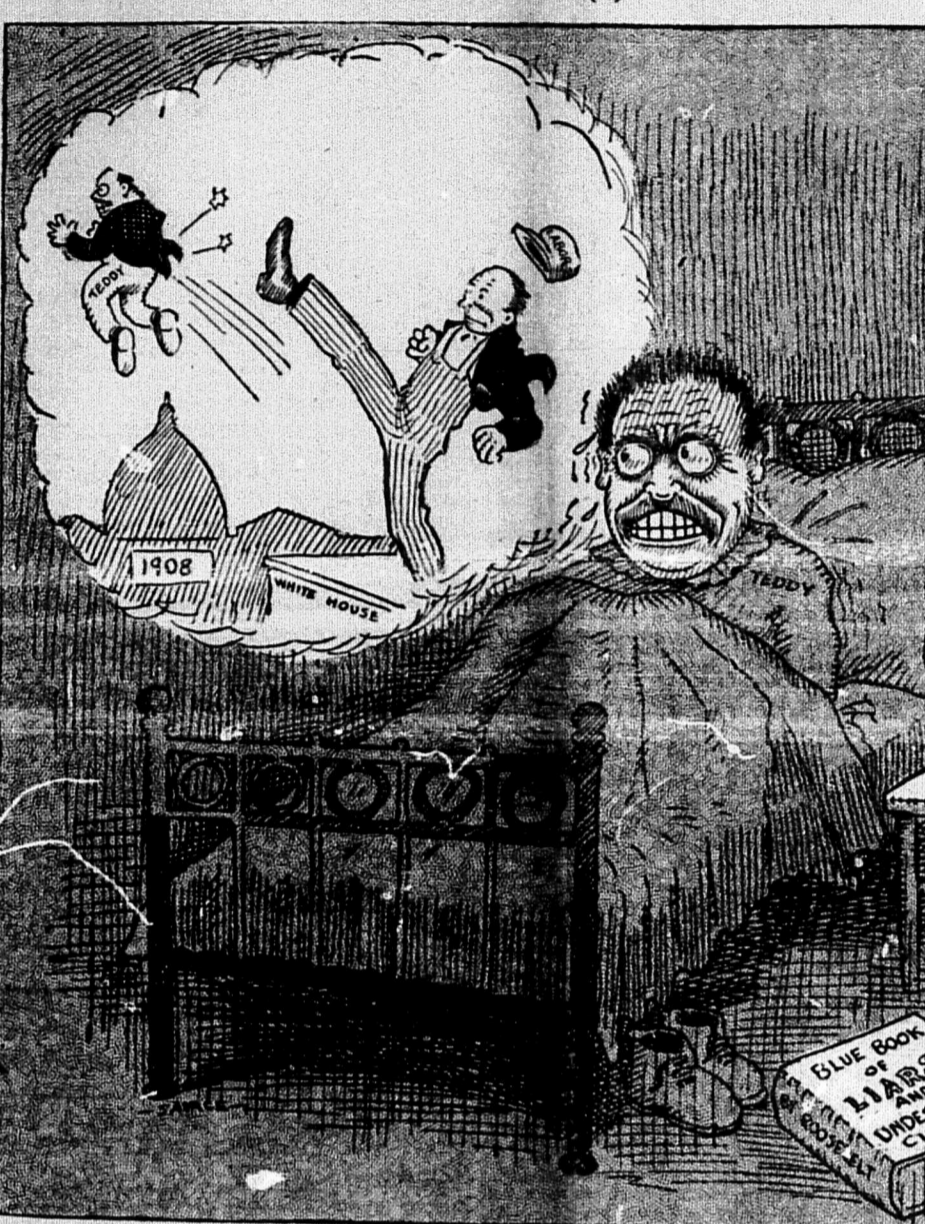
Cleveland, Ohio, April 30.—Fred Kohler, whom President Roosevelt termed the best chief of police in the country, yesterday issued an order "lacing a ban on flirting and instructing the police to arrest all flirts."

AGED MAN LIKES JAIL LIFE, BUT IS THROWN OUT. Waterloo, Iowa, April 30.—C. H. Angell, aged 80, after his first experience of jail life, liked it so well that strategy was resorted to by the police to get him out yesterday.

Industry's Grim Harvest. Short and Simple Annals of Those Who Suffer For Profit. Dayton, O., April 29.—Eight workmen digging a trench at the National Cash Register plant were seriously injured this morning by a gas explosion.

New Orleans master molders have signed an agreement conceding to the molders what they asked—closed shops, 25 cents a day advance in pay and better conditions generally.

A PLEASANT (?) DREAM



ENTOMBED MINERS WILL BE RESCUED

Faint Tappings From the Bowels of the Earth Indicate That Men Are Still Alive

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Johnston, Pa., April 30.—At the general offices of the Berwin-White Coal Company at Windber, it was stated this morning that the seven men imprisoned in one of the mines on Saturday would probably be rescued late today.

Still no violence from Western Federation. All courts appealed to. Habeas corpus denied. Chief Justice McKenna sounded warning note.

Still no violence from Western Federation. Moyer threatened general strike, Managers cried, "Strike, strike, strike, strike!"

SENATOR GUGGENHEIM'S BROTHER IS IN BED. New York, April 30.—Upon the strength of the bill of complaint in which Benjamin Guggenheim of Colorado and member of the firm of M. Guggenheim & Sons, 71 Broadway, was named as the co-respondent...

WATERSON CRITICISES PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. Mr. Roosevelt has broken all the records. Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson and Arthur long ago paled their ineffectual fires before him.

RUSS BISHOP FOR AMERICA. St. Petersburg, April 30.—The Holy Synod of Russia appointed Bishop Platon of Kiev archbishop of the Russian orthodox church in America.

EARLY EDITIONS ARE NOW POSSIBLE. The Chicago Daily Socialist now being settled in its new office is able to put out an early edition, in time for sale on the streets in cities 200 miles from Chicago on day of publication.

Members of Milwaukee Barbers' Union are agitating the subject of raising the price of shaves from 10 to 15 cents.

"ANARCHIST" PAULSEN AND HIS STORY

His Expulsion Not the Work of Rank and File, but of His Corrupt Enemies

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) San Francisco, Calif., April 30.—It has now been established that corrupt labor leaders who fear an expose on the part of their Socialist members are responsible for the arrest and attempt at deportation of Paul Christian Paulsen.

Does Not Want Tate, the Burglar. The Town Has a Bad Case of Cold Feet at the Mere Suggestion; Tate Makes "Confession"

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Washington, D. C., April 30.—Secretary of State Root, it is believed, is preparing to resign of the cabinet.

