

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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INSURANCE FACTIONS ARE ON VERGE OF BITTER WAR

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) New York, May 2.—Wholesale arrests of agents of the New York and Mutual Life Insurance companies, as well as men connected with the counting of the vote in the recent insurance election, were predicted today as a result of the arrest last night of George B. Scrugham, manager of the international policy holders committee, and Charles P. Carrington, and Charles Stirrup, chief watchers for the committee.

Plan Big Fight. In the opinion of men familiar with the struggle for supremacy in the great insurance companies the arrest of the international representatives is an indication that the companies are preparing for a final fight with the committee and opponents of the present administration. It was denied at the district attorney's office, however, that the arrest of Scrugham, Carrington and Stirrup was in revenge for the

GATES, SQUEEZED, WILL LEAVE WALL STREET

Wearied and disgusted with the long bear campaign in which they had been buffeted by the Morgan steel crowd, John W. Gates and his son Charles have decided to abandon Wall Street. The announcement, which was made Tuesday, and which created a sensation in the circles in which they, with their associates, have moved in such spectacular fashion for the past few years, their various branches throughout the country will be placed in other hands as soon as the New York office can arrange liquidation. The Chicago office today is transacting business in the Railway Exchange, while the Henry and Gates are in the hands of Harris, Winthrop & Co. Although the Gateses have dropped a little short of \$40,000,000, they still have a check left, something like \$3,000,000, with which to bank and mend their depleted fortunes.

Planned Reckless Sport. It is interesting in this connection to note the fact that short time ago the two big lads in the bundle, John W. and his son Charles G. leased for five years a 7,000-acre game preserve in France, where they anticipated gratifying their love of sport. The elder Gates has 167 guns, costing all the way from \$5,000 to \$100,000 each, some inlaid with gold and incrustured with gems. This is another story, of course.

NEWS FOR UNIONISTS

Building unions of Syracuse, N. Y., complain to the Department of Labor that the new high school building are required to work ten hours a day in violation of the state labor law. Action for penalties has been begun.

Striking weavers at Springfield, Mass., secured an increase of 5 per cent and returned to work.

Many of the Milwaukee bakers have signed the union contract which went into effect yesterday. Under this contract there will be no work done in the shops from Saturday night till Sunday night. Ten hours is a day's work and the union label is to be used. Wages are also increased.

A member of the American Society of Equity, the farmer organization which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has been invited to address the Federation Trades Council in Milwaukee.

Section men on the Clover Leaf between Charleston, Ill., and St. Louis have struck for a raise of 15 cents a day. These workers on the entire system threaten to strike.

The American Shipbuilding Company is making its first attempt to break the strike in its Globe yards at Cleveland, Ohio.

A mass meeting of union and non-union machinists was held in Pittsburgh April 24 and the threatened strike was discussed. The sentiment expressed tended to show that unless the demands are granted a strike will be called in the shops refusing to sign. Seventy-five men are now out.

Retail clerks of clothing, shoe and men's furnishing goods have organized at Dayton, Ohio.

The Bureau of Labor, after careful investigation, has reached the conclusion that wholesale prices, estimated on the basis of 25 commodities, reached a higher level in 1906 than at any time during the period of seventeen years.

Every section hand on the Ann Arbor railroad is on strike for a 15 per cent increase in wages, the foremen alone working.

Union plumbers of Milwaukee have demanded an increase of 50 cents a day.

The Building Trades section of the Federated Trades Council in Milwaukee has declared an unqualified support to the striking plasterers.

Linemen in the employ of the Milwaukee Street Railway on the Oconomowoc extension demand an increase of pay from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day and were discharged.

The strike section men at Hallstead, N. Y., have returned to work on the old scale of wages on the company's promise to investigate their demand for 15 cents a day increase and ten hours.

San Francisco metal workers have rejected the employers' proposition of a nine-hour day and an advance of 5 per cent. Definite action to call a strike to enforce an eight-hour day is to be taken.

Pittsburg, Pa., labor unions propose to build a labor temple.

The Central Labor Union of Indian-

apolis has sent out circulars calling a mass meeting to protest against the sale of property of men who struck while in the employ of the Federal Trusting Company, to pay Federal Court costs in an injunction case.

Eighteen boiler-makers of the threatening machine plant of Scott & Co., Richmond, Ind., struck April 25 because the company refused a 10 per cent increase.

On the advice of the American Federation of Labor, which was that there should be only one central labor body in Pittsburgh, Pa., Iron City Central Labor Council adopted a resolution giving labor organizations thirty days in which to withdraw from the Knights of Labor.

While some of the leaders of the teamsters would commit themselves, it is known that rollers are being put under Cornelius P. Shea. Opposition to the developing on every side. Shea's are responsible for the opposition to him. It is the firm conviction of nearly every leader that he will not be the next president of the organization. It is even claimed that Shea may not attend the convention in August.

J. J. Flynn, international secretary of the freight handlers organization was seen at his office yesterday for the first time after a month's illness. Flynn was laid up with the grippe and while his condition was not serious, he could not leave the house.

Clear Makers Union No. 14 changed its meeting hall. Hereafter the union will hold its meetings at County Democracy hall, 145 East Randolph street.

Thomas L. Hughes, Boston, Mass., international secretary of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, who is in this city on organization business, is very hopeful about the outcome of the teamster strike in Boston. Secretary Hughes says that the teamsters will win the struggle without calling any sympathetic strike. It was planned about ten days ago to call the freight handlers and onghorem. The two organizations were willing to walk out in sympathy. After consideration, however, the teamsters decided to fight their battle by themselves and avoid involving any other trades. Strike breakers, according to Hughes, only give the team owners a lot of trouble and no results. At most these men can only keep enough teams moving to make the wretched conditions of the team owners visible to the public. Public opinion is against the strike breakers and the men who employ them.

An attempt of the American Shipbuilding Company to have some of its strike of shipbuilders several weeks ago, finished at those of its yards where there is no trouble failed. At a meeting of shipbuilders last night it was decided not to do the work, which properly should be done by the men now on strike.

A number of unions from the building trades in New York decided to take part in the May Day demonstration today.

Trade unions throughout the state of Alabama are indulging in severe criticism of President Roosevelt for his shameful attack on Moyer and Haywood.

The Hustlers' Column

Words From The Field at Home and Abroad

Every reader of the Daily Socialist is arranging to get a copy of "The Pinkerton Labor Spy," the most startling exposure of the "black circle" of capitalism ever published. It also contains the best concise history of the great struggle now culminating in the trial of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone. The Daily Socialist has secured a quantity of these books, and while the supply lasts will give one with every dollar received from out of town subscribers. One book will be given for two three months' or one six months' subscription. Chicago readers can secure a copy by bringing in two orders for the paper for three months or one for six months. It will be almost impossible to talk intelligently on the western situation without this book. The supply on hand at the Daily Socialist is limited, and they are going at a rate that will clean them out in less than a week.

