

QUETLY AND SELF-DECEASED THE GIANT WINE WORDS FACES COURT Great Trial Begins By Legal Skirmishing—Sketch of Scene in Court Room—The Law Experts

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Boise, May 10.—There were some sensational developments in the trial of William D. Haywood today that were kept decidedly under cover. First there was a conference of attorneys for the defense and agents of the Western Federation of Miners from Colorado, Idaho, Nevada and contiguous territory, at which the list of witnesses filed in court by the prosecution was carefully scrutinized.

Then there also was held an extended conference of attorneys for the prosecution with several mysterious strangers who arrived on the night train and left immediately afterward; and finally it was reported that of the 11 men remaining in the jury box when court recessed until Monday, eight of whom still are subject to examination by the defense and all are liable to a peremptory challenge by both sides, but two have the slightest prospects of remaining in the box for the actual trial.

It is said both the defense and prosecution expect to weed out the box soon after court reconvenes Monday afternoon. No Public Discussion. With the circulation of these reports there is a little more activity in the city. Persons of both sides are beginning to take more notice of the matter, but up to the present there has been no public discussion of the subject.

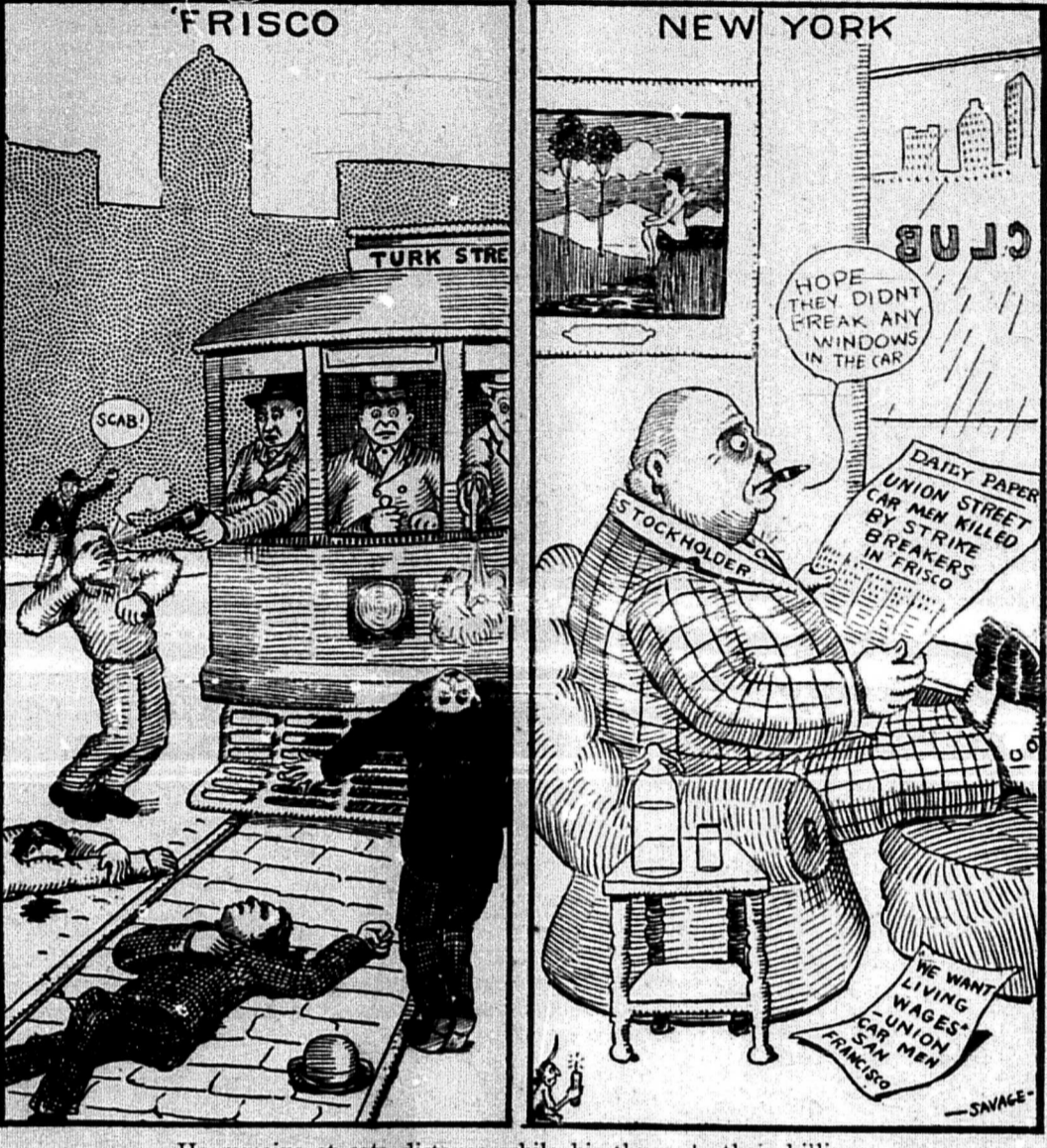
So far as the jury is concerned, 11 men who seemingly passed the fire of the prosecution's questions Thursday are trying to while away the hours in their temporary prison today. Three have seemingly been able to satisfy both sides, but this is only a surface development. A. L. Ewing, a veteran of the civil war and the first juror examined, will be peremptorily challenged by the prosecution unless he can be gotten out of the box in some unexpected way.

(Appeal to Reason Bureau.) Boise, Idaho, May 10.—In a court room liberally guarded by deputy sheriffs and Pinkerton detectives, with only a small representation of labor men present, Judge Fremont Wood, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, formally declared the beginning of the trial of W. D. Haywood, charged with the murder of former Governor Steunenberg.

There was little excitement in or around the court room, as none was evident on the streets or in the city. Over all the great force of special officers, detectives, members of the miners' union or their sympathizers, would have found it impossible to make a demonstration had they so been inclined. This is Chief. The detectives in the court room acted under direction from C. S. Thiel, assistant superintendent of the Pinkerton agency, who in turn received his instructions from James McFarland, a member of the regular venire summoned for the case had been exhausted and a special venire of 100 men was ordered summoned by 2 p. m. Class lines were distinctly drawn in the examination of the veniremen, the police, industrial calling and trade union affiliations.

The only man who openly expressed his opposition to union labor and his belief of the defendant was J. E. Yates, president of the Bank of Commerce of Boise. Examination developed that the majority of the veniremen were farmers and Republicans. Attorneys for the prosecution made special effort to ascertain whether or not any of the veniremen had read or were now reading Socialist and trade union papers.

THE STREET CAR MAGNATE IS UNINJURED, HOWEVER



He remains at safe distance while his thugs do their killing.

to be retained the best available lawyers in the capital. The chief counsel is J. H. Hawley, a leading figure in his chosen profession, a jury lawyer pure and simple, whose eloquent voice has often swayed a doubting twelve and swung them around to his own belief. He will be ably assisted by the new senator from Idaho, W. E. Borah.

Borah is one of the state's foremost attorneys and a merciless cross examiner, who has few equals. Associated with these two are O. M. Van Dusen and W. A. Stone of Caldwell, both excellent attorneys. Altogether the legal talent on both sides is the best obtainable. That it will take a long while to secure a jury was shown as soon as the examination of the first venireman was begun. Judge Wood gave the attorneys the widest latitude in their examination of talesmen, with the result that an enormous amount of time was consumed. The questions asked dealt with every phase of the case, people interested in it and lawyers concerned.

The questioning was more strenuous in the extreme and tiresome alike to lawyers and spectators, but it was plain no chances were going to be taken of a mistrial. He remains at safe distance while his thugs do their killing.

HOW IT STANDS TODAY

Accused, William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners. Charge, murder in the first degree. Victim, former Governor Frank Steunenberg, who was blown to pieces by a bomb while entering his home at Caldwell on the night of December 30, 1906. Time likely to secure jury, ten days to three weeks. Number of witnesses subpoenaed by prosecution, 34; by defense, 64. What the state will try to prove: That Haywood, with other officers of the federation, was a member of the inner circle which had for its object rule by terrorizing in the mining regions; that he planned many murders and that he and his associates paid Harry Orchard to kill Steunenberg in revenge for his activity against the federation. What the defense will try to prove: That the arrest of Haywood and his associates was a part of a conspiracy on the part of the mine owners and Pinkerton Detective Agency to get the officers of the union out of the way, as then the union could be broken up; that Orchard is being paid a large sum to perjure himself to swear away the life of the accused and save his own. Probable cost of the trial, \$500,000. Probable duration, three to four months.

Decision Ties Hands of Defense

Boise, May 10.—Fremont Wood, judge of the District Court, before whom Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will be tried for the murder of former Governor Steunenberg, yesterday denied the application of the defense for a bill of particulars specifying the nature of the charges against W. D. Haywood, whose case goes to trial tomorrow morning. Judge Wood did not decide the question directly as to whether or not such a bill of particulars would have been allowed had the motion been made a year ago, when the defendant was first arraigned, but ruled that even if the defendant had been entitled to such a bill at that time, he had waived his right by pleading to the indictment before the case had been set for trial. The denial of application leaves the defense in the dark as much as ever regarding the nature of evidence by which the prosecution expects to bring the miners to the gallows.

Wanted Light

Attorneys Borah and Hawley of the state, as well as Detective McFarland and Governor Gooding, have given it out that they possessed evidence more than sufficient to hang Haywood and his associates. It was to get light on the nature of this evidence that the attorneys for the defense made application for a bill of particulars. The granting of the bill lay entirely within the discretion of the court. Judge Wood is not a new man in handling cases in which the Western Federation of Miners were interested. Several years ago he was federal prosecuting attorney, and was instrumental in sending half a dozen men to the penitentiary for participating in the Coeur d'Alene strike. Apparently a fair-minded man in ordinary professional practice, it is well known that

STORM'S FURY MAY SNUFF OUT LIVES

Two Score In Danger On Wrecked Steamer at San Jose Ignacio—Death List Over 100 (Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Montevideo, Uruguay, May 10.—Two score or more passengers and sailors still on the wrecked steamer Poitou, which went aground yesterday on the rocks off San Jose Ignacio, are reported to be in extreme danger today owing to the sudden increase in violence of the storm which drove the vessel ashore. Several steamers have gone to the rescue, but it is feared the steamer may go to pieces at any moment and all be lost.

Today's reports state the death list will number over 100. The Poitou is supposed to have carried approximately three hundred passengers and crew. Two hundred of these are reported to be on their way here now. The panic which followed the grounding of the steamer was responsible for most of the deaths caused so far. Many of the passengers rushed on deck and plunged into the sea. Some of them were able to swim to shore, but scores are said to have perished.

BONAPARTE HAS A HARD DAYS WORK

Is On Duty Six Hours and Did Not Go Home to Baltimore Until 3:30 P. M. Washington, May 10.—Attorney General Bonaparte furnished several general lines for the papers yesterday, despite his announcement that he does not consider that part of the duties of the department of justice. In fact, it was one of the busiest days the Baltimore member of the cabinet ever experienced. He was at his desk for six hours by the clock. Activity fairly raged about the department building. Just to show that he was not holding up the January case, he sent the papers over to the president with his recommendation for clemency. That duty a "No. 1 first page must."

SWINDLED IN THE VERY TEMPLE OF JUSTICE

Bunco Men Impersonate Judge and Sheriff and "Do" Burlington Farmers—Get Money from Them (Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Marietta May 10.—One of the boldest alleged bunco games ever enacted in this city was brought to the attention of the police when Horace and Edward Napier of Burlington, Iowa, made complaint that they had been robbed in common pleas court by persons representing themselves to be attorneys for the defense. Sheriff Owen and Frank Wilson, a prominent attorney of this city. The men were here to foreclose a mortgage on the farm of their grandfather, who met death at the hands of bunco men, who poured molten lead in his ears. The farmers were accosted by a stranger who represented himself to be an attorney. In company with the men the attorney went to the courtroom, stated his case before the supposed judge, who gave a judgment and ordered the supposed sheriff to issue an execution. They charged \$75 for their services, which was paid by the victims. Jones, Sheriff Owen and Attorney Wilson were brought before the farmers for identification, but were not recognized as the guilty parties.

CHEERED LONDON'S PLAY BEFORE CURTAIN ROSE

Admirers of the Warlike Social Rebel Fill Majestic Theater—Cheers For the Author A new thing happened at the Majestic Theater Wednesday. Before the curtain went up for Jack London's new play, "The Interrogation," the audience broke into applause. Regular patrons of the theater said that this was something new in a vaudeville theater. The house was well filled and in almost every row was some Socialist or radical who is an admirer of the warlike social rebel, Jack London, and they showed their eagerness to see his drama, by applause before the curtain was raised. The play is Jack London all over. The youthful, hopeful and energetic writer has reflected himself and his character in the play as he does in all his writings.

KILL "UNDESIRABLES" SAYS CAPT. PORTER

Startling Attitude Assumed By Chicago Representatives of a Great and Wise Government Towards Peaceful Workers

Captain Porter of the United States secret service in a violent statement yesterday declared that the Moyer and Haywood demonstrators should be shot down if they attempt to parade or hold a big protest meeting in Chicago. His violent speech was telegraphed throughout the country, and it is feared he will incite crazy persons to throw bombs at union and Socialist Party men.

He says that President Roosevelt has ordered him to take a firm hand in suppressing the demonstration, which is to be a peaceful parade and meeting on the west side. It is understood from Captain Porter that the troops at Fort Saeridan will be used by the energetic and bloodthirsty Roosevelt to prevent citizens from exercising their right to peacefully assemble.