Revive Old Charges. Peoria's preferences or dislikes in the Tate case do not concern the Chicago police authorities.

CLOUD BURST. Oklahoma City, Okla., April 30.—Seven persons are missing and much property destroyed as a result of a cloud burst here last night and subsequent rising of Canadian River and Lightning Creek this morning.

"CLEAN UP" IS ORDER. Three "clean up" steps towards giving the people the "cleaner and more beautiful Chicago" promised them in the campaign were taken yesterday.

Linotype Composition. The office of the Chicago Daily Socialist is now prepared to take all kinds of orders for LINOTYPE COMPOSITION.

POPULARITY OF WISCONSIN SOCIALIST SOLONS ANGRERS RIVALS

Old Party Men Decide to Kill All Bills and Resolutions Coming From Working Class Assemblymen

BY WILLIAM M. LEISERSON (Special Correspondent for Chicago Daily Socialist.)

Madison, Wis., April 30.—The Wisconsin legislators are becoming frightened. The lines around the Social Democrats are tightening. They have been having their way more or less personal interests of the employing class are asserting themselves.

More than that, active measures are being taken to down the Socialists. Speeches are being made in the legislature and are being made against them. They have worked so hard, so untiringly, and seemed to have such a monopoly of the beneficial legislation.

So the next day Assemblyman Burke moved to reconsider the bill. His arguments were wonderful. The measure was "uncalled for." It was "too big an undertaking." It was "out of the ordinary and had no place on the books."

The motion to reconsider was passed, but the assembly was too much ashamed directly to kill the bill on motion of Burke. It was re-referred to the judiciary committee.

Another bill condemned to this quiet death is one to prevent the soliciting of laborers through false advertisements. This is aimed at employers who advertise for scabs in time of strike and also against the "white slave" traffic.

Aldridge, who introduced it, made a strong plea for his bill. To the stereotyped objections of the legislators he replied that it was "practical, unobjectionable, etc."

ROOT MAY RETIRE—GROOMING BACON MORGAN'S PARTNER, FOR JOB

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Washington, D. C., April 30.—Secretary of State Root, it is believed, is preparing to resign of the cabinet.

NEW YORKERS MAY NOT PARADE IN PROTEST. Committee Expects to Call on President and Have "Heart to Heart" Talk.

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) New York, April 30.—Thousands of workmen in New York today announced to labor leaders that they would not march in the parade arranged for Saturday as a "reproach" to President Roosevelt for his Moyer-Haywood utterances.

ATHLETE WITH ONE LEG WINS ALL THE PRIZES. Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 30.—When Harry Harkins Smith entered the Scranton athletic carnival last week he was not regarded as a very formidable competitor.

INVESTIGATES EXPLOSIONS. (Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Grafton, W. Va., April 30.—Clarence Hill of the United States Geological Survey is in West Virginia investigating the causes of the many serious mine explosions which have occurred in various parts of the state within the past few years.

that it was almost an exact copy of the law now in force in Illinois.

Further, he went on to say that under the present law in Wisconsin, as interpreted in a recent decision of Judge Williams in Milwaukee, the courts had no power to punish an agent who advertised for girls, offering them good employment and then led them into disorderly houses.

It is hard telling what the committee will do with the bill. Thompson's "full crew" bill has been reported favorably by the transportation committee. It had the support of the railroad commission.

Such laws exist in the surrounding state, but not in Wisconsin. When a freight train is stalled in Wisconsin, it is a disgrace.

At La Crosse, where it crosses over into Minnesota, it is a disgrace to conform to the law of that state. In the senate Socialist Senator Rummel's joint resolution to amend the constitution repealing the debt limit in order to permit state ownership of telephone systems, was indefinitely postponed.

Brockhausen gave the assemblymen a piece of his mind on his child labor bill. They began to offer all kinds of amendments to it.

Why don't you come out and act in the open? he said, angrily. If you want to kill the bill, then vote against it. Don't come around with your amendments now. It's a mean, cowardly way of acting.

WAGON LOADED WITH \$270,000 IS DISABLED. Cash Vehicle of Traction Company Breaks Down in Street; Police Reserves Called.

A wagon of the Chicago Traction Company broke down shortly before noon when in Clark street, between Washington and Randolph. It contained \$270,000 collected from the company's offices.

WAGE FOR BRIDEWELL PRISONERS PROPOSED. Members of the Brotherhood Welfare Association are attempting to secure an amendment to the vagrancy bill that will come up for discussion in the legislature.

UNIONS MAY OPPOSE. This provision, it is claimed, will be opposed by the trade unions because it would put the men into competition with trade union labor.

ORDER A BUNDLE OF NO. 100.



CANADIAN VOTE IS A FLAT FAILURE

If Government Attempts to Enforce Laws, 3,000 Go to Jail at Fernie, B. C., Alone

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Fernie, B. C., April 29.—The outcome of the referendum vote taken by the striking coal miners in the Canadian mining district is a failure. The men have refused to return to work in compliance with the law. If the government attempts to arrest any of the men for violating the new law, 3,000 must be imprisoned here alone.

News from Far and Near

The Chicago City Railway has contracted for 300 new street cars. It has also bought of the General Electric Company 1,500 direct current motors with controlling apparatus, which will be equipped as soon as possible.

Premier Clemenceau's efforts to conciliate the striking miners and their employers in Paris has been unsuccessful. The employers refused to recognize the trades union men and they thereupon voted a continuance of the strike. Numerous cooks in the principal restaurants have joined the movement.

Successful experiments were made in the explosion of torpedoes at long distance at Cartagena, Spain, by means of the Hertzian waves system. The device was invented by a Spaniard named Balsara.

Government officials announce that a treaty of arbitration between Portugal and Denmark has been signed and that differences between the two countries hereafter will be submitted to the Hague tribunal.

The first sales made at the international art exhibition at Venice include three pictures by an American artist, Richard Miller. The purchaser was M. Destefani of Buenos Ayres. The price paid was \$1,000.

F. H. Boris, a Pittsburg stock broker, while fishing at Catalina island, near Los Angeles, Cal., fell in love with a young waitress in the Hotel Metropole. The two are to marry this week.

Count Stolberg, president of the reichstag, and other political leaders of Germany, say that the Kaiser stands for peace. Herron Singer and Severing, representatives of the Socialists, declare that the German people do not want war.

Arthur Rutter, marshal of New Boston, O., was shot and killed yesterday by an unknown "masher" whom he was about to place under arrest. The "masher" made his escape.