The Bohemian Socialists of the Thirty-third Ward, Chicago, are forming a trust. At least the two branches that have previously existed in the ward have combined and will henceforth meet as one branch on the first Saturday of each month, at One Hundred and Eleventh place and Michigan avenue. Their first act after trustification was to take a good work of stock in the Daily Socialist. The secretary, J. Kendel, Seventy-eighth and Jackson avenue, announces that they now propose to benevolently assimilate all the Bohemian Socialists in the ward and to keep up the good work of publishing the Daily Socialist. Yet the Bohemian Socialists have a daily in their own language in Chicago. Perhaps that is the reason they are willing to push one in the English language. They know the value of a daily Socialist paper.

MARKETS

GRAIN.

WINTER WHEAT—Up 1/4@1/2c. Car lots of No. 2 red in store, 79@80c, and fresh arrivals, f. o. b., 80@81c; No. 2 hard in store, 78@79c, and f. o. b., 79@80c; No. 3 red, f. o. b., 77@78c; No. 3 hard, 76@77c.

SPRING WHEAT—Higher. No. 1 northern, fresh receipts f. o. b., 86@87c, and in store, 84@85c; No. 3 northern, f. o. b., 82@83c; No. 3, 79@80c for poor to choice; No. 4 at 55@56c for poor to fancy.

CORN—Up 1/4c. Sales, 300,000 bu. Car lots of No. 2 yellow in store were 50@51c; No. 2, 50 1/2@51c; No. 3 yellow, 49 1/2@50c; No. 3, 49 1/4@49 1/2c. Sales on track and f. o. b.: No. 2 yellow, 50@51c; No. 2, white, 50@51c; No. 3, 49 1/4@49 1/2c; No. 4 yellow, 48 1/2@49c; No. 4, 48 1/4@48 1/2c; no grade, 37@38c.

OATS—Advanced 1/2@3c. Sales, 200,000 bu. Standard in store, 46 1/2@47c; Sales on track and f. o. b.: No. 2 white, 47@48c; standard, 46 1/2@47c; No. 3 white, 43 1/2@44c; No. 2, 42 1/2@43c; No. 4 white, 40 1/2@41c; No. 4, 40c.

HAY—Firm. Choice timothy, \$18.00@19.00; No. 1 timothy, \$16.00@17.00; No. 2 timothy, \$14.00@15.00; choice prairie, \$13.50@14.00; No. 1 prairie, \$11.00@12.00; No. 2 prairie, \$9.00@10.00; No. 3 prairie, \$8.00@8.50; No. 4 prairie, \$7.00@8.00. Inside prices on prairie hay for state and outside for Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa hay.

LIVE STOCK. CATTLE—Choice to fancy steers, \$5.00@6.00; medium to good steers, \$4.00@5.00; inferior to fair steers, \$3.25@4.00; export steers, 1,150@1,400 lbs., \$5.20@5.50; fat cows and heifers, \$3.50@5.20; culling cows and heifers, \$1.75@2.25; native bulls and stags, \$2.50@3.00; fresh calves, \$6.00@7.00; 12 to 18 months, \$2.50@3.50; distillery red steers, \$5.10@5.50; fair to fancy veal calves, \$5.10@6.00; heavy calves, \$3.00@4.75.

HOGS—Bulk of sales, \$4.00@4.50; heavy butchers, 340@390 lbs., \$4.50@5.00; light butchers, 180@235 lbs., \$4.50@5.00; light bacon, 100@150 lbs., \$4.50@5.00; light lard, 130@155 lbs., \$4.40@4.50; heavy shipping, 250@320 lbs., \$4.40@4.50; heavy packing, 250@320 lbs., \$4.35@4.50; mixed packing, 200@250 lbs., \$4.40@4.50; rough heavy grades, \$2.25@2.50; light mixed, 170@200 lbs., \$4.40@4.50; poor to best pigs, 60@140 lbs., \$4.00@4.50; governments, boars and stags, \$2.25@2.10.

SHEEP—Native lambs, 50@90 lbs., \$5.75@6.10; western lambs, 55@90 lbs., \$5.75@6.10; native wethers, 90@120 lbs., \$5.75@6.10.

PRODUCE. EGGS—Extras, 18c; firsts, 15c. BUTTER—Extras, 25c; firsts, 20@22c; seconds, 18@20c; dairies, choice Colby, 25c; packing stock, 15c.

LIVE POULTRY—Turkeys, good steady per lb., \$1.00; fair and thin, 80c; chickens, tows, 12c; old roosters, 10c and stags, 9c; 60 lbs., 14@15c; 12 lb weight each, per doz, \$3.00@3.00; broilers, 4@1 lb weight, per doz, \$2.50@2.50; ducks, choice white, 1 lb; geese, per lb, 12c; native geese, 10c; good weights, 7.50; plucked, according to weight, \$3.00.

General Assembly "Circumlocution Office"—Protecting Skunks

(Special to Chicago Daily Socialist.) Springfield, Ill., May 1.—The present general assembly will go down in history as the greatest do-nothing legislature in the State of Illinois. Thus far it has perfected no good action, and it is safe to assume that it will not—or at least, that it will be hard to discern the good. On the other hand it daily leaves undone for political or pecuniary reasons many things that are demanded by the cause of humanity and even by common decency. The senate has neglected to provide for the State administrative offices that are an absolutely necessary to the public welfare. They so cut the allowance for the State factory inspector that for two years to come he will not be able even to make the pretense he has made in the past of keeping school children out of sweatshops, stores and factories. The State factory inspector could still do some good if he would, but Inspector Davies decided to put, so he shut up his Chicago office. He might as well; he has been in the State house for the past four months anyway, instead of working to help the children. The civil service and the pure food commissions also were neglected. Neglected on the part of the house committee on sanitary affairs nearly led to a fat fight between Representative Sollitt and Representative Erickson, when Sollitt wished to have his bill against sweatshops reported out of

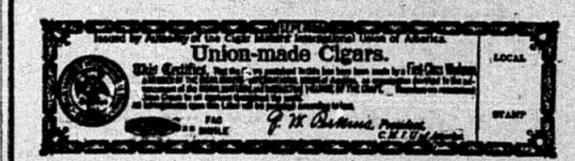
committee just before the house convened for the afternoon session. "Come on, boys," the speaker's rapping for order; "we'll be late," shouted Erickson, who never votes except for good reasons, stampeding the committee. No speaker was in eight and the hour of reconvening was ten minutes away. Sollitt demanded an explanation of Erickson and the two started to mix. They were separated in orthodox fashion and then proceeded to bark at one another from across the chamber. All the House is doing practically is to pass bills putting a bounty on the slaughter of crows and of ground hogs; preventing the slaughter of fur-bearing animals, including cats, rats, mice and skunks during certain months; fixing an authoritative pronouncement for the name of the State, and providing pensions for employes of the house of correction. True, it has passed House Bill 16, and yesterday passed a fetcher aimed at Marshall Field & Co., and the other department stores, compelling seats to be provided for women and girls employed by these concerns. It also passed a bill making it unlawful to fund estates in trust for more than twenty-one years after the will goes into effect. These measures, however, will all be safely cared for in the Senate. Nothing radical would be allowed on the statutes.

