

DEBS STRETCHES TEDDY HIDE ON THE BARN DOOR TO TAN

Truth About the Man Deified by Populace; Interesting Story of the Cow Puncher Who Became Civilized

(Special to the Chicago Daily Socialist from the Appeal to Reason Bureau.) Girard, Kan., April 15.—Eugene V. Debs today replied to President Roosevelt's insult to the working class by Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and to Debs himself.

BY EUGENE V. DEBS

But once in my life have I ever seen Theodore Roosevelt, and that was years before he became president of the United States. I was aboard of a train in the far west, where Roosevelt was then said to be following ranch life.

I have since seen the nation mad with hero worship over this man Roosevelt, but I have not been moved by it. Very "great" men sometimes shrivel into very small ones and finally vanish in oblivion in the short space of a few generations.

ROOSEVELT A HYPOCRITE

In the first place, I charge President Roosevelt with being a hypocrite, the greatest that ever occupied the executive seat of the nation. His profession of pure politics is false, his boasted moral courage the bluff of a bully and his "square deal" a delusion and a snarl.

Theodore Roosevelt is mainly for Theodore Roosevelt and incidentally for those others as are also for the same distinguished gentleman, first, last and all the time. He is a smooth and slippery politician, swollen, purple with self-conceit; he is shrewd enough to gauge the stupidity of the masses and unscrupulous enough to turn it into hero worship. This constitutes the demagogue, and he is that in superlative degree.

Only a few days ago he appeared in a characteristic role. Rushing into the limelight as necessary to him as breath, he shrieked that he and "Root" were "horrorified" because of certain scandalous and revolting charges made by one of his own former political chums. Of course, he and "Root," of Tweed fame, the foxiest "fixer" of them all, were "horrorified" because of the shock to their political virtue, but it so happened that the charges took effect only when they found themselves uncovered.

The taking of Harriman's bribe for corruptly electing him president and the use of the stolen insurance funds for the same criminal purpose "horrorified" the president and "Root," nor would they be "horrorified" if they had not been caught red-handed in the act with the booty upon their persons.

PRESIDENT'S "PLOT"

The cry of the exposed malefactor and all his pack of yelpers that he is the victim of a "plot" by his own friends and supporters, the very "fixers" who furnished him with free special trains, paid his campaign expenses, and in fact bought the presidency for him, is so palpably false as to be absolutely ridiculous and only brings into bolder relief the hypocrisy and fraud it was designed to conceal.

This much is preliminary to the extraordinary official conduct of the president, which has "horrorified" his victims and many others and now prompts this review and protest.

Something over a year ago Charles Moyer, William Haywood and George Pettibone of Colorado, leading officials of the Western Federation of Miners, were overpowered and kidnaped by a gang of thugs and taken to their families at night by a conspiracy of two notorious criminal actors for the Mine and Smelter Trust, one of the most stupendous aggregations of force and plunder in all America.

Was Roosevelt also "horrorified"? Yes! Because the Mine and Smelter Trust had kidnaped three citizens of the republic! Oh, no! The three citizens were only working cattle and he never had any other conception of them.

He was "horrorified" because the Mine and Smelter Trust, unclean birds that teacher their nests, especially in Colorado, with legislatures and United States senatorships, had not killed instead of kidnaped their victims.

Then and there Theodore Roosevelt abrogated himself and his high office, and his cruel and cowardly act will load his name with odium as long as it is remembered.

The mine and smelter trust had put up the funds and used its vast machinery for Roosevelt, and now Roosevelt must serve it even to the extent of upholding criminals, approving kidnaping and murdering the helpless victims.

THE DESPOT'S VERDICT



PRESIDENT BUSY? IGNORES F. OF L.

No Reply Yet to the Federation's Inquiry as to His Moyer-Haywood Utterances

Up to a late hour Saturday the Federation of Labor had not received a reply from President Roosevelt to the telegram of Friday as to whether he was correctly quoted when he said that Moyer and Haywood were undesirable citizens.

The president has not seen fit to respond and the officers of the federation are led to the conclusion that he was accurately quoted by the Associated Press. Ample time has elapsed for an answer, but the president either said it as stated in dispatches or Secretary Loeb is too busy to call a messenger.

The scheme is to require every freight and passenger conductor in the employ of the company to furnish a bond in the sum of \$1,000 as security for all moneys handled by them.

The fact that freight conductors handle no money whatever does not exempt them from this expense. It is to reimburse the company for loss should any freight train slip away with a shipment of pig iron or a carload of coke.

Every bond must be taken out in the National Surety Company of New York. To prevent a revolt and be rather easy on the employees at first, the good-hearted company promises to pay the bond's premium. After that, when the men have become accustomed to giving bond, they will be required to pay the premium out of their own pockets.

As the company never lost \$1,000 through the dishonesty of one of its conductors in all its history, the workers are considered rather "good risks" by the National Surety Company.

The application for the bonds which each conductor must make out and swear to is an interesting document. It asks, innocently enough, if the applicant ever speculates in grain or stocks.

It does not tell the conductor that the road is owned and controlled by men who speculate, that its only service, in fact so far as Wall street is concerned, is to supply a basis for speculation.

It is presumed that if any conductor is found who takes a plunge in the stock market, that its only service, in fact so far as Wall street is concerned, is to supply a basis for speculation.

There is money in the surety bond business, and when a bonding company is organized by a railway company, or by the road's big officials, it is a snooty way to get business by simply issuing no alms and forcing several hundreds of men to take out bonds.

The letter winds up with the usual phrase so common to all politicians: "I would be delighted to have you call at my office," and so on.

Straube, who had faith in the trade union representative shattered, warning him that labor can be fooled, but not always.

THIS PURP JUST ADORES A SWEET ONION BREATH (Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Wooster, O., April 15.—The grocers of this city have united in offering a reward for the capture of a thief. The thief is a dog that has an appetite for Bermuda onions and steals them whenever he gets a chance.

By May 1 it is expected all the Jewish baker houses will have signed up agreements with the union, and will run as strictly closed shops. A number of busses who have persistently fought the union have finally agreed to adhere to the closed shop.

ERIE SETS TRAP TO GET PACT OF WAGE INCREASE BACK

All Conductors on Road Requested to Take Out Bonds, which Makes Nice Business for Surety Company

The Erie Railroad has found a new way to add to its income that is almost as good as the system of "benevolent societies" maintained by the "Q" and other big corporations.

Just what the Wall street owners of the good old Erie will get out of it in the end has not been figured out, but it will be a nice little sum. It will help some in getting back recent wage increases.

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ALL CAR MEN TO WORK TOGETHER

Trustification of Traction Companies to Be Met by Solid Front of the Workers

Street car employees of the city are beginning to understand that their interests are one and the same over the city and that they stand better chances of securing concessions from their employers if they work together than if they work separately.

Division No. 241 of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employees held a meeting Thursday night, at which it was decided that the division's committee should delay definite action in regard to the expiring contract with the traction company until it had conferred with the committee of Division No. 260.

The proposition that the two divisions work together on the new contracts was received with enthusiasm at the meeting Thursday night. At previous meetings the members of Division No. 241 had always favored working without consulting other divisions.

Division No. 241 includes the employees of the Union Traction system and Division No. 260, the employees of the Chicago City Railway.

The contract of Division No. 241 expires the latter part of May, and the contract of Division No. 260 expires the latter part of July, only two months later.

The reins of the city government will be formally handed over to Mayor Dunne at the meeting of the city council tonight.

Mayor Dunne will preside at the last meeting of the old council tonight, and following its adjournment the assembling of the new council and the roll call, will introduce Busse as the mayor of Chicago. Mayor Busse will then address the new council briefly, following the time-honored custom, and indicating his policy of the next four years.

Six hundred tickets for admission to the council chamber have been given out, as follows: One hundred to the incoming mayor for distribution among friends, 25 to Mayor Dunne, 500 among aldermen, 25 to City Clerk-Anson, 10 to City Treasurer Traeger, 4 to Building Commissioner Barzen, 25 to the press, and 27 among city officials not named above.

Much interest centers in Mayor Busse's inauguration, as he begins his first four-year term in the city's history.