The Cuban people are opposed to the idea of a standing army of 12,000 men, as suggested by the general staff of the American army.

President Cipriano Castro of Venezuela will retire from office, it is said, on May 23. He plans to recuperate his health in the mountains of Switzerland.

The Rev. Andrew Beattie, for 18 years a Presbyterian missionary in Canton,

FOLLOWED SWEETHEART TO AMERICA; BOTH DEAD

Russian Romance Closes in Blood in Philadelphia Street; Slew Girl and Killed Self.

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Philadelphia, April 30.—An old world romance came to a sudden and tragic end here today when Alexis Frank shot and killed Maria Cariae and then ended his own life with a revolver. When Frank fell in love with the girl and she loved him in Russia he swore she should marry no other. But Maria's love cooled and, fearing her admirer, she left her home and sailed for America. Frank followed and spent months seeking her. Today they met on the street, and less than two minutes later both were dead.

Patronize our advertisers and tell them that you saw the advertisement in the Chicago Daily Socialist.—Adv.

PASTOR WASHES FEET OF ENTIRE FLOCK

New York, April 30.—The unusual sight of a minister with towel and wash basin washing the feet of his entire congregation of 100 people, seated about covered tables laden with bread, meat, soup and water, in accordance with the ceremonies observed at the Lord's supper, was witnessed at 7 o'clock last evening at the Moore Street Brethren Church.

Following the ordinance of foot washing, which is a semi-annual custom of the Brethren Church, a love feast was held. Preceding the services the sermon of self-examination was preached by the pastor, Elder C. E. Wolf. Several prominent elders from out of the city were present to assist in the ceremonies.

The local Brethren Church is extremely orthodox in its beliefs. The pastor, Elder C. E. Wolf, was chopped open last winter to baptize the converts in the icy waters.

THIS SOUNDS FAMILIAR

Paris, April 30.—Three prominent labor leaders who have taken part in the pending strikes in the food products trades, waiters and cooks, were arrested today. They are charged with violation of the law in the efforts to make men quit and the conduct of the strikes.

China, addressed the largest native Chinese gathering ever assembled in Chicago, Sunday night in Association Hall, 153 La Salle street. The sermon was the first ever delivered in the Chinese language by an American in this city.

Warner Crosby, a music composer, killed himself in New York city after writing a humorous song, entitled "The March of the Suffragettes," in which he made fun of the agitators for woman suffrage.

While fishing in Fox river Sunday morning Stephen Boras hooked a bundle of clothing, which he pulled ashore and found to contain the bodies of three infants, twin boys and a girl.

WITTE DENOUNCES RUSS COUNCIL OF EMPIRE

St. Petersburg, April 30.—Count Witte's speech denouncing the Council of empire and declaring it unworthy of being called the upper house created a sensation throughout Russia and was greeted with approval from all the Liberals.

Count Witte charged the upper house with being mere figureheads and who ever they have acted to have acted in the wrong direction.

Witte said in part: "What sort of an institution is ours, drifting aimlessly, avoiding its work, afraid to assert its will or proclaim its existence. Let us follow the duma's example and take part in the country's business, otherwise we will be swept away as a useless piece of state mechanism."

PEACE AND HAPPINESS FOR OLD HORSES

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) New York, April 30.—New York is preparing to see that its faithful dumb servants shall be the beneficiaries of "old age pensions." The pensions will take the form of seeing that the veteran servants are retired to farms, where they can grow fat in pasture or at light farm work.

All that is necessary for putting the plan into execution is Governor Hughes signature to a bill passed by the legislature. The hitherto cast side peddlers have been the purchasers of old city horses and the horses have fared badly.

MADAME WOULD KISS HER TWO LITTLE KIDLETS

So She Traveled 1,500 Miles Just to Hug Them a Tiny Minute; Contrato Was Happy

New York, April 30.—To surprise and kiss her children before she started on the long trip to Winnipeg, Man., Mme. Schumann-Heink traveled 1,500 miles and sacrificed a night's sleep. The great contrato was in Lincoln, Neb., on Wednesday. From there her schedule called for the long trip to Winnipeg. Without informing anyone Mme. Schumann-Heink stepped aboard a train and reached Paterson, N. J., late Thursday night. From there she drove the eight miles to her big villa overlooking the Ramapo hills back of Singac, N. J.

It was in the early hours of the morning that she reached the house. Every one was asleep, but the housekeeper was awakened. Mme. Schumann-Heink tiptoed upstairs to where her children, little George Washington and Marie Therese, were asleep. Afterwards the great singer said the reception the children gave her when they awoke was worth the 1,500-mile trip.

Mme. Schumann-Heink got but little sleep that night. Afterwards she was happy when she started on her journey to Winnipeg early in the morning.

Bakers' Union No. 2 has added several rooms to its quarters at 165 Wells street. The addition was made necessary by the growth of the organization.

A conference will be held this afternoon between the business agent of the stationary firemen's organization and the manager of the Palmer House to settle the strike of the eight firemen who walked out because the board given them was intolerable.

Members of the Elevator Conductors' and Starters' Union are still uncertain as to their wage scale. Their employers have been dragging for a month the matter of coming to some agreement on the wage question. The men demand an increase of \$10 a month. An arbitration committee has been appointed to act upon this demand. But so far no action has been taken. The bosses keep putting things off from day to day and the union men get at a loss as to what they should do. A strike will probably clear up the atmosphere soon.

The Boston Employers' Association claims credit for a new invention. The association, which is at war with the Teamsters' Union in that city, found it very difficult to house strike-breakers. Accordingly it hit upon a novel plan. It established homes for these swarthy sons of twentieth century degeneracy on a steamer. The steamer upon which they are lodged bears the poetic name of Zealandia. But even on this steamer some of the strike-breakers found no haven, and in addition to being beaten up one other was thrown overboard.

Efforts are being made by the Carriage and Wagon Workers Union to secure the release from the penitentiary of John Heiden and four other men who have been sentenced to imprisonment for from one to five years for alleged slugging during the strike. Heiden has been in prison close to a year now, and as the verdict of the court was indefinite, with the minimum of one year, the union hopes to be able to secure his release.

The Los Angeles local of the Bar-tenders' International Union has 250 members. The average wage scale is \$1 a week, with a ten-hour day. The international recently has been making a great gain in membership.

All contractors in St. Augustine, Fla., have signed the carpenters' closed shop, eight-hour day agreement.