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The Daily Socialist for May 10 will be a special ORGANIZATION NUMBER

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DANIEL DE LEON, ONE OF THE foremost authors and lecturers on Socialism in America, also editor of the New York Daily People, official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, will speak during May at the following points in Illinois: Chicago, May 1; Moline, May 2; Peoria, May 3; Springfield, May 4-5; Belleville, May 6. Watch for local announcements.

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MISS PEACE, BAREFOOT AND POOR, HOMELESS

German Minister Says Peace Is Fine, But the State Must Keep Her Guns

Berlin, May 2.—Barefoot and hungry, her garb, woven from the figures of speech and metaphors used by W. T. Stead and other advocates of peace at the Carnegie peace conference, recently torn from her body, the dove of peace has been driven from the German reichstag.

In a heated debate at the reichstag, Chancellor Von Buelow refused to discuss the question of the limitation of armaments. The chancellor openly declared that Germany will refuse to listen to such a proposal at The Hague peace conference.

To Keep Her Toys.

The fatherland, he said, had never misused its beautiful toys, such as battleships, guns and cannons, and should be allowed to play with them in the future. From peace talk to actual peace is a far cry. To limit armaments would be too risky just at present, especially in view of the discontent which is manifesting itself among the dispossessed classes of all countries. The chancellor said.

SENATORIAL DEADLOCK HAS NEW COMPLICATION

Madison, Wis., May 2.—The existence of a vacancy in Wisconsin's representation in the United States senate, which developed with the taking effect of John C. Spooner's resignation at midnight Tuesday, has not served to stimulate the senatorial situation here and the deadlock over Spooner's successor is as solid as ever. This, the third week of voting, will doubtless pass with the legislators lined up practically as they were on April 11 when the first vote was taken. Five more ballots, making forty-three, were taken in the Republican caucus Tuesday night without any result or sign of a break, and today the members say nothing will come this week to alter the situation. While the members appear tired of the contest, no supporter of the five leading candidates, Cooper, Esch, Hatten, Leurott and Stephenson, is willing to change his vote.

LINTYPE COMPOSITION

The office of the Chicago Daily Socialist is now prepared to take all kinds of orders for LINTYPE COMPOSITION. Comrades and friends everywhere are urged to remember this and get work coming this way.

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"The Pinkerton Labor Spy"

is the most extraordinary exposure of the machinery of Industrial tyranny that I have ever read in my life. It will do more than anything yet published to awaken the American people to the infamous crimes against labor which have been committed in Colorado. I appeal to the Socialist movement to place a copy of this book in the hands of every working man in America.

Upton Sinclair.

JEALOUS MAN SEEKS SWEETHEART'S LIFE

Nicholas Wallace Shoots Miss Dora Buckley, Cashier in South Side Elevated Station

MISS LIBERTY TO HAVE BATH AND NEW DRESS

Her Work of Enlightening the World Has Left Her Soiled and Disreputable

New York, May 2.—Miss Liberty, who "enlightens" the world in New York harbor, is to become a new woman.

The architects who will have charge of the alterations today got busy on their plans and they announce that when they are through with their work Miss Liberty will be the newest "lady of the land."

When the plans are completed the statue will bear some resemblance to what Bartholdi intended when he created the great pile of bronze.

MISS GILMAN COMES TO WED W. E. COREY

New York, May 2.—Following close upon the announcement of the re-election of William E. Corey as head of the steel trust, it is reported here today that Miss Gilman, the actress, who is to marry Corey, sailed from Paris for this country several days ago and is now due in New York.

MAY-DAY THE WORLD OVER—SPIRIT OF UNREST AMONG THE WORKERS

Continued From First Page.

gathering in the Place Republicaine. The police at once got busy. Many arrests were made at this point and in other parts of the city.

In Canada.

Winnipeg, Man., May 1.—The usual labor troubles incident to May 1 failed to materialize in west Canada. It is the quietest May Day in the history of the West.

In Russia

Warsaw, Poland, May 1.—Troops are guarding all the streets to prevent outbreaks by strikers who have tied up many of the industries of the city.

Starving in Cuba

Havana, May 1.—The strike situation in Havana is becoming worse every hour and many fears are expressed that rioting and bloodshed will soon result.

In Boise.

Boise, Idaho, May 1.—Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone received many messages of sympathy and good cheer from gatherings of workmen all over the United States and Europe today.

In Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., May 1.—Six hundred men, representing six craft, went on strike in Cincinnati Wednesday. The strikers held meetings and agreed to stay out until their demands are acceded to.

BUILDING TRADES ALL TO STRIKE

All members of the Associated Building Trades employed by the Western Electric Company will be called out in sympathy with the striking electricians.

The action taken by the board of business agents this morning at 123 La Salle street, it developed that while all the building trades were ordered to walk out yesterday, only the members of about half a dozen organizations to the number of about 600 quit.

The other remained at work because their business agents could not be found in time to order them out.

The action taken by the board of business agents this morning it is expected will bring about a tie-up of the Western Electric plants.

Negotiations between the officials of the Carriage and Cab Drivers union and Livermen's Association for a \$2 a week increase in wages for all drivers have practically failed.

Entitled to Increase. "I came here to negotiate for a wage scale for the teamsters," Hughes said.

Two hundred machinists employed by the Allis-Chalmers Company in Chicago may walk out at any moment.

Whereas the company grants the Council are awaiting word from Milwaukee, where the machinists are employed by the Allis-Chalmers concern.

Joseph Lefter was served with an order in New York directing him to show cause before Justice O'Gorman why an attachment against his person should not issue in a suit against him by William F. Zeiler of Chicago to recover about \$70,000.

Archbishop James Edward Quigley of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, has returned home from Rome.

Police are searching for Gustave Masterson, 35 years old, a fisherman living in a shanty at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street and the Calumet River.

The names of two new Chicago subscribers entitles you to a copy of "The Pinkerton Labor Spy."