Mayor Dunne's farewell message to the council will not be read in full. Following the custom, the council will order copies printed and the reading will be passed by.

MILLIONAIRES, HIDE YOUR BEAUTIFUL DAUGHTERS

Paris, April 15.—An English countess of doubtful title, "Countess Clare," otherwise known as "Mrs. Crossley," will soon sail for the United States to help Prince Victor de la Tour in a search for a rich American wife.

Prince Victor left three weeks ago with a firm intention of bringing home an heiress to rehabilitate the family fortunes. The English countess has a wide acquaintance in the American social set. Some say that the object of his special attentions will be one of the Shonts girls, but there is no apparent ground for the report.

Tulsa, I. T., April 15.—Tulsa, through the Commercial club, today formally invited the Republican and Democratic national conventions to meet here next year. A coliseum will be built. A hundred thousand dollars has been pledged toward the convention.

A Parisian couple, M. Lebon and his wife, who are being divorced and are dividing their effects, have spent \$25,000 on law in a wrangle over the possession of a collection of postage stamps. An expert is to be engaged to divide the collection equitably.

ORDER A BUNDLE OF NO. 100

JACK LONDON BREAKS WITH W. R. HEARST

Famous Writer and Sailor Declines to Allow Editor to "Correct" Copy

(Special to Chicago Daily Socialist.) San Francisco, April 15.—Jack London and his party should be well out to sea when this is published in Chicago.

The Shark, fitted for her long seven-year journey around the world and into unknown waters, is one of the staunchest vessels ever cleared from this port.

Jack's hand is as clever with a wheel and main as with a pen, and it is with the pen and his friends have no fear that any storm can blow him out of his course.

It was learned a few days ago that London canceled his contract with Hearst's Cosmopolitan Magazine, the exclusive rights on all the author should write while at sea or on his trip.

Hearst, with his yellow instincts and efforts to prevent offending petty business interests, desired to edit the London copy without consulting the writer, and that they stand better chances of securing concessions from their employers if they work together than if they work separately.

W. A. Corey, who talked with the sailor writer a few days ago, tells of his interview as follows:

"I asked him what he thought of the possibility of the blowing up of Sinclair's Holston Hall building, being plotted by the capitalists to discredit Sinclair.

He said he thought it quite likely, and of a piece with what they have done many times before.

"By the way," he said, "you can do as you like about putting it in your paper, but I met a man over at Goldfield by the name of Tom Donovan who gave me some inside facts about the historic Haymarket riot.

"Donovan was a sergeant in the Chicago police at that time. He said the riot was deliberately planned by the police themselves in order to catch the anarchists. He said the only reason one of the police themselves was killed was that they themselves got excited and bargled their own plan.

A STUNTLING STORY. Donovan told him that, shortly after the Haymarket affair, he got hurt trying to arrest some criminals, whereupon he made up his mind that trying to uphold the law didn't pay; that it was more profitable to stand in with the law-breakers, and that he afterward made \$40,000 in one year acting on this theory.

"I need not tell those who know London that he is the same old 'Jack'—smiling, vivacious, full of exhaustless energy, and, above all, democratic in every word and act. As I met him I was handing him my card and he only held it with his fingers for a hand-shake.

"Come," he said, "that doesn't go. That's only half a shake."

"And he grasped my whole hand and shook it after the manner of the man he is—whole-souled and hearty. May the wind and waves bring him back to us bigger and braver, and stronger than I take him away, if that were possible."

CITY SEALER DISCOVERS BUTCHER FRAUD SCHEME

City Sealer Grein Saturday instituted suits against three coal companies of the city for selling short weight. Two suits were commenced against D. Roubal, 1237 Whipple street; one against the Albany Coal Company, 862 South Albany avenue, and another against the West Chicago Coal Company, 937 South California avenue, exhibit at his office just a number of scales that had been "fixed" by the honest trading class so that they might "do" the dear public. He will introduce these as evidence in the short weight cases.

Grein says that one favorite method is to stick tacks on the bottom of the meat pan, where it can't be seen by the customer.

JAMES H. ECKELS IS DEAD

James H. Eckels, president of the Commercial National bank, former comptroller of the currency, and director in half a dozen big institutions in the west, was found dead in his home, 1812 Broadway, Sunday morning.

The end came suddenly and entirely unexpected, with none of the members of his household about him. Mrs. Eckels and her daughter Phoebe were in Paris, whither a cable was sent at once.

Immediately after the discovery of the body an autopsy was held by Dr. John E. Murphy and Dr. W. A. Evans. They decided that his death was due to organic heart trouble.

The dead financier was regarded as one of the greatest financial experts in the country, in fact he was one of the world's in fractional figures in the monetary market. When he was appointed comptroller of the currency by President Cleveland it was through an error, Eckels seeking a minor position. When he found that he had been made comptroller he called on the president and begged to be relieved, but the president told him to go ahead and make good. How well he did so is well known.

After he became connected with the Chicago institution he rose to high rank and at the time of his death was director of many business concerns. He was one of the mouthpieces of the Standard Oil company.

His funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Fourth Presbyterian church.

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ORDER A BUNDLE OF NO. 169: COLLINSVILLE MAY BE DISGRACED FOREVER

"Growth and Development is Threatened" Is the Cry to Fool Producing Class

By FRANK J. HAYES, (Special Correspondent)

Collinsville, Ill., April 15.—We are having a hot campaign here. I am the party candidate for mayor, and the capitalists and their henchmen are becoming greatly alarmed at the strength the party is showing.

They say, in all confidence, that the election of a Socialist mayor would be a great disgrace to the city and that the development of the city would be retarded, because it would be impossible, under such circumstances, to induce any manufacturers or other business enterprises to locate in a city that had so "disgraced" itself in the eyes of all respectable people.

I just want to say that there is a possibility of the city being "disgraced," and I look for our vote to be many times larger than ever before.

There are four candidates in the field, including myself, and all three of my opponents are running on what they term an "independent ticket," that is, they are all good Republicans and proclaim that partisan issues should be left out of our municipal campaigns.

They are spending money freely, offering "wages" to voters to get out and work for their interests. The prices vary from five to fifty dollars, all depending on the caliber of the man.

The latest market quotation for workers to save the city from impending "disgrace" is \$50. One man they offered it to "give the thing away," and told them that he would not accept their money, as he had made up his mind to vote the Socialist ticket.

JANE ADAMS FOR PEACE CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK

Mayor Dunne received word Saturday that Jane Adams would accept the appointment as delegate to the peace conference to be held in New York from April 17 to 19.

The mayor has appointed five other delegates. Miss Adams, who was the only woman named in the first appointment, Charles Dawes, also appointed by the mayor, has refused to act as delegate.

NOW ON SALE

The VOICE of the STREET

By Ernest Poole

WE find Lucky Jim shooting craps in the opening part. The scene is laid down by the City Hall and Brooklyn Bridge when the people are going home at six o'clock.

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DEBS STRETCHES TERRY'S WIDE ON THE BARN DOOR TO TAN

(Continued from first page.)

Roosevelt was made president by the industrial captains and the robbers in general of the working class. They picked him for a winner and he has not failed them. Elected by the trusts and surrounded by trust attorneys as cabinet advisers, Roosevelt is essentially the monarch of a trust administration.

If this be denied, Roosevelt is challenged to answer if it was not the railroad trust that furnished him gratuitously with the special trains that bore him in royal splendor over all the ways of the nation. He is challenged to publish the list of contributions to his political corruption funds amounting to millions of dollars, and freely used to buy the votes that made him president.

Did he not know at the time that his man Cortelyou was holding up the trusts for all they would "cough up" for his election?

Will he dare plead ignorance to intelligent persons as to who put up the money that debauched the voters?

It is true that a snam of virtuous indignation seized him when he found that the trusts had slipped the lucre into his stush funds when he was not looking, but this was only after he saw the people looking behind the curtain. Then he bounded to the footlights and denounced Alton B. Parker as a liar for charging that the trusts were furnishing the bootie to make him president, but no man not feeble-minded was deceived as to who was the liar.

