

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

VOLUME I—NO. 81.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1907

PRICE ONE CENT

STANDARD "CRIMES" PROVED Interstate Commerce Commission Confirms All the Stories Told on Poor Old John D.

AS "BUSINESS MAN" HE HAS THEM ALL "SKINNED"

Army of Spies and Pap for Capitalist Newspapers Part of Corporations' Plan

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—Nothing. Absolutely nothing doing!

The Standard Oil company is greater than the United States, and the suspicions of many people who have long felt that this business might be just a "leete" too dictatorial are reading the report of the interstate commerce commission issued to-day, and saying, "I told you so!" Here is what it says:

Laws Powerless "The commission finds that the railroad schedules of this country are filled with discriminations of a character that favor the Standard Oil company, which as the law stands cannot be altered."

The commission also takes a rap at the subsidized newspapers and tell in detail how the "Standard" buys space in papers, and instead of placing advertisements therein, fill it with reading matter prepared by agents kept for that purpose.

Any One Can Build Pipe Lines Mentioning the pipe lines that are owned by the Standard Oil company and constructed at a cost of millions of dollars and years of legislation, the commission modestly advises other people to take up this business, as therein lies the superiority of the Standard Oil company over its competitors.

Here is what it says: "The pipe-line system of the Standard is not a natural, but rather an artificial advantage. Any person with sufficient capital, and the expense is not great, can construct and operate a pipe line."

The reason why long pipe lines competing with those of the Standard have not been provided is found in obstacles thrown in the way of such undertakings, having been opposed by the railways, whose right of way has generally stood as a Chinese wall against all attempts to extend pipe lines. The railways have generally done all in their power to prevent their construction by competitors of the Standard.

An attempt at the present time to construct an independent pipe line would probably not meet the same sort of opposition.

The ruin of its competitors has been a distinct part of the policy of the Standard Oil company in the past, systematically and persistently pursued.

Army of Spies "One method has been the organization of a perfect system of espionage over the shipments of its competitors, resulting in knowledge as to the destination of every car of oil leaving the refinery of an independent."

The Standard agent at the destination is held responsible for the independence of the Standard. It does not appear that the railroad companies have directed the furnishing of this information, or that the practice has been sanctioned by superior officials of the roads, but it does appear that such information is systematically obtained from railroad employees.

The testimony shows that the Standard at one time, if it does not now, devoted a fund to the purpose of obtaining this information.

Information also appears to have been given the Union Tank line, a creature of the Standard, concerning the whereabouts of its cars, while such information was not furnished to other owners of tank cars, and some discrimination in tank-car mileage in favor of the tank line is shown for one railroad. Many roads issued passes on account of the Union Tank Line which were in fact used by selling agents of the Standard.

The report shows that nearly every railroad in the country is buying of the Galena Oil company, one of the Standard Oil companies, most of its original and lubricating oils.

Here are some of the methods of competition indulged in by the Standard Oil company.

A Few Oil "Crimes" "The Standard has repeatedly, after becoming the owner of a competing company, continued to operate it under the old name, carrying the idea to the public that the company was still independent and competing with the Standard."

It has used such purchased or independently organized companies to kill off competitors by such companies reducing prices.

The operation of such fake independent concerns has been one of its most effective means of destroying competition.

grades of oil at different prices from the same barrel.

"It has paid employees of independent oil companies for information as to the business of those competitors, and has paid employees of industrial companies to secure the adoption of its oil in preference to that of its competitor."

"It has followed every barrel of independent oil to destination. "Its agents are instructed to secure customers at any sacrifice."

"It has tampered with the oil inspectors in different states.

The "Remedy" The "remedy" suggested by the commission is stated in a few words, and says that for any regulation of the Standard Oil company's monopoly, the lines must be built by other people than those interested in Standard Oil.

As this would only cost some \$100,000,000, it would seem that Standard Oil is to be here for some time.

JUDGE HORSEWHIPS A TRAVELING SALESMAN

Jurist Fines Tourist for Beating a Negro, the Encounter Was the Result

Meridian, Miss., Jan. 28.—Judge Robert F. Cochran, one of the most distinguished jurists of Mississippi, horse-whipped H. T. Jenkins, a traveling man, in the lobby of the Grand Avenue Hotel here Sunday.

U. R. L. Murray, a friend of the judge, held Jenkins up with a pistol while the rawhide was laid on his back. At the outset of the fracas Jenkins sparrred with the judge, hitting a blow on the jaw and knocking him down. Immediately Murray drew his gun and held him up. Both Cochran and Murray were arrested and released on bond.

The trouble grew out of excessive fines imposed by Judge Cochran on Jenkins for whipping a negro, and for another case in which the judge had him indicted.

REFUSE 8-HOUR DAY TO RAILROAD MEN

A joint conference between the representatives of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen with the committee of general managers of the western railroads entering Chicago, was held to-day. The managers of the roads demanded that the unions drop the demand for an eight-hour day and go over to the question of wage increases. The men, however, are determined to get an eight-hour day. The conferences are likely to last a week or more.

BOSSSES LINE UP AGAINST RED LAWS

BY OSCAR RADEMAKER (Special Correspondent.)

Madison, Wis., Jan. 28.—From reliable sources it is known that the Milwaukee Foundrymen's association will send agents to Madison to make a special fight against the bill allowing picketing, introduced last week by the Socialist delegation.

To determine those assemblages who will be influenced by these spokesmen and those that are against the working class in general, the Socialists will demand a roll call on every one of their measures.

RE-ROUTE MILK CARS TO DECEIVE PUBLIC

Borden Company Charged With Scheme to Again Deliver Genoa Milk in Evanston

Dr. Whalen has been deposed in his work of giving a clean bill of health to the milk supply of Chicago, and his superior, Dr. E. F. Baker, state inspector, has come to bat with an army of evidence that startled Whalen and shows conclusively that there was a reason and a curable one for the epidemic of scarlet fever in Chicago.

Dr. Baker's methods were direct. He wasted no time in office politics when he arrived. After investigating the local dairies he found where the largest supplies came from and then went right to the nub of the whole matter by investigating these places.

He found at Genoa Junction, Wis., thirty-two cases of scarlet fever, and that the Borden Milk company was sending out a carload of milk from there daily, and to deceive the Chicago authorities was having it, it is alleged, re-routed.

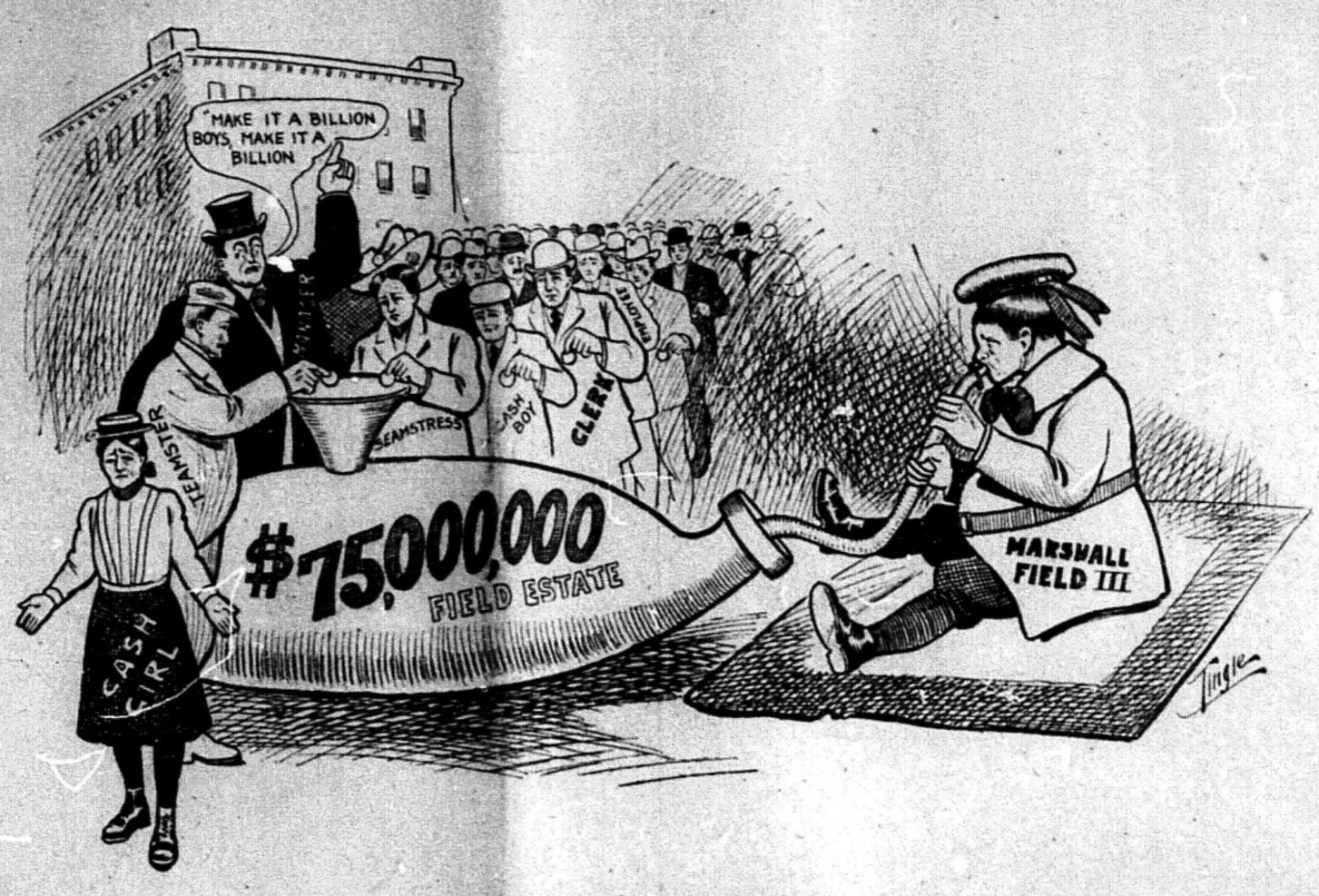
When it was discovered in Genoa Junction yesterday that milk from that locality was being condemned by the carload, a mass meeting of the citizens was held and the methods of Dr. Baker and his aids were denounced.