HERE IS THE WAY TEDDY INFLUENCES YOUR SUPREME COURT--IT WORKS

(Special to Chicago Daily Socialist.) Girard, Kas., May 2.—The Appeal to Reason will say tomorrow: "The one point of the most vital character in the kidnaping cases is the collusion of President Roosevelt and the supreme court of the United States, clearly indicated in the dispatches from the white house published in the capitalist press.

Real News. "It was ascertained that the white house yesterday that when the president wrote to Chairman Sherman (Oct. 8, 1906) the letter which was made public yesterday, denouncing Harriman, he expected it would be made public at the time.

Influences the Court. "He did, however, show it to members of the United States supreme court, who made the annual call upon him that day with the comment that he believed some people thought he denominated too frequently wealthy evildoers and did not condemn often enough men of the Haywood and Moyer type.

What It Means. "Here we have the most startling and explosive disclosure, inadvertently made to cover up another Roosevelt exposure, in the political history of the United States.

McKenna's View. "Justice McKenna—all honor to this just judge and fearless man—was the only member to rebel, and he scoured his repeat associates with whips of flame that must have seared their consciences unless the subtle ermine of that body drapes in mourning its dead soul.

Now, make note of these facts: "Two jobs for three men instead of three jobs for two men. Your skilled laborer who has been intimidated with the flush of prosperity for so long won't like the new order of things.

Now, make note of these facts: "Six months ago railroad men could not talk with car builders. The latter were too busy to talk and when they could talk they could not promise deliveries.

Now, make note of these facts: "Your day laborer who has been insisting on getting \$2.50 or \$3 a day will be satisfied to take 30 per cent or 40 per cent less.

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Twenty Shots Fired in Battle Between Detective and Members of Supposed Vendetta

Twenty shots were fired yesterday in a pitched battle between detectives guarding the home of Giuseppe Mancuso, 92 Milton avenue, and members of a vendetta which sought to kill the woman and children in the house.

Two weeks ago the Mancuso house was dynamited after threats by the Black Hand Society. This morning Giuseppe Mancuso and his wife were guarding the house when they heard two shots.

The officers searched the alley and the streets in the vicinity of the house, but found no one. This last attack took place in accordance with a threat issued by the Black Hand Society.

Take Invention of Altoona Cobble and Make the Most of It—No Thanks to Inventor.

When the invention of John Ellmore, the Altoona cobbler, which enabled him to burn ashes, was ferreted out and made public, Chicago manufacturers read the reports with interest.

The story of the invention and the formula for mixing ashes and coal, salt and oxalic acid was perhaps the most interesting news published in many years.

This concern, like many others, went into the experiment in the most thorough manner. Not one wrote to John Ellmore, thanking him for his work. But they got out to find all there is to know about the formula.

In the Crane plant every pound of coal is weighed, every grain of ashes is weighed, the cost of the acid and salt is carefully kept, a record from which it will know absolutely if the formula for burning ashes can be used with profit.

Because he refused, it is alleged, to rescue two little girls, Florence Dunston and Hattie Swartzmann, each 12 from an office in which they had become accidentally locked at 265 Grand avenue, Sergeant O'Neil of the West Chicago avenue station, must face charges by the Chicago Police.

The sergeant, it is alleged, asked twenty irrelevant questions of Mr. Dunston, father of one of the girls, and finally said: "Oh, let them stay till morning."

The fire department got the children out of the office. They had gone to the place on an errand.

Additional information may be had by mailing the Corner Coupon and I will be pleased to furnish it.

Hetty Green, the world's richest woman, says, "If you want to grow rich deal in necessities." Pencils will be used as long as the world exists.

When you come face to face with an investment opportunity, welcome it if it is properly introduced and well recommended.

Every time you put your money to working for you at a good rate of interest, you expedite the day when you may stop working yourself.

The time to invest is when an enterprise is getting started. It doesn't pay to wait too long while a good thing is passing; it may get by.

Orders for machines have already been received from Seward, Alaska; Moro, Oregon; Keene, N. H.; Texas, Kansas, Thornton, South Dakota, railway stations, and many other points.

Read what two publications among many have said about this company, organized to sell Lead Pencils from Automatic Vending Machines:

"It seems perfectly reasonable to figure that hundreds of thousands of these machines can be put in operation, within a few years. There is nothing illegitimate or objectionable about them.

Hence they are sure to grow in popular favor, and they can be set up in all kinds of busy and respectable public places."—Commercial Chronicle.

"Your pencil selling proposition is one of the finest I have ever read about, and I believe will be a great success."—Advertising Manager National Magazine, Boston, Mass.

The Officers for the current year will be: J. W. Musselman, offices in Los Angeles and Chicago. President and General Manager, The American Pencil Vending Co. Also Director.

Jno. L. Taylor, Turner Brass Works, Chicago. J. H. Harte, of the Mechanical Department of the American Pencil Vending Co.

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News from Far and Near

Barely 6,000 saloon licenses had been paid last night when the office of the city collector closed. The office will probably be kept open until a late hour tonight in order to accommodate owners of 1,500 other places. Licenses must be secured by midnight.

By a vote of 99 to 70 the house at Springfield passed the sanitary district bill. The bill increases the revenue of the board, giving it funds for the building of the Calumet and Evanston connections. It makes possible the closing up of the last sources of contamination in Chicago's water supply.

Investigation into the graft in the building of the Pennsylvania capital at Harrisburg has now revealed the fact that a prominent United States congressman is involved.

It is understood that Mayor Busse will ask Richard T. Fox to take charge of the city's street cleaning work. The Appellate Court gave a decision yesterday in which it held valid the civil service examination of Jan. 3, 1907, when Fox led the list.

Speakers at the banquet given in the Great Northern Hotel by the Physicians' Club dealt with the subject, "How to Become Famous." Among the guests were J. Hamilton Lewis, Edward J. Brundage, George W. Peck, former governor of Wisconsin, and John T. McCutcheon. McCutcheon gave credit for his fame to the dog in his cartoons.

The government transport Buford sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Chin Kiang, with 4,000,000 pounds of flour for the famine sufferers in north-eastern China. A total of \$200,000 was contributed for famine relief in Washington, D. C. The Christian Herald sent the money to China.

Wireless telegraph instruments, it is believed, will prove to be useful as a means of registering a warning of earthquakes. At the time of the last shock in Manila the instrument was affected eight or ten hours in advance.

An attempt was made to assassinate Estrada Cabrera, president of Guatemala. A tunnel had been dug under a roadway and as the executive drove in his carriage a mine was exploded. The horses were killed, the coachman wounded, but the president was not injured.