Because they had to crawl under cars to get to their work, machinists of the Southern Railway at Sheffield, Ala., struck. When the cars were removed the men offered to return to work, but were told that they were discharged, which resulted in a general sympathetic strike in the Sheffield shops.

The Allis-Chalmers Company asked Judge Sanborn, in Milwaukee, to make permanent the injunction against the striking molders.

Clothes-plu girls at Traverse City, Mich., asked for 10 cents more a day and were discharged by the Oval Wood Dish Company. They hired 21 girls to replace 19.

Leading Polish newspapers announce that the Polish agricultural laborers will soon begin a great strike against the German landlords.

The Labor Leader is the name of a new labor paper published at Chattanooga, Tenn., by Gordon Russell, a printer.

Y. M. C. A. AGENT HAS POOR GIRL-PUT IN JAIL

Inspector Wheeler has taken measures to rescue poor Georgia Farnley of Cold Springs, Ky., from the Harrison street annex, where she is confined with women of the world, because she did not happen to have money enough to take her to her parents in DeJaver, Colo., and fell into the hands of an agent of the Y. M. C. A.

Inspector Wheeler said yesterday he would assume charge of the girl himself, telegraph her parents and rescue her from the terrible surroundings in which she finds herself. Inspector Wheeler said: "It looks as if the fact that this girl is not very expensively dressed had something to do with her case."

The girl is constantly in tears because she can't understand why she should be in a cell with others older than herself and of the scum of the streets.

STEAMER DESTROYED; CREW PERISHES

Rio Janeiro, April 30.—It is reported here that the British steamer Brownhill, bound for Rio Janeiro, was destroyed by fire during its voyage. The crew perished.

ARMY TO RESCUE J. HANDY FIGGS

Country Aroused; Company of Volunteers Forming to Capture Griffl, Mo.

Plans are being made to organize a relief expedition for J. Handy Figgs, the intrepid Griffl, Mo., correspondent. One of the first volunteer companies will march from Los Angeles, Cal. To show how public feeling is growing the following letter, among others, has been received at this office:

"I have experienced many thrills lately in reading the life-like portrayals of your Griffl, Mo., correspondent, and I take this opportunity of extending my good wishes to them. As a courageous writer, who dares even the battle to do its worst, I hope even Grifflatory has not become drunk with power and ere this our noble correspondent languishes in the bowels of some dark dungeon."

"Wade into them, Comrade Figgs, and if need be, your comrades far and near will rally to your support and, if the worst comes to the worst, we will march on Griffl, Mo. strong, if necessary, and batter down the ramparts of that arrogant, haughty, and there on the topmost shingle of Griffl's calaboose proclaim the establishment of liberty and the end of the hog association forever."

"J. Handy Figgs' live news is all right, and I, for one, am anxious to pay my good hard cash for it. 'Keep it up. Any Socialist can see the point. I used to sling news dope in a tin town for 25¢ people, and I often prayed for the nerve to tell them what I thought of them, just as Figgs is doing. But I thought too much of my job, so my prayer was not answered. 'Well, this is all. I just wanted to let you know there's a gang of us ready to uphold Figgs' hands in this crisis. I will now close. Yours for the revolution, big or little."

"W. G. HENRY," 15 East Fifty-third street, Los Angeles, Cal.

P. S.: Would you please get Figgs to send a map showing the location of Griffl, so we will know where to march in case the crisis comes?

STROMBOLI STORMS; PEOPLE IN PANIC

Sicily and Calabria Touched—Destructive Earthquakes Feared

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Naples, April 30.—The volcano of Stromboli is in active eruption and residents of the surrounding islands, Sicily and even in Calabria are panic-stricken, fearing a destructive earthquake will follow the eruption.

Slight shocks have been felt in several parts of Italy, as well as in the adjoining islands, and these have added to the fear of the people. Ashes and cinders thrown out by the volcano have been carried many miles and great damage has been done. Scores of vineyards in Sicily and Calabria have been ruined.

It is not known what damage has been wrought in the island of Stromboli, as the cable communications have been interrupted and only signal messages have come through.

Records on the instruments in the Mt. Etna conservatory show that the eruption is an extremely violent one, and it is feared the worst has not yet come. Frequent slight earthquakes and shocks were felt here today and yesterday and the people are living in dread lest there shall be a disaster.

TAMMANY & MCLELLAN KISS AND MAKE UP AGAIN

New York, April 30.—There is peace between Mayor McClellan and Tammany Hall today. A meeting has been arranged for late this afternoon at which the mayor and Boss Murphy are to kiss and make up.

Whether McClellan has cowed the tiger or whether the Tammany beast has gobbled the official cannot yet be stated. The situation is generally regarded as one of Murphy's not hating McClellan less, but Hearst more.

SOCIALIST NEWS

The following letter was received by State Secretary Nash of Minnesota, in response to a request for space for Socialist plate matter or contributed articles:

"J. E. Nash, Dear Sir: Replying to your request for use of space in my paper in the interest of the Socialist Party, I will be frank with you and say that when it comes to a 'show-down' I lack the heroic spirit which will risk the sacrifice of small pecuniary interests involving the welfare of a few near to me for the interest of mankind in general. While I know that the sacrifice of myself and family is a small thing compared to the continued sacrifice of the best interests of humanity, brought about by the workings of the system, I lack the moral courage to take the step, although I realize men must be found who can do this before mankind can be turned out of the slough of special privilege into the broad plain of equal rights for all. The 'system' which permits me to live will crush me when I turn voice and pen against it, and others will be dragged down into poverty with me when I am unable to pay the small debt that I owe. No more worthy or disinterested appeal could have been made than you have made to me and I honor you, while I am ashamed to confess my lack of courage. I have no excuse to offer for refusing your request, except that my

chains are hard to break. At present I will not say that I shall grant it. Very truly yours, Editor."

"Studies in Socialism" is the name of a new paper published by J. A. Wayland of the Appeal to Reason, at Girard, Kas. It is to be issued quarterly at 10 cents a year.

John F. Bear, Socialist and free thinker, died at Derwent, O., April 25. He was a strong and determined character from infancy and was a member of Local No. 1162, U. M. W. of A. The cause of death was miner's asthma.

The Federation of Socialist Clubs of Essex County, Massachusetts, sent a very anti-social letter to the president April 25, advising him to have a good cigar and meditate on the consoling words, "Peace, be STILL." The letter further characterized the executive as a self-constituted judge.

About 100 members of the Socialist Party of Spokane, Wash., met in the municipal courtroom on the evening of April 23 and nominated a ticket for the municipal election. The candidates are: Mayor, C. H. Bungay; comptroller, C. F. Pence; treasurer, Harry W. Mangold. Candidates for aldermen in all the wards were also nominated.