The facts in the case, it is said, had been carefully concealed by the citizens during the visits of the health officials from Evanston and Chicago.

CARNATION DAY TOMORROW Washington, Jan. 28.—The fifth annual observation of "Carnation Day" will be celebrated at the national capital tomorrow.

In the halls of congress, and from the laps of government officials generally, the favorite flower of the late President William McKinley will be in evidence.

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



NO TAINTED MILK HERE

THIS APPEARS TO BE THE EXTREME LIMIT

Unmentionable Conditions Reported to Health Commissioner Whalen in Vain

MILKMAN TRIES TO BE DECENT, BUT CANNOT

Dairy Is Menaced by Filth Protected by Landlord's Pull With Alderman Maypole and Dr. Whalen

To be decent when Dr. Chas. J. Whalen head of the health department is in a position to make or unmake sanitary conditions, is shown to be utterly impossible.

At 619 Carroll avenue, there is a concern known as Bobzien's Dairy. The proprietor of this dairy is attempting in every way possible to make his product entirely satisfactory to health.

Next door to this dairy there is a lot on which are two houses; between these there is a vault, which exists entirely against the law. That alone is not so bad, but this vault has faulty sewerage connections and the lot and ground under the rear house is entirely flooded with filth actually reeking with corruption.

J. F. Brennan, 627 Carroll avenue, just three doors west of the infected place and who has a family of five children, said today:

"The health of my children is in danger as long as such conditions are permitted to exist and there are several large families in this vicinity who feel the effects as much as I do."

Ask Whalen for Relief "I have reported this thing to the health department twice within the last two years and both times an extension of time has been granted by Dr. Whalen."

The owner of this property at 621 Carroll avenue, Mrs. Hague, 257 Belmont avenue, seems to have considerable influence with Alderman W. T. Maypole of the Fourteenth ward, the ward in which her property is situated, and Maypole apparently exerts his political influence with Whalen in favor of Mrs. Hague.

Two families occupy the house on the front of the lot, and one the rear. They have all expressed their displeasure but the landlady refuses to do anything. Why should she when she has the sympathy and moral support of the smug Whalen?

The history of these complaints dates back to October, 1905, when an extension of time was granted till May, 1906; again reported in November, 1906; and now extended until May, 1907.

During this time Sanitary Inspector John A. Troy has reported it at least twice, and once had it in court, but the faithful (?) Dr. Whalen had it withdrawn.

What Socialist Reporter Saw The investigator for the Daily Socialist saw these abominable conditions just as they are. The lot or which these houses are situated is in the middle of the block so the whole block gets the full effect of the odors which pervade the atmosphere.

From the alley can be seen, through

many large cavities in the house, great pools of what was filthy water standing beneath the floor. They now are frozen.

In the yard, in warmer weather they are breeders of pestilence. The vault is situated in the center of lot midway between the two houses and in the interests of humanity should be demolished. In fact the whole property on the lot should be fuel for a fire as none of it is fit for human habitation.

The Bobzien dairy is on the next lot and the dealer is doing all in his power to protect his milk from contamination.

Dr. Whalen could protect this milk and also the dealer from the danger of being ill means of livelihood.

250 MINERS DIE IN GERMAN HOLE

Berlin, Jan. 28.—In an explosion today at a mine at Rheden, near Essen, it is feared nearly 250 lives were lost. One hundred and sixty-five mutilated bodies have already been lifted from the shaft. It is known that 110 men are still in the mine, and it is feared that all have perished. Twenty-five men, horribly torn and bruised, have been rescued and taken to hospitals. Several will probably die from their injuries.

TEN MEN DIE TO SAVE PROPERTY

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 28.—At 9:50 this morning two walls of the Seneca building, wrecked by fire at an early hour fell. Ten men, supposed to be firemen, were buried in the ruins. Four have been taken out alive and hurried to hospitals.

KILLED FOR DRINK OF WATER

Crazy Hermit Causes Tragedy in Middle of Arizona Desert

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 28.—Because Walter Jones, a hermit, living 25 miles from here, in the center of the Arizona desert, refused to give two prospectors, William and Lynn Despain, a drink of water and shot one of them, William, Jones was killed by Lynn after a desperate fight.

The men had traveled twenty-five miles without water and were nearly dead when they asked Jones for a drink. A desert coroner's jury freed Despain when the case came before it.

STOCKYARDS BLOCK PROBS

Angry Stockmen, However, Learn of Cheating

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 28.—Although the joint legislative committee of Kansas and Missouri, which has been investigating alleged dishonesty in the management of the Kansas City Stockyards company has dissolved as a committee, an informal meeting was held to-day to allow Eugene Rust, general manager of the stockyard company to testify.

Mr. Rust admitted that the figures submitted by W. K. Beams, former yard master of the yards, whose complaints started the investigation, showing that patrons of the company have been victimized by short weights, were correct.

WARM SNOW

Snow and warmer tonight and Tuesday; 20 degrees will be the minimum temperature.

VOTE IS INCREASED BY GERMAN WORKERS

Election Shows More Rebels Than Ever Before—Representatives May Also Be Increased

Berlin, Jan. 28.—It is probable that the total Socialist vote was somewhat increased, but full returns are not yet in.

REJOICING OF KINGS AND CAPITALISTS PREMATURE

Royal Billy Did Not Carry Own District—Second Election Necessary in Palace Neighborhood

The Socialist representation in the reichstag will be reduced, owing to the concentration of the anti-Socialist forces in the country, where the number of votes for election is very much less than in the Socialist districts of the cities.

The Socialist party is still by far the strongest party in Germany, the gains having been made in the hitherto insignificant parties. There is little reason to believe that the contradictory elements of which these parties are composed can be held together for any length of time. The great enemy of the Socialists in previous elections, the Center, is greatly weakened.

It was at first reported that Professor Arons was defeated in the first Berlin district, but the truth is that there must be a second election in this district, in which Professor Arons will be a candidate, and there is good reason to believe that he will be elected.

Red Gets Another Chance

The same thing is true of very many other districts where the defeat of the Socialist candidate was announced.

The government had mobilized a large body of troops during the election, which disfranchised many who would have voted the Socialist ticket.

So far as reports have been received concerning the results of the first election they show that the following candidates received the absolute majority which is necessary to a choice: Center, 39; Conservatives, 41; Social Democrats, 30; German Imperial, 10; National Liberals, 20; Freethinking, 6; Poles, 18, and the remaining half dozen parties from one to four each.

There must be second elections in 160 districts. The Socialists will have candidates in 92 of these. The Center will be able to contest only 51 seats in the second election, and the other parties all much less.

It is generally recognized that the defeat of the Socialist candidates was not due to any decrease in the Socialist strength, but to the fact that many hitherto non-voters were brought out and that the other parties all combined against the Socialists.

VANDERBILT AT LAST GETS COLLINS CABIN

Countryman Who Stood in Way of Plans for Vast Estate Sells Out

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 28.—Like Collins' famous cabin, adjoining Biltmore House, known as the "House that Vanderbilt could not buy," has become the property of Geo. W. Vanderbilt. Together with the cabin was transferred Collins' six-acre lot.

Collins purchased this lot and cabin twenty years ago for \$200. When Vanderbilt decided to build his famous Biltmore house the site he selected was within a stone's throw of the negro Collins' "log cabin."

Landscape gardeners and engineers laid out a "porch" from Biltmore village to Vanderbilt's mansion. The approach road led through Collins' six-acre lot. Vanderbilt wanted to buy. He offered Collins a small fortune for his place, but Collins, on the advice of his lawyers, refused repeated offers and demanded a fabulous sum. It is said Vanderbilt's standing offer was \$50,000.

AFTER OLD CABLE SLOT

The removal by the street car companies of the old cable slots was demanded by the Journeymen Horse-shoers' Association at a meeting yesterday.

A committee was appointed by the union to call upon Mayor Dunne and request him to compel the companies to remove these slots, which have long been considered a nuisance by team owners. These slots, it is claimed by the union, are responsible for the maiming of many animals.

FINE WOMEN FOR ASSAULTING BOSS

Bakers Strike in Ghetto Developed Dramatic and Pathetic Incidents

Philip Tauber, 28 years old, 294 Fourteenth street, a striking Jewish baker, died from heart disease yesterday. Mr. Tauber, whose family recently came over from Europe, was thrown into a destitute condition as a result of the strike, which has lasted for eight weeks.

He attended a meeting of the union on Saturday night, where he told friends that unless the strike was ended soon, his wife and four children would starve.

Yesterday morning he told his wife several times that the stubbornness of the bosses and their persistent refusal to grant the just demands of the union would run him in.

About noon he was taken ill, and died in fifteen minutes.

The strikers will hold a meeting tonight at Workmen's hall, Waller and Twelfth street, to see what can be done to assist Tauber's family.

Judge Cleland fined two women, wives of striking bakers, \$100 and costs, each, for assaulting L. Wittenberg, 580 Canal street, president of the Jewish Baker Bosses' association.

Mr. Wittenberg is practically the only man who is exposed to a settlement of the strike. All the other bosses have signified their willingness to come to terms with the strikers.

The women came in and asked him to end the strike, as their children were simply starving and freezing. Mr. Wittenberg ordered them out of his shop, without answering a word. One of the women then grabbed his cane and hit him over the head several times. The bakers' union paid the fine and costs, which amounted to \$217.

GREAT FIGHT BETWEEN BUFFALO AND BULL

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] El Paso, Texas, Jan. 28.—For the first time in a bull ring a buffalo and a bull were pitted against one another in a fight in the Juarez arena, across the Rio Grande from El Paso, Sunday.