Joseph Lefter was served with an order in New York directing him to show cause before Justice O'Gorman why an attachment against his person should not issue in a suit against him by William F. Zeiler of Chicago to recover about \$70,000.

At the monthly meeting of the Austin Automobile Club John Parson declared that the horse must be relegated to the alley. It should be replaced by the automobile for sanitary if for no other reason.

Archbishop James Edward Quigley of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, has returned home from Rome. He bore letters from Pope Pius praising the Catholic clergy of Chicago for their zeal in the cause of the church.

Police are searching for Gustave Masterson, 35 years old, a fisherman living in a shanty at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street and the Calumet River. It is claimed that he beat a fellow fisherman senseless and then tried to burn his body.

The names of two new Chicago subscribers entitles you to a copy of "The Pinkerton Labor Spy."

WHERE TO GO

The event of the season will be the grand musicale and ball to be given by the International Socialist Chorus at the Hull House (Bowen Hall), on Polk street, near Halsted, Saturday, May 4.

The musical programme, which consists of vocal and instrumental solos, duets and quartets, is a treat, some of the most prominent singers and musicians in the movement participating. The gale starts at 8:30 sharp. A heavy advance sale of tickets assures the success of the affair. Note the date.

A six months' subscription to the Daily Socialist and a copy of "The Pinkerton Labor Spy" for a dollar.

PROFIT WITHOUT SPECULATION

LET THIS MACHINE MAKE MONEY FOR YOU

You work eight hours and rest sixteen hours. This machine works twenty-four hours a day seven days a week

An investment without Wall Street manipulation. A workingman's company, in which every comrade should join. An opportunity to get in on the ground floor and grow rich with a prosperous Company, operating a proposition at a minimum of cost and the maximum of profit.

This machine will revolutionize the sale of Pencils throughout the civilized world. It is most certain to bring great wealth to the Stockholders. Many of these machines will be in actual use at an early date. Watch for them. But when they are it will be too late to procure stock.

J. W. MUSSELMAN, 12th Floor, Tacoma Bldg., Cor. Madison & LaSalle Sts. Phone Main 1688. Open Evenings by Appointment.

APPLICATION FOR STOCK AND FOR THE SALE OF SHARES. READ THE FOLLOWING PARTICULARS AND DRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN PENCIL VENDING CO., 12th Floor, Tacoma Bldg., Cor. Madison & LaSalle Sts., Chicago, Ill.

Moving Day

The home is a thing of the past for the great majority of the dwellers in every great city, and more and more the city dwellers are becoming the overwhelming majority of the population.

The very word "home" has always carried with it something of the idea of permanence. With animals it was a place to rear the young and furnish shelter until they were able to go forth and found homes of their own.

One of the points which distinguishes man from the brute is the long childhood of humanity. At an age when the animal is fighting his way in the world, or even rearing a family of his own, the human child is still in need of close parental care.

This means that the human home demands this element of permanence in a higher degree than any or all the beings that have come before.

This racial necessity has been built into the very life and literature of humanity. In song and story for ages the love of home has been sung—and always the OLD home.

It is the home on which one has been born and played and suffered that awake those memories that have ever been one of the most powerful forces of social solidarity.

To-day that sort of a home is gone.

Capitalism moves its human commodities, its bearers of wage-labor hither and thither as profits may demand. Constant changes in the location of industry, the amount of wages, the rate of rent all send these human pawns forth to find new shelters.

So it is that a new anniversary has been created—MOVING DAY. On this day hundreds of thousands of homes, if it is not a parody to use that word for the shelters in which the city multitudes must dwell, are shifted.

There is no need to moralize upon the pain and discomfort that comes from this annual moving. We will leave that for those makers of phrases whose task it is to amuse and still the complaints of the working wanderers.

There is a way that this can be changed, that the home can be restored, and the worker transformed from a "wanderer upon the face of the earth" into a human being with such a degree of permanent location as he may desire.

This change cannot come so long as another class determines where and how the laborer shall live.

Only when the laborers shall rule, when industry shall be located to suit the convenience of the workers and not the workers moved to suit the convenience of industry can the laborer have a home.

The Socialists are seeking to make this possible.

Just Lying Again

An editorial writer in the Chicago Chronicle, after trying to show that the churches are responsible for all that is good in the world, and throwing a choice variety of billingsgate at J. G. Phelps Stokes because he pointed out that the same men who contributed to "Christian Charity" are getting their money from murderous tenements, proceeds with the following:

In the meanwhile what has Socialism done for the world? Nothing but talk, and its talk is nothing but hypocritical boasting of what it would do if it were in power. It was in power for several years in San Francisco, and what were its fruits? It produced the choicest lot of thieves and grafters that has ever been seen in this country. What does Mr. Stokes think of Schmitz and Reuf?

Mr. Stokes undoubtedly thinks the same of Schmitz and Reuf as all other Socialists do—that they are a couple of capitalist grafters, who have fought Socialism and Socialists and been fought by Socialists with all the strength at their disposal. The editor of the Chronicle either knows these facts, or he is a more hopeless imbecile than capitalism usually employs for his work. If he does know—but what's the use?

William Morris

In a land of dreams he wandered as a friend of art and song, And his paths were laid in beauty, and his life was glad and strong; And the sun was bright above him, and the scenes that filled his eyes had the glory and the lustre of an earthly paradise.



No Compromise.

A statement made recently by a Democratic leader of the Thirty-third ward that when person signs application blank to become a member of the Socialist party, that he signs his right away for to vote none other than the straight Socialist ticket. I challenge the same statement and said it is desirable for a straight ticket, but if a member chooses to vote for one of the candidates on another ticket that he can hold his membership in the party as long as he does not vote or work for an intruder ticket of the old parties. Please answer which is correct in your column to the Editor.

When a person becomes a member of the Socialist Party it is supposed that he has intelligence enough to know that all other political parties are managed and controlled by the capitalists, and that as a Socialist he is opposed to them. It makes no difference how "good men" they may nominate, they are working to perpetuate the wage-slavery that the Socialist Party is fighting. No member of the Socialist Party, therefore, can vote for a person upon any other ticket without forfeiting his membership. When a man joins the Socialist Party he forfeits the "right" to vote for slavery in any form.

Wants Esperanto.

We of the Esperantist contingent would like it a lot if you could see your way clear to give us more Esperanto—at least some every issue. We want care if it is banished to an obscure corner of the paper, we'll agree to find it, if you will furnish it. It would suit us immensely and wouldn't hurt the others.

Yours for the Revolution, Dr. B. C. TOWNSEND, Osage, Ind.

I regret very much that the imperative demands of my own publishing business will prevent my furnishing copy for your Esperanto department, at least during the next two months.

