

ASKS DEBS TO STAY AWAY FROM BOISE COURT

Population Convinced By Lying Newspapers That Socialism Means Destruction of All That Is Good In Human Life

(Appeal to Reason Bureau Special to Chicago Daily Socialist.) Boise Idaho, May 29.—As was announced in these dispatches before the opening of the Haywood trial, the sentiment in Ada county toward the federal leaders is by no means as favorable as it should be to guarantee the defendants a square deal.

American Citizens Beaten and Arrested in Roumania

U. S. Consul Refuses to Help Them—They Took Relief to Stricken People—a Crime

New York, May 29.—Authorities at Washington will be appealed to by the Roumanian Socialist Defense League of New York to intervene in behalf of two American citizens, prominent Socialists of New York, who have been terribly maltreated by the Roumanian government, police and soldiers.

BEATEN TO PULP

A cable from Roumania to the Roumanian Socialist Defense League stated yesterday that S. A. Viashan and Calman Mendell, both of whom are American citizens now residing in Roumania, were brutally beaten by the soldiers with the butt ends of their guns, arrested and thrown into prison.

GIVING RELIEF A CRIME

The cause for the assault of these men was their distributing funds raised by Roumanians in America among those who suffered in the recent agrarian disturbances in that country and supplying workmen with money to defend themselves against anti-Semitic outbreaks.

GREAT VICTORY FOR MINERS IN COURTS

Can't Force Men to Pay Bills at a "Pluck-Me" Store—Poor Miner Wins His Case.

LEWIS LECTURES NET \$500 FOR THE CAUSE

Successful Season Ends With Money in Treasury—New Series in October.

PINCHED WOMAN IN CROWD, IS ARRESTED

Accused of pinching Mrs. Mary Ryan, 672 West Fourteenth street, Benjamin Sincere, 39 years of age, manager of John Dickinson & Co., commission merchant, in the Board of Trade building, was arrested last night in the La Salle street station.

JAP VICTORY INSPIRES INDIANS TO REVOLT

Lahore, British India, May 29.—Documents found in the possession of a Hindu lawyer and a companion who were arrested here in connection with the recent riot at Ravalpindi, show that the unrest in India and the consequent uprising against British rule is largely given encouragement by the victory of the Japanese over the Russians.

DEATH OF RUDOLPH LARSEN

Rudolph Larsen, 24 years old, a member of the Bottle Blowers' union, Milwaukee, Wis., was run over by a passenger train and instantly killed. Larsen was returning from his lunch to the rear of the Northern Glass company, where he was employed. A freight train blocked the road and he attempted to climb over the cars. When he jumped down on the other side of the car a passenger train, which suddenly appeared, cut his body in two. The Bottle Blowers' union attended the funeral in a body. Larsen was born in Sweden and came to the United States in 1904. He was a member of the Socialist Party and a home of her own with a single servant, playing the role of housekeeper herself.

EVELYN GOES TO HOUSEKEEPING IN CITY

New York, May 29.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw is preparing to indulge in the luxury of getting away from public attention and living the "simple life" in a home of her own with a single servant, playing the role of housekeeper herself.

FAC-SIMILE OF SIGNATURES TO AGREEMENT GIVING COLORADO TROOPS TO MINE OWNERS

Denver, Colorado, November 18, 1903.

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this eighteenth day of November, A.D. 1903, by and between Vice President, The Smuggler Union Mining Co., The Telluride Power Co., The Elba Gold Mining Co., The Butterfly-Terrible Gold Mining Co., The Alta Mines Co., and The Tom Boy Gold Mines Co. Ltd.

residents and citizens of the State of Colorado, parties of the first part, and Sherman M. Bell, as Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Commissary General of the State of Colorado, party of the second part.