Daily Wreck Record--Two Killed In Crash

Train Leaves Rails at Twenty-Third Street—Aged Mother of Vice-President Miller of the Road Killed. A Score Injured. Downer Grove suburban train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, due in Chicago at 9:17 o'clock, left the rails at Twenty-third street and Millard avenue Wednesday morning shortly before 9 o'clock. A score were hurt, two fatally, and a half dozen seriously. The more seriously injured, six men and women, were taken to St. Anthony's Hospital. Two of the women died on the way to the institution. The dead: Mrs. Thomas Miller of Riverside, Ill., crushed as she sat in her seat with her daughter Elizabeth, who had her right leg fractured. Mrs. Miller was the mother of the vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Lucy Hayes, colored, died on way to hospital. Among the more seriously injured: Mrs. Eva Shephard, aged 63, of Hinsdale, Ill., cut and bruised. Taken to St. Anthony's Hospital. A. J. Sandford of La Grange, fingers cut, slight internal injuries. The injured: Harry Newland, engineer, badly scalded. F. C. Eario, fireman, scalded. Assistant United States District Attorney R. W. Childs and wife; bruised. Mr. and Mrs. Charles, Haudale; bruised. Mrs. Carl Thayer, Hinsdale; bruised. F. E. Sengers, baggageman; cut by glass. A. N. Hineckley, Hinsdale; internally. E. E. Porter; bruised. Miss Elizabeth Miller, leg broken. J. F. Trolley, conductor, Aurora; slightly injured. Official's Mother Dead. Mrs. Mary B. Miller, the aged mother of the vice-president of the road, and

her daughter Elizabeth were seated in the front car, near a spot jammed in when the car hit the engine. Miller was hurt internally and died a few minutes after reaching an ambulance. J. Sandford is secretary of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers. He was seated near Mrs. Miller, and said he suddenly noticed that the car was swerving. He glanced at the engine, saw a swerve from the track and the next instant the car turned over. He crawled out of the hole smashed in the side of the car, and rearing in a few seconds assisted a woman whose face was covered with blood. Women of the neighborhood brought towels, linen and water. A Broken Truck. The cause of the wreck seems to have been a broken truck under the engine, but one theory is it was a curling rail. The engine flopped over on its side, and the car following it turned half over. The passengers injured were in this coach. Engineer Newland was scalded and scratched about face and hands, but the fireman escaped. Calls were sent to engine company 23 at 1071 South Ridgeway avenue, and all other West Side wagons were hurried to the scene. Flour of the wagon seriously injured had their wounds treated at Thiel's drug store, Ogden and Millard avenues. Hamilton Co., May 9.—One man was killed and three injured in a wreck on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad at Jones Station, six miles south of Hamilton, today. Richard King, 23, fireman, of Ivorydale, was killed. Jacob Leister, agent at Ivorydale, and John Sullivan, roadmaster, of Hamilton, were seriously cut and bruised.

School Board Goes After Tribune's Cheating Lease

At the meeting of the board of education Wednesday the school trustees were placed squarely on record on the Tribune lease. Trustee Harding introduced a resolution that the attorney be instructed to prosecute "with all due diligence" the suit for the vacation of the Tribune lease by which the school children of Chicago are deprived of over \$50,000 yearly. The resolution was opposed by five members of the board, Trustees Spiegel, Seethouse, White, Duddleston, and Hayes. These members fought the suit on the ground that the board is not in a condition to hire a special attorney, and

Soldier Barred from Postoffice by Rockefeller--Can't Get His Pension

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) New York, May 10.—Acting on a report that William G. Rockefeller's feud with Oliver Lamora, a small land owner in Brandy, has gone to the point where Lamora is being barred from the postoffice in that vicinity, friends of the old woodsman are preparing to make an appeal to Washington in his behalf. The postoffice where Lamora's mail is sent is at Bay Point, on Rockefeller's estate. Lamora is barred by an injunction from venturing on his neighbor's land. If he should go to the postoffice, it is stated, he would be guilty of violating the injunction. Lamora, it is said, has been unable to get any mail at Bay Point since January. He is a civil war veteran and his pension, letters and newspapers have been piling up since then. The nearest postoffice is six miles away. Lamora is too old and weak to walk there and has no horse. Practically all the old man's personal property has been eaten up by his long continued fight against Rockefeller. Neighbors say the barring of Lamora from the postoffice is a part of Rockefeller's plan to force the old woodsman to sell out, so that the old magnate can add his little farm to the Rockefeller estate.

HOMER DEFENDER SAYS PAPERS ARE LYING

Edward E. Blake, editor of the Home Defender, in a signed statement, denied absolutely the statements made in the newspapers regarding the alleged connection of Police Sergeant Prendergast with the affidavits concerning Mayor Busse, which were published in the campaign edition of the Home Defender. Blake said: "I am utterly at a loss to account for the charge that Sergeant Prendergast was connected in any way with the Home Defender or with articles published in it. I do not know him, have never seen him, or been in communication with him in any way. The investigations with which he is charged with having connections were made on behalf of this paper by W. F. Mulvihill, and by him alone. The affidavits used in the Home Defender were secured by Mulvihill, and most of them were sworn to before him as a notary public."

BARKUS WAS WILLIN'

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Washington, May 9.—Secretary Taft accepted an invitation to address the Merchants and Manufacturers Association at Milwaukee, June 10. The chief purpose of one insurance scandal seems to be to breed another one.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. By Carrier, in City of Chicago. Daily, per week, 6 cents. Daily, per month, \$1.50.

By Mail in Advance (Outside of Chicago). Daily, one year, \$12.00. Daily, six months, \$7.00.



BRINGS SWAIN TO AMERICA-IS ROBBED

Police are seeking Johann Nuhshold of Vienna, who is charged with robbing his fiancée, Maria Yost, of \$300. She claims the young man was brought here from his native land under promise that he would marry her.



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BANKER CONSENTS TO GO TO SLAUGHTER

Will Meet Prof. Kirkpatrick in Moral Debate Sunday in a Brooklyn Theater. New York, May 10.—The forthcoming debate between banker Henry Clews and Prof. George Kirkpatrick at Columbia Theater, Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, May 12, promises to be the liveliest affair of its kind that Brooklyn has seen in years.

MACHINISTS BREAK WITH OTIS COMPANY

Elevator Shops and Construction Throughout the Country May Be Affected. The first strike of machinists in Chicago for the 25 cents a day increase was inaugurated Wednesday in the shops of the Otis Elevator Company, Fifth-street and La Salle streets, and Paul Schneiderwendt & Co., 120 West Jackson boulevard.

LIFE IN SICILY IS NOT A HAPPY DREAM

Municipalization of Industries Does Not Seem to Have Been a Great Success. (Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Washington, May 10.—Emigration to America, ancient prejudice, lack of enterprise, insecurity of society, or general prosperity has caused such high prices for the necessities of life in Sicily that the government of the capital, Palermo, has municipalized many of the industries. This is a history of these efforts.

SINGLE TAXERS WANT TO DEBATE WITH LEWIS

John Z. White Eager to Meet Socialist Lecturer in Principal Cities of the West. Arthur Morrow Lewis has been challenged by the National Henry George Association to a series of debates on Socialism and Single Tax in the principal cities of the middle west, his opponent to be John Z. White, the international lecturer of the association.

SET TRIAL FOR MURDERESS

Washington, May 10.—Justice Stafford of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has set October 7 for the trial of Mrs. Anna Bradley, charged with the murder of former Senator Broderick of Utah at the Raleigh Hotel here last December.



History of Miners Fight--Climax of the Age-Long Struggle for Gold--All America Interested

(Special to Chicago Daily Socialist.) Boise, Idaho, May 10.—College men, mechanics, adventurers, soldiers of fortune, men and indolent—all the elements of civilization, went to the new west ahead of the railroads, were shaken by the upheavals of circumstances into classes and now, generation after generation, industrial warfare has led through endless charges of assassination by wholesale into the courts of Idaho, where President Moyer, Secretary Haywood, and the Western Federation of Miners stand accused of the murder of former Governor Steunenberg.

In the fight for gold in the early days the fortunate and strong became the victors and the unfortunate or weak became the employees. Viewing the situation from opposite standpoints, the two forces, which might have worked together to build up the west, became divergent and crystallized in late years into the Mine Owners' Association and the Western Federation of Miners. Warfare since has been relentless and bloody.

The fight has spread into all sections of America where labor is employed. William Haywood, whose invalid wife and two little daughters await in Denver the return of his father, has given peace of mind by the knowledge that his comrades at liberty send him a salary regularly to the family, dependent alone upon him for support.

MARKETS

GRAIN. WINTER WHEAT—Up 1/4c. Sales, 50,000 bu. No. 1 hard, f. o. b., 75c. No. 2 spring, f. o. b., 81c; No. 3 spring, 88c; No. 4 spring, 90c. CORN—Up 1/4c. Sales, 200,000 bu. No. 2, 46c; No. 3, 45c; No. 4, 44c; No. 5, 43c; No. 6, 42c; No. 7, 41c; No. 8, 40c; No. 9, 39c; No. 10, 38c; No. 11, 37c; No. 12, 36c.

PRODUCES

BUTTER—Extras, 17c; firsts, 16c; seconds, 15c; threes, 14c; fourths, 13c; fifths, 12c; sixths, 11c; sevenths, 10c; eighths, 9c; ninths, 8c; tenths, 7c. EGGS—Extras, 17c; firsts, 16c; seconds, 15c; threes, 14c; fourths, 13c; fifths, 12c; sixths, 11c; sevenths, 10c; eighths, 9c; ninths, 8c; tenths, 7c.

Western Federation of Miners accuse each other of investigating them, the former to create favorable sentiment, the latter to do by force what they had not the power to do by other means.

Killing of Steunenberg. Steunenberg was blown up by dynamite as he entered the gate to his home at Caldwell, Idaho, December 30, 1905. His body was wrecked and his house damaged. Governor Gooding at once charged the crime to officials of the Western Federation of Miners.

To prevent interference along the route changes of engines were made at stations. A protest against this proceeding, made by the prisoners, was carried to the United States Supreme Court, which decided against them and cleared watch the proceedings. It was decided, at a meeting of a committee of citizens today that the mayor be demanded to see Debs as soon as he arrives and warn him he must make no public speeches along Socialist lines during the trial; also to be careful of his private affairs.

To Censor Debs When He Reaches Boise

Boise, Idaho, May 10.—The incident of Dr. Titus and Mayor Haines disclosed the tense feeling everybody is laboring under. The real significance of the matter, however, is not Titus. He merely is a pawn in the game.

the way for the state to proceed with the trial. Governor Gooding has personal charge of the prosecution, but E. Hawley is field marshal for the state. His leading associate is United States Senator Borah, one of the greatest criminal lawyers in the west.

Attorney J. H. Nugent has charge of the active preparation of the case for the defense. He established offices here soon after the arrest of the prisoners and has practically lived here continuously. Clarence Darrow of Chicago, a leading lawyer of radical opinions, identified with ex-Mayor Dunne's advocacy of municipal ownership, is one of the most prominent among the counsel for the defense.

Frank Steunenberg was governor of Idaho during the Coeur d'Alene labor troubles. He made the application that brought United States troops into the district to restore order. Several years elapsed after he left the executive chair before he was killed. The miners say he had passed from their minds and that they harbored no feelings of revenge.

TWO-CENT RATE LAW MEANS BENCHES

So Claims a Prominent Chicago Railroad Man--Can't Make Money. No money in three-cent fares, and if this is true it is certain there can be none in two-cent rates.

THIS WIFE IS NOT JEALOUS--NOT A BIT

She Helps Her Husband's Sweetheart In a Plan to Free Him From a Boston Jail. Boston, May 10.—The Bowler case, in which figured a spendthrift, a young Harvard man from Cincinnati, and two beautiful women, one his wife and another former sweetheart, came to an abrupt end today when the defendant, George P. Bowler, appeared in court and pleaded guilty to forgery on eight counts.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER: Socialist preferred; lady between 30 and 40. Call after 5:30 p. m. James McNulty, 2923 Parnell ave. WANTED—EMPLOYMENT: Socialist; good business education; \$50, with chance of advancement. Address J. C. Daily Socialist.

TO RENT--ROOMS

TO RENT--2 FURNISHED ROOMS bath, New house, Near Western and Archer. Socialist preferred. 4011 S. Artesian Ave. STEDMAN & SOELKE Counselors at Law 94 La Salle Street - - - Chicago

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SITUATION WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED--BY YOUNG man to learn farming; prefer socialist farmer. Address "Farmer," C. D. S., 180 Washington street. WANTED EMPLOYMENT--Socialist; good business education; \$50, with chance of advancement. Address J. C. Daily Socialist.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE

FARM FOR SALE--80 ACRES, house three-room; barn 36x42. Orchard--Apples, peaches and small fruits; timber, 25 acres; plenty water; good fences; F. L. RICHARDS & STREDWICK, Scholten, Mo. JOHN T. GAULFIELD, Real Estate and Fire Insurance and Loans, 113 E. 75th St. Tel. Hyde Park 321. Drop me a card.

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UNION MAN MAY GET DEATH SENTENCE

John M. Shea, Sent to Rot in Jail by Judge Holdom, Is at Deaths Door

Will the sentence of John M. Shea to serve six months in the county jail for the violation of an injunction prove a death sentence? He was sent up by Judge Holdom for paying strike benefits out of union funds and doing other "criminal" things.