Send in a dollar for subscriptions and get a copy of "The Pinkerton Labor Spy."

A Laugh or a Smile

By P. B.

She Did.

"Do you believe in short engagements?" "Well, sister May is engaged to marry a millionaire who is only five feet tall."

It San Francisco gives General Kuroki a hearty reception. It will be for politeness sake only.

Perhaps Editor Stead mixes a little war with his peace meetings just to give the entertainment variety, so his auditors will come again.

The drama is causing so little excitement in Russia that the world wouldn't care a rap if the Czar should die.

The first two weeks your wife will spend practicing the new quarters, but at the end of a month she will begin to talk about the kind of place she will find next year.

A Near Guess.

"What is the national air of America?" asked one Englishman of another. "I don't know for sure, but I think it is 'Yankee Doodle!'"

Evanson, Ill., has a woman justice of the peace. What is she, a "squire" or a "squiretress"?

It is a moving spectacle that the first day of May brings around, enough to move to tears the poor lover of peace and quietude.

John D. Rockefeller has bought \$5,000,000 worth of ground in Chicago and given it to the University of Chicago. Some day he will buy up the whole city and make the college a present of it.

If the queen of the May has any ardent admirers this year they can't do any better than make her a present of a set of furs.

Dr. Bell, the inventor of the telephone, thinks airships will soon make it possible to take dinner in America and breakfast in Europe. My, but won't there be a boom in the dyspepsia pill business?

It Ought To Help.

"I shouldn't think it would take long to build that Panama canal." "Why?" "Why, Mr. Roosevelt's enemies are making so many digs at it."

If the Czar advocates he should pick out the relative that he hates the worst for his successor.

John W. Gates, beaten, is going to get out of Wall Street. Doubtless he has enough left, however, to take a hand in poker now and then.

Strong in the Back and Weak in the Head

By C. F. ANDERSON

Judging from the result of the last, mayoralty election I feel it my duty to relate a story that is only too true, as regards the working class of this country.

It was in the campaign of 1893. As the time for election was only three weeks distant and the Republics discovered that the western district of North Dakota was lost to them and something had to be done and done quickly. So the State chairman wired M. A. Hanna, the national chairman, for instructions to save the state from the enemy. And Hanna wired back—go to Bismark and see the U. P. R. R. Co. officials and ask them to put on some three or four thousand men and if they will agree to do so send an agent down in one of the strongest Republican sections of the state of Iowa and look to us for what finance is needed. The railroad work in question to be done did not amount to much, as it was of no importance—only a short piece of road running northwest from Bismark through an almost good for nothing section of the state. Of course, the railroad company accepted the proposition and at once dispatched an agent, which happened to be an Irishman, to go to Iowa and hire the number of men required with a promise of an all-winter job and transportation back again. Anyone familiar with the times at that time knows very well it was not hard work to get the men, so when said Irishman reached his destination he set at work at once to gather up his crew of voting cattle. He entered a very large hotel which appeared of the kind on the outside to contain what he was looking for. As he got inside he observed about a hundred men sitting around. So he cleared his throat and sang out in a loud voice—"Is there any man looking for wurruk?" For a few moments no one answered. Finally one fair looking chap, evidently some clerk or of some other finer occupation, rose to his feet and asked him what kind of men are you looking for. So the Irishman looked him over for awhile. Ah, he says; I am looking for men that is strong in the back and weak in the head. It did not take him long to get his men, as they were plenty, and hustled them in box cars, old worn passenger coaches—anything was good enough to get to the land of promise. All got work of course. What next? All had to register. What next? All had to vote the G. O. P. ticket straight, for what? A winter's job and more transportation back home when through. Result: G. O. P. ticket won, men laid off day after election; some froze to death that winter and others lost their health through exposure; none got transportation back home—good many got stronger in the head and weaker in the back, as they became tramps and did not need the strong back, and one of them I know is in the Socialist movement to-day. How is your back and head, Mr. Workman of Chicago?

President Roosevelt and the Idaho Prisoners

Reluctantly we are obliged to believe that the press dispatches which quoted President Roosevelt as giving utterance to sentiments calculated to create a prejudice against the union labor men on trial for their lives in Idaho (p. 26), and thereby to contribute to an unjust conviction, quoted him correctly. Roosevelt confessed, in response to inquiries from labor sources, that he did use the objectionable and dangerous language attributed to him. Yet he lacks the moral courage, or the moral sense, whichever it may be, to acknowledge his error as an error and endeavor to diminish the wrong it may have done. He even tries to shift moral responsibility to the friends of the men whose chances for a fair trial for their lives he has now most deliberately put in jeopardy. Because they are trying as friends of the prisoners to secure these men a fair trial, he charges them with disturbing the course of justice. Even if they were trying to save these men though the men were guilty, they would be in a different category from a president of the United States who tries to convict them though innocent. It is one thing for friends of prisoners to try to save them by creating a favorable or lenient public sentiment; a very different thing is it for the chief magistrate of the whole nation to try to kill them by creating a prejudicial sentiment. But the friends of those men are not justly subject to the criticism that might be warranted if the men were sure of a fair trial. There are reasons of great weight for fearing that they are victims of an atrocious plutocratic conspiracy. Not the least among these reasons is the fact, the notorious fact, that they were kidnaped instead of being regularly extradited. If they were deprived of their legal right to regularity of process in bringing them to Idaho for trial, is it unreasonable for their friends to fear that they may be deprived of a "square deal" at the trial itself? Yet Roosevelt, ignoring these circumstances, throws the weight of his official influence into the scale against the accused men and justifies himself with a "you're another." Is this moral cowardice, or moral idiocy? Or is it, perchance, some species of intellectual perversion?—The Public.

The Chauffeur's Nemesis

"What is the greatest danger encountered in running an automobile? And without hesitation the chauffeur answered, "The police."—Washington Star.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Edited by Marie Jayne

Women Under Socialism

By Milla Tupper Maynard

THE position of women under Socialism is a subject about which much is said, but in regard to which the principles seem not to be well understood. Socialism will change the position of women only gradually and indirectly, except the women now employed or desiring employment.

These it will free from dependence and exploitation as it frees men.

"Oh, but there will be co-operative housekeeping!"

Not necessarily. In all probability none at all. Some time not far distant we may hope that there will be an evolved domestic industry under which cooking, cleaning and the like will be organized in a truly modern fashion. Just as laundries and bakeries now do the work of hundreds of homes, so we may reasonably expect that "delicacy stores" and "home cooking" departments will enlarge and extend, until most, if not all, of the meals of a community will be served from common centers.

What, then, may we expect? Understanding that changes will come only as natural evolution brings them and as men and women are read for them, what new progressive agencies will Socialism set in motion?