HARRIMAN CORRESPONDENCE

The publication of the Roosevelt-Harriman correspondence places the president in his true colors before the American people. It explains his hot haste in condemning Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to the gallows and sending Taft to Idaho to assure the smelter trust and warn the protesting people that the kidnapping of the workmen was sanctioned by the white house and would have the support of the national administration.

A more shameful perversion of public power never blackened the pages of our history. This national scandal shows up the president's two-faced character so clearly and convincingly that it leaves not so much as a pin-hole for escape. It is a damning indictment of not only the president, but the whole brood of plutocrats, promoters and grafting politicians who have been looting this nation for years.

Here is one extract from these illuminating episodes which I want to burn into the minds of the working class dupes who have been bowing in the dust before this blustering bully of the white house:

Personal. (Cited) 1904.—My Dear Mr. Harriman: A suggestion has come to me in a round-about way that you do not think it wise to come on to see me in these closing weeks of the campaign, but that you are reluctant to refuse, inasmuch as I have asked you. Now, my dear sir, you and I are practical men, and you are on the ground and know the conditions better than I do.

"If you think there is any danger of your visit to me causing trouble, or if you think there is nothing special I should be informed about, or any matter in which I could give aid, why, of course, give up the visit for the time being, and then, a few weeks hence, when I write my message, I will get you to come down to discuss certain government matters not connected with the campaign. With great regards, sincerely yours.

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT. DUPLICITY AND CUNNING.

Does not this brand the president with the duplicity and cunning of a Tweed or a Quay?

Would a president who is honest with the people clandestinely consort with the villain he characterizes as a liar and all that is vicious?

The disclosures made in the secret correspondence strip the president of his last shred of deception with which to cloak his perfidy. The mask is lifted and the exposure is complete. It is in the president's own handwriting, in a letter to Harriman that would never have seen the light in a thousand years but for circumstances forced it upon the attention of a betrayed people. It is adroitly phrased, but its meaning is not in doubt. He knew Harriman then as he knows him now; wanted his body and insidiously coaxed him to speak to the white house when no one was looking, and only after he was discovered did he denounce Harriman

as a liar and fit into his usual fit of virtuous indignation.

FALL IN ROOSEVELT STOCK. From now on there will be a sharp decline in the stock of Theodore Roosevelt. The capitalist papers may continue to boom him as the only savior and his corps of press agents at the faithless houses may continue to grind out three-column stories about the awful conspiracy of his "trusts" to ruin him, but his bubble is pricked and the cheap glory in which he revels is departing forever.

The people have been sadly deceived for a time, but the march of events is opening their eyes.

Only the very ignorant and foolish believe that a president who has surrounded himself with Wall street pets and cabinet ministers has any serious designs on the trust promotion.

The Ryan, Root and Roosevelt combination is ideal. It speaks for itself, and with such shining lights as Taft, Cortelyou, Knox and Paul Morton surrounding it, all doubting doubt is removed and the fool's paradise is in the full blaze of its glory.

Space will not permit a review of the personnel of the president's official family, at least two of whom, had the law been enforced, would now be in the penitentiary.

The story of President Roosevelt and Paul Morton, if truthfully told, would make a luminous chapter in railroad strategy and political jobbery. It was to this notorious strike-breaker and self-confessed criminal that Roosevelt issued a bill of moral rectitude long as Pope's essay that lauded him into the eighty-thousand-dollar-a-year insurance graft he now holds down.

There is in this "promotion" the very climax of the irony of boodie.

RECORD OF MORTON AND TAFT. Paul Morton, who began as a strike-breaker on the C. B. & Q. and reared a monument to theft at Hutchinson, Kan., and left his trail of crime all the way from the Mississippi to the Pacific, is at, indeed, to be the closest associate and confidential chum of the president who puts him at the head of the company whose funds were stolen to buy his election.

William H. Taft is another of the elect and it is to be understood that Roosevelt has decided to make this illustrious son his successor as president of the United States and is now grooming him with the patronage of the national administration. Taft is a man after Roosevelt's own heart. Among his early acts as a judge he fined the bricklayers of Cincinnati two thousand dollars for going on a strike; he was next whirled to Toledo by special train and ordered to assist the Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railroad to issue an injunction binding and gagging its striking engineers and firemen and locking their leader up in jail and complied with alacrity. From that time on he has been sailing for the accommodating judge and there is not a bloated plutocrat in the land who would not hail with joy the election of William Taft as president; he would be as acceptable to these vultures as "atrocious" liar.

MANIPULATING SUPREME COURT. The manner in which President Roosevelt manipulates the supreme court by bestowing lucrative offices upon the sons and relatives and friends of his dignitaries can only be hinted at here, but will receive due attention later on. The case of Senator Burton is an instance in point. Other senators had taken thousands of dollars in "kick-back" money, but Burton, marked by Roosevelt for refusing to crook the knee to the sugar trust and pursued with merciless ferocity until he was locked behind prison bars.

The president did not have the call to "go after" his old friend, Chauncey Depew and Thomas Platt, with the same virtuous passion to see crime punished and criminals jailed.

BURTON HELPED ELECT HIM. When Roosevelt was making his constituent campaign in the palatial special train furnished free by the railroad trust he stopped at Abilene, Kan., the home of the then Senator Burton, and opened his speech there in these words: "I am glad to be at the home of the senator from Kansas and am delighted to meet and greet my neighbors and friends. I want to say that no man in this world has done more, and I had almost said, as much, to place me where I am now than your distinguished senator."

Fine was the president had of showing his gratitude. Burton should have known better and taken warning. Whenever Roosevelt gets that close to a man something is going to happen. "My dear sir," the senator said, "I am disposed with startling suddenness into an 'atrocious liar.'"

ROOSEVELT CAN BROOK NO RIVALRY. He is the self-appointed central luminary in the solar system. All others must be contented with being fire-flies. He must violate all traditions and smash all precedents. He is spectacular beyond the wildest dreams. He must have the center of the stage and hold the undivided attention of the audience. Any stunt will do when the interest lags. As families turn with a prize fighter or a "gun man" is always good for an encore. Nothing is overlooked. A dash to Panama with a fleet of battleships and a battery of cameras and a squad of artists and reporters is good for thousands of columns about the marvelous virility and fertility of the greatest president since Washington. He is followed with minute and eager interest by the darts from cellar to roof, inspectors every day wear a solemn expression, throw a shovel of coal into the furnace, snatch a bite from a workman's pail, shake hands with a startled section man and is off like a flash to look after some other section of the planet that it may not drop out of its shining orbit.

Mighty savior of the human race! Such is Theodore Roosevelt, the president who condemns workmen as murderers who are objectionable to the trusts that control his administration.

Archbishop Ireland, the plutocratic prelate, will cheerfully certify to Roosevelt as the savior of the world. And this will make another interesting chapter for a later review; a chapter that will deal with Ireland as the political as well as spiritual adviser of "Jim" Hill and the Great Northern, and of court decisions awarding him thousands of acres of land and making of the alleged follower of the Tramp of Gail, a multi-millionaire; a chapter that will tell of a high priest sounding the political keynote to his bewitched followers in exchange for a promised voucher for a red hat to be worn in a land of freedom in which the state and church are absolutely divorced.

Only a few of the facts about Roosevelt and his regime have been here stated, but enough to satisfy all honest men that Theodore Roosevelt is the friend of the enemies and the enemy of the friends of this globe.

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HAD BUILT MANY HOUSES; BUT HAS NONE OF HIS OWN

Soldier and Wife Condemned by Poverty to Spend Last Days in Almhouse, Which He Built



The efficient and enterprising Griff. Mo., correspondent.

(Special to Chicago Daily Socialist.) Griff, Mo., April 15.—Veteran John Walker, who with his wife was evicted from his humble home, after an unequal struggle in the battle for life, has had an interesting career in Griff.

Walker, it will be recalled, lost a leg in the battle of Gettysburg, and when he returned to Griff tried to earn enough to lift a mortgage from his own. A still sadder feature has developed. The old man designed and built the insanitary house on the county poor farm, in which he and his feeblebed wife must spend the remainder of their days.