PROFIT WITHOUT SPECULATION. LET THIS MACHINE MAKE MONEY FOR YOU. You work eight hours and rest sixteen hours. This machine works twenty-four hours a day seven days a week. AN investment without Wall street manipulation. A workingman's company, in which every comrade should join. An opportunity to get in on the ground floor and grow rich with a prosperous Company, operating a proposition at a minimum of cost and the maximum of profit. Wise people are going to make themselves independent by investing in this Company. Will you be one of them? Now is the time to act. This is a company in which the laboring man predominates. Capital \$1,000,000, treasury stock 750,000 shares, stock fully paid and forever non-assessable, and a directorate of capable men. Capitalists are refrained from investment in this company, as the shares to any one purchaser are limited.

A Square Deal

One of the phrases created by Roosevelt, and which has been mouthed over and over by present day moralists, is that all the evils of capitalism can be cured by a "square deal."

If all are only treated exactly alike within the present system all will receive justice.

There is nothing particularly new about this philosophy. It has always been the professed philosophy of capitalism. Whole libraries have been written to show that complete equality before the law would award exact justice.

Of course, we all know that this perfect legal equality, this "square deal" does not now, and never has, existed. Even as the law is written today it is enforced only against those who lack the wealth and power to escape.

This is the phase against which alone the more superficial criticisms of present society are directed.

But this is not the fundamental defect. It is not that present laws are or are not enforced equally against all that constitutes the principle indictment of the Socialists, but that present LAWS ARE THEMSELVES MADE IN THE INTEREST OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS.

It is of little benefit to the man who falls among canibals and is eaten to know that it was done in a strictly legal manner and that all other men will fall into the hands of the same tribe would find the same law enforced against them in exactly the same impartial manner.

Legislation which is enacted in the interest of the capitalist class may be enforced ever so impartially and the workers will suffer none the less.

So long as the rules of the game are made by your opponent he has the advantage even if the rules be equally enforced.

IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO GET A "SQUARE DEAL." WE WANT A NEW DEAL.

The Voice of Toil

Tune—"Ye Banks and Braes"

I heard men saying, Leave hope and praying, All days shall be as all have been; Today and tomorrow bring fear and sorrow, The never-ending toil between When Earth was younger 'mid toil and hunger, In hope we strove, and our hands were strong; Then great men led us, with words they fed us, And bade us fight the earthly wrong.

Go read in story their deeds and glory, Their names amidst the nameless dead; Turn then from lying to us slow-dead, In that good world to which they led; Where fast and faster our iron master, The thing we made, forever drives, Bids us grind treasure and fashion pleasure For other hopes and other lives.

I hear men saying, Leave tears and praying, The sharp knife heedeth not the sheep; Are we not stronger than the rich and the wronger When day breaks over dreams and sleep? Come shoulder to shoulder ere the world grows older! Help lies in nought but thee and me; Hope is before us—the long years that bore us Bore leaders more than men may be.

Let dead hearts tarry and trade and marry, And trembling nurse their dreams of mirth, While we the living our lives are giving To bring the bright new world to birth. Come shoulder to shoulder ere the earth grows older! The Cause spreads over land and sea, Now the world shaketh, and fear awaketh, And joy at last for thee and me.

—William Morris.

The Roosevelt Fox Breaks Cover

By PETER E. BURROWS.

The circumstance of having been right once has seldom been so advantageous to a man, habitually wrong, as the Roosevelt Sherman letter has proved to the fox at the White House.

Once, after years of collusion, after having been found out and snubbed by Harriman, who would not come to be embraced, to write capitalism into the presidential message, the King really showed his teeth and really did growl, with signs of biting, at the class of big men with whom, by whom and for whom alone his party and his presidency exist. No doubt he has become quickly sorry for that indiscretion, which might perhaps have cost him so many votes, but as the King fox has found a way of turning his temporary lull with Harriman into a permanent recommendation of his all-round squeariness towards capitalism forever in his letter of self-recommendation to Sherman did he not say that Moyer, Haywood, Debs and Harriman were undesirable citizens?

The temporary and comes in so very handy at this crisis of the public's Roosevelt disillusion. Of course he said it, and how glad he is that he did so now, for it enables this eminently one-sided person to play the appearance of a square deal as between capital and labor with that old diabolical success which history in her treasonousness so often hands over to unrighteousness.

The devil, so often through history, seems to have been captain of the world's accidents; and in this capacity he has handed over to his friends, the enemies of labor, the unusual incident in this controversy of Roosevelt having said that his friend Harriman was also an undesirable citizen.

It would perhaps surprise the president himself and amuse or astonish the American public if he would frankly dive into his inner consciousness and develop a statement of what he really thinks or knows of desirable citizenship. Until he does that the fox is still under cover and only appears for a brief uncertain dash before the public on labor questions. But though Reynard gets off with his leash, let us not permit him to get off with the appearance of fairness which he has tried so feebly to do in his letter of reply to the Chicago Moyer and Haywood conference.

The letterhead of the Cook county communication to the president was not foxy. It said "Death cannot, will not, shall not claim our brothers"; but the president is foxy enough to see that this strong expression of faith in the innocence of their comrades may be made to look like an attempt to influence the course of justice, and so he calls it "a flagrant impropriety."

The calm assurance of the president that there is a uniform course of justice which if not disturbed or influenced

will work for righteousness would be beautiful to contemplate if he did not know that a man at the center of affairs in this country, as he is, has long ago learned that it takes considerable effort and influence to obtain mercy from justice in the courts of the United States when labor is at the bar.

The president appears to know nothing of the violent course which justice has taken in Colorado and Idaho. He comes out of an ice-box to this controversy, but the Moyer and Haywood conferences come out of a blood-stained field of crime, violence and flagrant treason against America's organizing manhood. The mine owners have left in these unhappy states no justice to influence but their own wicked and greedy will. And if Roosevelt had any respect for the impartial administration of justice in those outraged and trust-ridden states he would long ago have written the gubernatorial kidnappers and their allies of the bull-pen days preceding, the word which he now so tremblingly utters of Harriman, "undesirable citizen."