NEW CHICAGO LINE TO INCREASE STOCK

Notice of Increase of Capital Given—One-Fifth of the Road Has Been Built

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) La Porte, Ind., May 10.—The Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend Railway, owned by J. B. Hanna and other Cleveland capitalists, is building the electric line from Toledo to Chicago.

AID FOR STRANDED WHITE STAR LINER

Should Heavy Sea Run, Big Vessel May Be Pounded to Pieces

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) New York, May 10.—The big White Star liner Ball's, which went aground in the lower bay last night while outward-bound, is still fast in the mud off Sandy Hook.

There are many notables among the Ball's passengers, including Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and their daughter Margaret, and the Countess of Yarmouth, sister of Harry Thaw.

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

Advertisement for 'Tom' shoes, featuring an illustration of a shoe and text: 'This is 100% Tom's making perfect shoes Jackson Clark. Milwaukee & Ashland Aves. and 156 Adams St.'

Advertisement for 'Tom' shoes, featuring the text: 'For this Tom gives 25 cts.' To introduce and induce you to buy a pair of 'AMERICAN LADY' Shoes, made by Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co.

Advertisement for 'Tom' shoes, featuring the text: 'Tom' wants you to know you cannot buy a pair of these shoes for less than 3.00 to 3.50 in any store. 'Tom' wants to get the women folk to walk to and talk about this store.

Advertisement for 'Tom' shoes, featuring the text: 'Gives' in these shoes made by HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO. a shoe at 3.00 and 3.50 as good as many that are sold on State street at 4.00 and 5.00 a pair.

HERE IS A GOOD JOKE--COMMISSIONERS WIPE OUT ANCIENT CUSTOM

Deny Populace Right to Meet on Lake Front, Going Old Friend Nero One Better; It Is to Laugh; Defense Conference Meets

Ever since the days of Nero of Rome, and even before, in every country there has been a central plot of ground or "commons" where the populace might meet and peacefully air its grievances or "petition the king."

While Roman emperors and despots of various kinds permitted this, the South Park commissioners and the trader society that rules Chicago has changed the custom. Men representing 150,000 of Chicago citizens, who happen to be the men and women who do all the work, have been running around for two weeks seeking a place to meet to discuss a question of great public concern—the trial of Miner Haywood.

Death Throes of General Assembly-- Clown-Like Body Has a Few Fits

(Special to Chicago Daily Socialist.) Springfield, Ill., May 10.—The charter that is being cooked up down here by the downstate gagging, a few hours after the bill passed the house, McKinley's private secretary was seen talking to Gardner. When the senate met at 5 p. m. and Senator Putnam moved to substitute the house bill on the reading for the senate bill, the senate moving machine went right over him, and his bill went to the judiciary committee, of which Humphreys is chairman.

The house passed the furthest servant bill when Charles Duffes of Pope, providing that "the rule or doctrine of fellow servants, as heretofore employed as a defense in actions at law, for personal injuries or death by wrong, shall not apply to any person who is engaged in such actions, except in cases where it is affirmatively appears that the neglect causing the injury or death is the neglect of an immediate accompanying and direct co-employee, engaged in the same specific department of employment and in the performance of a co-ordinate duty, and to whom the injured or deceased servant owed no obedience, and to whose orders or directions or requests the duties of such injured or deceased servant were in no particular subordinate."

The Old Saw. When thieves fall out, the old saw runs, honest men will come to their own. With Levy Mayer on one side fighting the city beautiful bills and George P. Merrick for Montgomery Ward, and E. B. Buntin and F. W. Holt on the other, we may hope to learn more interesting truths.

It would be improving to know more of the motives that stirred these generous-hearted citizens who never do anything without seeing where it is going to benefit them—to come to the aid of the city.

That is, we may learn—if they don't get together in the meantime and decide to split up the swag amicably. In that event, ignorance would be bliss, for since they would own the courts among them, it would be useless to be wise.

Inspection Bill. The state factory inspection bill, which in a vague, namby-pamby way is a labor bill, was passed by the house yesterday by a vote of 193 to 2. Gohart, a banker of Brooklynn, and J. P. Martin, a manufacturer of Arthur Douglas County, saw fit to vote against the bill.

After relating that the state factory inspector shall "visit and inspect at all reasonable hours and as often as practicable, the factories, mercantile establishments, mills and work shops and commercial institutions of the state, where goods, wares or merchandise are manufactured, stored or purchased, at wholesale or retail," for the purpose of enforcing existing laws, the stipulation appears. "And said inspectors shall make a special investigation into the conditions of labor in this state or into any alleged abuses in connection therewith, whenever the governor shall direct, and shall report the results of the same to the governor."

A "vice bill, isn't it? And at that, it will hardly pass the highlanders in the senate. The senate highlanders are lined up to kill every bill that will help the cause of labor or the least inclined to corporate interests. Senators Corbus P. Gardner of La Salle, Orville F. Berry of Hancock, Stanton C. Pemberton of Coles, Homer Galpin and John Humphrey of Cook are the single leaders of the senate and should be marked for the opposition of the labor vote. Labor may have a chance at Berry, a fore long, as he is tenderly nursing a gubernatorial boom.

M. O. Boosted. The house yesterday forenoon passed a bill (King's) giving municipalities the same right as Chicago to own or operate gas or electric light plants and to fix the price of gas and electricity. Senator Putnam of Peoria had by the

Advertisement for 'Our Famous Best Set Teeth' by McChesney Bros. Text: 'THIS WEEK ONLY. Full Gold Filling half the usual rate—Bridge-work or Teeth Without Plates a specialty. German spoken here. Positive Work Without Pain. Phone Central 2041. Open evenings till 9 o'clock. McChesney Bros. Cor. Clark and Randolph Sts.'

TOM LAWSON TELLS OF CALL ON POPE

Financier, Author and Spoilsman is Awed by Presence of Head of Catholic Church

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Rome, May 10.—Describing his recent visit to the Vatican and interviews with Pope Pius and Cardinal Merry de Val, the papal secretary of state, Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston financier, today said: "My morning at the Vatican was a most truly say, the most interesting experience of my life."

"Pope Pius is that rarity, a perfectly natural man. One of the most remarkable and touching things about him is that his tenderness and gentleness are almost more maternal than fatherly. But back of all this I recognized a force and solidity of character that are extraordinary. It was borne in on me that when Pope Pius makes his decision no earthly power can move him. "Perhaps I can best convey the impression of the man's overwhelming atmosphere of power when I say that when I entered his presence I thought myself six feet tall; when I left I felt that I was less than two feet high. "During my conversation with the pope he spoke of the American bishops and Catholics, their attitude toward and their help to him, as an immense consolation in his many trials. "After my audience with the pope, I visited Cardinal Merry de Val. He is a wonderfully open-minded man, and seems to understand American conditions, domestic, political and religious, as thoroughly as though he were on the spot. Perhaps more so, for he sees with a horizon."

This being on the eve of the trial of W. D. Haywood, the conference in order to show to the world that they are entirely satisfied with the innocence of the miners in jail, sent the following dispatch to Haywood last night: "May the foul conspiracy fall and its innocence be vindicated. "The financial support so well as can be expected. Every union is making preparations to support these miners to the utmost of its ability and stick with them until the end."

BROTHERHOOD IN FIGHT FOR WAGE INCREASE

Agitation Massmeeting to Be Held Tonight—International Officers Will Speak

An agitation massmeeting will be held tonight under the auspices of Chicago Terminal Lodge No. 431 of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees at Musicians' Hall, Van Buren and La Salle streets. International officials of the organization who are in the city negotiating with the managers of the Illinois Central about an increase in wages, will address the meeting. A number of Chicago labor leaders will also make speeches.

SPORTS DEMAND THE PRICE OF FEALTY

The sporting element which did yeoman service in the last campaign in the interests of Republican candidates and the Republican machine generally are at Springfield clamoring for their "pays."

"I want a bill legalizing horse racing in this state. This sport is boomed and in the belief that it will be comparatively easy to rush a bill through when the legislature is in its last throes, they have sent representatives to Springfield to urge the adoption of such a measure."

CONTRACTORS DISAGREE BRICKLAYERS WIN

According to reports received at the office of the Associated Building Trades a split in the ranks of the building contractors over the Saturday pay-day demand of bricklayers and building laborers has taken place.

MILK SHORTAGE IS PENDING AT THE PARK

Pretty Oak Park is on the eve of a milk famine. It will come if conditions do not mature as appearances now indicate.

Steve Summers, business agent of the Milkmen's Union, is at Oak Park today seeking to stop deliveries of milk after 12 o'clock noon. It is one of the rules of the organization that no milk be delivered after 12, and the fact that this is being done has given occasion for the activity of the business agent of the union.

Train Runs On One Rail-- May Revolutionize Travel

London, May 10.—A new style of railway car and motor, running on one rail, which its inventor declares, will revolutionize travel, was exhibited last night before the Royal Society. The designer is Louis Brennan, C. B., inventor of the Brennan torpedo.

The most important principle involved in the acquisition of safety for the operating of a rail. Cars remain upright on one rail whether in motion or not, their stability being maintained by the gyrostatic action of two flywheels, revolving in opposite directions in air-enclosed cases. The combination of mechanics is said to enable the cars to continue their upright position no matter what the action on the wind or the inequality of a shifting load.

Wheels in Center. Continuing the description of the inventor himself: "The wheels are placed in a single row beneath the center of the car, and are carried on bogies or compound bogies, which are not only pivoted to provide for horizontal curves in the track, but for vertical ones also. By this means the cars can run upon curves even of less radius than the length of the vehicle itself, or on crooked rails, or on rails laid over uneven ground without danger of derailment."

The motive power may be either steam, petrol, oil, gas or electricity, as considered most suitable for local conditions. In the first instance, however, it had been decided to use petrol and an electric generating set carried by the vehicle itself to supply the current to the motor's stability mechanism.

Cars Twelve Feet Wide. "Everything points to a great economy resulting from making the cars wider in proportion to their length than ordinary railways. Therefore it has been decided to make an experimental wagon twelve feet wide. For civil work in the colonies the vehicles probably will be two or three times as wide, if not more. Brakes capable of being operated by pneumatic or manual power are provided for all wheels.

The rail only requires to be of the same weight as any of the rails of an ordinary line in order to carry the same load on the same number of wheels in each case. The ties also only require to be one-half the usual length. "The bridges would be of the simplest possible construction, a single wire

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A number of large firms, it is said, would grant the demand of the men and call off the strike. They are held back, however, by their own organization, who seek to deal a blow at organized labor whenever possible.

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Garrick Theater 103 EAST RANDOLPH STREET The Lewis-Mangasarian Debate

Is all arranged, see particulars elsewhere in this issue. Reserved 140 Box Seats, \$1.00. 1,000 Main Floor and 150 on Stage, 50c. 1,400 First and Second Balcony, unreserved, 25c. Orchestra Hall. Auditorium is changing hands. First choice of reserved seat tickets will be at the Garrick meeting Sunday morning. Buy them as you go in. At least 1,000 will unfortunately be unable to get seats, so buy yours at once. The next three lectures at the Garrick by Mr. Lewis will not cover the ground of the debate, but they explain the scientific premises from which the debaters must choose their weapons. Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, Mr. Lewis will lecture on the question



Does Socialism Breed Atheism

Mrs. Gilbert's Orchestra at 10:40. Miss Pauline Alfonte will give violin selections. Mr. Harry Schrieber and Miss Bulger will sing. Mrs. Helen W. Brown, Accompanist. The 21st Ward Branch asks you all to come early and get first choice of seats for the greatest Debate in the History of Chicago. Sunday Morning—ALL SEATS ARE FREE.

PASTOR LOVED DELLA, MUST QUIT CHURCH

Though She is Much Younger Than He, She Was Intended for Him, He Declares

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Harrington, Del., May 10.—Admitting his infatuation for a young woman member of his congregation, although he has been married for thirty years and has one son, the Rev. D. M. Carpenter, until yesterday pastor of the Holiness Church here, has left Harrington. The girl for whom he declares his love is Miss Della Goodrich, who, Carpenter declares, God intended for his wife. He has known her for six years. Carpenter's romance came to light through his error in sending a letter intended for Miss Goodrich to Recorder of Deeds Aaron, at Dover, instead of a marriage certificate he intended for recording. The letter was bristling of his love for the young woman.

LIFE FOR WOMAN WHO SLEW HUSBAND

Mrs. Alice Cooper Lawson Hears Verdict with Perfect Composure

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Lafayette, Ind., May 10.—After being out for thirteen hours, the jury in the case of Alice Cooper Lawson, who shot her husband Sept. 21, 1906, rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree and she was sentenced to prison for life. When the judge read the verdict this morning, Mrs. Lawson displayed no signs of nervousness. The trial has lasted since April 15 and Mrs. Lawson was the first woman to be convicted of murder in Tupperware County.

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

Here Is the Third Roosevelt Letter-- He Likes the "Labor World"

Pittsburg, May 10.—John D. Pringle, 7, 1907. My Dear Mr. Pringle: Nothing that has been spoken or written that I have seen, of the Moyer and Haywood controversy, has pleased me as much as your letter and editorial. In my letter I wished to drive a wedge in between the honest, law-abiding man—with whom I feel such hearty sympathy—and those worst foes of the movement who preach anarchy and lawless violence; just as I wish to see a wedge driven between the capitalists who is an oppressor or swindler and the capitalist who strives to do right by all his fellows—the man who is an American citizen first and a capitalist second.