WITNESSETH That Whereas, The National Guard of the State of Colorado is about to be ordered into active field service to suppress riot and disorder, and preserve and protect life and property in San Miguel county, Colorado, and Whereas, There are no funds in the treasury of the state of Colorado at this time available for the payment of the expense and maintenance of said national guard in campaign, as provided for by the state of Colorado by the issuance of interest bearing certificates of indebtedness by the state auditor and state treasurer, by the authority of the military board of the state of Colorado, said certificates being payable at such times as the appropriation therefor shall have been made by the state legislature, and Whereas, It is necessary for the effective conduct of a military campaign that cash be furnished, to be immediately available for the payment of troops, and the expenses of their transportation, care and maintenance, and Whereas, The parties of the first part, as citizens, property owners, taxpayers and residents of San Miguel county, Colorado, or of any and all other counties of the state of Colorado, are directly and indirectly interested and concerned in having law and order maintained, enforced and upheld, and property and life protected and preserved in said county and in said state by the military forces of said state, Now, therefore, It is hereby agreed, that, in consideration of the premises and for the further consideration of \$1, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, and for other good, valuable and sufficient considerations to said parties of the first part, and that in the event that the said national guard of Colorado, or any part thereof, shall be ordered, and by virtue of such order, goes into active field service, to and in said county of San Miguel, Colorado, for the purposes aforesaid, within ninety days from the date hereof, the parties of the first part hereby agree and guarantee to purchase, for cash, or cause to be purchased for cash, at full face value, without discount, upon presentation by the holders or holder thereof, any and all certificates of indebtedness lawfully issued by the state treasurer and state auditor, by authority of the military board of the state of Colorado, in payment of any and all debts incurred on account of the campaign of the said national guard of Colorado, into and in said San Miguel county, Colorado, for services and transportation of said officers and men of the said national guard, and such cooks, laborers, detectives, secret service men and such other civilians as, in the judgment of the party of the second part, are necessary and proper to effectually conduct such military campaign, and on account of the purchase and transportation of quartermaster, commissary and ordnance stores, equipping soldiers, horses, forage supplies, and equipment of whatever kind and nature, including the expenses incidental to the use of telegraph and telephone lines, and on account of the care and maintenance of officers, men, horses, and for and on account of all other expenses incidental to or coming out in any and all military operations by the said national guard of Colorado, in said San Miguel county, Colorado, regardless of the duration of said military campaign. THE BANK OF TELLURIDE, by W. E. Wheeler, president. THE TELLURIDE POWER COMPANY, by Cooper Anderson, general superintendent. THE ELBA GOLD MINING COMPANY, by Cooper Anderson, superintendent. THE BUTTERFLY-TERRIBLE G. M. CO., by James F. Keating, manager. THE ALTA MINES COMPANY, by A. C. Koch, manager. THE TOMBOY GOLD MINING COMPANY, LTD., by J. Heron, manager. SHERMAN M. BELL, adjutant general, quartermaster general and commissary general, state of Colorado, party of the second part.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seal the day and year first aforesaid, in triplicate copies. W. S. Shaullette, First National Bank of Telluride, by Charles P. Shaullette, Cashier, and by William W. Shaullette, Vice Cashier. Liberty Bell Gold Mining Co., by J. Heron, manager.

The document from which this picture was taken was given out by "General" Bell. He says he has more proof of capitalist plots which he detected before they turned him out without a pension.

TAX CAUSES THE CHINESE UPRISING

Soldiers May be Overwhelmed by Protest Against Government Oppression

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Hongkong, March 28.—Even worse disorders than those reported yesterday are said to continue at Wongkong and Pakhek. The trials are continuing their campaign of assassination against all civil and military authorities. Riots have occurred at Cheung Lam and Tung Chung in the Chung Hai region and the inhabitants have fled by the thousands to Swatow for safety. The latter city is overrun with refugees from the disordered districts. Resistance to the collection of taxes is said to have caused the uprising, and the spite of the revolutionists was vented on the authorities as being responsible for the effort to make the people pay the government tax. No word has been received as yet from the relief expeditions dispatched from here to the storm centers. The rebels far outnumber the soldiers sent against them, and it is doubtful if the troops now in the disturbed district can restore order.

BRUTAL CHILD SLAYER BOUND FOR ASYLUM

No Doubt Seems to Exist As to the Insanity of the Prisoner, Becker

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) New York, May 29.—Believing that Henry Becker, the self-confessed murderer of Amelia Staffeldt, at Elmhurst, L. I., is insane, District Attorney Darrin of Queens will ask for a commission in lunacy to examine into his sanity. "I guess there is not much doubt that Becker is insane," said Darrin. "While he appears to know all about the murder and has gone over the details, it is easy to see that he is a man of weak mind."

JAP HERO LOSES TEN BADGES AND MEDALS

New York, May 29.—Decorations for unusual bravery in time of action and medals for courage in saving life, ten in number, were stolen by souvenir hunters or others from the stateroom of Lieutenant Mori of the Japanese cruiser Chitose while that ship was at anchor in the North river. American naval officers have undertaken to find the missing decorations, if possible. Ten medals and decorations in all were taken, one of the decorations being the Order of the Rising Sun, which was given to Lieutenant Mori for exceptional courage during the attack on Port Arthur.