The largest crowd that ever attended a fight in the arena witnessed the spectacle. Although neither buffalo nor bull was killed, the buffalo bested the bull and the latter animal was driven from the ring leaving the buffalo victorious.

Both were badly battered. A picador narrowly escaped being tossed on the horns of the buffalo as he prodded him with a pole. The buffalo turned on the man and ran him across the ring, hooking just as the man fell behind a guard.

FILIPINO ADMITTED TO BAR

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] Berkeley, Cal., Jan. 28.—Ponciano Reyes, a Filipino, has been admitted to the practice of law before the Supreme court of the state.

Reyes is 21 and the first Filipino ever admitted to the bar in America.

SCHOOL BOY BEATEN BY A POLICEMAN

Rosario Cesare of Jones School Is Brutally Treated and Judge Newcomer Refuses Re-ress

FOREIGNERS IN VICINITY ARE STIRRED BY OUTRAGE

Case Has Been Laid Before Superintendent Cooley—The Little Fellow Is Being Cared For by Dr. Smith

Have the police been ordered to use corporal punishment on school boys? This question is before school authorities.

Policeman Kelly is charged with stripping the clothing from a school boy and beating him almost into insensibility.

The lad is an Italian and the foreign part of the population is stirred to its depths by the alleged outrage.

As Kelly beat the boy he said: "You Italian foreigners come over here and make money and then go back to Italy."

With each word he laid on with more vigor with the result that the boy was in a state of collapse when the big policeman had finished his job in the basement of the Jones school.

The boy was Rosario Cesare. The policeman was John Kelly.

Prosecution Stopped Prosecution of Officer John Kelly by the parents of Rosario was begun in Judge Newcomer's court but was dismissed. Kelly is charged with beating and kicking the boy at the Jones school.

Cesare is an Italian boy and a pupil in the Jones school. Last Wednesday a girl reported to the principal of the school that some of the pupils were smoking cigarettes.

The principal took Cesare from the room and called police officer John Kelly. He searched the boy but found nothing. Cesare returned to the school room and told the girl "not to report him again."

The girl complained again to the teacher and the officer was again called. He took the boy to the basement, and after stripping him, proceeded to beat him with a long rod.

The parents of the boy took him to Dr. Robert Smith, 420 South Clark street.

Dr. Smith said today, "The Cesare child was brought to me. When I examined him I found long, swollen lacerations on his back and thighs and his eyes were swollen, showing contusion. I made out a written certificate to that effect and supported it in Judge Newcomer's court."

Newcomer Refuses to Wait The case against the police officer brought by the parents of the boy was called when the lawyer for the Cesares was engaged in another court. Judge Newcomer refused to continue the case until the lawyer could appear.

The testimony of Dr. Smith was ignored by the judge as irrelevant and the case and the case was dismissed.

When asked about the case today Judge Newcomer replied that "Officer Kelly has a good police record and that the lady principal of the Jones school had made so good an impression that the judge thought best not to push the case."

When asked as to the statement of Dr. Smith the answer was, "Smith was probably a family doctor and gave testimony favorable to his patient."

Dr. Smith was asked as to his acquaintance with the Cesares and answered, "I never saw one of the family until the boy was brought to me. The judge had no reason to throw out my testimony as irrelevant."

The case has been reported to the school board and Mr. Cooley said today that it is now under investigation.

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PROSPERITY IN PARAGUAY

Prices as High as Here, and Laborers Get From \$8 \$15 a Month

United States Consul John N. Ruffin Gives Facts and Figures Interesting to Worker-Students

Prosperity has struck Paraguay. Every where in Asuncion, the capital, new edifices are being built. A high rate of exchange in the people's money has brought on the wave of prosperity.

Physicians' visits formerly costing 30 to 50 cents are now \$1.50 to \$2, and ordinary prescriptions which were formerly 30 and 40 cents are now \$1.

Cart hire has risen from 20 cents per trip to 40 cents, with the provision that the load does not pass 1,100 pounds; if it passes that amount an extra charge of one-tenth of a cent per kilo (2.20) is made.

Workers Get \$8 to \$15 a Month. Hire of a laborer for a single trip in the city was formerly 10 cents, now is 20 to 30 cents; custom-house laborers, formerly paid \$6 to \$8, now receive \$15 per month.

Paraguay this year has hardly produced anything. Corn, alfalfa, and beans are now being imported from the Argentine Republic and distributed through the country, the Government having suspended duties on such articles of food intended for this purpose.

What Things Cost. Especially is this true in Asuncion, the capital, where it costs more to live than in any of the cities in Europe or America.

Shoes have risen from \$2.50 and \$3 to \$6 and \$6.50. Hotel living from \$1 to \$3 per day. Ordinary suits of clothes for middle-class people from \$15 to \$25, better class clothes from \$25 to \$40 and \$50.

Moderate size shops and stores which formerly rented for \$30 per month now rent for \$90 to \$120.

BLOCK REFERENDUM! CRY OF CAPITAL

"Stop the referendum!" is the cry of the capitalists and their cohorts.

Pull off the police, the school teachers, and the firemen, who make possible the getting of the 86,000 names that are needed for the success of the plan.

Every possible effort has been made to stop the referendum, and the new obstacle that is being placed before the backers of the petition is that of objection to the work of the police and others in the getting of names.

Alderman Winfield P. Dunn will introduce before the city council Monday night a resolution inquiring by what right policemen, school teachers, and city firemen have been pressed in to service to circulate the petition for a referendum on the traction ordinance.

Alderman Dunn had a whole lot to say about how unjust it was to let the police work at such a task, and his remarks being in accord with the policy of the choked and subsidized publications known as the Chronicle and Chicago Tribune, these papers gave his loud talk much space in their columns.

They figured it much easier to have a man give their views in a speech, and then quote him, than to take the burden of responsibility by speaking editorially.

Meanwhile the referendum is growing and may be successful.

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LABOR UNION NEWS. The New Hampshire Federation of Labor has established headquarters in Concord and active labor lobbying will be continued during the entire session of the legislature.

Senator P. H. Weston of Richland, S. C., introduced a bill which provides for the establishment of a department of labor in connection with the Department of agriculture, commerce and immigration.

The Central Labor Assembly of Syracuse, N. Y., is investigating a report that men employed in the construction of the New York state armory building are working nine hours a day, in violation of the eight-hour law.

School teachers of San Francisco have organized on the lines of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, for the purpose of securing an increase in wages.

Milwaukee union men are working to secure the next convention of the National Broommakers' Association.

The sum of \$300,000 was expended for strike benefits and aid to boycotted union men during the three years last past by the unions of Sweden.

Painters' District Council of Chicago admitted to membership the locals of Highwood, Highland Park, Lake Bluff, Lake Forest and North Chicago.

The agitation for a six-hour day during the winter months begun by the German Painters' Union No. 275, in order to give all unemployed members of their craft a chance to get some work during the winter, is received favorably by the men and the employers.

"Socialism in the more general sense," said Rev. P. M. Strayer, in an address before the Labor League of Rochester, N. Y., "implies the rejection of the doctrine of selfishness as a sufficient social force and the affirmation of altruism as a principle of social action."

The Firemen and Linemen's Union, Local No. 712, reported a meeting Tuesday night at 143 Randolph street. All attended. P. L. Maloney.

"L" ROAD FOR RIO JANEIRO. American Capital Will Give South America a Taste of Rapid Transit.

New York, Jan. 24—American capitalists will construct an elevated road in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

OH, WHAT A BEAUTIFUL DREAM. Nephew—Do you know, uncle, I dreamt last night you had lent me ten dollars!

ELEVEN PERSONS EARN \$1.34 A WEEK

This is in Switzerland where Capitalist Municipal and Government Ownership Prevails

Persons who advocate municipal ownership and similar movements to lift the burden of the masses may find instructive reading in the report of the department of commerce and labor upon the poor, meager living coked out by the inhabitants of Switzerland, the most "municipalized" country in the world.

The report from Switzerland by a United States consul says: "Americans often wonder how it is possible for the Swiss to produce articles requiring so much hand labor at such ridiculously low prices."

Of course during the summer their work is largely in the fields, but the moment the crops are harvested and the wood cut and stored for the winter the entire peasant family engages itself in indoor work, such as weaving or knitting on the hand looms (always loaned to the peasant by the large manufacturers of knit and straw goods).

Family of 11 Earns \$1.34 a Day. "I know personally of one family of peasants, and this is not in the least a unique case, but is typical of probably seventy-five per cent of these peasant families, who work during the six winter months of the year at three looms weaving narrow silk and cotton tapes."

"This family consists of four persons who are grown up, and seven children, whose labor is available out of school hours, and every winter for several years two of the looms have never stopped night or day, except for oiling or the introduction of new raw material."

"The third loom is run only during the daytime by the younger children when home from school. These peasants are industrious and sober people, and are informed authoritatively are satisfied with a daily profit on the work of the entire eleven members of the family of from ninety-six cents to one dollar and thirty-four cents per day on their entire output for six months of winter."

This Labor Beats American Products. "This is characteristic of the labor of the Swiss, and especially of the unskilled labor, which produces the straw and imitation straw braids, enabling the Swiss manufacturers to ship to the United States, in spite of American duties, in competition with American workmen."

(Comment—Socialists, while not disapproving municipal ownership, realize that it offers no relief to the common worker except possibly to encourage him to abolish completely the capitalist system.)

VOTE FIGURES OF LAST ELECTION. Wards by Precincts—One Ward a Day—Clip and File for Reference.

Following are the official returns from the Fourteenth Ward in comparison with the vote of 1905:

Table with columns: Precinct, 1906 Dem, 1906 Soc, 1905 Dem, 1905 Soc. Lists precincts 1 through 40.

REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—Forty acres unimproved land, Adams Co., Wis., near Hinook. W. C. R. \$100 cash or exchange for city vacant.

PAUING, ETC. E. MULLOY—HEATING AND PLUMBING, gas stove and furnace repairs. 4145 Indiana ave., Chicago.

SCHOOLS. GREGG SCHOOL, 131 WABASH AVE.—Short-handled, work and good summer act; act quick; absolute furnished. Address: F. Kellogg, president.

MISCELLANEOUS. SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC, trustworthy young man, Chicago, speaks two languages. Address G. M. Chicago Daily Socialist, 163 Randolph St., Chicago.

ONE REAL BARGAIN—3 ROOM BRICK cottage and 2 room frame cottage, near park and boulevard. \$1,200 for both, part cash, act quick; absolute furnished. Address: F. Kellogg, Socialist.

EVERY Socialist speaking the Bohemian language should subscribe for the Bohemian Socialist paper SPRAVEDLNOST.

Subscription, per year: Daily, sent by mail in Chicago \$5.50; Daily, for the outside of Chicago 4.00; Delivered by carriers in Chicago, 10c per week; Weekly for Chicago and outside, \$2.00 per year.

ADDRESS: 683 LOOMIS STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLIDARITY OF WORKINGMEN DEMANDS THAT THEY SMOKE UNION MADE BLUE LABEL CIGARS. Union-made Cigars. SMOKE UNION MADE BLUE LABEL CIGARS.

Socialist Scientific Literature

- The following list of books make up the choicest of Socialist Scientific Literature. Any one or more of these books will be mailed on receipt of price, postpaid, to any city in United States or Canada.

Send postoffice or express orders. If local bank checks are sent outside of Chicago, send 10 cents extra for exchange. Address all orders to

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WILLIAM TIBERNAT, SAMPLE ROOM, 8824 Strand st., Chicago.

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ONE REAL BARGAIN—3 ROOM BRICK cottage and 2 room frame cottage, near park and boulevard. \$1,200 for both, part cash, act quick; absolute furnished. Address: F. Kellogg, Socialist.

JAP STUDENTS MUST SLEEP IN BASEMENT

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] San Francisco, Jan. 28.—Following the pro-Japanese declaration of President Jordan of Stanford University, it develops that the institution has for some time provided for the segregation of Japanese students in the dormitories.

Jordan is now asked to explain why the institution of which he is at the head, discriminates against Oriental students in the matter of dormitory accommodations. It is alleged that there is an order at Stanford, which is rigidly enforced, to the effect that all Japanese, negro and Chinese students must sleep in the basement of the dormitory.

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

LOCKOUT OF MACHINISTS AT TOLEDO. Employers Have Strong Union but Some of the Bosses Will Scab

Toledo, O., Jan. 26.—The struggle between the Metal Workers' association and the machinists' union in this city appears to have settled down to an endurance struggle. Another shop, the Baker Brothers foundry and machine company has joined the Metal Trades' association and the men are out.

The strike is the result of the new wage scale, making a minimum rate of thirty cents an hour and a ten per cent increase in wages. About 35 men are now idle.

The flood at Pittsburg and later at Cincinnati, has thrown many non-union machinists out of work, and the local Metal Trades association claims it is having a snap recruiting from the unemployed army.

It looks as if a settlement is further away than ever," said Business Agent Dowd, of the machinists' union, today.

THE COMING RACE

By BULWER LYTTON

How long I remained in this state I know not, but when I awoke I felt perfectly restored. My eyes opened upon a group of silent forms, seated around me in an gravity and quietude of Orientals—all more or less like the first stranger; the same mantling wings, the same fashion of garment, the same sphinx-like faces, with the deep dark eyes and red man's color; above all, the same type of race—race akin to man's, but infinitely stronger of form and grander of aspect, and inspiring the same unutterable feeling of dread. Yet each countenance was mild and tranquil, and even kindly in its expression, and strangely enough, it seemed to me that in this, very calm and benignity consisted the secret of the dread which the countenances inspired. They seemed as void of the lines and shadows which war and sorrow, and passion and sin, leave upon the faces of men, as are the faces of sculptured gods, or as, in the eyes of Christian mourners, seem the peaceful brows of the dead.

enormous hall, in which were several groups of children, all apparently employed in work as at some great factory.

There was a huge engine in the wall which, as I full pally, with wheels and cylinders, and resembling our own steam-engines, except that it was richly ornamented with precious stones and metals, and appeared to emit a pale phosphorescent atmosphere of shifting light. Many of the children were at some mysterious work on this machinery, others were seated before tables. I was not allowed to linger long enough to examine into the nature of their employment. Not one young voice was heard, not one young face turned to gaze on us. They were all still and indifferent as may be ghosts, through the midst of which pass unnoticed the forms of the living.

Quitting this hall, my guide led me through a gallery richly painted in compartments, with a hazy mixture of gold in the colors, like pictures by Louis Cranch. The subjects described on these walls appeared to my glance as intended to illustrate events in the history of the race amidst which I was admitted. In all there were figures, most of them like the human creatures I had seen, but not all in the same fashion of garb, nor all with wings. There were also the effigies of various animals and birds wholly strange to me, with backgrounds depicting landscapes or buildings. So far as my imperfect knowledge of the pictorial art would allow me to form an opinion, these paintings seemed very accurate in design and very rich in coloring, showing a perfect knowledge of perspective, but their details not arranged according to the rules of composition acknowledged by our artists—wanting, as it were, a center; so that the effect was vague, scattered, confused, bewildering; they were like heterogeneous fragments of a dream of art.

We now came into a room of moderate size, in which was assembled what I afterwards knew to be the family of my guide, seated at a table spread as for a repast. The forms thus grouped were those of my guide's wife, his daughter, and two sons. I recognized at once the difference between the two sexes, though the two females were of taller stature and ampler proportions than the males; and their countenance, if still more symmetrical in outline and contour, were devoid of the softness and timidity of expression which give charm to the face of woman as seen on the earth above. The wife wore no wings; the daughter wore wings longer than those of the males.

My guide uttered a low word, on which all the persons seated rose, and with that peculiar mildness of look and manner which I have before noticed, and which is, in truth, the common attribute of this formidable race, they saluted me according to their fashion, which consists in laying the right hand very gently on the head and uttering a soft sibilant monosyllable—S. Si, equivalent to "Welcome."

(To be continued.)

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QUACK DOCTORS AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

Medical Frauds Use Influence of "Fresh Air and Exercise Cult" to Help Dishonest Game

LYDIA PINKHAM SPEAKS FROM THE GRAVE, IF SHE SPEAKS

This "Woman" Company and Other Dangerous and Deceiving Concerns Enable Daily News to Publish a Big Paper

Physical exercise, or physical culture, as it is generally called, being recognized by all reputable physicians as a preventive and a cure for many ills, is now used freely by quacks and "specialists" in their advertising to attract and hold attention while talking about their "dope."

The Miles Medical Company of Elkhart, Ind., issues a pamphlet telling about many kinds of pills, blood purifiers and "nerve" plasters, with the usual testimonials. On the outside cover are the words "Scientific Physical Culture" in large type.

The Lydia E. Pinkham Company, not to be outdone at any stage of the game, imitates the Miles Company with a thirty-two page booklet, the outside cover of which displays "Physical Culture" as the title.

The reading matter advises all kinds of physical culture but says that their medicine must be taken in connection with the exercise.

While the medicine may fail, the exercise is sure to do some good, the credit for which this company would claim and would possibly get.

Play Joke on Macfadden

From far off Australia comes an advertisement using the picture of Bernard Macfadden, the noted physical culturist. Its motive is no doubt to convey the idea that "Dr. Rentel's Vitality Pills" are endorsed by Mr. Macfadden.

The "Physical Culture" magazine and its adherents are up in arms about this and soundly rebuke all of these quacks not only for trying to show a connection between their nostrums and real physical culture, but also because they steal people's money, their health and their confidence.

They say some people pay as high as \$500 to these specialists and get nothing in return; and often are made worse.

They also claim that a number of the cases could be successfully treated by an ordinary honest physician for \$10 or by real physical culture for almost no cost.

Regarding the Pinkham Company, so extensively advertised in the daily papers, especially Hearst's papers, "Physical Culture" says:

Dear Old Lydia

"Then again there is dear old Lydia E. Pinkham, who in spite of the fact that she has been dead for a number of years, is still allegedly prescribing for ailments peculiar to womankind."

Lydia is a big customer of the Daily News.

"Incited by the fact that Physical Culture recently published a picture of Lydia's grave, the present management of the Pinkham concern issued a circular attempting to explain that no fraud was intended on the public in regard to the 'Write at Once' to Mrs. Pinkham' feature of their advertising."

"The explanation was badly mixed up, however, and the tendency to mental muddle on the part of the concern still remains."

"Most daily papers, regardless of the injury and suffering that the publication of these advertisements may cause, welcome them for the reason that it pays the paper."

CUSHING, FARMER, LOANS \$1,000 TO THE PLANT FUND

John A. Cushing of Maywood, Neb., today wired to the Chicago Daily Socialist, \$1,000 as a loan to the plant fund.

Mr. Cushing is going to send a picture of himself and five some time next week, and allow his friends in Chicago to see how people live in his district. He says in a letter received today:

"Dear Comrades—A printing plant is a modern fortification; the writers, the heavy artillery; the money is the supplies to keep spirit and courage in the workers. I have been watching the volunteers gathering for the charge. I have sent you a few supplies, but have been holding some in reserve to use elsewhere. I am sending you \$1,000 to use in the great work. Yours fraternally, "JOHN A. CUSHING."

OLIVER TO DIG BIG CANAL

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—William J. Oliver of Knoxville, Tenn., is to build the Panama canal at his bid 2 1/4% of the total cost of the construction, after all it is understood that two Chicago concerns are to be affiliated with him in the work, and the canal commission agreeing to allow him to bid on the understanding that he was to associate himself with at least two independent concerns. He has received offers from both the Federal Construction company and the Bates & Rodgers concern of this city.