Could anything reflect more vividly the cruel turn of fate? The old man, who was thrown out of house and home a few days ago, must sink into the eternal shadows on the poor farm, in the very building he constructed for the relief of the old man and his wife.

The old man designed and built the insanitary house on the county poor farm, in which he and his feeblebed wife must spend the remainder of their days.

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NEWS FOR UNIONISTS

Carpenters of Spokane, Wash., in their new constitution make provisions for a half holiday on Saturday at their own expense. The constitution will go to the international organization for approval.

Dubuque, Ia., carpenters and joiners have twice voted to strike unless their demands are granted.

Moline, Ill., molders have been on strike for some time because of their refusal to sign individual contracts, and have been notified by the national union that they will receive strike benefits of \$7 a week from the time they were locked out.

Syracuse, N. Y. Trades Assembly voted to permanently employ a business agent.

A free labor exhibition showing actual working conditions in New England, was given in Boston last week.

Textile workers of Pawtucket, R. I. are organizing and expect to ask for more wages.

Chicago building contractors abandoned their efforts to continue the work of gasfitting, saying that they were unable to fill the places of the strikers who have been out a week.

It is said that the Naushon company at Valley Falls, Mass., where the strike of weavers was inaugurated April 6, is filling strikers' places with Armenians.

Mates on the steamship Olympia resigned on the ship's arrival at Seattle, Wash., because the company refused to pay them overtime according to agreement.

Washington state labor inspector reports no violations of the female ten-hour law at Seattle.

Sacramento, Cal. labor men are said to be against the removal of the state capital from Sacramento, believing it to be a scheme of the Southern Pacific company to punish the people of Sacramento for not voting as that company asked them.

Employees on the Northern Pacific coal docks at Dickinson, N. D., struck April 6. Their places were filled.

The manager of the Tacoma, Wash. smelter claims the strike of the past three weeks is broken and expects to have all furnaces working within a week's time.

Denver, Colo. building trades expect their scales will be signed without trouble.

A strike of brewery employees was declared at Newark, O., April 6. Prominent brewery officials are driving brew wages.

A strike of journeymen plumbers is imminent at Youngstown, O. May 1. A demand is to be made for a closed shop and an increase in wages.

Demanding a closed shop and higher wages, Lowell, Mass., painters struck April 6.

Strikers at the Parker Mills, East Warren, Mass., voted not to go back to work unless their demands were granted.

It is said that the Michigan United Railways granted an increase of one cent an hour to its employees, who struck about April 1, and that the men returned to work.

in Defense of Terrorism

Letters from St. Petersburg which reached the Chicago Daily Socialist tell of a remarkable episode and remarkable speeches which have been suppressed or barely mentioned in the Associated Press dispatches and newspaper. The letter, written by M. Dikhin, a Socialist Revolutionary deputy to the duma, took the floor and gave his defense and justification of terrorism.

"It is against our will," the terrorist said, "that we resort to these methods, but we are forced to resort to them by the tactics of the government and the ministry, who have robbed us of all other legal and peaceful means."

"To substantiate his statements Deputy Dikhin here read before the duma delegates the letter written by the celebrated terrorist leader, Gregory Gershuni, written on the eve of his expected execution, in which Gershuni says the very same words. The speaker further read the letter sent out twenty-five years ago to Alexander II, by the party of the Will of the People, in which the party explained what the causes that lead to terrorism are.

"M. Dikhin concluded his speech by reading the last sentence of Jeljapov's speech to the court, which says: 'We strove to accomplish reforms and freedom for the people in legitimate and peaceful ways, but the government forced us to terror.'"

"The climax, however, came when M. Tikhvinsky, a priest and a representative from the Group of Toil, pointing to the ministers, said: 'If murder is absolute independence, if it is necessary to kill people, then those ought to be killed who forced certain of our brothers to adopt terroristic methods.'"

Teachers who took part in the Dunne campaign are in a good griff. President Ritter of the school board confirmed the statement today that charges have been made against certain teachers for taking part in the Dunne campaign.

"Such charges have been presented to the board," he said, "and the matter is in the hands of the school management committee."

When asked as to the result, if the charges were proved, he replied that there is no rule of the school board that would make it an offense requiring the dismissal of the teacher. It is now conceded that unless the Tribune can secure the passage of such a rule by the board it will fall in its attempt to disrupt the teachers' union.

ORDER A BUNDLE OF NO. 169.

PEARLS OF TRUTH DROP FROM STRANGE QUARTERS

Bonaparte Thinks Employes Should Have Same Protection That Is Accorded Cattle on Track

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Washington, D. C., April 15.—Attorney General Bonaparte concluded the argument before the United States Supreme Court in the case testing the constitutionality of the employers' liability act. He said the courts, in interpreting the law, would take notice of the double capacity of employers, and they employ both those persons engaged in interstate commerce and those not so employed. All the law sought to do was to grant the same protection to employees as is granted to passengers and stock that may wander on the track. He closed by appealing for an interpretation of the law according to the substance, not necessarily the letter.

COTTON GAMBLERS HIT BY TEXAS REFORM LAW

Ft. Worth, Tex., April 15.—The new anti-bucket shop law will go into effect 90 days after the adjournment of the legislature. It puts every so-called bucket shop in the state out of business and closes every cotton exchange save those in Houston and Galveston, and ends cotton futures in Texas.

NUMBER "169" EXPLAINED

Number 169 of the Daily Socialist will be the great Organization Number, eight pages filled with Socialist news and arguments for the Socialist Party. Now is the time to prepare for the campaign of 1908, and this is the very best way to prepare for it. The locals that neglect to order bundles of this issue until it is too late will be blaming themselves for it for the next year. A thousand copies of Number 169 will cost only five dollars and they will do more good than a dozen one-night meetings in strengthening and organizing the forces of Socialism in any locality.

TRIBUNE MAY FAIL TO PUNISH SCHOOL TEACHERS

Teachers who took part in the Dunne campaign are in a good griff. President Ritter of the school board confirmed the statement today that charges have been made against certain teachers for taking part in the Dunne campaign.

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CLERGYMAN IS EJECTED FROM CHURCH HOME

Marries a Former Divorcee and is Ousted --- Will Write a Book

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) New York, April 15.—Elders and trustees of the Noble Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, after a secret meeting, sent a demand to their former pastor, the Rev. E. Lawrence Hunt, to vacate the church parsonage next door to the parsonage he had brought to the parsonage his new wife, who was Mrs. Fannie Rice Bassett, the Washington divorcee. The former pastor replied that he would be pleased to move within three days.

SEEK MODEL FARM IN INDIA TO TEST U. S. MACHINES

Consul-General Gives Interesting Account of Far East---Co-operation Among Rural Natives

By WILLIAM H. MICHAEL, U. S. Consul-General.

Calcutta, India, March 15.—Recently I made an automobile trip into the estate of the Maharajah of Burdwan for the purpose of examining a piece of land to be used in exploiting American manufactured agricultural implements.

An American company had requested me to secure a desirable piece of land and to give an estimate of the cost of conducting a "model farm" and carrying out a scheme for the exploitation of American farming machinery and implements.

The land I looked at, and all of the tillable land of the estate, is held under contracts or leases by the ryots. Their individual holdings, as a rule, are from one to two acres.

The ryot is able to live on this income and save some money. He uses the implements and does his work, from the preparation of the soil to the last handling of the product, just as his forebears did more than a thousand years ago.

My proposition was explained to the ryots, but they shook their heads and quite a doubt as to the wisdom of giving up their leases even for three years, notwithstanding they were assured that they would be given as much rice and paddy and other products of the land as if they farmed it themselves.

As an inducement for them to surrender their leases for the time required, the maharajah said that they might have other land near by that needed clearing, but which would be brought under cultivation within a few weeks.

Still they hesitated, and finally said that they could not decide until they had had a "bath" or "pow-wow" of all the Indian ryots concerned. The agent of the maharajah, however, was inclined to believe that the proposition would be rejected.

MODEL FARMS SCARCE. Thus it will be seen that it is not so easy a thing as might at first be supposed to start an "American model farm" in India. I am still trying, nevertheless, and am of the opinion that it would result in opening a trade for American agricultural implements and also would open to India a new era in farming methods, which, they say, is greatly to be desired.