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Large advertisement for 'THE Continental CLOTHING HOUSE' located at 'Corner Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues'. Text: 'Would You Spend \$12.50 for a Suit or Top Coat? That Is, If You Could Get One WORTH A GREAT DEAL MORE'. Includes an illustration of a man in a suit and a woman in a dress. Text: 'If so drop in here Saturday—we are open till 10 P. M.—or Sunday morning, when we are open till noon. We have a line of Spring Suits and Topcoats at \$12.50 that will surprise you. You can't find equal values elsewhere. Considering everything—material, patterns, style and workmanship—you'd gladly pay a great deal more for any suit or top coat we offer at that figure and consider yourself lucky. About the only difference between these garments and those made to a man's measure by a tailor, is a difference in price. The same graceful air, the same splendid appearance, the same careful workmanship, is plainly noticeable. Then if there should be any trifling thing wrong we will gladly make the alteration FREE OF CHARGE. The season has been backward—the weather too cold for business—and in order to force sales and reduce stock materially, we have included in this great \$12.50 offer many of our higher priced suits and top coats. Its a remarkable bargain we have told you about. Be smart enough to take advantage of it. \$12.50. THE WEST SIDE'S LARGEST CLOTHING STORE. Advertise in Chicago Daily Socialist.'

# WHY THE WORLD'S EYES ARE ON BOISE



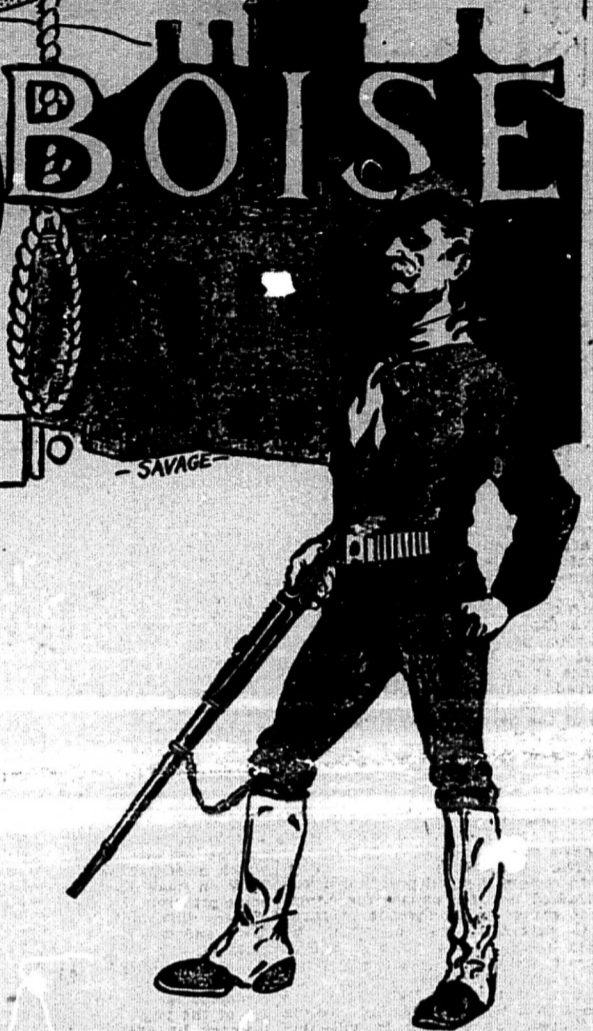
C.H. MOYER



W.D. HAYWOOD



G.A. PETTIBONE



In the little City of Boise there is such a gathering of those nerve endings by which the great eyes of the world receive the impressions which they will transmit to every corner of the earth as has seldom been seen on this continent.

It is such a gathering as comes together when nations debate their fate and spar for advantage after an exhausting battle, or when any event is expected whose outcome will affect the lives of millions.

Yet one set of men would have us believe that it is "only a common murder trial," while some of the others say that it is an attempt to commit murder under the form of law.

Neither of these explanations are sufficient to account for this gathering of the eyes of the world, this centering of millions of minds on an obscure western city.

Boise has for the moment become the focus of the mightiest struggle that this old earth has ever known—a struggle whose far flung battle line touches Tokio upon the one flank and sweeps across the frozen tundra of Siberia, gathering a host of brave and bleeding battalions in Russia, and massing thick and heavy amid the workers of Germany, France, and Belgium; then broken only by the watery sweep of the Atlantic it stretches again across America, for this battle line is the line of conflict between capitalist exploiters and laboring producers, and is as wide as the dwelling places of those who form these opposing forces.

For more than a century the sons and daughters of those who fought that political freedom might come, have found that they conquered the forest, tilled the prairie, tore the treasures of the mine from the earth, only to see these natural resources handed passed out of their hands, and that if they would have access to the bounties of this richest of lands they must take up their march on toward the setting sun.

On and on this largest of all earth's conquering armies has marched, ever carving out new cities, building new factories, creating new civilizations, and always only to be driven on by the crushing opposition their own labors had created.

There came a time when this marching army could go no further—when East met West on the shores of the Pacific—when the mighty tidal wave of humanity that had rolled on with ever increasing momentum all the way across a continent for two hundred years, struck, as it were, the mighty wall of the Rockies and was thrown back upon the civilization that had driven it on.

Caught at last between the ever pressing capitalism behind them and the far stretching Pacific before them, these men could go no further. But they came of revolutionary stock. It is not by accident that Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone are each able to tell of ancestors who shed their blood at Bunker Hill or Yorktown or Valley Forge.

They came of the stock that has conquered a continent only to become the slaves of the monster of their own creation.

Such men do not tamely submit when they meet oppression. When the pressure of the mine owner became too hard to bear, when they saw the product of their toil and skill being wrested from them by virtue of the private ownership of the mines they had found and made, and when they saw the outlet to

der indeed if they were true, for these men are human beings, and if history tells anything of truth it tells tales of similar happenings to spies and traitors in the days that followed the Declaration of Independence.

It would be no surprise if these were true, yet it is a remarkable thing that while all the instruments of the law, all the machinery for the apprehension and punishment of those who offend against its bitter enemies were in the hands of the prohibitions were in the Western Federation of Miners, yet up to the present time not one instance has been found where the proof of violence has been sufficiently clear to convince even a capitalist owned court and jury.

So in spite of all the outrages, in spite of all the spies, and military, and purchased courts, and corrupted legislatures, the miners grew in strength and solidarity and power of resistance, and took more and more of the product of their toil from the idle owners who bought their labor-power.

Then a blow was struck at those who stood at the center of the organization of the miners, who were chosen servants. They were accused, of a murder, a murder which took place hundreds of miles from then a murder which could not possibly have profited them.

The governments of two states con-

aspired to steal them away at midnight from their homes and that protection of the law for which their forefathers had fought, not only at Lexington, but on a long list of battle fields back to the days of Magna Charta.

This act was a bugle-blast that called to the laborers of America and roused such an army of defenders as must have surprised alike the kidnaped and the kidnapers.

From every shop and mill and factory and mine, and wherever men are working for a wage there arose a shout of protest against this legal mob, that was led by the governors of two states and rode on special trains, backed by the police-masters and railroad magnates millions.

Each side began to gather for the fight. The rallying cry sounded all along that great battle line of labor until millions of workers were aroused to action.

Nor was the other side less active. It, too, brought up all its reserve battalions. It called into action the governments it controlled. It brought to its defense the highest court in the land, although not without a protest at this prostitution of the judicial arm of the state. It called forth a will long stand as a striking example of one of those few instances in history where manhood rose above a murderous class interest.

When finally each of these new additions to the forces of capital had been met with an equal strengthening of the ranks of labor, the powers of exploitation called upon the executive head of this nation to come to their

rescue, and Theodore Roosevelt degraded the high office which he occupies by placing it at the head of this legal capitalist mob, bent on judicially lynching those who had dared to defy its power.

So it has come about that in the courthouse of that far western city is about to be fought one of those battles whose outcome marks the gain or loss of an upward step in human progress.

Is it any wonder, then, that the eyes of the world are upon Boise today? It is not the lives of three men that are at stake. Thousands of men are sacrificed to the moloch of capitalism every day. The axecutor, the skyscraper, the fire-damp, the railroad, are causing their victims every minute. But the stakes have been placed upon the outcome, and those stakes are the greatest ever gambled for in the great game of human life and progress.

On the outcome of that trial will depend the question of whether the human rights must be fought over again, or whether the men who died on a long host of battlefields that there might come a certain semblance of regularity and justice into human affairs have shed their blood in vain.

Because of these things every thrill in that courtroom will find an echo in a million human hearts throughout the civilized world. Because of these things those who have had the lot of their lives cast in with either of the great parties to this struggle are eager to know every detail of the battle.

Because of these things the eyes of the world are on Boise.

KEEP BUSY  
One of the secrets of organization is to have something for the organization to do. The Socialist Party does not form locals and branches simply for

the sake of adding new names to a list or increasing the number of dues-payers. More locals have died from inaction than from overwork. Nothing will bring in new members and give life to a movement like keeping something doing. Every time a meeting is held at which nothing is done except "rag chewing" it is certain that there will be fewer members present next time. A local that is distributing literature, getting subscriptions for the party press, conducting meetings and arranging for campaigns never is troubled with small meetings and lack of interest. Whenever any portion of the organization shows a falling off in membership, start something doing. It will accomplish more than sending for an organizer.

When you buy goods be sure to let the advertiser know that you are a Socialist and a reader of the Chicago Daily Socialist.—Adv.

After Dinner Oratory.  
Member of Flagon Club (rising somewhat late in the evening)—Miss shal-m-n shen-l-m-n, I do-no' think I sh'trouble y' w'l' lon' speech (and he didn't).—Tatler.

## CAMPAIGN FUNDS

BY OTTO M'FEELY

It has come to pass that a citizen to be elected to office must spend money. He must either spend his own money or the money of some other person. Practically every public officer, from township justice to the great federal judges, from the country constable to the president of the United States, was elected because he spent his own or some other person's money.

Most candidates do not spend their own money. They spend money that comes from others, who, for some reason or other, are interested in their success. In almost every campaign voters go to meetings. They wear badges; they adorn their manly breasts with buttons; they carry torches, wear uniforms, ride on decorated wagons, shoot off firecrackers, wear campaign hats, and go to conventions, with their fare and meals all paid for.

Money. Now stop and think where this money comes from. Who gives up all to add to the reward and to decrease the burdens of those who created the wealth of the mines.

Moreover, and here was their most deadly sin, they insisted that to the strike and the boycott should be added the weapon of the ballot, and to the demand for higher wages and shorter hours should be added that for the producer wealth and the control of the processes of production.

Then it was that all the fiends of hades were let loose upon their heads by a desperate ruling class. The story of the outrages committed by capitalism during this time, of deportations, of constitutions defied, of laws trampled upon, of ancient rights rode down roughshod, of courts intimidated, of reckless murderous use of all the powers of the state and nation has been told over and over again.

It is claimed that in the heat of this battle there were sometimes occasions when the miners fought back. It is alleged that they were sometimes roughly handled, that traitors were driven out of their ranks with blows. These things are alleged, and it would be little won-

der they did. Within four days their stock and bonds had increased in market value to the extent of \$13,000,000. So you see why J. P. Morgan and the Field estate gave liberally to Busse. This money they gave was spent in various ways. Many thousands of dollars were spent for buttons. They were worn by voters, many of them decorating the breasts of union workmen.

Buy Beer. Some of it was spent for a "teamsters' headquarters, over a low saloon, where C. P. Shea, head of the Drivers' International Brotherhood, and others were supplied with money to buy beer. Likewise thousands of dollars were spent for Duane battalions, for beer and for halls in the interests of the reformer, Duane. This "reform" candidate secured large sums by holding up the police and fire departments, and by other schemes that were kept secret.

Now, we have seen that men must have money to elect to run for office. So candidates of the Socialist Party must have money. Commonly they are poor men and cannot afford to leave their work to get out among the people. So money must be raised to pay their wages while they campaign.

It Must be Raised. Money must be raised to hire halls. Money must be raised to print literature. Money must be raised to send out postal cards and letters. Money must be raised to have banners printed. If they are to run for office, they must be able to publish newspapers, weekly magazines and pictures and for magic lantern shows and moving picture entertainments.

There is a lot of money necessary. Now, where does this money come from? In the recent election we have seen in one case come from Harriman, in another from the traction companies, in a her from policemen and firemen who were held up.

In these cases the money came from persons who expected to be benefited by the success of the candidate to whom they gave the money.

We have seen how Harriman and Morgan and the Field estate profited. Likewise the money to keep the Socialist campaign going comes from those who expect to be benefited by the success of the working class political movement.

It comes from those who are ready to work and give of their means to bring about a better day for themselves and families.

Strange Method. Unlike the Republican and Democratic campaigns, the Socialist campaign fund is an honorable thing. When you mention either one of the old party campaign funds, every man knows you are speaking of something corrupt and disgraceful.

Ask any man, be he Republican or Democrat, Prohibitionist or Socialist, and he will say, "Of course, the Republican and Democratic parties graft on vested interests for their sines of war."

This has become so common that it is an admitted fact in every newspaper, in every organization and in every home in the land.

Now about the Socialist campaign fund. It is the only one that dares show its face in respectable circles and stand unashamed.