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

WESTERN UNION TRYING TO CUT DOWN EXPENSES

Goulds and Others Who Do Not Know a Dot From a Dash Want More Dividends

The Western Union Telegraph Company, it is rumored, is seeking places to "cut down and throw out" many expenses of the Chicago branch. With this end in view an investigating committee from New York is in secret session in the Western Union building.

The committee is said to be in direct communication with New York and several local heads are going to be clipped and clipped close. The reason for this cutting down of expenses may be because the Gould interests, which control this concern, were so hard hit by recent financial deals.

At the last investigation of this sort, Chief Operator L. K. Whitcomb was discharged. He was too expensive.

MRS. THAW TO BARE FAMILY SECRETS

BY CARL BRANDERBURY (Scripps-McRae Press Association)

New York, Jan. 28.—Mrs. William Thaw, the mother of Harry Thaw, is prepared to go upon the witness stand and lay bare the innermost secrets of the Thaw family, to save her son from the electric chair.

Counsel for Thaw have consulted Mrs. Thaw regarding her testimony, and she has told them that she is ready to make any sacrifice to free her son.

The aged mother and proud head of the Thaw household will keep back nothing. Her testimony, it is said, will be convincing proof that the young man is subject to great distresses which border on insanity, and that these evidences of insanity have manifested themselves on various occasions for years.

The pathetic figure of the gray haired mother forced to tell in open court all the secrets of her family, even though it crushes her heart with humiliation and brings the blush of shame to her face, will not be without its effect on the twelve men who are to pass judgment on the young man. Mrs. Thaw will tell the court, if it is finally determined to call her to the stand, of the wild escapades of the wilful, headstrong son whose only object in life seemed to be the mad pursuit of pleasure. The mother will tell the family history, which, it is said, will bring to light evidences of insanity in a collateral branch of the Thaw house.

Thaw's Only Plea

Clifford W. Hartridge, counsel for Thaw, has made it known that the only plea for Thaw will be "temporary insanity."

Mr. Hartridge says the defense will bring sufficient evidence to light to show that beyond doubt Thaw was insane at the time he shot White.

There will be no appeal to the "unwritten" or "higher" law, according to Lawyer Hartridge, who further declared that the character of Stanford White would not be assailed and that the defense would conduct this case along close and clean legal lines.

"It remains for the district attorney," said Mr. Hartridge, "to inject into this trial anything that would cause the introduction of testimony that would tend to blacken the character of individuals and degrade the community. I do not think that the district attorney will call Evelyn Nesbit Thaw to the stand."

A commission to inquire into Thaw's insanity will probably be asked for by District Attorney Jerome at the first intimation by the defense during the trial that a plea of insanity will be entered. With this move in mind the state has had the alienists in constant attendance in court during the trial, watching Thaw's every movement and act.

Seven jurors were in the box to-day when the trial was resumed, and from the ninety-nine talesmen still to be examined, counsel expect to fill the jury box.

SUITS CONFUSE TRACTION PROBLEM

A direct refutation of the statement of "Traction Expert" Fisher, who stated some time ago that he could secure for the city an agreement with the traction officials, precluding the possibility of suit by stockholders, was given Saturday by a suit filed by Jacob Baar, a stockholder.

The traction companies are said to view this as an attempt to "hold them up," and refuse to consider the matter as serious.

Fisher some time ago stated that he could enter into an agreement with the traction officials and secure an understanding that would not allow any of the stockholders to tie up the properties by suit.

Attorneys for Baar promise to expose Judge Grosscup and his unprecedented traction work.

By the way, Judge Grosscup is one of the most interesting of capitalist judges in this country. His career is one of the most startling. He is being investigated, and as soon as the facts already known can be proved a "hair-raising" muck-rake story may appear in these columns.

Perhaps some of the 30,000 reporters can help in writing the life and "doings" of Federal Judge Grosscup.

DOUGHERTY FORGERS ARE DISCOVERED

Friends of Thief Robbed Safe to Destroy Evidence, But Let Some

Peoria, Jan. 28.—Prosecution of Newton C. Dougherty, superintendent of school, can now be continued. A bundle of forged school scrip, executed by Dougherty, has been found in a box of rubbish in the public library.

A few weeks ago when the school board safe was blown open, it was thought that all of the Dougherty forged scrip was stolen, and there was consternation on the school board, as the prosecution of Dougherty is to be largely based upon the signatures of the former superintendent.

After the theft occurred an investigation was made, and records by the score were gone over, and it was by the utmost chance that the forged scrip was discovered among public library papers.

The Chicago Tribune refuses to publish many of the "How I Was Robbed" letters because they charged the Tribune's John Smith with the forgery. The Chicago Daily Socialist will publish these letters.

Send them to.

BATTLING NELSON IS LOYAL WORKER

Chicago Boy Would Rather Lose \$50,000 Than Scab in London Theatres—Drama Walkout

London, Jan. 27.—Batling Nelson, the pugilist, has joined hands with the striking music hall employees. He is under contract to appear at the Holborn Empire, one of the halls affected by the strike. He receives \$1,250 weekly. Tonight he decided that he would not, under any conditions, appear in this hall or any other affected by the strike.

Unless the strike is settled he will lose \$25,000, and he is liable under the terms of his contract to pay a forfeit in an equal amount. Nelson says he would rather sacrifice any amount of money than be termed a scab. The Holborn Empire has extensively advertised Nelson's engagement in enormous posters stating: "Held in reserve for a strike—Batling Nelson."

Drama Strikers Meet

Surrey theater, on the south side of the Thames, was crowded this evening with 3,000 ardent music hall strikers. Speakers declared a victory practically there. The secretary of the federation announced he had a signed lease of the beautiful Scala theater in his pocket, and that the place of amusement would be opened Thursday night with a program defying competition. If the strikers put on a performance that will include all the stars among them it will be unique. Never would the performers in such an enormous aggregate salary list.

LECTURE ON SPENCER

Big Sunday Morning Audience Demands a Still Larger Hall

At the Sunday morning lecture by Arthur Morrow Lewis, the audience showed another big increase, and every available foot of space had somebody crowded into it. In the discussion at the close of the lecture as to future quarters, the vote went unanimously in favor of the Drill Hall—the largest hall in the Masonic Temple—for the month of February.

Mr. Lewis made an appeal for those who had been converted by the first series of lectures to join the Socialist party, and a sprinkling of the audience signed applications and paid their first month's dues.

The collection was \$39, and literature sales amounted to \$11. The subject for next Sunday morning is: "Was Jesus a Socialist?"

The Sunday evening lecture course by Mr. Lewis at the Commons Auditorium is meeting with the same great success. Last night was the second night, and the audience was just about double that of the first night. The Seventeenth ward is prepared to take a larger hall when the auditorium gets too small.

GET HOT FOR OILY BAILEY

Bold Texas Statesman May Yet Be Swamped in Greasy Graft

Austin, Tex., Jan. 28.—J. P. Gruet, former secretary of the Waters-Pierce Oil company, is expected to testify for the anti-Bailey faction against Senator Bailey, in the investigation now in progress.

It is said here that if Gruet testifies to what his backers say he will, he will be behind prison bars inside of twenty-four hours.

A new line of attack was unearthed today by the anti-Bailey people, who charge that Bailey accepted \$5,000 from Burke Burnett, the Texas cattle raiser, for helping Burnett put through the department at Washington a land lease worth \$100,000 to Mr. Burnett.

GERMAN BEDS GIVE GREAT ARTISTIC BALL

The German Socialists of the Socialist Saengerbund added to the gaiety of the revolution Saturday night, by giving a masquerade ball that was beautiful and artistic.

The costumes were original; one being a group of Moroccan bandits, presumably representing Raisuli and his band. The members were dressed entirely in white with the white turban, and had the old flintlock rifles; the color of the faces was also perfect. This group won the first group prize.

A group of nuns and monks won the second prize. His satanic majesty, accompanied by his better-half, won the first prize for couples. A group of bloomer girls who disported themselves with all grace, won the first prize, and the nurses, as usual, came in second. The Jew and the Irishman came in on the money and certainly were equal to the occasion. The Chicago Daily Socialist also had its representative there, dressed in fiery red, with the headings of the paper beautifully arranged.

Taking the ball as a whole it was a great success. A thousand enthusiastic Socialists were present.

RUTHENIAN STUDENTS THREATEN TERRORISM

Vienna, Jan. 28.—Ruthenian students at Lemberg are in a state of revolt because a preponderating number of seats in parliament have been allotted to the Poles under the new suffrage bill.

The leader of the Ruthenian radicals, Butzymowski, declared that the outbreak is the first act of a system of terrorism. He says that bombs and pistols will be next used by the students, and that corpses will lie in front of the Lemberg university before the Ruthenians will obtain justice.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS TO MEET

A special meeting of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Local No. 213, "Lasters," will be held this evening at Bush Temple, North Clark street and Chicago avenue. Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council No. 14 will meet Friday evening.

The Chicago Tribune refuses to publish many of the "How I Was Robbed" letters because they charged the Tribune's John Smith with the forgery. The Chicago Daily Socialist will publish these letters.

Send them to.

The Hustlers' Column Words From the Field At Home and Abroad

I don't think there is any reader of The Daily Socialist who more deeply appreciates The Daily Socialist than I. I wish I were able to help its circulation. There are a few probable readers I will shortly send you, but I am not able to do much. But the working class of Chicago. What are they thinking about that they do not grit their teeth, spit on their hands and swell the subscriptions to hundreds of thousands in a jiffy? Nothing they can do will more effectively set their cause forward. I cannot understand how any man can see even one copy—any workman, I mean—and not be instantly set on fire with zeal to make its power overwhelming. We would give any thing here in Cincinnati to have a daily. Fortune Chicagoans have one. Do they exult? Does their exultation move them to fairly pour out you with subscriptions? If it does not, it is a crying shame.