First—Women can be employed at any time they wish to be on the same terms as their husbands or any other citizen. Employment will be guaranteed to all.

This will in itself virtually revolutionize the position of woman. It will make her independent financially if she chooses to be.

This will at once stimulate domestic industry. Washing, cleaning and much of the cooking would go at once to collective service.

Second. The real needs of children will command greater attention. The fact that the child knows its mother now as its cook, nurse, dishwasher, seamstress and general attendant, is not productive of the best results.

The orders issued daily in thousands of homes in every community by your hopefuls, is not prophetic of considerate wives and husbands later on. Children who have not been able to command the slavish attentions of a mother all day long throughout all their childhood will be much more desirable citizens.

Third. Socialism, as such, would not affect marriage except as it would free women from financial dependence.

Remember, that whatever ideas individuals may have on this subject, they are not a part of Socialism. Socialism is collective control of industries organized by a natural business evolution.

Renaissance

'Tis sweet to carry into later day The memory of the years that made us strong. When ties unbroken, hearts defying wrong

We longed to mingle in the mighty fray Of earth's grim turmoil, brooking no delay

Of quick results. How strange the tale That teaches us at last life's grander goal

To serve not as we will but as we may. Though fairest hopes lie trodden in the night

We feel our daunted hearts grow brave again To see new hopes that fold a greater light

Within their petals, offer after rain Of dread misfortune, homage to the right

And thanks for the beneficence of pain. —Bertha Monroe Rieckoff.

Seen in the Shops

As to gloves, there appears to be no diminution of the vogue of the white glove for the theatre, church, visiting, and all sorts of of ceremonious occasions. Next to white, the pale buffs are chosen, and pale gray, pearl or grayish lavender, champagne and all shades of tan color, are for everyday occasions.

The bordered mulls, batistes and organdies are easily the favorites for Summer evening frocks, for the materials are so irresistible in their attractiveness that they make pictures in the mind of the prospective wearer, conjuring up just how the gown will look when finished.

Your Child's Opportunity

If socialism could give to the children of the working class no promise of a better life than capitalism condemns them to it would be a failure. What would socialism offer to the child? First of all it would give to every child an opportunity to live.

Today the child born into the laboring class is born into a class from which there is as little chance for him to rise as for the low caste Indian to become a Brahmin. Yet, many a laboring man still believes that he will become a capitalist and that his children have equal opportunities in a free republic.

How many children of laboring men will graduate this year from Chicago University where the minimum cost per year is \$600.

There is no such thing as equal opportunity for the child of the worker. It is only when great owners of capital can no longer make a profit from the labor of little children; when the factories and mines are owned by all people, that the children will be freed from the mines and factories and given an opportunity to live and develop their manhood and womanhood.

The hope of the child of the laborer lies in socialism.

Women in Seats of the Mighty

Nineteen women holding seats in Congress. What do you think of it? Not in any little congress of women's clubs or anything of that sort, but in the law-making body of a nation. Not one in ten thousand scope in this quarter of the globe know this is a fact, although there is really no reason why they should not know it. These women have

won congressional honors and assumed the duties of lawmakers in Finland. At the election held in that country only a couple of weeks ago the Socialists developed surprising strength, and consistent with their professions, they nominated a number of women for congressional seats. This forced the other parties to do the same thing. When the ballots were counted it was found that nineteen women had been elected, nine of them Socialists. They have taken their seats and promise to make good lawmakers. To fully appreciate the importance of this it must be borne in mind that never before have women or a woman been elected to the national law-making body of any country. The Old World appears to be getting ahead of the new in the matter of the recognition of women. The sex has made long strides toward "emancipation" even in Austria, while in several other countries they are better recognized as factors in government and a power in public progress than in either this country or in England.—National Daily.

Great Condor, Serpent, Turkey-Mo-hammed, The Freak of Hapsburg, Eagle-Double-head; Merino Dragon, Liars of Nippon—The little Rabbit wrote—and he was done.

The Bear was first to open the debate (Being the oldest and strongest (?) delegate). He eyed the Lizard with an eye as kance.

Then eyed the Lion, Goose and Cock— "Huh!" said the Bear, "I like this peace-covch. But you must know that I'm not very rich— Yet I believe we all should have enough— Provided I may go expanding."

"Now," said the Lion, "hit does seem to me That peace is nice and that we shall be best. Provided you allow me to expand, That's all I ask—most rational, dem-mand."

"We-ell," drawled the Eagle, "guess I went object And your proviso seems to me korrek— Provided, tho', that you'll not interfere If I expand in my legit'mate sphere."

"Yaw," said the Goose, "dot make no difference Und dot is vhy I join der conference. I dinks der Eagle's is a yust demand— Provided me, too, be allowed to expand."

"Oul," said the Cock, "I do not like ze war And Peace is better and cheaper— by gar! Provided I expand if necessary, Like all ze rest—I just ask what is fair."

"Hah!" said the Fox, "I tink-a-just da same I lov-a-peace and I will play da game— Provided dat you grant me one demand: Dat I may also modestly expand."

With Three-Quarter Length Sleeves, Paris Pattern No. 1553. All Seams Allowed.

This poneto jacket for ladies is one of the newest modifications of the popular mode and gives that desirable distinguished effect which is such a distinguishing feature of the Empire furor. Built on the original lines of a gony cut, with seams over the shoulders, it is continued to poneto length by a box-plaited peplum reaching around almost to the middle-front.

The pattern is in 5 sizes—32 to 40 in. bust measure. For 36 bust, the jacket needs 5 1/2 yards of goods 23 inches wide, or 3 yards 5/8 inches wide, or 3 1/2 yards 43 inches wide, or 2 yards 5/8 inches wide. As illustrated, 3/4 yard of velvet 2 1/2 inches wide is needed for vest portions and 3/4 yards of edging to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

All orders for patterns shown in this column should be sent to the Chicago Daily Socialist, 100 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

When is a Man Not a Man

By R. J. C.

The public man who can throw out some catchy phrase that the fancy of the unthinking multitude will seize upon and couple with his name will add a valuable asset to his political stock in trade. Roosevelt has been exceptionally shrewd and fortunate in "working" this asset. The fact that he is still so popular an idol is to no small extent due to this, and it shows also the superficial character of the so-called better class, to whom self-conceit is a substitute for knowledge and reasoning faculty. One should almost apologize for mentioning the "square deal" again, but it seems to take "line upon line and precept upon precept" to teach the working class their interests—as well as many hard knocks.