The maharajah of Cooh Behar is both anxious to see such experiment made as suggested and are both convinced that it would result in opening a trade for American agricultural implements and also would open to India a new era in farming methods, which, they say, is greatly to be desired.

COFFEE-GROWING. The maharajah of Cooh Behar is both anxious to see such experiment made as suggested and are both convinced that it would result in opening a trade for American agricultural implements and also would open to India a new era in farming methods, which, they say, is greatly to be desired.

desirous of having a young man thoroughly familiar with tobacco culture and curing to take what quantity of land he might desire in the most eligible location on his vast estate and make a model tobacco farm and teach the natives how to grow tobacco and cure it in the way it is done in Virginia.

OFFERS GOOD JOB. He will make it an object to the right person who cares to undertake to carry out the scheme. I am satisfied from my inquiries and investigation that the best part of India in which to open a model farm for the exploitation of farm machinery used in seeding, harvesting and threshing wheat and other small grains is the irrigated districts of which there is a large area, and where wheat can be grown to perfection and where modern machinery could be used to the best advantage.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES. The Punjab administration records that the results of the co-operative credit societies' movement in the province have been most encouraging. By March 31, 1906, the societies registered numbered 151. The Punjab societies fall for the most part under three types.

ROYAL BILL SORRY THAT SHAKESPEARE IS NO MORE. Berlin, April 13.—Tolstoi's disparaging criticism of Shakespeare need not disturb the ashes of the Bard of Avon any longer.

His honor has been vindicated, his reputation re-established. Kaiser Bill, the world champion jester on all subjects, last night took up the cause of the much-abused dramatist.

Another type. In the manwall type the capital consists of voluntary subscriptions in grain not returnable for ten years. The grain is partly kept for seed and the interest charged and other profits form the permanent indivisible capital of the society.

RUBBER CULTIVATION IN BURMA. Rubber cultivation is expected to develop into a very profitable industry in Burma, where exceptionally favorable terms are being offered by the government to the pioneers of the industry in the way of grants and leases of lands.

MRS. McCULLOCH EXPECTS TO OCCUPY JUDICIAL BENCH. Governor Deneen has been asked to decide if a woman has the legal right to serve as justice of the peace in Illinois.

PUT NOT YOUR TRUST IN BANKS, NOR TRUNKS. (Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Richmond, Ky., April 12.—G. B. Sayers, a merchant, was assaulted by two men last night in his place of business and robbed of \$2,500, which he had hid away in his trunk.

TRADE UNION MEETINGS. Newspaper and Mail Delivery Drivers' Union held a meeting Tuesday night at 75 Randolph street. E. H. Hutton.

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OLD MOTHER EARTH SPOUTS REAL BOOZE

Spring Discovered That Puts Out the "Oh Be Joyful" at A Thirty-Minute Gait

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Ada, O., April 15.—Unusual excitement has resulted here from the finding of a spring from which flow waters that are intoxicating.

The spring is located two miles north of Ada, on the banks of Hog Creek, which empties into the Wapakoneta River. A four-inch stream pours out of a pure white sand intermittently at periods of about thirty minutes.

Formation of a company to mine the peculiar water to Ada has begun, but because Ada is a dry town the intended project may come to disaster.

It is understood that the railroads are making preparations to run hourly excursions from Chicago to Ada. It is reported, however, that all hotels and boarding houses are crowded and that the water, but the owner refuses to sell because the township is dry.

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ROOSEVELT RUSHES TO AID BORAH, SENATOR ACCUSED OF LAND FRAUDS

Scheme to Have Hippodrome Riot with Federal Troops Killing Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone---Crooked Prosecutor on Duty

(Special to Chicago Daily Socialist.) Caldwell, Idaho, April 15.—As the date for the trial of W. D. Haywood draws near the excitement grows more intense.

The entire city has been transformed into an armed camp, with Pinkertons and hired thugs of the Mine Owners' association, who are endeavoring to arouse the friends of the prisoners to some overt action which would prejudice their case and give an opportunity for turning loose a mob of sun-fighters on everyone who has shown the least sympathy with the Western Federation of Miners.

Even the federal troops are being shifted to bring them into the forts in the neighborhood of northern Idaho in order to give color to the rumor which is being persistently circulated that the miners are contemplating violence.

Since any attempt to rescue men who are certainly innocent previous to their trial would be the height of folly, the only explanation of these movements is that an attempt will be made to fake up such a rescue and then kill the prisoners under pretense of protecting them from their friends.

BOISE, IDAHO, April 15.—President Roosevelt has once more rushed to the assistance of the kidnapers and would-be murderers of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

This time it is to prevent the punishment of a land thief. It is now well known that the last grand jury indicted W. E. Borah, who was recently from Idaho by the Mine Owners' association, but President Roosevelt has interfered through Secretary Bonaparte, and is having the indictment held back until after the trial of William D. Haywood. Borah is the principal counsel in this case and has been receiving several thousand dollars a month from the state of Idaho to help arrange the evidence which the Pinkertons are manufacturing.

The knowledge of the land frauds has been common property in this locality for several years, but because of the influential character of the persons involved it has been impossible to secure action on the part of a grand jury has been found with sufficient nerve to do their duty the whole matter is being held up from the white house in order to assist the Mine Owners' association in their prosecution of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone.

While it is said positively that United States Senator W. E. Borah has been indicted by the federal grand jury, presumably on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government, he has not been arrested, nor has the indictment been returned. The delay, it is said, will continue until after the trial of William D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, for the alleged murder of ex-Governor Steiemburg. Senator Borah

is attorney for the prosecution in this case.

Facts have been ascertained which explain the cause for delay in making the arrest of Senator Borah and others indicted with him. Senator Borah had demanded of Attorney General Bonaparte that evidence given before the grand jury be reviewed by the department of justice before papers are served on him, and agents of the government are now on their way to Washington with evidence. Until Mr. Bonaparte personally has investigated the evidence there probably will be no further developments in the case.

The attentions of the national administration as a result of the land fraud investigation here two weeks ago, the charge being made that it was being conducted unfairly, that those against whom the investigation was directed were victims of a political plot, and the Western Federation of Miners was responsible for the grand jury's work. What happened in Washington after this information was received is not known, but not more than a week ago one of the high officials of the federal court in Boise telegraphed to President Roosevelt that no indictments against any one connected with the Haywood trial would be announced until after the trial was concluded.

"DEMENTIA PLUTOCRATIA" IS HARRY THAW'S TROUBLE. Philadelphia, Pa., April 15.—"A life in the open country with rustic surroundings" was suggested as the proper place for Harry Thaw, instead of a prison cell, by Dr. Arnold Lorand of Carlsbad, Germany, in a lecture delivered last night before the Medical Jurisprudence Society. Dr. Lorand, who is a specialist on nervous disorders, criticized the system of allowing parties in criminal trials to employ their own experts.

"I cannot admit the condition of 'dementia Americana,'" said Dr. Lorand, "but there is something which we might term 'dementia plutocrata.' It is not exclusively American, although it may be more frequent there than in some other countries because of the greater number of rich men in the country.

"Idleness in the children of the rich, the lack of proper occupation, the gratification of every desire for whatever can be purchased are powerful factors in producing criminality. In the Thaw case we see the results of such factors, working together with hereditary predisposition to nervous disease.

"Society is in no way benefited by putting such a man in jail. Solitude and lack of occupation would only make his mental condition worse. Let him undertake work and discipline with nourishing food and be given a chance to regain his normal condition."

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The Hustlers' Column

Words From the Field At Home and Abroad

Would you not like to have a half dozen national organizers come into your locality and talk for you? That is exactly what you can have by ordering a bundle of the Organization Edition for May 15. There will be articles from just the men whom you would pick up if you had the whole country to choose from. They will have an opportunity to go home with the audience and talk to each one at his own fireside. If your local has not ordered a bundle, it is missing a great opportunity.

Local Pittsburg grasps the opportunity and sends for a bundle of the Organization issue to wake things up in the town of smoky skies and solid reputations.