I heartily wish you the success you deserve, and that's the limit.

Fraternally, E. M. GUNN, Cincinnati, O.

Workers in the Thirty-first ward brought in fifty subscriptions Saturday and say they will repeat this every week from now on.

This paper has 30,000 reporters scattered throughout the country. This great force has been getting in some good work. By the aid of these live men and women The Chicago Daily Socialist has been able to hand its readers a few "scops." All Chicago papers, today publish stories about the thirty-cent graft at the Kansas City stock yards by which stockmen have been cheated on feed measures. The same story was published in these columns two weeks ago. A hotel worker in Kansas City found a letter giving the whole story, and with the news instinct that appears to be taking hold of socialists, he slipped it into an envelope and it came to this office. That is just a sample of what a newspaper can do with every reader on the lookout for news.

GROWTH OF A GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE

Hart, Schaffner & Marks Once Used Union Label, but Now It Gets Work Done by Children

A circular declaring the Hart, Schaffner & Marks Clothing Company unfair to organized labor has been issued by the Clothing Cutters' and Trimmers' Association of the United Garment Workers of America.

The circular states that not only does this firm run an open shop, but that it absolutely refuses to employ any union man. If a man is by accident employed by that firm a few days and then is found to be of a member of a union, he is promptly discharged.

The circular also states that the Hart, Schaffner & Marks concern employs incompetent youths or girls and pays them miserable wages.

STORM KILLS CHINESE

Hongkong, Jan. 28.—Terrible damage, accompanied by a loss of over 100 lives, has been wrought by a terrific rainstorm which swept the island. All the dead are Chinese.



Grand Opera House—Ezra Kendall in "Swell Elegant Jones." Powers—Maxine Elliott in "Her Great Match." Garrick—Virginia Harned in "Her Love Letter." New Theatre—Crystal Heme in "The Masquerade." McVickers—As Ye Sow in "The Spring Chicken." Illinois—Grand English Opera Co., in "Madame Butterfly." Chicago Opera House—"The Prisoner of Zenda." Studebaker—Lena Ashwell and Guy Standing in "The Underground." La Salle—"The Time, the Place and the Girl." Grand Northern—"In New York Town." Majestic—Poppina, Anna Eva Fay, Richard Buhler, etc. Olympic—"The Four Harveys." Haymarket—Emmett DeVoy.

MUCH AGAINST BEING RICH

Bishop Gore was the preacher at the opening of the English Church Congress. "The late master of Balliol," he told the great congregation, "used often to say, in his detached way, that he was afraid there was much more in the New Testament against being rich and in favor of being poor than we liked to recognize."

It is said that 7,700 husbands deserted their wives in the city of New York last year.

Three hundred missionaries are supported by the Baptist women of the world.

Statistics show that of every hundred persons who die in Ireland fifteen are victims of tuberculosis disease.

"Do you think, Miss Smith, he pleased, that in time you might learn to love me?" "Possibly," the girl replied. "If you could tender me a statement of what you are worth, Mr. Jones, I might learn to love you. I'm very quick at figures."

The total number of cabin and steerage passengers landed at the port of New York during the year 1906 by all the trans-Atlantic steamship lines was 2,289,521. In 1905, 2,929,925 were landed, which gives the year just ended the record by a margin of 167,498.

FOUGERES IN GRIP OF GRASPING EMPLOYERS

Cheap Labor and Wares Rule While Discontent Grows With Existing Conditions

CHILDREN DRIVEN TO WORK FOR FOOD!

Trade Unionism Growing in Leaps and Bounds—First of Halliday Sparling's Paris Letters

BY HALLIDAY SPARLING, (Special Paris Correspondent for the Chicago Daily Socialist.)

Paris, Jan. 19.—Fougeres is a picturesque old town, dominated by a magnificent castle, on the ruins of one, in the old days a strong point of the rampart between Brittany and Normandy. Steeply built on a hillside overlooking the river, its wide old streets and ancient arcades, its crumbling walls and trellised promenade overlook a fertile, smiling valley. I remember it as a most pleasant resting place at the end of a long and hilly ride on a scorching summer day.

At one time renowned for its linen thread and sailcloth, its oatmeal, butter and honey, it has of late years developed into a shoe-town, one of those factory-ridden communities which lives and moves and has its being in a specialized industry, and is held in the grip of a small group of employers.

From all I can learn, I judge that the employers in themselves were no worse, if certainly no better, than elsewhere. Cheap labor is essential to cheap wares, and cheap wares are necessary under a regime of cheap labor. The evil circles worked at Fougeres as it was, so everywhere, and must work so long as the commercial system endures.

Discontent existed for years, the discontent that grumbles by the chimney-corner and mutters over its evening glass. For some time past, however, there has been the beginning of an organization, and in the latter half of last year came a stirring of the dry bones that carried the local trade union from 300 members to 1,800 in three months. A request for unification of the rates of pay, for a scale of hours and prices, was enough, modest as it was, to excite the employers a starting point for their campaign to smash the union, the rapid growth of which began to threaten their hitherto untroubled power.

The winter was coming on, the rush of work to prepare for it was over, the prices of food and fuel were rising, the stress and pinch of hunger and cold would fight on their side. So they arranged a friendly little lock-out that should impress their workmen and workwomen with the advantages of submission to things as they were. Over 6,000 workers were thrown out. On their starvation, ages they had been unable to provide a war-chest, and a very few weeks were enough to bring them to the brink of death. But of the sufferings of the grown-ups, their heroic acceptance of the necessities of their struggle for a less-inhuman existence, their organization of a common kitchen at which all should feed according to their needs, the way in which money, clothes and food poured in from all the corners of France, I do not mean to speak. These things are unhappily familiar, the commonplace of working life in every civilized country on earth.

That which has marked out the strife at Fougeres for special record and will keep its name green in the annals of labor, is the way in which the children have been removed from the battlefield and kept out of harm's way. As one of the locked-out women put it: "It's the kids that are the trouble. They are the true strike-breakers. They can't understand, poor little mites, for what they are suffering. My man and I, we can tighten our belts and hold on. But to see the kids crying with hunger, that is the thing that takes the soul out of you!" It was Bought, of Rennes, who proposed to the local Bourse du Travail that the trades-unions and Socialists of Rennes should adopt the children of Fougeres, so far as their means allowed, until the lock-out was over. Within forty-eight hours the committee had over 1,200 families clamoring for the right to receive a child from Fougeres as one of their own. When the first 150 were sent off by the strike committee at Fougeres, there were 3,000 people to receive them at Rennes station.

Clothes were the one difficulty. How could a mother send off her child in rags, even though it were to be received by friends, and she herself was starving? But the difficulty had only to be known to disappear. Clothing began to arrive in bales and packets. Co-operative tailors worked overtime to send free suits for the boys, seamstresses and milliners sent frocks and x hats for the girls. Voluntary committees collected, cleaned and repaired all the second-hand clothing that could be spared by sympathizers. The new way of helping labor in its battles had caught on. It was simple, practical and sentimental at once, needing neither explanation nor propaganda to reach either the head or the heart.

Other towns than Rennes began to claim the right to do their part in caring for the children. Paris among the rest. Never were lottery tickets more sought for than the numbered tallies, each of which gave its holder the right to shelter and feed a child. Happy were they who drew the prize of prizes, a voucher authorizing them to harbor a boy and a girl "under their roof" until the strike ran out, and every child in Fougeres that would otherwise have hungered and gone cold was provided for.

It was a fine thought, finely carried out—a thought that will bear fruit wherever a strike or lock-out occurs in future; that will bear better fruit yet in the days to come, when the children who are now being cared for under the red flag because they are children, shall fight under it because they are men and women. They have met the love of comrades at the threshold of life, and the glow of it will live with them through all they may have to endure or do in the years to be.

NEWS AND COMMENT

What is supposed to have been an attempt on the life of the crown prince of Serbia, occurred Saturday night, in the form of an explosion in the palace in Belgrade, in the apartments of the prince. The prince is hated by the Servian people.

A proposed plan of action against United States aggressiveness in the "next world" has been started by Canadian, Argentine, English and German capital. Argentina and Canada are going to supply the English and German market, according to the proposed plan.

A government-owned railroad is to be constructed between Winnipeg and Hudson Bay, Canada. Its object is to assure the farmers of quicker and better deliveries to foreign markets.

Joseph Rodgers, of Douglas, Ariz., was accidentally thrown from a car and killed. The company was sued by three wives, revealing his polygamy. The settlement was \$700, and this goes to the three wives and twenty-five children.

An unknown man and woman clasped each other in a last embrace on a high ridge, kissed, and then turned to meet death under the wheels of an oncoming electric train between Camden and Gloucester City, Pa. It is believed they sought death because of a suicide compact.

The Illinois legislature spent an easy week last week, and will take up the heavy part this week. Heavy work is expected in the senate.

Well informed persons in various circles declare that new instructions from Pope Pius relative to the future organization of Catholic churches in France have been forwarded to Paris.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, a Jewish rabbi of Portland, Ore., in an address at New York, declared that the ministry of both the Christian and Jewish religions was controlled and owned by the rich, and that the ministers thereof were partly "lackeys of the wealthy," was partly, at least, borne out by the conduct of the ministers themselves. "The average minister," he declared, "is a tolerated social necessity, who prefers peace and servility to strife and freedom."

Edward M. Teall, 522 West Adams street, late president of the Chicago Underwriters' Association, died at his residence last night. His wife and daughter were with him when he died.

George W. Deffenbaugh, of Kokomo, Ind., filed, perhaps, the most peculiar will that was ever filed in the history of Kokomo. He wills \$50,000 to his church, providing his spirit be elected as a director, and that it is consulted before anything is done.