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HOW TO ORGANIZE

By M. W. WILKINS

Capacity for organizing is a special faculty. A man may be both a good speaker and a good organizer. Frequently, however, a brilliant speaker cannot organize at all. But for success in organizing one must talk well enough at least to make principles and purposes very clear.

To be a successful organizer a man must have a considerable knowledge of human nature. He must also have the faculty of persuading people to do what they ought to do, often a harder task than getting them to do what they ought not to do.

To be a successful Socialist organizer a man must be a clear-seeing, scientific, revolutionary Socialist. He must have the courage of his convictions and place the good of the cause above personal popularity. Otherwise he will teach false doctrines and loose tactics, the fruits of which are trimming, compromise, fusion.

As soon as stated, the reasons are plain to any thoughtful person why all Socialists should be gathered into an organized body. It is a platitude to say that organization of the right kind is strength. It means great economy of time, energy, money. In work requiring many heads and hands, cooperative effort is always much more effective than individual effort. But people cooperate best when organized.

To illustrate the waste of individual effort: A western town had one thousand voters. The town had no local but several unattached socialists. Without consulting each other, one comrade bought one thousand copies of a socialist paper, and another five hundred copies of the same issue. The papers were given out from two points in such a way, that not more than one-third of the voters received a copy, though five hundred more than needed were purchased; but that one-third averaged five copies each. I could multiply by the score, similar instances of the waste resulting from unorganized effort.

To a surprising degree, the press and other socialist propaganda in this country have been supported by the sacrifices of a comparatively few people. If all the people calling themselves socialists would join a local and contribute their share of the work and expense, how greatly the burden would be lightened and the power and influence of the movement increased.

In 1904 there were 408,000 votes cast for Debs. If everyone of these voters would join a local and pay twenty-five cents per month dues, about five-sixths of one cent per day, it would give an annual socialist propaganda fund of \$1,224,000. Think what a mighty work could be done with a fund like that and no strain on anyone.

Socialism is not YOUR cause, nor MY cause, nor the cause of Massachusetts, or California. Socialism is OUR cause. By "OUR" I mean the whole wage working class, plus that large economic element which through competition is being inevitably forced down into the wage working class.

The cry so often heard, "We want OUR money spent in OUR locality;" "We want to win a victory and furnish an object lesson;" reveals a poor conception of how socialism is to be realized. A local victory has little value beyond giving experience and discipline to a few successful candidates. There must be a general triumph—a wide-spread power to make, administer, and judge the law before the world will have a valuable socialist object lesson. Therefore let us bring up the whole socialist line and not a platoon or company here and there. Socialism should be vigorously pushed in Boston, New York and Chicago; also in Spadunk, Squaw Hollow, and Yuba Dam. So join a local, pay your dues, and help the state and national offices to strengthen the weak places.

Organizing being the purpose in a state, be SURE and get an organizer. Then let him ORGANIZE. Going through a state with a rush, one night in a place; making a public speech every night; declaring our purpose to our opponents, and giving them a chance to spot every man who joins the local; organizing a local in thirty minutes at a time when workers are anxious to be in bed, IS NOT ORGANIZING in any right meaning of the term.

Two days at least, often more, should be spent in every town where a local is to be organized. Gather prospective members into a private room; make very plain to them the doctrine and tactics of revolutionary socialism; brace them strongly against fusion and compromise; instruct them carefully in the propaganda of a local, also how to keep their books, make their reports, etc. In the hurry process in vogue I confess that I have never been able to do this very necessary detail work satisfactorily to myself.

How often the writer has been sharply reproached for not making a "zip hurrah" bid for members at the close of a speech. Once he was severely criticized to the national office because "he didn't go round town and shake hands with the people." Good material for membership is not gathered in that way. Revolutionary socialists of the sticking sort are not the product of pentecostal shouting.

Organizing should be done very quietly. What is done concerns only the members. A good time to announce an organizing tour is when it is completed. A lecture tour is different. Socialism is not yet so popular that we can profitably do its members would be the beginning of a local from the house tops.

The capable organizer, having done his work thoroughly, is far from being the only factor necessary to success. At the best he can only give a good start to the life of a local. Things over which he has no control may largely nullify his good work. The state secretary is a very important factor in the life and progress of a local. This official is the heart of a state movement. A poor heart in any organism spells weakness. So important is the state secretary, the members may well give their most careful thought and efforts to getting the right man. Then devise ways and means to pay him and demand his best services.

The state secretary should be an earnest, honest, practical man, with a goodly fund of common sense. He should be a clear seeing scientific socialist. He should have in a large degree the instincts of an organizer. He should have the faculty of keeping in close sympathetic touch with all locals, members-at-large, and unattached socialists and sympathizers. He should understand how to nourish and strengthen young or weak locals. He should be prompt in answering letters, making reports, forwarding supplies, and be able to command equal promptness in others. Above all he should have the judicial mind and be above personal likes and dislikes in his party work.

I have not described an impossible man to you. More than one such man can be found in any state movement. Put one of them in office and I will guarantee the value of results.

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WHO IS THE DEVIL

By EUGENE WOOD

Of all living creatures, man probably possesses in highest degree the characteristic of curiosity, of wondering "what on earth this world can be." This is not to say that other living creatures are not interested in the things about them, above and beyond their economic interest; for most animals with which we are somewhat familiar show the instinct of play. But man is the most inquisitive of all; or, at least, we like to think so.

But finding out that a thing is thus-and-so does not really explain much about it. What gives us a real insight into it is to find out how it came to be thus-and-so, an achievement which, when you come to look into the matter, has been possible practically only within the last 50 years. Up to the first half of the last century things were supposed to be about as they came from the land of the Creator. "He spoke the word and they were made; He commanded and they stood fast." Science prior to that time was merely a cataloging of the known facts. But the process of cataloging sorted things out by likenesses, and the likenesses suggested the theory that all living things came from the one original life stuff, modified by different environment and the necessity of getting along in a hard world. As soon as the doctrine of evolution was worked out so that it could be seen to apply as a general explanation of our surroundings we began to get something like a real insight into things, for we began to see how it was they became what they are.

At first this doctrine was applied only to the physical organism. It was seen that the likenesses between roses and apples were so close as to lead to the belief that away back bay, the original parent of both was neither a rose nor an apple, but something that had the possibilities of variation in the direction of a rosebush, if that would help the plant to get along, or an apple tree if that would help the plant to get along. And it was seen that the correspondence of bone to bone in every animal that has bones was such as to lead to the supposition that all such creatures sprung from a common stock, which had varied according to its necessities of getting a living, and from that it began to be shrewdly suspected that the relations between the monkey and the man were something like those between the rose and the apple. It looked as if we ought to stick our hand through the bars of the cage and say: "Hello, grandpa!" Strictly speaking, we ought to say "cousin," for the monkey is not our ancestor, but our contemporary, sprung from the same stock, and a variation from it, though not so noticeable a variation as we are.

As this theory became better worked out, another doctrine of extreme helpfulness received acceptance: That each individual in his growing period runs over briefly the history of his race up to that stage of development. Each of us was born into the world when his progress was so established that it could be definitely told that he was human, although there is a certain percentage of babies born with a short stub of a tail. Most of us, however, have drawn that inside of the body when we enter upon the world, but the recency of that in-drawing may be known by the fact that in any very young baby "the place where the tail went in at" is marked by a deep dimple. When we are born, all of us have extraordinary powers of hanging on by the hands and legs and feet admirably adapted to clamping fast, say, to a tree limb, for the legs are ridgy and the soles of the feet can be pressed flat, the one against the other. If a careless mother up in the tree top should drop the baby it could hang on by hands and feet until mamma could scramble down and rescue it. It could be worked out quite conclusively that at one time in the history of the race when we were distinctly human we lived in the tree tops.

Though the adherents to the old doctrine that everything was just as it came from the hands of the Creator fought tooth and nail against the new doctrine of evolution, they fought a losing battle, until now they give in without a struggle. But they are still prepared to dispute the next step. "It may be," they will admit for the sake of peace, "that the physical organism of man was the result of development, but that will not account for his mind or his moral nature." It was early seen by the Darwinians that it would be impossible to separate such inseparable things as a man's body and a man's mind. The mind came as a result of the hand's being set free from walking to become the manipulator of tools, even such primitive tools as a stone with which to crack a nut, or a stick with which to club a rabbit. But the moral nature, and its shadow, the immortal nature, stumped the Darwinians and it wasn't until Socialism appeared as a solvent of the problem of man's institutions that the way out was seen. Not until the doctrine of the materialistic conception of history was preached to the world was it possible to work out the complete explanation of how man comes to be what he is, inside as well as outside, soul as well as body.

If we take the child to be the father of the man; if we assume that each individual has lived the history of the race, passing through in a few years what it has taken the race many thousands of years to pass through, we may assume that the race has had (1) a child-like mind and morals, (2) a youthful mind and morals, and (3) an adult mind and morals. The child is angry with the naughty chair that bumped his head. It is in a way a living thing like himself that has hit him as another child would hit him. The child-like race assumes that animals could talk to him if he but knew their language, and some of the ancient heroes did know the language of the beasts, as Kipling's "Mowgli" did.

If it was very dry weather and the crops needed rain, if you pantomimed what you wanted by pouring water on the ground with due and proper ceremony and just the right words to the right tune the rain would understand

and if it was in good humor it would rain. Certain persons learned the correct rigmorles that would induce the various powers to do what was wanted of them, and the tribe of them is not extinct even in our own day.

To the child there are no abstract ideas, or general principles. Things act with purpose toward himself and without any rule. They do this or that because they want to, and if he coaxes them to do the way he wants and coaxes hard enough or skilfully enough they will do as he wants.

The youthful mind is betwixt hay and grass. It sees that there are certain resemblances between different things—a brick is not the same as a piece of iron, and yet both are alike in being hard, but the entirely abstract quality of hardness be cannot quite get hold of. He must have something more tangible than a mere word. So he idealizes the resemblance between diverse things, and then puts it into an image. I suppose the notion of time as an abstraction is perhaps the most difficult thing to define that there is, and to most of us when we think of time there comes a picture of an old man with a scythe and an hour-glass. When the artist wants to convey the idea of voting as citizens he makes a picture of a glass globe between two square, thin boards, with a slit in the top of the uppermost board and slim spindles connecting each corner of the two square boards. This is an idol, an image of the abstract notion of the duty of a citizen. It may be that once such a glass globe was in use, but I have never seen one.

At this period of the history of the human race there were idols and images of the abstractions, the general principles, the powers of the world about us for good or evil to usward—something that the mind not yet done with childish things could get hold of. It was thought to be a great advance when we grew out of the necessity of whittling out wooden gods, or chipping stone ones, or casting metal ones, but it is the advance of beating your wife with your fist instead of a wagon-spoke. To form an image with your mind is just as much idolatry as to form an image with a hammer and cold chisel. As many prayers are answered by idols as by gods, and not a wonder that it be either.

The adult mind either of the individual or the race recognizes these abstractions and personifications for what they are—nothing at all. Checks drawn on a bank where we have no funds deposited; mere device to save time and labor; recognitions in one word of what it would take a long time to explain otherwise. To Matthew Arnold God was "a stream of tendency—that within us, not ourselves, that makes for righteousness." Which is true. It is a statement that a certain thing is thus and so, but he hasn't taken the next step; he couldn't tell how it became thus and so. I think the Socialist can take that next step, and, since the longest way round is almost invariably the nearest way home, instead of asking, Who is God? I ask, Who is the Devil?

Most persons profess themselves monotheists. God is one. He is Maker of all things visible and invisible. And yet He doesn't have things His own way at all. It is nip and tuck between Him and the Devil who shall get the upper hand, and the greater part of the time the Devil has to all appearances the best of the bout, but we are cheered by the assurance that a day will come when the Devil will have to get to hell out of here. Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the struggle, there is ground for supposing that it is more our wish than our conviction that God is the better man of the two; as a sporting event, the present odds are heavily against Him. So that we may infer that instead of there being one God only, there are really two—one the direct opposite of the other; one very concrete and comprehensible, the other a pale abstraction. If we had to try to draw a picture of the Almighty, we should be bothered in our minds whether to make him an old man with a beard, a middle-aged man with a sore in each hand, or a pigeon; but as to the Devil we are very clear. The Devil is a dark man; his features are coarse; one of his feet is a hoof, he has horns on his head and wears a tail. Mentally he is cunning, with a short-sighted cunning, and many persons in tradition, some saints and some sinners, by being able to look ahead a long way have got the best of the Devil decidedly.

Now, that these attributes should be given to the Devil is no mere mental curio, no mere fantastic thing that we can put in a museum and wonder at or even laugh at. There is some sense in the thing. It is no mere happen-so. Let us see if we can get some light on his origin by studying the name Devil. Mrs. Eddy has explained to us—in fact several well-meaning people have explained to us, that "Devil" means "The Evil" and that "God" means "The Good." This is too easy. I shouldn't mind that if the explanation were only true. But it isn't. Whatever the word "God" may mean it doesn't mean "good." That's a sure thing. It is a good guess that it is in some way connected with Wodan, who gives us the first three letters in the word "Wednesday" and it is believed that it is some way has to do with growing, but that is very much in the dark as yet. And it is equally certain that "Devil" has nothing to do with "evil."