But the moral feminization of America is nowhere more strongly marked than in the utterances of our public men. The president only understands a Wendell Phillips once gave the following advice to workmen: "If you want power in this country, if you want to make yourselves felt, if you do not want your children to wait long years before they have the bread on the table they ought to have, the leisure in their lives they ought to have, the opportunities in life, they ought to have; if you do not want to wait yourselves, write on your banner, so that every political trimmer, no matter how short-sighted he may be, can read it, 'We never forget!' If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at labor, we never forget; if there is a division in congress and you throw your vote in the wrong scale, we never forget. You may go down on your knees and say, 'I am sorry I did the act,' and we will say, 'It will avail you in heaven, but on this side of the grave, never.' See that a man, in taking up the labor question, will know he is dealing with a hair-trigger pistol and will say, 'I am to be true to justice and to man, otherwise I am a dead duck.'"—Railroad Telegrapher.

A SIGNIFICANT INDORSEMENT It is rather remarkable that almost the only unqualified indorsement of Roosevelt's reply to the Chicago Moyer-Haywood conference is found in the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, the great Wall street financial organ.

If you know of any prospective advertiser drop us a postal card and we will call—Adv.

proposition of morals when it is translatable into terms of himself. If he saw that the Moyer and Haywood side of this controversy could possibly spell Roosevelt there, "I never have been written that crude uttering letter to the Cook county committee. To be sure, our dear president did not intend by his reflection on Harriman to influence the issues of the railway trials in which Harriman will be so remotely interested. To be sure, this is a parallel case: to be sure, Harriman stands on the issue of the trials that are supposed to be coming of losing his life. To be sure, the president is as poor a reasoner as he is a moralist. And to be sure, we are not imposed upon by this fine exhibit of impartiality.

Whatever the president might say against Harriman, Harriman's case is the case of the capitalist class and of Roosevelt. And Harriman and Roosevelt will have no need of sending committees anywhere to save them from being victims of justice improperly influenced.

One can see the fox forgetting himself and becoming a wolf in that extraordinary sentence of the president's letter where he accuses the labor unions of America as institutions of bloodshed and violence.

It is forgetting our duty to our country to make any protests, to formulate societies, to send committees or write letters tending to influence the course of justice hitherto prevailing in Idaho and Colorado. Does the president not know what course of violence and bloodshed that justice has pursued in Colorado? Does he not know the scorn with which his bosom friend, General Bell, rode over the law and constitution out there? Does he not know of the right of rope and pistol and cannon and injunction which goes down there for the course of justice? And if he does, is he not forgetting his duty to his country by not himself joining one of the Moyer and Haywood conferences? It is a pitiful bid hack for the favor he thought he had lost by his Harriman undesirable phrase to now come from under cover, charging the labor organizations and their leaders with violence and bloodshed. There is no doubt he will set himself right with some of his old pals who began to think him a friend of labor. Yes, that sort of restoration. But, oh, at what a price! No such lie has been uttered authoritatively in America as this charge of violence and bloodshed thrown at labor; no greater lie will ever more be uttered.

If labor did not patiently abide and stand for reason, and wait wearily upon the whims of injustice; if labor were not long-suffering and patient and merciful the criminal class for which Roosevelt and Harriman so loyally stand together—would have a better reason to speak for them today than the president.

What Is Revolution?

Socialists advocate a revolution. Whenever this statement is made either by the Socialists or their opponents the latter always hasten to sketch a picture dripping with blood and carnage and to declare that this is what revolution always means.

Yet the word revolution has a very definite meaning when applied to political and social institutions. It means complete reversal, an overthrow, a turning over in some essential point.

It is a political change comparable to that which takes place in nature when, after a long period of germination, the seed pod is burst and the new plan breaks forth.

In social affairs it primarily means a transfer of power from one social class to another, such, for example, as took place all over the world when the old feudal lords were overthrown by the present ruling class of capitalists.

The Socialist proposes to overthrow the rulership of this capitalist class and to place the working class in power.

There is no essential connection between revolution and violence and bloodshed.

So long as the working class are in an overwhelming majority they can capture the machinery of government with their ballots far easier than with bullets.

Moreover, the very nature of the Socialist philosophy is against violent revolution. Socialism presupposes the constructive transformation of society, and such a task will demand the best energies that can be brought to bear upon it in time of peace, and would be an almost superhuman task if complicated by violent conflict.

For still another reason the Socialists work for a peaceful revolution. Previous ruling classes had a body of slaves whom they could compel to do their fighting. It was the blood of the workers that was shed when the capitalists fought with the feudal nobility. It was the blood of workers that was always shed in the struggles between contending ruling classes.

But in the Socialist revolution the workers will have no subject class whom they can drive to slaughter. They must fight their own battles and shed their own blood if battles are to be fought and blood shed, and workers, no more than any one else, are anxious to bleed and die unnecessarily.

Socialist victory can only be made effective if a majority of the laborers have been educated to a recognition of their own interests and the best methods of maintaining them. A violent revolution without that education would not bring Socialism, but chaos. Hence the tremendous educational campaign that is carried on by Socialists in every corner of the world.

But when a majority of the workers are educated to the point where they become Socialists there will be no need of violence.

THEY CAN TAKE WHAT THEY WANT PEACEABLY. This is what the Socialists mean when they talk of revolution.

Little Studies on Genius and Social Evolution

Shakespeare and the Poor

By Josephine Conger Kaneko.

When Shakespeare lived and wrote his wonderful dramas and poems social conditions in England were in a more miserable state than they had ever been in the history of the nation. It was a period of transition. Feudalism was collapsing, and villanage or serfdom was being abolished. The common people, thrown out of their old habits of living, were still subject to laws that had been enacted centuries before, and which had no application to the new modes of life. The inclosure of common lands had driven hordes of people into the towns, where they had nothing to do. The old laws against vagabonds were rigidly enforced. Sir Thomas Moore, writing in 1516, describes the effects of land inclosure and resulting evictions: "Poor, wretched souls, men, women, husbands, fathers, widows, woeful mothers with their young babes! And when they have wandered in search of work or rest until all they have is spent what else can they do but steal or beg and then be hanged for that?"

The craft guilds which had taken care of their own poor had been robbed by the kings until nothing remained for them. The unions fought against the influx of country folk into the cities, who were ready to take their jobs at any price. Altogether it was a situation that might have inspired any poet, any writer, to cry out from his spirit of brotherhood against the oppressions, the ignorance, the blunders. But Shakespeare's genius was mute. He wrote for Elizabeth's court, and wrote the things that Elizabeth liked. His women are the strongest, most self-reliant, probably, in fiction. That must have been due to the fact that England's ruler was a woman—the one woman for whom he wrote.