Catholics last night in New York added their protest against the actions of the French government. Over 7,000 of them crowded into the Hippodrome. Messages were sent to the pope and to Cardinal Mery del Val.

Mrs. Kate Gravius, of New York, was brought into court for branding her two stepchildren with a red-hot iron. The scars will be carried to their graves. Mrs. Gravius says that it was committed while in a fit of insanity.

Raymond Kelly was killed by falling down a precipice in the Rocky Mountains near Santa Barbara. Friends were unable to raise \$250 to have him removed in winter time, and are now attempting to preserve the body during the cold of winter by burying and keeping him buried in the snow.

SAFE AND SANE JAP PAPER ON SOCIALISM

The Japan Weekly Mail, (Yokohama Organ of Japanese Government), of Dec. 29, on file at the Newberry Library, contains an article entitled: "Socialism in Japan."

The opening and closing paragraphs of this item are as follows: "We confess that we should have been wholly incredulous had anyone told us six months ago that 1906 would not close without seeing the open avowal of Socialistic doctrine by an appreciable section of Tokyo politicians. It had been long understood that Mr. Shimada Saburo, inclined towards Socialism, but the strength of his convictions was doubtful, and at all events people imagined that he only had a quite insignificant number of followers. But now we have to include among unequivocal Socialists Count Stagaki, Mr. Ozaki Yukio, Mr. Sugi Naohiko and several other men of some prominence."

"In short we are here for the first time brought face to face with a group of Japanese Socialists who are not far removed from the most advanced type. The study of Japanese character as it previously presented itself did not prepare us for this development, but it must be confessed that Japan is not a country of slow growth in any respect. Socialism, while supposed to be still in the seedling stage, has suddenly exhibited itself as a lusty sapling."

THIS PAPER GETS THE OFFICIAL PRINTING JOB

Election Commissioners Award Primary Notice Contract

The Socialist primaries will be its first ones held for the spring election. The election commissioners have awarded the Chicago Daily Socialist the contract for printing the official notices of the primaries, and they will appear next week.

This enables the paper to get at some of the political "pup" that goes to make great newspapers.

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

MORGAN'S DAUGHTER STOP SALOME OPERA

Declare It Is an Insult to the Bible and to John the Baptist

New York, Jan. 28.—Miss Anne T. Morgan, daughter of J. P. Morgan, is declared to be the person responsible for the stopping of "Salome" at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Miss Morgan, it is said, claimed that the opera was an insult to the Bible and to John the Baptist, and demanded it be removed from the stage.

Herr Conried, director of the Metropolitan Opera House, declared that rather than to change one line of the score or a gesture of the action in the play, it is better to stop all presentation of it.

"Salome" is just now the topic of discussion in every quarter of the city. Clergymen are entering in their denunciation of it, although they have never seen it. It seems that a revival of that stale "morality of the drama" question or any other kind of "morality" question is bound to be connected with this opera.

Charles Henry Meltzer, official spokesman for the Conried Metropolitan Opera House, expressed his disgust with the constant attacks upon products of art by hypocritical millionaires and their hired clergy.

ALDERMEN ANGRY: PEOPLE WANT RIGHTS

Capital and Its Aldermanic Retainers Prepare to Defy Law—Give Them a Big Jo

My goodness, but the city council is angry.

It will to-night consider a plan to "investigate" the referendum petitions. Alderman Harris will introduce a resolution authorizing a committee to inspect every name on the big petitions.

The aldermen who are so careless but not grafters, the aldermen who voted to give

Why This Opposition to a Referendum?

Why is the whole machinery of public opinion being used to the utmost to prevent the taking of a referendum?

We could understand why there might be honest objection to the DECISION of a referendum one way or the other.

There is no reason why there might not be sincere difference of opinion as to which way a voter should cast his suffrage in any given question.

BUT WHY IS THERE SUCH STRENUOUS, FRANTIC OPPOSITION TO GIVING THE OPPORTUNITY TO VOTE AT ALL?

Why these panic stricken appeals one day, and fierce abuse the next, changing to cheap ridicule of those who dare to sign a petition asking for the RIGHT TO VOTE?

Everyone knows what the answer is. THE FRANCHISE GRABBERS FEAR THAT THE PEOPLE MAY NOT ENDORSE THEIR STEAL.

When the millions that are at stake are remembered such actions cannot but rouse suspicion that some of this money has been put "where it would do the most good."

The men who are engineering that franchise steal have made up their minds to put it through by whatsoever means are necessary to accomplish their ends.

THEY DO NOT PROPOSE TO HAVE A REFERENDUM, NO MATTER HOW MANY SIGNATURES ARE OBTAINED.

This is the meaning of the proposed inquiry by the council into the genuineness of the signatures.

They will find plenty of forgeries there.

Traction employes are seeing to it that they are placed there.

The thinly veiled hint has been thrown out over and over again by their newspaper organs that it would be a good idea to increase the number of forgeries.

DO NOT THINK THAT IT IS FORGERIES THAT IS WORRYING THE TRACTION EMPLOYES IN CHICAGO EDITORIAL CHAIRS.

It is the GENUINE signatures that they fear.

We repeat again that the scheme is being framed up to defeat a referendum, no matter how many signatures may be attached to it.

The franchise gang in the council is under perfect control. It is prepared to deliver the goods, no matter what the voters may say or do.

The dose can be made a bitter one if the workers are only aroused to the situation.

In the first place see to it that the petition is so large that disregarding it will be as flagrant an act as possible. A hundred and fifty thousand names upon that petition will make the aldermen shiver while they are voting to ignore it.

Then stand ready to let such aldermen know that there is a power behind the petition and behind the ballot which can deal out justice if it becomes necessary.

If the council persists in disregarding the law and their pledges and insists on selling out the streets of the city to J. P. Morgan because of the "commission" which they will receive, then it is well to suggest that disregard of the law on one side breeds similar lawlessness upon the other and to point them to the time a few years ago in Philadelphia when the streets about the council chamber were filled with outraged citizens carrying ropes in their hands.

As Socialists we should consider any such move of little avail. It certainly accomplished very little in Philadelphia.

Threatening to hang, or even hanging one set of capitalist tools will accomplish very little so long as the voters keep on endorsing the capitalist system.

Only when a majority of the voters show that they are opposed to the system that makes it profitable to betray them will traction steal cease.

Put a dozen Socialist aldermen in the council this Spring and there will be an end of franchise grabbing. This end will come not simply because of the opposition of the Socialist aldermen in the council.

It will come mainly because the growth of the Socialist vote will constitute the serving of a notice on franchise thieves that in a few years their property will not be worth carrying away.

Whenever in any country the tide of Socialism mounts high there is a sudden cessation of the appetite for private ownership of franchises.

No matter which one of the candidates on the Democratic or Republican or Independent ticket may be elected, or how many aldermen upon these tickets may be chosen, that franchise steal will go through if there is no increase in the revolutionary Socialist vote.

But if the Socialist vote doubles there will be considerable hesitation about giving the streets to Morgan.

If the Socialist vote triples there will be no franchise, and this no matter what aldermen are elected.

The Socialists have worked energetically and effectively to secure signatures for a referendum. They will continue to work until the last minute.

They will vote against a franchise if the referendum chances to be placed upon the ballot.

THEY WILL NOT, HOWEVER, VOTE AGAINST FRANCHISES ON THE LITTLE BALLOT AND FOR THEM ON THE BIG ONE.



AN ALARMING POSSIBILITY
The Alarmed Waiters—Sir, we think unless you quit eating so much, you'll bust!
It is stated that John D. Rockefeller believes with Secretary Shaw that there is too much prosperity in the United States—News Item.

Bad Socialists and Good Capitalists

By ROBIN HOOD

When I state that I am a Socialist, the accusation generally is, "Yes, but you are not practicing it!" as though it were a religion. I reply I am practicing it in my talk, teachings, writings, contributions and in all the many ways that are really important, except in business; where it is important, if I am to succeed, to adopt the method of "Devil take the hindmost," and pitch in remorselessly for profits.

Nowadays under trust prices and competitive adulterations a family living intelligently among educated classes spends around \$5,000 per year. Therefore, to assure the future and lay up something, one should earn about \$10,000. Over and above this there is no great need to worry, and if one practices capitalism to that extent he may be excused. He can hardly be taken into account as not practicing what he preaches. But if he gets profit-mad and goes beyond this limit, he may with some justice be criticized, for if he were a gentleman of fine tastes, desirous of helping along the cause of Socialism and to stop all this misery and suffering caused by the iron heel of Capitalism, he would not devote his spare time to more profit grabbing, which he incidentally knows is the immediate cause of the evils of society—such as prostitution, poverty, child labor, maiming and killing workers—but will refrain from his cruel work and advance toward his goal of universal brotherhood.

The best advocates of Socialism are not then the millionaire reformers and sisters, but are the proletarians themselves who feel the lash of Capitalism, and the authors, writers, playwrights, speakers, editors, etc., who are spending their surplus time in agitation for men, not for dollars. I do not belong to the literary class. I am a small lawyer and a large real estate trader. I could make a larger profit by being more merciless—raising rents, dealing with the sporting class, putting up fake houses, etc., etc.

But I prefer to trade, to buy and sell, to subdivide and eat up unearned increment in this more genteel way. And the question is—am I any better than other profit takers? The answer is no! Society in its false abhorrence of dirt draws a distinction between him who pays poor wages and thus drives workers into the slums and the landlord who rents to him or her after he or she gets there, or the landlady who rents from the landlord.

The dramatist, even though he stage a Socialist play, is absorbing unearned increment. He is a labor exploiter under present conditions. In other words, he does not practice what he preaches.

Is not the solution of all this, that we are trying to do the best we can under the present conditions, but that some are content with these conditions even though they see their horridness, others are too blind to see them, and that others see them, rebel against them with all their might and perpetuate them as little as they can and yet live?