It is the same as the first three letters of the word "Tuesday," which is the day of Tiw or Tiv, and "Devil" is a small or a pet Tiv. The device is the Devil, and the resemblance of that word to "Deus" is too apparent. Among all the people who speak the Aryan languages, the words for god and devil keep changing about, now a word with "dev" in it means "God" and now it means the other thing. The gipsies, or Romany people, who speak a language which is

WHY SOCIALISTS PAY DUES

The Socialist Party, being a party of, by and for the wage-working class, and thus in sympathy with it, proceeds upon the theory that the workers, as a class, must emancipate themselves from wage-slavery, and must consequently develop their own capacity for this great purpose.

Hence, while welcoming all assistance from individuals of other classes who are in sympathy with its objects and aims, the Socialist Party, relies, first, last and all the time on the working class for its support politically and otherwise. Not being a paternal organization, the means for the party's maintenance must come almost wholly from the members of the organization.

Experience having demonstrated that the party cannot trust to luck in the conduct of its affairs, nor rely upon hand-to-hand donations for its revenue, it has established the dues-paying system, which is in vogue in the party throughout the world.

Objections to Dues-Paying System. There are those who object to the dues-paying system in our party on the following grounds: 1. It humiliates impoverished members and applicants for membership. 2. It places the dollar above the man. 3. No other political party has such a system.

Objections Answered. The first reason is strictly Utopian. "Poverty is no disgrace," but is the logical result of the competitive system, which is foreign to the spirit of our movement for members or applicants to feel "humiliated" because they cannot pay dues.

Our dues system exacts payment from those who are able to pay, and offers assistance to those who are unable. A false feeling of shame, "shame" a capitalist's state of mind, which must be overcome. The second reason is also entirely erroneous. Nowhere in the world does our party exclude applicants or expel members because of their inability to pay dues. This being so, it is foreign to the spirit of our movement for members or applicants to feel "humiliated" because they cannot pay dues.

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We emphasize the fact that all are welcome to our ranks, regardless of their financial condition but very properly insist that all who can do so shall contribute regularly to the necessary and unavoidable expenses of the organization.

The third reason only shows the difference in methods between political parties of capitalism and the Socialist Party as a revolutionary organization of the working class. Certainly the "old parties" have no dues-paying system; in fact, they need none, as the corruption funds "for value received" are ample to support them at all times, especially during campaigns. The old parties are paternal organizations, and their support comes from above, from the rent takers, interest shysters and profit mongers, who live on labor's fleece. The Socialist Party, on the contrary, relies upon its membership at all times for support to fight the capitalist class, not only on election day, but every other day in the year; and also to strengthen its propaganda and political organization. This means expense, and to raise the funds in a systematic way—a dues-paying system.

The enemy cannot be expected to furnish our ammunition in this great class conflict. The workers must furnish their own "ammunition of war."

Socialists who have evolved through the old parties cannot appreciate this position at first, but a little reflection will show its reason and its merits. Principle of Dues-Paying System. The following propositions will illustrate the reason for a dues-paying system:

1. The Socialist Party may be called the family of the working class. 2. A family, in order to live (under the competitive system), must have financial support. 3. The family necessarily relies upon its members for support. 4. It is the plain duty of all able-bodied members of the family to contribute their share towards its maintenance. 5. As a matter of justice, and not charity, all sick, unemployed, or otherwise incapacitated members of the family are excused from this duty. 6. No "humiliation" should be felt by those of the family so crippled. But it is the duty of all the other members to provide for them, and the rule of the family is that they should do so.

The workingman who can and will not help sustain the working class in its fight for emancipation is a useless weight dragging his comrades back under the wheels of capitalism.

Observations. A narrow view of the Socialist movement and the work of the party is responsible for unwarranted protest

against and disregard for the dues-paying system. Many comrades feel that their particular locality should receive entire attention and make this "criminal neglect" a reason for withholding dues.

Inasmuch as our party is national in its scope, and the funds at all times insufficient to cover the full territory, the revenues must be distributed where they will do the most good at a given time.

This might mean California one day, Vermont the next and Arizona or Wisconsin the day following. This local or state feeling should not characterize our party members, for the movement and its needs should be considered, not in part, but as a whole.

Dues-Paying Organizations. It is a noticeable fact that organizations of the wage-workers the world over maintain a dues-paying system, signifying the number of members in that party. The number of stamps paid for by a local secretary signifies the number of members in that local. In unorganized states, local secretaries deal direct with the national office.

The Stamp System. The Socialist Party adopted the stamp system because it is a systematic, simple and easy way to collect dues. Dues stamps are evidence of party membership, taking the place of receipts of money paid for dues; that is, instead of writing a receipt when a member pays dues, the member hands his membership card to the secretary, who attaches a due stamp to the card for the month for which dues are paid, this being a receipt for dues or evidence of his or her party membership.

In organized states the state secretaries purchase due stamps from the national secretary, and in turn sell them to the local secretaries. The number of stamps paid for by a state secretary signifies the number of members in that local. In unorganized states, local secretaries deal direct with the national office.

Conclusions. The principal objections to the dues-paying system emanate, most frequently, from localities where the concept of the movement is more "ideal" than practical. The objections are more sentimental than logical, being based on a "mistaken" principle. We must not forget that we are living under the competitive system, and that pending abolition our movement requires funds for its support from its members; that we must have system for this purpose, and that dependence on "philanthropists" and "voluntary subscriptions" alone, tends to demoralize, rather than to strengthen the party. The emancipation of the working class must rest with the working class, who alone can keep the movement true to its purpose.

And this is why Socialists pay dues. A six months' subscription to the Daily Socialist and a copy of "The Pinkerton Labor Spy" for a dollar.

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### To Those Socialists Outside the Socialist Party

By Geo. H. Goebel

Can we ask that you read these lines through without bitterness or resentfulness at what may seem emphatic language? I have been asked to write a few words as to why those who call themselves Socialists, but have not yet become members of the Socialist Party, should do so. I can but write in the way that to me seems to express truth.

To those outside of the movement who call themselves Socialists I have but this to say: That the question of whether you shall join the Socialist Party is simply one with the question as to whether you are a Socialist or not. If you are a Socialist, if you understand and accept the Marxian theory, you will be inside the organization. If you are outside it is proof either you do not understand the Socialist position or else you are willing to play traitor to what you do understand.

If there is any one thing true and emphasized by the Socialist philosophy it is that the working class can only be emancipated by itself—that until it is ready to organize and win for itself freedom it will be the victim of wage slavery.

If we wait for a Moses to lead us out of the Capitalist Wilderness it will be but to be skinned and exploited by the new Moses instead of the old one. We must be our own saviors. This is emphasized by every Socialist writer and speaker. We cannot be saved by proxy. We have been exploited because we have heretofore failed to recognize this truth. We have taken our religion from the priest, our government through so-called representatives, and our source of livelihood or job via the boss—always to our disadvantage and exploitation. If this means anything it means that to destroy Capitalism the victims of Capitalism must themselves strike the blow.

I have no desire to seem bigoted, nor to give offense, but I say bluntly that to me the only real Socialist is the one who carries in his pocket the red card of membership in the party. They may circulate literature, they may quote Marx, they may give money, let them do what they will, if they are not part of the working class organization it means either they do not fully understand the Socialist philosophy, or for their own ease or convenience, or safety, are willing to be traitors to what they do understand.

If I seem bitter or bigoted, or resentful, remember in extenuation that every so-called Socialist who fails to join the organized movement thereby adds to the burdens and cares of those in the party—what might be but a little effort for each if all did their duty is today made a mind racking, body destroying work for those who prove their knowledge and acceptance of the Socialist position (that the working class alone can emancipate the working class) by organizing for that purpose, let it cost them what it may!

If you are a Socialist you will join the party. If no organization exists in your locality organize one. If you cannot do that become a member at large. Get in the fight in dead earnest or get out altogether. This fight is not for children, but for those who not only know they have been kicked, but also as to what kicked them, and who propose by organized effort on the part of the kicked to see that an end comes to the being kicked.

If you answer me that the organization is too narrow lines, or that you resent the dues paying feature, I remind you of the Union Labor, the Greenback, and the Populist parties. Think of the labor and sacrifice put into those parties. Where are they today, and why their demise? Put to one side altogether the things for which they stood, and the question as to whether they were worth fighting for and examine their method of organization. When you do this you discover the source of their being in the day of possible triumph sold out in the open market like pork or mutton.

Their organization was exactly such as we find in the Capitalist parties of today—no control by the rank and file over those in authority, a few allowed to pay the expenses. And presently came the logical result of such looseness of method and control. Those in positions of trust as chairman or delegate were able to deliver the organization to the highest bidder without a possible yea or nay from the rank and file from whose sweat and blood the movement was built up. The few who had paid the expenses demanded that they be given places at the pie counter as payment therefor.

Some of us have learned a lesson from all this never to be forgotten. We have discovered we must have a form of organization where each member has equal voice and power with every other member, where in return for the privilege of membership shall be the obligation to submit to the collective experience and judgment of the organization, where our officers shall be but the servants of all, and where no judgment or action is final unless approved and ratified by all.

We have learned further that whoever pays the freight expects the goods to be left in front of his door; not the other man's; that it is better each to pay a few pennies a month and own the machine than depend on a few to give thousands, only to see the few in the day of apparent triumph use the machine to run over and further despoil those who have made the fight.

You say again that we are too narrow? That we ask too much? Better a little at a time than nothing? Again we point to the Populist party and its end. We have learned our lesson. The best way to get a little is to get all.

One can learn a few songs by ear, and know tomorrow only the song learned today. But give a year, or years, to learning to read music, tedious let it be, and presently we can sing any song we see. In other words, we have learned for the working class the slow way is the quickest way.

Fusion, Confusion, Diffusion. There can be no harmony between the robber and the robbed, between the Capitalist Class and the Working Class. Whoever is not for us is against us. Let him be our very brother, and if he serve with the enemy, to the enemy he belongs, and with us has nothing in common.

Again I say, get in or get out. Decide once for all which is to you the greatest question, THE DOMINANT ISSUE, and when you have decided give the best of you to what you consider the most important thing. Decide today WHICH TO YOU IS MOST VITAL and give accordingly. Decide whether the working class can be liberated by proxy, or must free itself. And then prove your belief, whatever it is, by your acts.

To me all that is good or true of Religion, all that is broadening and liberalizing of Atheism, all that works for the fraternity and brotherhood the Lodge typifies, or that makes for the control of the shop and industry which is the excuse and purpose of the economic organization is wrapped up in the destruction of the system that spells Wage Slavery. I therefore give of myself, all I have, be it little or much, time, money, strength, talent, to that organization—THE SOCIALIST PARTY—which stands for what I consider the burning, vital issue.

To you who believe with us we come begging for your aid and co-operation, that you join your effort with ours so that by collective, organized, systematic action we may get the greater results that come always and only by co-operation and organization.

The responsibility is with you. What is your answer? Are you a Socialist or not? "Let not him that months say to another, 'Blow.'"

### ART NOTES

Architecture and Human Faculties. Charles H. Fitch

The sub-title of a former article, "Art Spiced With Romance," was allowed to stand as the sub-title of the last article referring to modern Italian artists expressing ideas of the class struggle. To this article it did not apply. Also a mistake was made by me in giving the date of Michetti's picture as 1852, when it was painted in 1878. But accuracy of statement is not regarded very closely in current criticism either of form or music, because these arts as yet have no distinct scientific basis. A critic may fling around a promiscuous assortment of random allusions, some of which touch facts with which the reader has a passing acquaintance, and in the joy of meeting a fact, an experience or an analogy which has been met somewhere before, almost anything of vagueness or irrelevancy is forgiven. It might be a little harsh to say it, but with a few passing exceptions, and from the scientific viewpoint, art critics do not know anything, and those who read their criticisms do not know it.

Take one of the messages of Roosevelt or opinions of Elihu Root, for example the sophomoric effusion in which Root "gets after" old General Miles, and compare it with the state papers appearing in the Daily Scandalizer over the signature of May Wood Simon. Without instituting any comparison between the natural abilities of these authors, the superiority in dignity, logical analysis and valuable conclusions appearing in the latter papers. I attribute to the fact that this lady is well-grounded in Socialist philosophy, while the others hold briefs for the defense of chaotic condition, standing like lumbermen in the break-up of a log boom, when the river of destiny has its way and sweeps before it in disorderly retreat a mass of dead and sawed-off tree trunks. The collapse of capitalistic theory is prophetic of the collapse of capitalistic civilization.

In architecture as in all other arts evolution reveals the only knowledge of the subject on which we can base a criticism expressing correct ideas and productive of improvement. That the art we were in the semi-blindness of this age, when he was a "saw man as trees walking," or again, "through a glass darkly," reflectively, intuitively, and we realize that the opposite mirror were not probably as bright as ours. We must go back to physics, to physiology, to understand what architecture is.

Most of the houses we live in are crimes, and it is no wonder that crimes are committed in them. They have their analogy, more or less misleading in persons, as individualizations of life. When Lowell writes of the works of capitalism in its lower stages, "dark and sullen," alas too often, and "the motherless child whose fingers thin thrust back weakly, want and sin," he accuses christianity of crime, of the criminal cost of irrelevant rewards, yet it flashes to us from afar the signals of feeling for which we had formerly wandered and groped in darkness. With the eye the sense of heat expanded into light, visions, ideals, hallucinations, and the keener and keener of worlds of things that are so and things that appear so appealed to the consciousness of the creature. It is upon this tremendous physical change that our philosophy of art and architecture must be founded.