There will be no meeting of the stockholders of the Workers' Publishing Company tomorrow. Owing to the fact of the meeting of the Cook County Central Committee of the Socialist Party the stockholders' meeting has been postponed for one week. The financial statement is printed today, and all stockholders are urged to familiarize themselves with it so as to be able to discuss the situation at the meeting of the stockholders' meeting will be mailed to all stockholders this week. Those who are still owing installments on their stock are urged to make their payments promptly to meet the present need of funds.

LONDON EDITOR WOULD HANG BAD YELLOW ONES

Pittsburg, Pa., April 13.—W. T. Stead, the London journalist, who was one of those making speeches at the dedication of the Carnegie institute, made the remarkable assertion that the newspapers themselves were largely to blame for the belated arrival of international peace.

The visitor exhorting the editors and advocated a prison sentence for those who print false or malicious news calculated to incite international animosity and endanger international peace.

Stead's remarks were but a part of an address in which he outlined a plan to conduct a pilgrimage of peace from all countries in the Hague conference.

At any rate, Stead's remarks brought the dough. Silver coin came bounding from all quarters of the stage, and quickly Pittsburg's most squallid quarters, shivering under the blow of un-expected winter, never knew that Pittsburg "paranoids" were preparing to bring the dove of peace to the international world, forgetting the maxim about charity beginning in one's own domicile.

The dedicatory exercises were continued today, when a number of prominent personalities were heard. Among those in attendance were Dr. Thomas Chilton, president of Knox college, Galesburg, Ill.

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

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France's Germs of Mind in Plants. 50c
Meyer's The End of the World. 50c
Untermann's Science & Revolution. 50c
Boelsche's The Triumph of Life. 50c
Teichmann's Life and Death. 50c

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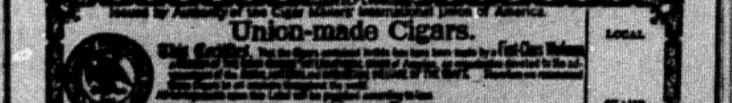
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The Battle In Idaho

As the day set for the trial of the kidnaped officers of the Western Federation of Miners near the lines of the great struggle of which they are the center are being drawn sharper and sharper.

Each side is bringing up every force at its disposal. The mine owners have whipped the national government with Roosevelt in line and compelled him to come out in open denunciation of the accused men.

In advance of the trial the highest officer in the United States has used all the power of his office to prejudice the case, and prejudice all probable jurors against the victims of the capitalist conspiracy.

This attack was not without its instantaneous response from the other side. From ocean to ocean the workers have met the attack of the president and his plutocratic following with a spontaneous burst of indignation and defiance.

Thousands of unions joined together in "Moyer-Haywood Protest Conferences" in all the great cities have denounced Roosevelt's action and called upon him for an explanation.

Moreover, they have set about meeting his attack by a systematic organization of the forces in defense of the accused men. Funds are being raised, not alone to defend the imprisoned miners in the courts, but also to defend them in the greater court where all phases of the class struggle must finally be settled—the political and industrial field.

Around this trial is now waging one of the most tremendous battles ever waged on this continent. Gradually all the forces are taking their position. One after another the batteries of capitalism are wheeled into action against the men.

Millions of dollars are being used to find or make evidence. Every possible force that can be brought up to influence the minds of possible jurymen is being utilized. Already the eyes of the entire country are focused upon that jail in Caldwell, Idaho, and when the trial opens at Boise on the 10th of next month the policy of suppression on the part of the prostitute press of America will be turned into one of lying and vilification.

But this time their efforts in that direction will be foiled. The workers of the United States are determined to know the truth, and to know it day by day. They have learned that they cannot secure this through news channels controlled by capitalists. So they are creating their own news channels.

The unions of Chicago, through their Moyer and Haywood conference, have appropriated sufficient funds to secure telegraphic reports daily from the trial. The only daily paper that will publish these reports in the English language will be the Daily Socialist.

This same conference is also arranging to circulate hundreds of thousands of leaflets telling the laborers of Chicago the true history of the entire case.

At every point in this struggle the workers are being taught the lesson that the battles of the working class must be fought by the working class itself.

Each will depend upon the outcome of that battle. It is not simply the lives of three men that are at stake. The issue which will be tried next month in Boise is whether those fundamental rights for which men have fought and died for centuries have now been abrogated by American capitalism.

If Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone can be stolen away at dead of night by a gang of capitalist thugs and railroaded to the gallows, so may any other man or woman who shall dare to become dangerous to the capitalist rulers of America.

If Dred Scott could be taken into Illinois and remain a slave, then there was no Mason and Dixon's line and chattel slavery was triumphant from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. The Supreme Court of the United States declared that this was good law.

IT TOOK FOUR YEARS OF CIVIL WAR TO CHANGE THAT DECISION.

BUT IT WAS CHANGED.

Another and greater Dred Scot decision is now about to be tried. On that decision will depend to a large degree the form which the battle for human rights and the abolition of wage slavery must take on this continent.

If the courts decide that murder and kidnaping are legal, that the lives of those who dare to seek for freedom are not safe, they will not thereby stop the progress of the cause of liberty.

NOTHING CAN STOP THAT.

But they will decide that the battle will be fiercer and more unrelenting than ever before. They will turn thousands of men desperate and bring upon themselves a whirlwind harvest commensurate with the tempest they are seeking to sow.

Yet it is this trial that has brought into action all the forces of capitalism upon the one side and labor upon the other, that has involved state and national governments, the Supreme Court and the president, and more than a million wage workers, that the prosecuting attorney and his land-thieving associates assure us is "only a common murder trial."

Nearly a half century ago another body of defenders of human slavery declared that the Dred Scot case was only a "common nigger stealing case."

A Laugh or A Smile

By P. B.

A New York magistrate decided the law could not prevent a woman drinking all she pleased. This is woman's rights with a vengeance.

The Pennsylvania legislative committee went to New York to find out more about the alleged state house graft. It might be well for them to take a trip to San Francisco.

Orthodox democrats are of the opinion that John Temple Graves, while not exactly a paranoiac, was suffering from some sort of "brainstorm."

SHE WAS WILLING.

"I am wedded to my art," said the young woman writer to her faithful suitor.

"Then, in that case—," he began hopefully.

"But she interrupted, I am perfectly willing to commit bigamy."

Jerome and Deimus talked so well that one naturally regrets that they never took up pugilism as a profession.

However, Wellman and Peary are not going to enjoy a monopoly of discovering the north pole. Six automobiles are now being built in New York for that purpose.

It doesn't worry William T. Stead because the British government has repudiated him. William T. Stead is superior to any mere paltry government.

WOULD HE?

"Would you marry again, dear, if I should die?" begged the over-demonstrative bride for about the fiftieth time.

"Catch me!" replied the bridegroom, unappreciatively.

William T. Stead, self-appointed apostle of peace, has been repudiated by the British government, and now more trouble will result from the peace propaganda.

Another women's suffrage bill has been introduced in the British parliament. The woman's suffrage question in England certainly bears a strong resemblance to Banquo's ghost.

LOTS OF WHEELS.

"Smithers certainly has wheels in his head."

"Why, George, how can you say that?"

"Well, he is crazy on the subject of automobiles, isn't he?"

It is hard to believe that a tornado cycled several people of insanity in Louisiana, considering the fact that Kansas is noted both for tornadoes and long-haired cranks.

The Roumanian Revolt

By ELIAS TOBENKIN

The recent peasant uprisings in Roumania mark the opening of a Socialist movement in that country. The peasant revolts, while they were in a number of instances turned into massacres of Jews, bear a distinctly agrarian and political character.

The uprisings were both inspired and directed by the Socialists from the start. They aimed at the government and its official exploiters of the peasants. The government turned these outbreaks into Jewish massacres through its officials and other anti-Semitic agencies.

The Roumanian peasantry is starving. Its land is in the hands of large landowners and they themselves have become the vassals of these land owners. What was possible, however, centuries ago is impossible today. In Roumania, as in Russia, the two contrasting classes—a middle-class peasantry and a twentieth-century city population—go hand in hand.