And that suggests another problem. Is a Socialist Capitalist bound to respect law? We know that the Captains of Industry and the Big Promoters do not. Should a Socialist? It seems to me that the answer to all these questions is not difficult. Let a man vote the Socialist ticket, help the Socialist cause all he can and in every way possible and if he chooses, run his business on as low-down mean principles as he wants to. He is still a better man than he who pretends to all the virtues, and is as clean as he can be in business dealings, yet is an upholder in his voting, his talk, his contributions, his life of the present rotten Capitalistic regime!

Am I right, Comrades?

GUISEPPE

By Josephine Conger-Kaneko

Giuseppe stood by the cabbage stand thinking. Her eyes were large and bright, and looked very hard at nothing in particular. That is, nothing that anybody else could see. But Giuseppe was looking at something in her own mind, a picture that impressed itself there, and wouldn't come off. Her little checked shawl came snugg around her face, and three fingers stuffed one corner of it into her mouth. She bit the shawl and the fingers all unconsciously.

It was the picture of a coffin Giuseppe saw, and the drawn white face of a little girl showing out like a picture in a frame. The little girl had been Paulina, with whom she had played all the summer before. Now Paulina had suddenly, all in one week, changed from a round-faced, ropping girl to this thin little thing looking so innocent and yet scary-like, in a black box with a window for her face. They had put a cross on her coffin, and a candle burned at the head and the foot.

Some of the little playmates in the tenement had taken in a bunch of flow-

ers, and as Giuseppe was her best friend, her mother had sent her in with some pinks. But Giuseppe told herself that it wasn't Paulina at all, but only an imitation of Paulina, and she was sorry she had gone. All night she had dreamed about her, and now she stood in the chill air half dazed, wondering at the mystery. For in the first time in her life she knew that she, too, would have to die. Maybe she would die to-morrow. Maybe—but it was too dreadful to think of. So she stood, seeing only the picture, the black box, and the white thin face of a little girl who had stood at that same spot with her but a few days ago. And while Giuseppe stood trying to unravel the mystery, the great public was reading in the papers of frightful charges brought against certain dealers in milk, and how their victims had been scores of innocent children. Giuseppe's friend was one of them.

We note with interest that our uncle, J. Pierpont Morgan, says that money is as plentiful as ever, but that it is "in blocks—and not scattered as it used to be." That is certainly charming for the gentlemen who own the blocks, but it is pretty darn tuff on us fellows that are blockless—Pennsboro, W. Va., News.

What a Union Has Done

Across the noisiest corner in Chicago, out of the grime and dust of Market street, one may pass into the gloomy portal of an office building. Through a door at the end of an ill-lit hall one comes upon a little spot of home.

It is the headquarters of the waitresses' union. A cheery-faced woman meets you at the door and offers you a comfortable chair. A case of the best books fills one side of the room. A table covered with the newest magazines stands in the center of the room. The walls are decorated with tasteful pictures. Couches are ranged along the walls. Bright rugs cover the floor.

The women that belong to the waitresses' union come here to spend those hours of the day that they are not employed. Every Tuesday fifteen or twenty gather here for a class in sewing, when a competent teacher helps the young women to make articles of clothing for themselves.

On Wednesdays they gather in the regular meeting of the union. Here they have learned to think on labor questions and are trained in the meaning of unionism.

On Thursdays, classes in literature and grammar are held. All of these classes are an hour and a half long.

This is only one of the things that the union has done for these women. Before the organization of the waitresses' union, women working as waitresses received five dollars a week. They began at 6 o'clock in the morning, were off from 2 until 5, began work at 5 and worked until 6. This made eleven hours work done in fourteen hours. They were not provided with aprons, and their meals were made up of the pieces that came back from the tables of the customers, as they are now in the non-union restaurants.

The union has secured the girls seven dollars a week. Ten hours are the longest that are allowed. They begin work at 7 o'clock, are off from 2 until 5, and then are through with their work at 7 o'clock. Their aprons are furnished. They also receive better meals.

Women belonging to this union when sick and out of work are cared for by the union. They are paid three dollars a week, and in case they need personal care, are cared for by some one of the members of the union.

A waitress without friends knows that if she dies she will not be buried by the country. A funeral and a burial place is provided by the members of the union.

A woman out of employment is sure of finding a place through the union, and is not compelled to resort to employment agencies to find work.

In every restaurant that is unionized there is a marked improvement in the meals and general character of the young women. They know that they are assured a living wage and good conditions of labor.

"Where's the bar?" asked a dirty-looking stranger of a waiter at a hotel the other day.

"What kind of a bar?" asked the latter.

"Why, a liquor bar, of course; what do you suppose I mean?"

"Well," drawled the boy, "I don't know but you might mean a bar of soap."

Is Socialism Narrow

From those who stand in partial antagonism at once to Socialism and to present society there are few more frequent objections than that the Socialist Party is narrow.

When asked for an explanation such objectors usually complain that the entire party machinery has not been used to secure the initiative and the referendum, municipal ownership, working-class insurance, or some similar immediate reform.

Here, they tell us, is the next great fundamental step. Until this is taken nothing more can be accomplished. Let us all get together then and do this thing right away.

We heard this cry two years ago in Chicago. The defenders of Dunne could find no words too hard for those Socialists who refused to drop everything and work for the election of municipal ownership aldermen and the Democratic ticket.

Today it IS LARGELY BECAUSE THE SOCIALISTS REFUSED TO BE STAMPEDED THAT THERE IS EVEN A SLIGHT PROSPECT OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Only because there is a body of men and women in this city who could not be deceived or led away after will-o'-the-wisps that seemed to be attainable right away is it now possible to put up an effective fight against traction thieves.

The same story has been told a thousand times. Yet every time one of these propositions is brought up we hear this same cry of "narrowness" urged against the Socialist Party.

More than once have we pointed out in these columns that most of the objections against Socialism are derived from capitalism. That is to say, the evils which exist in capitalism are imputed to Socialism.

The same thing is true of the objection we are now considering. It is the reformer who cannot see beyond the immediate present and his one idea who is narrow and bigoted.

IT IS THE SOCIALIST WITH HIS WORLD-WIDE VISION AND HIS WILLINGNESS TO WORK AND FIGHT FOR YEARS IF NEED BE WHO IS REALLY BROAD.

The Socialist sees all these movements that engage the attention of the reformer. But he does not allow any one of them to obstruct his vision of the whole social question.

He studies these various schemes and acts upon them as parts of a general social movement. Some of them are steps intended to bulwark capitalism. Some are steps in industrial and social evolution which belong at a later stage.

Some are really steps towards Socialism and as such belong in the regular Socialist program.

No one of them rise to the dignity of a great world or class movement. All of them combined do not constitute such a movement.

Socialism is founded upon a study of human history. The roots of its philosophy go back to the childhood of the race, and Socialist writers and students have not been the least among those who have added to the stock of the world's knowledge on these times and subjects.

Socialism bases its principles upon the most careful study of all fields of science. Its literature will be found touching on such remote subjects as biology, pedagogy, history, art and music. Some day we shall show something of the truth it gathers from each of these fields and its relation to their development at the present time.

In its tactics the Socialist Party is guided by a comparative study of political movements throughout the world.

The election which has just taken place in Germany will be studied by the Socialists of the entire world for months to come to determine what lessons may be drawn from it for future action in this and every other country.

The relation of the Socialist Party to the trade union movement is just now leading to a strenuous controversy in Italy and France. Every phase of that controversy will be studied by the Socialists of every other country, that Socialists of other lands may profit by the experience of the Italian and French workers.

The Socialist has relinquished no weapon which may prove of value in his struggle for liberty.

In the countries where there is universal suffrage he seeks to use the ballot as his principal weapon. But he never forgets the power that lies behind concentrated, united action on the economic field. He never is blind to the possibility of the use of the strike and boycott for immediate benefits or for the accomplishment of great social and political changes.

Where freedom of organization and political action are both denied, he is ready to resort to the final appeal which mankind has always made when driven to a corner, the appeal in which man stakes his all—his life—for liberty.

CAN A PARTY WITH SUCH A PHILOSOPHY AND SUCH TACTICS BE CALLED NARROW?

Is there any other movement as broad and as fundamental in its foundation?

It may still be objected that the narrowness of Socialism lies in the fact that it makes its appeal to but one social class.

BUT THAT CLASS INCARNATES THE HOPES OF ALL MANKIND.

The working-class is not an exclusive class, and the appeal of Socialism is not an exclusive appeal.

The working-class cannot rise upon the backs of any other class, for ALL OTHER CLASSES ARE UPON ITS BACK.

Therefore as the workers are raised all others are raised with them.

In no way then is the allegation of narrowness true of the Socialist Party or the philosophy of Socialism.

The German Election

Knowledge of the facts is yet too slight to permit of any definite conclusion being drawn.

Some reports admit that the actual vote of the Socialists has probably increased. If so, that is all that any Socialist could ask for, provided those votes are really Socialist votes.

Granting the worst that is claimed by the Kaiser and his apologists in this country, and that the vote has fallen off, and that the gerrymandering, intimidation and coercion have reduced the Reichstag representation, this does not mean a set-back in any sense of the word for Socialism.

Grant even further, what we believe to be possible, that the German Social Democracy has been flirting with reform and non-Socialist measures at the prior election, and that its position on the "hunger tariff" brought to its standard some non-Socialist votes, then the sooner those votes were dropped the sooner the party was rid of an incubus which hindered its progress toward a genuine Socialist victory.

This same thing has happened hundreds of times in the history of the Socialist movement. A party has gained a sudden advance through the adhesion of non-Socialist sympathizers. A storm arises that tests the caliber of men and these weak ones desert the ship.

But this does not weaken the vessel. On the contrary its progress grows more sure and rapid, and when next these weak ones enlist they have learned the lesson so well that there is never further thought of desertion.