Loaded With Guns, Brass Knuckles and Big Knives

Alleged Socialist Taken In Boise—Insane or a Pinkerton "Riot and Evidence Maker"

(Appeal to Reason Bureau Special to Chicago Daily Socialist.) Boise, Idaho, May 29.—Wearing a false beard and moustache and with a 23-caliber Colt automatic, a dirk knife, brass knuckles and six skeleton keys, a man apparently 30 years old, claiming to be a Socialist from Seattle, Wash., was received here tonight and locked in jail. He said his name was C. H. Duncan and that he was known over the Pacific coast as a Socialist and a member of the Industrial Workers of the World. Besides the implements of war, there was found in his pocket a letter from W. R. Parks, the Socialist writer for the New York Daily People, and Vincent St. John, now in jail in Goldfield, Nev. When arrested he talked incoherently and acted as if he were insane. W. R. Parks, who is now in Boies, identified Duncan as a delegate to the late Chicago I. W. W. convention.

MOTHER OF TWO AND AN OFFICER ELOPE

Are Arrested in Company With the Infant Daughter of the Woman—Is Now Penitent

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Newark, N. J., May 29.—Harry Nygard, 29 years old, who has a wife and three children living at Little Neck, L. I., and who says that he is a deputy sheriff of Queens county, New York, and Mrs. Mattie Baker, 25 years old, the mother of two children, were arrested in this city early today on complaint of the woman's husband, Anthony Baker. The couple, it is said, eloped from Little Neck two weeks ago, the woman taking her 2-year-old child with her and leaving her nine-month-old daughter with her husband. Baker, the woman's husband, came to this city last night in response to a letter from his wife, who says that she was penitent and wanted to return to him and her baby.

ANTI-DELUVIAN BAT DISCOVERER IS DEAD

Cumberland, Md., May 29.—Anthony Reese, 60, traveling salesman for a Pittsburg firm, died here today. Twenty-five years ago he received much prominence as the discoverer of what is known as anti-deluvian bats, which employed at digging coal in the Georges Creek region. He dug two bats out of a coal pocket. The bats were unlike those of the present day and were pronounced anti-deluvian bats. They were sent to the Smithsonian institute, where they are now.

SLAYS MOTHER, SHOOTS AT FATHER, KILLS SELF

Manic Daughter Wreaks Fearful Harvest of Tragedy in Parents' Home Through a Love Affair

Miss Philander Swinnen, insane, it is alleged, over a love affair, shot her mother last night in her home, 161 Pierce avenue, fired at her father, then shot herself, the sparks from the pistol setting fire to her clothing. The girl had been in a state insane asylum, but was recently taken out by her parents, her father becoming her bondsman. She became unbalanced some months ago over a love affair in which she was flitted by a wealthy man, it is alleged.

LITTLE JIMMIE GOES ON THE WARPATH

With "Taffy" He Gave a Genuine Exhibition of Broncho Busting in the Ghetto

"Little Jimmy Kinney," broncho-buster and an integral part of Pawnee Bill's wild west show, went on the warpath early yesterday morning and shot up the ghetto. He borrowed his sweetheart, Miss Lulu B. Barr's, horse Taffy, and with Colts in his pockets, a lariat slung to the pommel of his saddle and his hide filled with lightning-rod whiskey started to smoke up in the ghetto. He rode into saloons, got drinks, made Taffy dance on her hind legs, took sudden spurts up and down Halsted street, shot out lights and did other daring and warlike things they practice out in Wyoming.

SOLDIER WANTED TO SEE HIS WIFE: SHOT

He Was Serving Time for Desertion—Makes Break for Liberty—Negroes Kill Him

Officers of the military prison at Fort Sheridan are today trying hard to justify the shooting and killing of Hermon Leroy by two negro troopers. Leroy was shot after he made an attempt to escape from prison in order to visit his wife, who is said to be dangerously ill in a suburb near Chicago. He sought refuge from his pursuers in a barn just south of the military reservation, and when the latter tried to capture him he threw stones at them to ward off their attack. His pursuers then shot him twice in the head and breast, each bullet taking effect and causing instant death.

UNCLE SAM MAKING GREAT FORTUNE

Soon Will Be As Rich In Real Money As Rockefeller or Carnegie

Washington, May 29.—As the end of the government's fiscal year approaches the size of the treasury surplus becomes fairly astounding. With less than two weeks remaining of the eleven months, the excess of receipts over expenditures is slightly short of \$22,000,000 as compared with less than \$4,000,000 for the same period of last year. If the same rate of increase should be maintained for the remainder of the year, less than six weeks off, it is believed that the surplus will reach \$70,000,000. The figures of yesterday, as compared with the same date of last month, are a good representation of conditions. Customs revenues were a hundred thousand less, and the increase in internal revenue and miscellaneous made the excess of receipts over expenditures almost \$700,000, as against a deficiency of over \$147,000 on April 27 and a deficiency of over \$150,000 a year ago.