If any better illustration of the president's idea of a square deal has been offered than that given by the eminently respectable(?) Evening Journal, speaking presumably on authority, some months ago (July 17, if the file is wanted), the writer has not heard of it. The editorial referred to said the president loved hunting because it gave expression to his idea of a square deal, since it pitted his skill in shooting against the speed of the bird of game.

Now, when we consider the swift destructiveness of our modern repeating rifles and magazine and breach-loading guns that pour out a hail of death-dealing lead, and remember that the poor hunted game has absolutely no protection or defense, and its only chance lies in the hunter's lack of skill, we can get an idea of what the working class may expect, and what they actually get, in the exploiter's so-called square deal as proclaimed by the president.

It has taken many months for events to bring about a fitting illustration of the Journal's exposition of this idea.

The sportsman aims to give the game just such chance or liberty as will afford him the greatest pleasure in the chase, and he would scorn to trap his game and then kill it, while the man who pursues game for a living or profit instead of pleasure will trap and kill without a thought of remorse or self-contempt. Roosevelt hunts for pleasure as a sportsman and should have the sportsman's nobler(?) instinct. No doubt he has in the chase, but on

the economic field the attitude of the exploiting class is exactly that of the trapper who considers only his material interest without mercy, sentiment or even the sportsman's doubtful sense of fairness, and the sooner the working class realize this the better for them.

If the exploiting class recognized even the sportsman's idea of a square deal the president would have scorned to use his high office and influence to foster prejudice against the Western Federation officials, who have been treacherously trapped by the class he serves and their death determined upon.

The fact that his whole class are either crying out for their blood or consenting unto their death shows that the square deal does not apply, and all history shows that it never has applied where the interests of this class were involved.

The fact that these men are unfairly, even criminally, trapped and are helpless and surrounded by enemies determined to kill them, does not appeal for a square deal to those who imagine that material interests may be threatened, any more than the pleading, helpless look of the trapped animal appeals to the trapper who takes his life.

When the president called men of his own class liars one after another they were free and could strike back, and the way they "nailed" him is now familiar to all, but with these men in prison he can carry out his class instincts without fear of any defensive blows, for he has the public ear and they are silenced; they are in the trap and he would kill them without thought of mercy or fairness, the same as the rest of his class.

Instead of fair dealing, it suggests the stiletto and the "black hand" that strikes down the victim when he is helpless and unprepared. He must have measured well the intelligence of his admirers when he reiterates the baseless lies of the murderous conspirators without fear of being discredited.

The workers must realize that the moment they oppose the game by which they are skinned they become vermin in the master's eyes, to be trapped and destroyed by any means, regardless of justice, honor or any so-called "square deal."

Then it is that a man is not a man.

The Peace Conference

By WILLIAM L. BENESSI

"Heel!" said the Dragon, "I tink alee ze best." Impelled by the stern law of self-defense Some animals all met in conference— (Tho' they all told the unsuspecting Dove)

That their real mission was just one of Love) So they all voted with unanimous voice For him as chairman, as their only choice.

"We," said the Chairman, "let us call ze ball. And, please, all answer, be ye great or small." The Rabbit then got busy with his book And these are all the queer names that he took:

"Muskovite Bear, Bald Eagle, Cock-le-France; British Lion, Savoy Fox, Deutsche Gans; Great Condor, Serpent, Turkey-Mo-hammed; The Freak of Hapsburg, Eagle-Double-head; Merino Dragon, Liars of Nippon— The little Rabbit wrote—and he was done.

The Bear was first to open the debate (Being the oldest and strongest (?) delegate). He eyed the Lizard with an eye as kance.

Then eyed the Lion, Goose and Cock— "Huh!" said the Bear, "I like this peace-covch. But you must know that I'm not very rich— Yet I believe we all should have enough— Provided I may go expanding."

"Now," said the Lion, "hit does seem to me That peace is nice and that we shall be best. Provided you allow me to expand, That's all I ask—most rational, dem-mand."

"We-ell," drawled the Eagle, "guess I went object And your proviso seems to me korrek— Provided, tho', that you'll not interfere If I expand in my legit'mate sphere."

"Yaw," said the Goose, "dot make no difference Und dot is vhy I join der conference. I dinks der Eagle's is a yust demand— Provided me, too, be allowed to expand."

"Oul," said the Cock, "I do not like ze war And Peace is better and cheaper— by gar! Provided I expand if necessary, Like all ze rest—I just ask what is fair."

"Hah!" said the Fox, "I tink-a-just da same I lov-a-peace and I will play da game— Provided dat you grant me one demand: Dat I may also modestly expand."

When I should be the fair abode of mirth, And in the name of all the honest Dogs (And not including Yellow Demarogs) With Candor I would modestly suggest Another course, which seems to me the best.

Let us all toll—as Comrades—hand in hand And thus we shall not be forced to expand."

The Chairman nodded his most peaceful head And looked around as if he were afraid, "He's out of order!" all began to shout, Then took the poor Dog and they put him out!

LENDVOI. And an Owl that sat there as a silent spectator Blinked his eyes and said: "Who?— who?— who?— the wise Judge, or the great arbitrator That will give each his due?— Who?— who?"

Thinking

By C. J. Pickert

A personal friend thinks that the outbursts or resentment at the President's unmanly conduct toward the persecuted miners in Idaho will produce a reaction unfavorable to the victims. He hands me the Ashtabula Telegraph of April 24, from which the following quotations are taken:

"The framers of the letter to President Roosevelt, taking him to task for his recent uncomplimentary reference to Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Debs, have received a reply that is calculated to set them to thinking."

Quite possibly! It certainly set me to thinking—and boiling. Is the President ignorant of the years of outrage in Colorado and Idaho? Is he ignorant of the court records of persecution of the men and officers of the W. F. M. T. And of the fact that an absolute control of all the officials machinery was not sufficient to produce a single conviction? That all the power of Standard Oil has been barely sufficient to shield their hired murderers from punishment for the wholesale murders they committed? Is he ignorant of facts notorious throughout the mountain states for

years? Then—why? The "undesirable citizens" are not. And we are now learning some things farther east. "It is a case of going for wool and coming home shorn."

The samples on the floor are not of the color of our sheep. "The President has not trimmed and backed down like a mere politician"— He did what cannot be characterized without taking the same license with language which has disgusted the readers of a certain prominent official—"and as it was probably expected that he would do. But he makes plain and re-emphasizes his original contentions, showing his contempt for 'undesirable citizens' regardless of their materialities or organizations."

He did. Our sentiments are reciprocal. The communication contains much that supplies good reading for the times. "The 'undesirable citizens' are sparing no effort to place the gem before the people."

I have the honor to be "an undesirable citizen."

The names of two new Chicago subscribers entitle you to a copy of "The Pinkerton Labor Spy."