Of course, I want to go further in explanation of this basis of thought upon art. Socialists will be quick to recognize it as the materialistic or, if you prefer the term, realistic or physical conception applying to art. To me it opens a new world of understanding and appreciation of the beautiful, but I do not wish to enter that world alone. I have indicated the direction of the new interpretation of art, and I have many thoughts about it, but it is contrary to Socialist philosophy that I should invent alone, or take out a patent to profit at the expense of anyone else.

The eye has been many times improved, and will be more improved. I think I have got hold of something in the way of spectacles, but I want the comrades to take hold of the thinking and make their own spectacles, and they will do so, and we will find that there are many things to be seen through which are now opaque. We will then live in better houses, not in houses that are types of crime, but houses that are not "disorderly," that are virtuous houses, environments in which it will not be a strain upon good nature to live. Why, if people realized what magnificent improvements are coming in the architecture of Socialism, they would be so excited about it that they could not sleep nights. I do not see as much as once did, and my wife tells me that I talk about it in my sleep.

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### From Agitation to Organization

By J. MAILON BARNES  
National Secretary Socialist Party

Hats off to the Socialist agitator, and to his entire tribe. They demanded a new thing, shattered the conspiracy of silence, and compelled discussion. Unmeasured success has crowned their efforts. The capitalist class and the working class and their relative positions have been revealed.

The clash of the class war has stirred society to its depth. Socialism occupies the spot-light position in the world of thought, and commands more space in the literature of the age than any other subject.

The issue is clear—working class or capitalist class supremacy. The banner of the revolution will never be furled.

Agitation has shaken the superstructure. Who are these agitators? Until recently agitation, almost exclusively, has characterized the activities of the Socialist Party of America. The state organizations were agitation committees; the locals were centers of agitation; the individual party member, wherever found, worked ceaselessly on the job.

The scope of a revolutionary movement is defined by Professor Shailer Mathews as follows:

"You cannot plan revolutions as you do Sunday school picnics. A nation must be possessed of a great moral idea; A GOVERNMENT HAS TO REPLACE A GOVERNMENT; those with privileges must submit to see the unprivileged share in their advantages; those men must win who would have been traitors if they had failed, before a revolt becomes a revolution.

"A revolution comes when a people, like one man, is convinced of inequality of privileges, and finds its attempt to establish a larger measure of justice opposed by its government and by those who have enjoyed privileges. It may be peaceful, perhaps, even without the shedding of blood. But no monarchy, or feudalism, or slavery, or anything else, can stand before a fixed social idea."

"But whether it shall be evolution or revolution in Russia or in the United States, or in any other country, will be determined not by the masses, but by the minority, who, by virtue of circumstances, or of outgrown law, or by force, possess more than their just share of civilization. Sooner or later they must share their monopolized privileges with a nation. IT IS FOR THEM TO DECIDE WHETHER IT SHALL BE BY REVOLUTION. THAT IS ANOTHER OF THEIR PRIVILEGES."

Capitalism is an organism, sustained mainly by the power of stolen wealth, yet happily weak in every other point, and especially in numbers.

"Capital is timid," Capitalism is exposed in all its hideousness, it is terrorstricken, on the defensive and ready to retreat.

It is time to advance. ORGANIZATION MUST MEET ORGANIZATION. This is now the work for party members. Non-members and even opponents, in numbers far exceeding our party strength, are being to it that agitation does not lag.

Efforts confined to simply advocating Socialism are out of season. The method, the means, the builders for action are required on deck.

About forty thousand Socialists are organized. The knowledge, the spirit, the favorable sentiment abroad in our nation can be crystallized into organized form and double our strength during the present year.

Comrade Headingley of England, after looking over our movement, said: "VOTES MAY COME AND GO, BUT REAL ORGANIZATION IS SOMETHING STABLE, AND WITHOUT IT ALL ELSE IS UNRELIABLE."

I want to here pick out that earnest and energetic Socialist, and his name is legion, who spends forty hours a week converting the heathen and not one hour a month at the local meeting; perhaps in a year he has convinced ten persons up to the voting point, but added not one member to the local. The Socialist vote exceeds the party members' twenty fold.

You have been looking away from the local—about face—make the local an intellectual center, a point of interest, a place where you will be proud to invite your friend, and where you can call upon the reserves for help to insure his capture.

I see another who is constantly occupied converting the converted. Fine arguments! Best in the world. The refractory individual is only a shade of, maybe only half a shade, but all the members should be acquainted with those fine distinctions and deft passes. Take it to the local, arrange a debate. He is an easy mark. You know you are right. Most of the members will stand with you or against you, and it will be highly entertaining, not to say instructive.

Organization is the one thing necessary right now. An organization to be successful is an institution which attracts the non-member. Does your local? Why don't it?

MAKE IT AN ATTRACTIVE LOCAL.

"The local organization is the unit of the State and National and International movement. The strength and power and vitality of the local determines the standing of all the other party divisions." Keep at hand "Socialist Methods," "Why Socialists Pay Dues," and membership application cards. You have spoken the beauties of the Co-operative Commonwealth, the hope of the race. Tell them the only highway to success is entered through the open door of the Socialist local. Count hope deferred, and that month lost in which you secure no new members to the party.

All have gladly paid for agitation, and secured a fruitful harvest. When we as freely expend energy and funds for organization, a task unaccompanied by the blare of trumpets, real progress will be made.

In the new philosophy it is written: "The builders and owners are one." Build now the structure to supplant capitalism.

The working class emancipated! Emancipated by the working class. Organization must meet organization.

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"This then is the claim:

"It is right and necessary that all men should have work to do which shall be worth doing, and be of itself pleasant to do; and which should be done under such conditions as would make it neither over wearisome nor over anxious.

"Turn that claim about as I may, think of it as long as I can, I cannot find that it is an exorbitant claim; yet if Society would or could admit it, the face of the world would be changed; discontent and strife and dishonesty would be ended. To feel that we were doing work useful to others and pleasant to ourselves, and that such work and its due reward COULD not fail us! What serious harm could happen to us then? And the price to be paid for so making the world happy is revolution."—WILLIAM MORRIS.

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# THE STRENGTH OF ALL IS IN THE BAND

The tiny child snaps a single twig between his fingers and tosses it aside. Bind ten together and they resist his greatest efforts. Place a band around a thousand and the muscles of a giant are helpless to break the bundle.

Only when he is able to tear off the band that holds them together can he destroy each and all one by one.

Can you learn this lesson? Can you make it a part of your life? Can you act upon it in the battle for yourself, your family, your class, and humanity?

LOOK AT THAT PICTURE. LOOK AT IT AGAIN. Impress it so deeply upon your mind that it will be a part of your thoughts from this time forth.

The broken fragments on the ground were once parts of whole twigs. Each twig was as strong as any within the bundle at which the giant's muscles are straining.

If the giant could tear the others apart he could snap them with a touch of his fingers.

But while that band remains EVERY TWIG WITHIN IT IS SAFE AGAINST INJURY—NO MATTER HOW FIERCELY HE STRAINS.

Some would say that the broken ones had at least "preserved their individuality." BUT THEY LOST THEIR LIVES AND THEIR INDIVIDUALITY AS WELL.

Way back in the childhood of the human race there were some who would have nothing of tribal bonds. They stood alone, and fought alone and were proud of their "independence." So they lived like the hunted and hunting beasts they were until those who had learned to live and hunt in packs called tribes, hunted down these individualistic parties and snuffed out at once their individualities and their individualism.

And those that were within the hunting pack evolved into a tribe and because they had learned the strength of union they each and all were able to do things and realize a freedom of person and an individual expression of which the isolated single hunter had never dreamed.

The race rolled on through a few thousand years and tribes grew into nations and evolved whole systems of society that bound men ever closer and closer together.

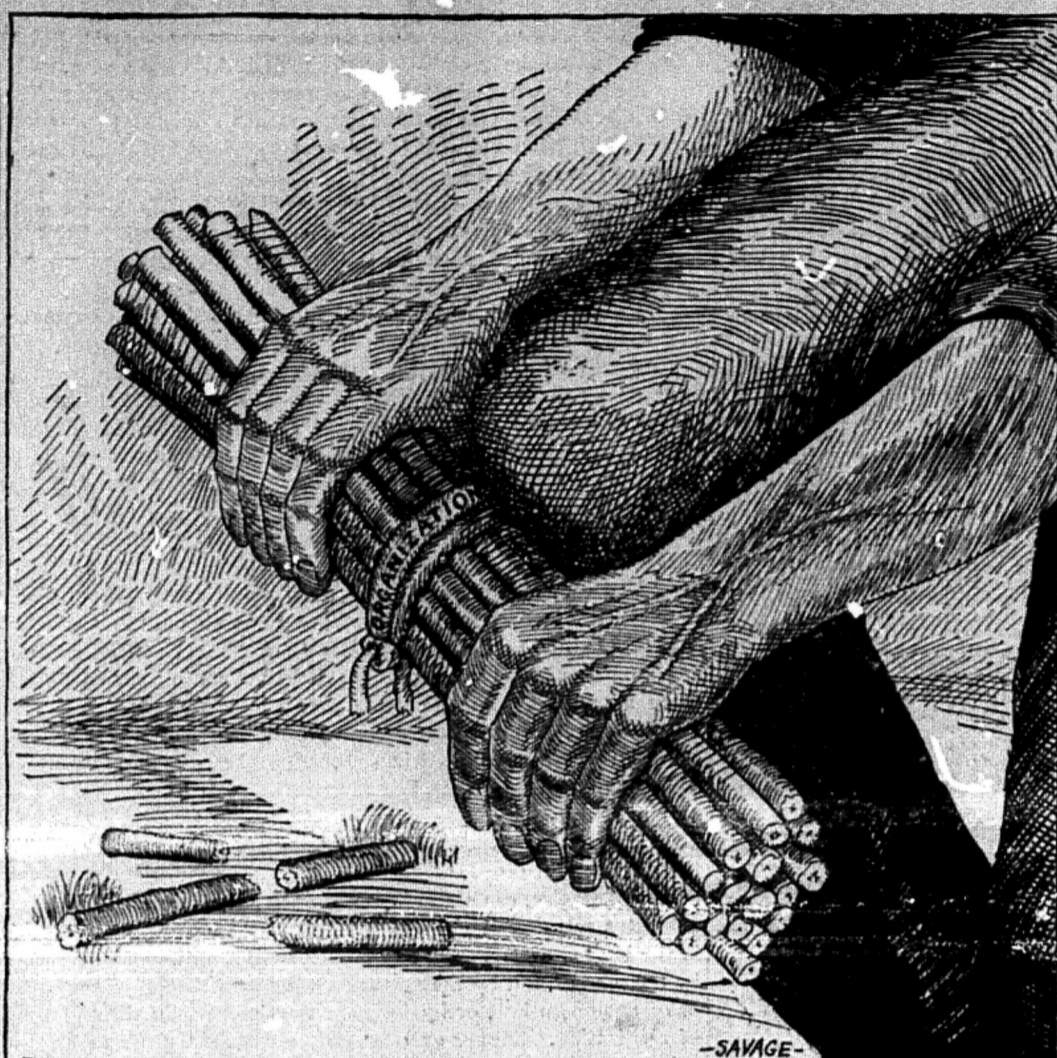
AND ALWAYS THOSE THAT WERE BOUND THE CLOSEST HAD THE GREATEST FREEDOM AND ACCOMPLISHED THE GREATEST RESULTS.

Slowly the race has begun to learn the lesson that every great task requires associated effort.

Today the working-class has upon its hands the greatest task of the age,—to free itself and society from the burdens of capitalism.

To accomplish this task it must learn over again the lesson of the race,—the need of organization.

Some of the workers have learned part of the lesson, a few have almost mastered it. Many have come to realize that if wages are to be increased and hours shortened and capitalist aggression and tyranny in any degree curbed it can only be done by all uniting in the trade union band.



Some there are who boast that they will not sink their "individuality" in a union. There are department store clerks in Chicago who boast of their freedom from union tyranny, who are working for a third of the wages of a union hod-carrier, and are compelled every day to submit to indignities from their employers which no organized laborer would endure for an instant.

THEY ARE THE BROKEN STICKS THAT HAVE ESCAPED THE BAND OF ORGANIZATION WHICH WOULD HAVE ENABLED THEM TO RESIST THE STRENGTH OF THE GIANT CAPITALISM.

Yet even those within the unions have but half learned the lesson. Time and again they too have been broken by the giant. To be sure they compelled him to put forth more of his strength to call upon his reserve muscle, to use the courts and police and militia and regular army, or to expend a portion of the funds that he had taken from labor.

So it is that a new lesson is now being learned,—or rather a new chapter of the old, old lesson.

Labor is learning that it must widen and strengthen the band of organization in order to widen and strengthen its own power.

It must unite UPON THE POLITICAL FIELD AS IT HAS UNITED UPON THE ECONOMIC FIELD. But the political union must be stronger and more embracing because of the greater tasks to be accomplished, the greater victories to be gained.

A new band of ORGANIZATION must be created that can embrace all workers. This band is the Socialist Party, which in its international ramifications includes millions upon millions of laborers belonging to almost every race or nation of the earth.

The giant Capitalism knows full well that his only hope of breaking and enslaving labor lies in bursting the band of organization that holds its members. When the encircling bond of political solidarity, as expressed in the Socialist Party shall include all workers the strength of the giant will be as helpless as the efforts of the most puny child to break the resistance of labor.

The giant Capitalism knows this. He devotes his energies therefore to keeping the workers divided. For this political parties like the Republican and the Democratic are maintained. For this speakers orate, politicians scheme, editors write and false labor leaders deceive their followers.