There came a time, however, when Elizabeth died. The Stuarts did not fancy Shakespeare as Elizabeth had. Shakespeare writes another play—"King Lear." For the first time he seems to remember the hordes of homeless, wandering, begging men and women. He puts the old king on the heath in a storm and makes him say, shivering, as he says it: "Poor, naked wretches, whereso'er you are, That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm, How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides, Your looped and windowed raggedness, defend you From seasons such as these? Oh, I have ten thousand souls that suffer of these fools. Too little care of this. Take physic, pomp. Expose yourself to feel what wretches feel. That thou may'st shake the superflux to them, And show the heavens more just."

In this one play alone, does this remarkable genius say something in behalf of the poor. In King Lear's argument he is really democratic. His other works, however, deal with the intrigues, the reign and downfall of kings and queens. He seems to have so saturated himself with the spirit of the aristocracy that he cannot see the proletariat.

At last he went home. And Richard Grant White, in "Memoirs of Shakespeare," says: "He resigned himself to simple village society—wisely, perhaps, but yet, we may be sure, not without a pang—and sense of wrong. It must have been with bitterness of soul that he saw the disappearance of his hopes of being the head of a family ranking among the gentry of England."

One deed is recorded of him in which he assisted a neighborhood of peasants by resisting the attempt to inclose a tract of public land. But in this act he also protected certain property of his own.

Puritanism was not a proletarian movement, but it was a middle class movement, and Shakespeare hated it. But in the contrariness of human nature his beloved daughter married a Puritan.

Capons

By Robin Dunbar

A capon is hand fed with bread and milk and rich foods and made fat, soft, sweet and juicy for some mollycoddler's stomach. The capon is nourished tenderly and then cruelly destroyed.

Capons afford parallel illustrations to individuals of two classes. First to John De Smith is a sort of desexed creature fed on the capitalistic pabulum about "the sacred rights of property (in labor)"; "the natural (in) equality of man (and woman)"; "the necessity of honesty (to the poor)"; the idea that "laws should be made for the interests of all (business men)"; the belief that "charity covers a multitude of sins (of the rich)"; and the fact that "it is better to give (what you don't own) than to receive (what you earn)."

We call this individual John De Smith, the De being used to signify the honorable position he occupies as a member of the much respected middle class.

Now, John De Smith is not a very scientific person. He makes no great mental exertions of his own independent and alone. His greaser is a great comfort to his wife and indirectly somewhat of a bolster to him. Mrs. De Smith has been known to say, "I dearly love Dr. De Puyter's sermons on Labor and Capital. They treat the Capitalists so nicely! Now, if only the workmen would come and hear him they would receive so much good! Why, I believe it would almost solve the labor problem!"

Whereat De Smith smiles indulgently and replies, "Well, maybe you are right, me dear. But as long as the rascals won't come perhaps you'll have to keep on going to 'em, especially whenever you do get hurt in the factory. You know your calls have been such a help in settling my damage cases cheap!"

A Merchant lived for money for its power to purchase pleasure and more power. The more he got of both, the more he wanted. He got millions of money and heaps of fun! But his house of cards fell down; he took a jagged piece of a broken pitcher and cut and hacked at his neck and wrists, paying a thousand times in pain for the pleasure he had bought, and thus passed out to the miserable end of a mistaken life!

Does his fate remind you of the fate of the Capon? He fed out of the hand of Capital until he grew fat. Then he fell a victim! "Get money for what money will get you," was his doctrine. He got money and it got him. The foolish cock gets an easy stall, plenty of belly pleasure and then receives a gash in the neck!

The human animal imbibes his suicidal ideas from the teachings of a mistaken Capitalism which preaches the glorification of money for what money will buy—i. e. nothing of importance. The Capon is easy to blame, because it is denatured by an agency outside its own control and forced to swallow the stuffings of a pestiferous masters— and, like an unwilling victim to their rapacious maw!

A HAND FED ANIMAL AND A POPULAR TAUGHT MAN ARE BOTH FAT! Let us take up the second class proletarian to the Capon is that, while the Proletarian is not so well cared for as the cock, he is in the end slaughtered to add the gratification of the greed of his masters.

The choice offered to John Smith is, "Feed out of our hand until we get ready to quit feeding you at all, or we'll hit you a lick right now."

And the meek and inoffensive John Smith replies, "Well, if I'm to be sacrificed, at all events, I might as well try and enjoy myself in the meantime with consuming the contents of my full dinner pail!"

And so plain John Smith as well as aristocratic John De Smith, become meat for the master!

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Edited by Marie Jayne

How Lottie Left

L OTTIE'S fingers worked busily. But faster than her fingers sped strange new thoughts through Lottie's mind. A great change had come over her. Her associates—the girls at the factory—had noticed it; her mother had noticed it; and she herself had noticed it. She was a changed woman. Twenty-two years old, with beautiful auburn hair and blue eyes, although a trifle pale, she presented a far different appearance than she did nine years before. Her eyes were known—many had pitiful looking little figures, wrapped in an odd shawl, asking for work at the sleazy door. Nine long years—day in and day out—through sunshine, rain and snow she had gone mechanically through the same duties. But now a change had come. The greatest change factory to be married.

She laughed a little, then her lip quavered. A dozen of them in her time—some to be married—others had given up the unequal struggle for virtue and a livelihood and had been discharged when their secret was known—many had dropped the added and died. And now she was to go. Lottie sighed. What would the new life be like, anyhow, she thought. How would it feel to be one's own boss—to be out in the sunshine, to get into the morning when you were tired, and to eat a regular dinner. How would it all feel? Often from the window of the factory and on Sunday afternoons when Karl and herself were out for a walk she had seen the fine ladies riding by in their carriages.

Often girls of her own age, handsomely gowned, drove by, on the way to the theater or park, but Lottie, even while she vainly longed, knew in her heart that such freedom would never be hers. She did not know why, but it just naturally seemed that her place was at the work table. Something irresistible seemed to draw her to it, and try as hard as she may she could not forget it. It was a little bundle, put on her hat and threaded bare jacket, gave a last sweeping glance at the scene of her transformation from childhood to womanhood—and passed out of it forever.

Even on Monday night when Karl had resolved his semi-monthly pay and they had seats in the balcony at the vaudeville show the shop followed them like a Nemesis. "I must not stay out late, Karl, my boy," she would say, "or I will be late to work in the morning," and the foreman is awful cross this week."

But now it was all going to be different. Time wore on and the eventful day came at last. At noon there was the same old rush for lunch boxes when the gang rang—another rush half an hour later when it rang again. The afternoon then drew on just as wearily as it had done the year before.