As in Russia, the students at Bucharest and Jassi have been among the leaders in these revolts. In the former city they have been the leaders against the government, for here in the capital of Roumania the Socialist spirit is far stronger than it is in the provinces. Even in Jassi a large percentage of the students have been fully conscious of the significance of these outbreaks. They have realized that it is the government, that is the exploiter of the people and not a petty Jewish trader, who is himself the object of both open and clandestine exploitation by the

Roumanian government and Roumanian officials.

The Jewish students of the University of Jassi have issued a manifesto, indorsed by all the thinking elements of that city, that fully and clearly outlines the situation.

"We regret," the manifesto reads, "that the agrarian uprising, which could have been productive of so much good for the suffering peasantry, has been turned into anti-Semitic riots. The Jews are in no wise responsible for the deplorable state of the Roumanian peasantry. It is the system which allows all the land to go into the hands of a few landholders that is responsible for poverty."

This statement gives the true situation. The peasantry has been robbed of its land, overburdened with taxes, and was not afforded any way out of this pressing dilemma. City industries, factories, mines and other employments to which the starving peasants could turn to earn a livelihood do not exist in Roumania. Mines there are none. Factories have not yet been established.

The Roumanian peasant had nothing left but his chains. But of these he was unconscious until they were pointed out to him by Socialist agitators. It was then that the present revolts, which have deepened the gulf between the peasantry and the government still wider, took place. That these revolts will result in a rapid rise of Socialism there can be no doubt. Ten thousand people slaughtered by the government will make a fertile field for the teachings of brotherhood and humanity.

The Pale Worker

(Der Bleicher Arbeiter, from the Yiddish of Morris Rosenfeld, by B. Paul Newman.)

Let yonder I see the pale worker. Stitch, stitch, without pause, without stay.

Since first I remember him, stitching. And paler and weaker each day.

The slow months roll on in their courses. The years are as days that have been, And still the pale worker, bent double, Fights hard with the cruel machine.

I stand and I gaze on his features, On his face with the sweat and the soil. Ah! it is not the strength of the body, 'Tis the spirit that spurs him to toil.

But from dawn till the sunset and darkness, The tear-drops fall heavy and slow, Till the seams of the cloth he is stitching Are wet with the vintage of woe.

I pray you, how long must he drive it, This wheel that is red for a sign? Can you reckon the years of his bondage, And the end—that grim secret—divine?

Too hard are such questions to answer, But this I am bold to declare— "Who North shall have slain the pale worker, Another will sit in his chair."

Pinkerton Graft

When one looks over the expense account presented to the Idaho legislature by the prosecutors of Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, it would appear that when the politicians and Pinkertons had nothing else to do to amuse themselves they dug into the public funds and withdrew handfuls of graft with a reckless abandon that is only equaled by the horse-play of comedians in a burlesque show, with the difference that the latter secure only wads of stage money, while the former obtain the real article. In the "emergency deficiency" report submitted to the legislature the Hon. James H. Hawley grabbed \$1,000 and \$2,000 at a crack; ditto the Pinks. Hawley received a total of \$18,794.14; the Pinks, \$15,018.98; the Hon. W. Clayton Miller, \$5,000 at one grab, the Hon. W. E. Borah, \$5,000 in three grabs. The total sum of which the state was relieved amounts to \$54,516.94 in "deficiency" warrants alone. And the case against the miners has not yet begun, and apparently all there is to show is a number of continuances and Orchard's confession. Small wonder that the Idaho politicians and their thugs have been nursing their graft for more than a year.—Labor.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Edited by Marie Jayne

New Novel by a Socialist

CHARLOTTE TELLER'S "Cage" is not a Socialist story, but its author is easily identified by the initiated as "died in the wool."

The scene of the story is Chicago in 1886, and the Haymarket bomb-throwing is an important incident. One of the anarchists, Libal, is clearly and evidently suggested as a character in the novel, and if I am not greatly mistaken, the heroine is patterned after August Spies.

At this time, when the Idaho comrades are victims of the same kind of official intrigue, the story of Chicago's blind passion twenty years ago will be helpful.

Nothing but the greater class-consciousness of the workers will have saved these men from the fate of those of 1886, if, indeed, those of today are saved. The impotence of religious or social work in the slums, except as the actual economic struggles of the workers are aided, is clearly brought out in the book and the clanking chains that go with capitalistic charity are plainly heard.

Other chains and bars are apparent also. The awful strength of conventional standards and the folly of trying to break the bars of society's matrimonial decrees are the most central ideas of the plot.

Through it all runs a most original and intense love story and the character drawing is exceptionally fine.

MILA TUPPER MAXNARD.

Woman's Progress

There are 1,000 women lawyers in America. The Ontario Law Society of Canada has just passed rules admitting women to the bar.

It is always a pleasure to report on women's scientific work and its recognition by the powers that be. Mrs. W. G. Ayton has been awarded the Hughes medal by the Royal Society of England for her investigations on the electric arc and upon the formation of sand ripples.

Madame Benesoch and Mile. Milie have been admitted to the French bar and will practice in Paris, more particularly confining themselves to women clients, making thus four lady barristers in Paris. Madame Curie of Paris has been appointed to the professorship vacant by the death of her husband. She is the first woman who has lectured on the platform of the Sorbonne.

Miss Carrie Harrison, the well-known bureau page, is being a woman. She receives \$200 a year less than the men in the same department. Yet she is recognized as an expert.

The women employes of A. Gusnow,

From a School Teacher

The Chicago Socialist women are on the right track now. I wish I could meet with them at the Union hotel Saturday, as they plan to induce women to join the organization to work with the men.

The cause of the workers will not suffer divisions in the ranks on account of occupation, color, creed or sex. Equality of opportunity is our only hope. With that the only need for one to be inferior to another will be on account of natural reasons—birth, etc. It will no longer be because of a system imposed upon us under which dull slaves and weaklings are made of those who might be independent and powerful.

LULA LOWME.

Danes Demand All

In an article on "Denmark's Women," Mary Bronson Hart says: "When a Dane goes in for a thing he goes in for it strong, hence the women of Denmark, having gone in for emancipation, take it uncommonly hard. They might have had municipal suffrage for women taxpayers some time ago, but to accept that concession would have been to alienate from the emancipation movement the large and active body of women trades unionists, who rose in violent protest against any plot to monopolize the suffrage on the part of 'lady bourgeois.'" Hence the suffragists as a whole rejected the offer, demanding a whole loaf or a bread.

Truth

To that which comes to me as Truth, I must be true. As the earth drinks in the sunshine, as the flowers drink dew, So must my thirsty soul drink from the fount of life that I may grow In substance, as the earth and flowers, and every day be born anew.

For Home Dressmakers

GOWN OF NATURAL PONGEE.

Home Sweets

STRAWBERRY PUDDING. Three pints strawberries, one pint water, one lemon, sliced, one and one-half cups sugar, two tablespoons cornstarch, one cup whipped cream, almond extract.

NUT BREAD.

Two cups milk, two tablespoons sugar, two cups water, one heaping tablespoon lard, one teaspoon salt, three and one-half cups flour, one cup coarsely chopped English walnuts, five cups whole wheat flour, one cake yeast, one-half cup lukewarm water.

CABINET TART.

(A very unusual and choice recipe.) One pound flour, one cake yeast, three-quarters pound butter, one cup salt-tine raisins, three-quarters cup sugar, one-half cup citron, cut thin, six eggs, one-half cup cherries, sliced, one-quarter cup milk, one cup almond, shredded, one teaspoon lemon extract. Serve with whipped cream.

Defends Woman's Place

If Socialism does not mean equal rights, equal opportunities and equal freedom for the sexes it is meaningless. It is unfortunate that some Socialists are still tainted with the barbaric doctrine that the brand of inferiority was placed by the creative power upon the brow of woman. It is false and abhorrent to every sane and sensible being.—Eugene V. Debs.

Socialism for Beginners

Save These and Hand Them to Your Friends

1.—THERE IS ENOUGH FOR ALL. Socialism is based on a study of present society. The first step toward an understanding of Socialism is to know how things are today.