Unless a wedge can be driven into the mass of the workers far enough to burst asunder the band that holds them, their freedom is certain.

The response on the part of the workers should be equally intelligent, equally determined. Now is the time to close up ranks.

Do not be deceived by the talk of political independence into becoming a broken discarded stick in the hands of some political tool of capitalism.

Get inside the band of co-operative organized strength that means freedom for all.

REMEMBER THAT THE STRENGTH OF ALL IS IN THE BAND.

## The Story of the Elevator Man

BY MAY WOOD SIMONS

Elevator men in the loop district of Chicago are preparing to make demands for a living wage of their employers, the Building Managers' Association.

Who are these elevator men? What part do they take in the world's work? They are the men who help to make the great office building a possibility. It is not so many years ago since "vertical traction" was first thought of. Yet this possibility of running a street car system up and down has made possible the skyscraper and much of what makes up the modern city.

The thoughtless traveler on the street passes into the door of an office building and steps idly into the elevator without a thought of the man who sits at the elevator lever except to regard him as a part of the other machinery, intended for his convenience.

Yet this elevator man is a human being, even as you and I, and has similar desires for recognition as such.

There are over 1,700 elevator men in the loop district of the city. These men are now attempting to arbitrate a new wage scale for the present year with the Building Managers' Association.

For five years the union elevator men have been bound by a contract that provides for the arbitration of wages each year. This contract expires February, 1908. Each year the union has been unable to secure a raise of wages, for the fifth man on the board of arbitration has invariably voted with the Building Managers' Association.

Large business interests control most of the land within the loop district. The Field estate, the Leiter and McCormick estates are the real downtown land owners. The buildings on these estates are controlled by the Building Managers' Association.

For four years these building managers have insisted that the wages of the elevator men could not be raised, that the men already received more wages than the elevator men in any other American city except San Francisco. They have been able to influence the opinion of the fifth man on the board of arbitration so that he has always voted against a raise for the elevator men.

The union of the elevator men, discouraged by its defeats year after year, decreased in membership until at the close of last year it had only a nominal existence. When the time came for arbitration this year the men belonging to the union exerted a tremendous energy. They began to increase the membership of the organization. Within six weeks several hundred new men were taken into the union, and at the last meeting of the organization, May 7, sixty-seven new men were initiated.

Within a few weeks the elevator men in twenty-two of the largest office buildings in the loop district were thoroughly organized.

When they had increased to this extent the men believed that they were able to demand higher wages and better hours for themselves.

The elevator men appointed Charles Brown and James McAndrews to represent them on the board of arbitration; the Building Managers' Association appointed Alexander Waller and John Bradley. The fifth man, Harrison Musgrave, a lawyer, was named by the building managers and agreed to by the elevator men.

When the two sides met to present their arguments for and against a raise of wages the building managers refused to submit a copy of their statements to the elevator men. They refused to give the fifth man a copy unless he would agree not to allow the elevator men access to it.

On the other hand, the elevator union desire that a statement of the conditions of their men shall be made public.

The elevator men have made a demand for a raise of \$10 a month. This demand is not based on avarice or extravagance. The necessities of the men and their families are the forces behind this demand. The present wages and the living conditions are such that it is impossible for the elevator men to make proper provision for their families.

The elevator men have furnished an array of facts and information that prove these statements.

To the question, "What if any increase has there been in your expenses for rent per month during the past four years?" one hundred and seventeen elevator men out of 152 reported an increase of \$3.50 per month in their house rent.

In replies to the question, "Do you live in a less desirable neighborhood or house than you did four years ago?" forty-one out of the one hundred and fifty-two replied in the affirmative.

Thirty men out of the one hundred and fifty-two answered "Yes" to the question as to whether there has been a decrease in the amount of house space occupied by their family.

The elevator men have had no increase in wages for four years. During that time among one hundred and fifty-two men interviewed there have been one hundred and eighty-eight different incidents of unfavorable housing conditions, and in forty-one of these incidents the strong arm of necessity has humiliated and degraded the elevator men by driving their families toward or into the slum districts.

This story will relate tomorrow the fight that the elevator men have had to procure food for their families during this four years of stationary wages and greatly increased cost of food stuffs.

## A Laugh or A Smile

By P. B.

**Approximate Answer.** "What is the season of flowers?" asks Joshkins, with a twinkle in his eye. "Spring of last year, I presume," answers Squashkins, with an audible chuckle.

**Cold Hearted.** "Now that you have refused me," bemoaned the young man, "I have nothing to live for!" "Well, must you?" Corey has so much time to act as re-tainer for his fairy "Mabelle" that one naturally wonders if the \$100,000 position as head of the steel trust is a mere figurehead.

When Kuroki meets Roosevelt of course modesty will forbid the president saying anything about San Juan Hill.

Boise, Idaho, now knows how Esopus, N. Y., and Portsmouth, N. H., once felt.

Some of those Indiana novelists ought to be able to get jobs in Boise for the next few weeks, furnishing plots to the newspaper correspondents.

Nobody had spring fever because everybody was kept too busy moving about in an effort to keep warm.

## WOMAN AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY

By Lena Morrow Lewis.

Never before in the history of the Socialist movement have such efforts been put forth to interest women in Socialism as are now being displayed. It may be well to note briefly some of the reasons why this is so.

First, we have the working woman, whose class interest is the same as the wage-working man, or the wife of the wage-worker whose interests are identical with her husband and who ought to be aroused to the great importance of this movement.

Second, there is a growing consciousness that it is true in the Socialist work as well as everywhere else that "It is not good for man to be alone," and still further that the women might be of some use in the drudgery work or the raising of money for the organization.

Again, it is argued that women need to come into the movement for the good it will do them.

In view of the above, the question arises, "What place shall women take in the party? Shall she come into the regular party organization on the same terms with men, or form a separate organization?"

It is argued that separate organization is desirable for several reasons.

First, the timidity of women. Comrades, the overthrow of the capitalist system, the deposing of the capitalist class and placing in power the working class is no prayer-meeting job, and the woman who is afraid of a few men who are trying to secure the same thing she is working for, or who can be driven away by the men who persist in smoking, even at the inconvenience of others, had better go back to her sheltered nook and give place to the women of courage.

Again, we are met with the argument that the prejudice of men make direct membership in the party unpleasant. This may be true, but here again is a case where courage is needed and the prejudice of small-minded men should not be catered to.

Because a man labels himself Socialist does not endow him with brains nor make him broad-minded and liberal in his views. Some men think that all a woman is good for in any organization is to raise money for them to spend. It is quite enough for women in the church (where they are taught to be submissive to man) to do this sort of a thing.

I think it may be truly said, however, that Socialist men are more progressive on the woman question than any others. The recent election in Finland demonstrated this.

The fact that women are not already in the organization in the same numbers as men is taken as sufficient reason for separate organization. This is sometimes due to the failure on the part of men to interest their women folk and for which they are to blame.

On the other hand, the indifference of the women themselves makes even the efforts of the men in this direction doubly hard.

The question of primary concern is, what is going to be for the best interests of the Socialist Party? It is not that the women need the party so much, but does the party need, or will it be benefited by the women being in its ranks.

The Socialist Party is the training school for the development of men and women who shall take part in the social

revolution. If the Socialist Party needs women it needs them on the same basis that it needs men. It is not a sentimental organization and any argument that is used to convert any woman to believe in Socialism that is not rooted and grounded in the necessity of the abolition of the wage and profit system will only develop weak-kneed Utopian Socialists at best.

The notion of separate organization for women grows out of the perverted idea that women belong to a different species from men. She has been thought of so long only in terms of her sex that she is a human being belonging to the same species as man has hardly dawned upon some men.

Separate organizations for women tend to accentuate six differences. What we need is to develop the idea that woman is a human being.

Separate organizations for women do not furnish the same opportunity for a clear, straight-forward movement as when they work along with men whose opportunity for gaining correct knowledge has been better than that of woman's up to the present time.

Separate organizations having a tendency to keep prominently before men the six differences, the chivalry of men is constantly appealed to and they will tolerate weaknesses and foibles and misconceptions in women that would not be done if women were expected to measure up to the same standards as men.

Whenever woman is granted favors solely on the ground of her sex, which would not be granted were it in the case of a man, you insult her womanhood and give her an undue advantage over man. That women do secure opportunities and advantages even in the Socialist organizations because of her sex we must acknowledge, for we are only creatures of our heredity and environment; but the woman who will be of real and permanent service to the party is the one who maintains her place in the movement and her right to work solely and only on the grounds of her merit and fitness to do things.

When a man's chivalry gets the better of his common sense and reason, then trouble is bound to follow.

Every good reason why a working-man, or one interested in the cause of the wage-workers, should be a Socialist Party member applies with equal force to a woman who may be either a wage-worker or directly or indirectly interested in the abolition of our present system of exploitation.

The argument may be advanced that, having no ballot, there is no need for women to take an active part in the movement. The Socialist Party is an educational as well as a political party, and it appears from indications at hand that the women will not get the ballot until the Socialists get in power. In European nations where Socialism has made greatest progress woman suffrage has made proportionate gains.

It is the duty of every woman who believes in Socialism to join the party and become a dues-paying member.

It is the duty of every man who belongs to the party to encourage the women to join.

And thus men and women, working together for a common purpose, can by their united efforts accomplish more than either working alone.

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

## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Edited by Marie Jayne

### Twenty-Eighth Ward Meeting

This meeting is especially interesting to Socialist women because it is the first of a series by which it is hoped that the spread of the Socialist propaganda among women will be encouraged. Other branches of the Socialist Party are expected to follow the example of the Twenty-eighth Ward in extending a welcome to women. The Women's Socialist League will be glad to co-operate or assist in any way in holding such meetings.

No class of exploited workers need the hope of freedom as women need it. Moreover, they are ready for it. From all sides come the calls for help, the insistent, earnest calls of women. Unused to organization, but impelled by a growing class-consciousness, reaching out their hands for the new bonds of comradeship, the women of the world are advancing. And the cause of socialism needs them. It needs the great inspiration the hope and the wonderful labor power which they bring. Let us organize the women and bring them into the socialist movement. What can you do, sister comrades, to help?

Program of the 28th Ward Meeting, Wabasha and California Aves., Wabasha Hall, Friday Evening, May 10; Opening number, Mrs. Gilbert's Orchestra; address, May Wood Simons; baritone solo, Arthur Schreiber; address, Gertrude Breslau; Harp; tenor solo, Homer Conant; Marseaise; Informal reception.

MARY O'REILLY, Organizer of The Women's Socialist League.

### I Never Sausage a Thing. Did You?

A hungry young girl, named Maloney, was exceedingly fond of Bologna, if out in the park. She'd hear a dog bark. She'd exclaim, "There's my old croney."



LADIES' SEVEN-CORED GATHERED SKIRT. In Sweep or Round Length. Paris Pattern No. 1298. All Besoms Allowed.

This skirt is especially adapted to washable materials, as it has a beautiful sweep and hangs full and soft. It is a seven-cored model, and may be made in sweep or round length. A row of wide insertion trims it at the bottom, and is a smart addition to this charming skirt.

The pattern is 8 sizes—22 to 36 inches, waist measure. For 28 waist, the skirt in sweep length requires 13 yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 15 yards 26 inches wide, or 17 yards 32 inches wide. The skirt in round length needs 9 1/2 yards 20 inches wide, or 11 yards 26 inches wide, or 13 yards 32 inches wide. To trim 4 yards of insertion are needed. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

### LUELLA R. KREHBIEL—ORGANIZER



Luella Krehbiel, state organizer of Kansas, came of revolutionary stock on both sides. Her father's people came to this country to gain political rights, and her mother's family, the revolutionary Davenport of Massachusetts, came to gain their religious freedom.

Mrs. Krehbiel's mother lectured in 25 states of the union over 30 years ago on the subject of woman's equality. Mrs. Krehbiel herself has devoted six years to the same work. She now says that she does not want women to obtain the ballot until they know enough to vote for Socialism.

She was for some time a single-taxer

and belonged to the league that brought Henry George west for a series of lectures.

"In my efforts to get hold of everything on advanced economics I found Marx and Grendlund," said Mrs. Krehbiel when telling of her experience, "and I soon deserted single tax."

"I worked for a time with the De Leonites of New York, but received a commission from Debs as organizer as soon as the Social Democratic party was organized."

Mrs. Krehbiel has been Kansas state organizer for three years. Her name has appeared on the Socialist ticket in various elections.

While in college she prepared a thesis on the rights of labor that brought about a meeting of the university faculty, but she won out and secured her degree.

### A New Magazine

The Socialist Woman is the name of a new magazine that will appear early in June. It will be devoted to the cause of socialist women of the world. For some time it has been felt that the socialist women must have at least one organ in which to express themselves, to get acquainted with each other, to organize firmly and strongly and to fight the injustices that obstruct their way.

The Socialist Woman will be edited by Josephine Concer-Kascko, who is already well known to the readers of this paper, and will be published from 619 East 55th Street, Chicago.

Only small souls are violent—The evolved woman is the herald of peace.

### Trade Union League

The women's trade union league of Illinois will meet at Hull House Sunday, May 12, at 3:30 P. M. "Is the minimum wage practicable?" will be the subject discussed. Miss Alice Henry of Australia and Abram Bianco will speak. This is an open meeting to which every one is invited.

All orders for patterns shown in this column should be sent to the Chicago Daily Socialist. Remember these patterns are strictly the product of union labor.