A few minutes before 6 o'clock Lottie gathered up the scraps from her work table into a little pile and dumped it into the waste box, rolled up her apron into a little bundle, put on her hat and threaded bare jacket, gave a last sweeping glance at the scene of her transformation from childhood to womanhood—and passed out of it forever.

You

When the moon comes out, and the soft stars shine, It is then, somehow, in this soul of mine, There grows the thought of You. When the last soft sigh of the night birds cry, And the voices of the highways fade and die, I wonder—if you—are true.

When the morn's first sunbeam softly falls Across my eyelids, and the ring-dove calls, When the grass is wet with dew, When the whole world wakes to a newer day, And calls to labor, and calls to play, It is then—I think—of You.

When the high noon comes and the sun's fierce heat, Adds weight to the weary, the rushing feet, Of men in the busy mart, When I must witness the bitter fight, Must see the wrong usurping the right, You make me—brave—My Heart.

News Notes

In the group of prominent American painters are six women. Cecelia Beaux, Rosina Emmett Sherwood, Violet Oakley, Amy Otis, Charlotte Harding Brown and Elizabeth Shippen Green.

Fashion's Dictates

The principal dress form continues to be the two-piece form—that is, a waist and skirt separately made, and the waist so fluted that it may be worn over the finish and itself made to form the shoulders. It is a style of fully eight yards wide at the foot. The result is a swirl of pretty godets or plaits, which begin at the hip-line, and a mass of entangling material about the feet which only she who is mistress of the art of walking and dancing can manage gracefully.

Long hat strings of colored or white tulle or maline, with embroidered ends, lace inserted or hand painted, are picturesque dress accessories of the springtime. Just now hat bows made of soft silk ribbons are draped at the back with long loops and ends reaching to the nape of the neck.

Union Patterns

Nearly all the paper patterns now supplied for dress goods are manufactured by firms that are fighting the International Typographical Union.

The Daily Socialist has succeeded in securing patterns manufactured by a strictly union house, and is prepared to supply these at rates lower than those charged by the majority of the non-union houses.

Hereafter any patterns that is illustrated in these columns can be procured by sending ten cents to the Chicago Daily Socialist pattern department, 180 Washington street, Chicago.

For the Home

Warm bread and cake should be cut with a knife, the blade of which has been put in hot water.

Charcoal and water is a simple and efficient disinfectant for sinks.

Burning sulphur will remove fruit stains from the hands. A sulphur match will be sufficient for this purpose.

A glass fruit jar is excellent for keeping cooking raisins moist.

Nutmegs should be grated at the blossom end first.

Pails of water placed in rooms where painting is being done will help kill the odor of the paint.

When cooking macaroni beat in one egg in the milk and see how it improves.

For Home Dressmakers

LADIES' BLOUSE JACKET



With slashed puffed, tucked bretelles and three-quarter length sleeves. Paris pattern No. 1867. All seams allowed.

This new blouse jacket in tan covert cloth shows the wide shouldered pin-stripe effect, the square, tucked bretelle shoulder pieces being held in place by the stitched bands which extend over the shoulders. It is a style of jacket especially adapted to the separate garment, but it might also be made up for summer use in pongee or linen.

The pattern is in six sizes—32 to 42 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the jacket requires five and one-quarter yards of goods 36 inches wide, or three yards 36 inches wide, or two and one-half yards 42 inches wide, or two yards 54 inches wide. As illustrated, three-eighths yard of velvet 36 inches wide is needed to cover collar, three-quarters yard of mohair braid to trim collar and three and three-quarters yards of edging to trim vest.

Price of pattern, 10 cents. Six \$1.00 sub cards, good for six months, mailed to any address for \$5.00. Send in your order.—Adv.

TO THE EDITOR

Forget Your Family.

One of the biggest trials concerns in this city, the Chicago Telephone Company, which is now endeavoring to secure another exclusive franchise, does not extend the liberality to its employees which the concern expects to receive from our benevolent aldermen.

The Chicago Telephone Company has a great way of filling two jobs with one man. He is engaged to work from 8:30 until 5:30, with an hour for lunch, but it is seldom he is allowed to go at that hour. He is given a "check" for 50 cents for his dinner. Restaurant managers hold these checks and cash them quarterly as payment for fares. The check cannot be cashed by the wage slave; he must put down a good, substantial and thereby enables him to "whop" 'em up at a desk when he should be in bed or having a little recreation.

The company presumes that if those checks were cashable the clerk would be likely to eat a 10 or 15 cent lunch so as to have a little more out of the small wages with which to buy baby stockings, or wify a spring bonnet. A great variety of these things, with a trip to Europe or the possession of an automobile not likely to be had on the magnificent "salary" of \$50 a month.

If the obedient slave is a "sticker" he may finally get \$6 a month; and the luring bait, as an inducement to "stick" is that at some time in the far distant and dreamy future he may become an "outside" man at the big salary of \$75 a month. But it has been years since one of these exquisite promises has been kept by one of the common herd in the telephone company's pens.

It is a common thing for the clerks in the Chicago Telephone Company's office to work until midnight. Often they reach another such inhuman treatment. For years this practice has been kept up, and when a clerk complains too much he is told that he must "FORGET his family." These long hours, twelve to twenty per day, is a good thing for the company. And these wage slaves are often compelled to work so late that they are graciously permitted to sleep the balance of the night on the office desks. This ingratitude being on hands bright and shining for another long sleep the following day.

The Chicago Telephone Company, like its fellow octopuses, tell its wage slaves not to listen to the Socialist "Socialism will break up the home!"

But the working class is finding out a few things, principally that Socialism will give them homes and time to spend at home with their families, when the capitalist system breaks them.

A TELEPHONE USER.

In Spite of Himself.

One of the justices of the Supreme Court tells of a young lawyer in the west who was trying his first case before Justice Harlan.

The youthful attorney had evidently owned his argument till he knew it by heart. Before he proceeded ten minutes with his oratorical effort the justice had decided the case in his favor and had told him so. Despite this the young lawyer would not cease. It seemed that he had attained such a momentum that he could not stop.

Finally Justice Harlan leaned forward and in the politest of tones said: "Mr. Blank, notwithstanding your arguments, the court has concluded to decide this case in your favor."—Sunday Magazine.

Cause or Effect.

Assistant Editor—Here's a poem from a fellow who is serving a five years' term in the eastern penitentiary.

Managing Editor—Well, print it with a foot-note explaining the circumstance. It may serve as a warning to other poets.—Philadelphia Record.

Twelve 50-cent sub cards, good for three months, mailed to any address for \$5.00. Send in your order.—Adv.