One of the most striking facts about the world today is the richness of its resources. Every corner of the earth has been ransacked to hunt out new materials from which things can be made that are of use to man. Old Mother Nature's vast cupboard has been rummaged with sufficient care to show that, unlike old Mother Hubbard's, it is not bare, but is filled to bursting with good things.

Look for a moment upon the great shelf labeled "United States" and see what a host of good things it bears.

There is land enough to give us all a home with ample ground about it, or a farm if we wish it. There is stone and wood and clay and iron enough to build palaces for every one.

Boundless seas of waving grain are there to furnish bread, and only a beginning has been made in cultivation. Irrigation, dry farming, market gardening and improved and more intensive agriculture of all sorts are showing us every day new ways to use infertile soil, or increase the fruits of that now tilled.

Two hundred and fifty thousand square miles of coal beds, an area greater than the British Isles, with new methods of forestry and new sources of electricity, guarantee an exhaustless supply of heat and power.

One agricultural report tells us that the Yazoo Delta of the Mississippi River alone, if properly cultivated, could clothe the world with cotton, while another says that the grazing grounds of the single state of Montana could supply us all with woolen garments.

Stored within our national boundaries, waiting to be changed into forms that will feed, house, clothe and amuse or educate the people who live here.

Not only are the natural resources of this country boundless in their extent, but the tools with which the people turn these raw materials into food, clothing, shelter and other things that satisfy their natural wants are marvelously perfect.

It might easily be possible for a man with only a sharpened stick or a polished stone to starve on the most fertile soil, or freeze above boundless coal beds, or suffer in many ways amid plentiful natural wealth. But today the tools used in the production of wealth have attained a perfection undreamed of in any previous age.

The farmer can produce from ten to a hundred times as much as the farmer of revolutionary times who toiled with wooden plow, sickle and flail.

The mechanic, with steam and electricity at his command, turning mammoth and intricate machinery, often accomplishes a hundred to a thousand times more than the toiler of earlier years.

Contrast, too, the driver of the ox team with a locomotive engineer, or the worker in a modern steel mill with the village blacksmith.

No man, woman or child need lack any necessity of life in the United States because of the niggardliness of nature, nor because man does not have the tools with which to change the raw materials into forms that will relieve human wants.

FROM THE MORGUE

From the Massachusetts Yeoman (and Worcester Saturday Journal and Advertiser), Worcester, Mass., Saturday Jan. 22, 1881. Daniel Henshaw Editor. Reprinted in the Yeoman from the Barnstable Journal.

WORKINGMEN.

In recent elections in the city and elsewhere we have seen a new array of parties bearing the name of workingmen. This is the invention of ambitious demagogues, aiming only to accomplish their own elevation to office, under the mask of a popular term. It is wished by these office-seekers to marshal one portion of the community against the other, and by exciting the passions of those more distinctly called workingmen, to raise themselves to power, without regard to political principles or for the attainment of any political good. Such unworthy efforts should be discontinued in the beginning, and we rejoice that their labors hitherto have not been successful.

Such distinctions of party are not fitting to New England society. In European governments, where exists a large landed aristocracy, or where offices descend with a title, such lines may be drawn, for they are seen and felt; but not among the laboring and industrious population of New England. Her sons are all workingmen and her wealth and power the reward of their labor. But the name is assumed, as though it were applicable only to a portion of our citizens, endeavoring to excite invidious distinctions, when in fact none such exist, and drawing lines of divisions where, in truth, are unity of interests. We have long enough seen the potent influence of a name in party strife and long enough have felt the effects of disunion among ourselves. It was not till within a short period that New England presented anything like a united representation in the councils of the nation. Her citizens were divided among themselves and her influence was, in consequence, little regarded at the seat of government. For many years after the adoption of our national constitution our agriculturists, manufacturers and merchants were each jealous of the other, and in their mutual opposition destroyed the influence of all. We have, however, of late grown wiser and have learned that the interests of one are the interests of all.

Parties must and will exist in every free government, for it is the necessary result of freedom of opinion, but they should be grounded upon different measures; to be sought for upon different political views. These divisions of party, when mildly conducted, are productive of good, for they keep awake public opinion and direct the public mind to the administration of the government. To form a party under the deceptive name of "workingmen" is an open avowal that the moving motive to action is not principle, but men. Such a political creed would reproduce all the evils we have before experienced and carry us back to the worst days of party warfare.

Capitalizing Dairying

The invention of a successful milking machine is resulting in the establishment of large dairy plants conducted on the same extensive scale and along the same economic lines as present day manufacturing enterprises. The Fargo Dairy Company, with a capital stock of \$250,000, has been incorporated for the purpose of establishing one of the most extensive and modern milk producing plants in the United States. The company has already purchased over one thousand acres of farm land in Genesee County, near the Erie Canal line, and proposes to begin at an early date the erection of buildings for the business, including cow barns, to accommodate 250 cows, granaries, silos, milk houses, ice plants, sterilizing room, laboratory, houses for the employes, etc. The entire product of the dairy will be marketed in Buffalo.

If this enterprise proves successful, it is very probable that large dairy plants will be established in the vicinity of every large city.—Farm Stock Journal.

A. J. STINE, Reading, Pa.

TO THE EDITOR

THE MAKING OF A TABLE.

I have been very much interested in the Eldridge-Lewis controversy and the criticisms it has drawn out. Compared with Comrades Eldridge and Lewis, I am only a novice, but I cannot seem to refrain from "butting in."

Socialism is accredited as being a scientific philosophy, if such an expression is allowable. Science is said to be ascertained truth or facts, specimens of which are the laws of nature.

Philosophy is the science of effects by their causes.

Socialism teaches that all commodities necessary for the existence and comfort of the race are created from material upon or beneath the earth's surface, and that the value of a commodity represents the labor power expended in its creation.

With these propositions before us, we will readily trace a possible instance. In the primeval forest is discovered a white oak tree of large proportions, its grand trunk straight as an arrow, free from knots or flaws; in fact, "clear stuff," a magnificent specimen of Quercus alba, yet merely as such positively with no value.

Skilled labor applies the tools, the ax, the saw, and it is felled to the ground. Its trunk sawed in lengths suitable for the sawmill, its top, limbs and branches cut into wood suitable for fuel. The material before us, once the tree, now has a value determined by the amount of labor expended to bring about the effect we observe.

The logs are loaded upon trucks and transported to the sawmill and factory, and when there delivered their value is increased by just the added amount of labor expended in their delivery.

A skilled Sawyer cuts it into quarter-sawn lumber, another skilled workman passes it through the kiln, where it is seasoned ready for the planer, where it is dressed to suitable thickness for the cabinetmaker, who constructs of it extension dining tables, ready for the finisher, who skillfully applies the color and hard oil finish, leaving it a thing of beauty and utility.

Throughout these various operations

its value has increased by that application of labor, and wear and tear of machinery in its production.

It is not yet complete. It must be delivered to the consumer when called for and through labor applied in its transportation to the consumer puts the finishing touch to its value.

Who will say that the last actor in this drama of the table has not contributed his share to its value and entitled to equal ownership as reward for his labor?

If Comrade Lewis has given us a correct version of Marx's conception of value would it not be proper to amend Marx's conception?

Remember, the above table was produced under Socialism, capitalism was not in it. You observed how smoothly the various operations proceeded, no strikes or lockouts, no surplus value. Perhaps I have set myself up as an easy target for the comrades. Be merciful as possible. I am only a Socialist fledgling, pledged to the revolution.

RENEWICK SLOAT, Flint, Mich.

WANTS MORE DISCUSSION.

I hope the discussion between Lewis and Eldridge may be continued until a true interpretation of Marx is reached. I do not put the same construction upon the passages quoted by Lewis that he does.

I wish the discussion could be extended to cover the following ground: 1. Does Lewis correctly interpret the fifth chapter of "Capital"? 2. If he does I correctly interpret that chapter, does the fifth chapter of "Capital" conflict with other parts of "Capital"? 3. If Marx is found to sustain the theory of Lewis, does Marx err?

Note—I believe that Marx is sound and consistent on the point in controversy, but I do not think Comrade Lewis gives a correct interpretation.

D. BOND, Mecca, Cal.

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