REFUSE LAND TO PEASANTS; REVOLT

Duma Program for Expropriation Refused and Armed Uprising Is Promised

(Scripps-McRae Cable.) St. Petersburg, May 29.—Russia is on the verge of a fresh revolution, owing to the positive refusal of the government to sanction the agrarian program for the compulsory expropriation of lands. It is expected the storm will break with even greater violence than was manifested a year ago. Premier Stolypin announced to the Duma that the government will never consent to compulsory expropriation. The peasants have only held back because they believed the duma could secure land for them. Now there is nothing to restrain them. News travels slowly in Russia, but in the few days since the government's position was made plain there has already been an increase in agrarian disorders. Revolution is only being slumbering in a dozen provinces and it is expected the action of the government will fan the flames into life. In another month, it is predicted, Russia will be torn to shreds and the world with the internal strife.

GREAT COAL COMPANY EVICTS 250 FAMILIES

"If You Join the Union You Are Homeless," Was the Order—It Was Disobeyed

Rock Springs, Wyo., May 29.—About 250 families of the striking miners in Rock Springs were thrown out of their homes through the order of the Union Pacific Coal company. "All miners who joined the union must vacate the houses owned by this corporation," was the order, and it was enforced. The hardships which this eviction of women and children from their homes caused did not, however, succeed in keeping the striking miners away from the organization.

BLIND ATHLETES WIN LOUISVILLE CONTEST

Louisville, Ky., May 29.—The sightless athletes of the Kentucky School for the Blind triumphed over their rivals with slight when they won the athletic meet yesterday afternoon, open to all the intermediate schools of Louisville. The best young athletes of Louisville competed. The blind boys practically swept the lists.

WEATHER DISCOURAGING; FARMER KILLS SELF

Niles, O., May 29.—Dependent on brooding over the latest of spring and fearing he would be unable to reap any crops, D. L. Lusselman, a wealthy farmer of Canfield, committed suicide.

LOOTING ITALIAN ART

Rome, May 29.—Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the government to prevent American millionaires who are now touring Italy from carrying off art treasures. In the last few years many treasures have fallen into the hands of wealthy men from America who have sent them across the sea. Orders were recently given that all the treasures exhibited at the Perseus exhibition should be given a secret mark by which they can be recognized.

FROSTS IN HOOSIER STATE

Cincinnati, O., May 29.—Reports from many points in Southern Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia, tell of heavy frosts Monday night with much damage to growing crops. At Wollston, Ohio, the government thermometer registered 38 degrees Tuesday morning.











A Great Opportunity

About six weeks ago the stockholders of the Workers Publishing Company, after a careful examination of the situation from all points of view, decided that a loan of ten thousand dollars was imperatively needed to place the Daily Socialist in a safe position.

That sum of money it was agreed would be sufficient to make the paper self-supporting and to meet the pressing need which is now hampering the work of all concerned.

It was also the opinion of those who examined the situation at that time that the security for such a loan was fully equal to that in any commercial transaction. Those who made the investigation proved their faith in their own conclusions by pledging nearly fifteen hundred dollars on the spot.

Since that time others have added somewhat to the amount, but it has been impossible to show the full facts to the great majority of the readers and so the necessary amount has not been raised.

Here is the list of those who have loaned money since the last acknowledgment, with the amounts received:

Table listing donors and amounts: Total last report \$3,258.28; William Coop 20.00; Robert E. Dunbar 100.00; H. C. Phillips 15.00; Elmer Walter 10.00; Julia A. Brodie 100.00; W. E. Lando 20.00; Eva Epstein 8.00; Charlotte C. North 20.00; A. comrade 50.00; J. Leist 20.00.

Total to May 28, 1907 \$3,621.28

Just how accurate were the calculations of the stockholders is shown by the fact that since the publication of the call for the loan the deficit has decreased in almost exactly the ratio which they then calculated, and at the same rate should disappear, and be transformed into a surplus within the next three months at the outside limit.

Furthermore, it has become more evident every day since the previous call that the amount asked for was none too little to insure the continuance of the paper.

Six thousand dollars are urgently needed within the next few weeks to maintain the paper. Some of our readers still find it impossible to realize that the Daily Socialist tells the truth in its financial statements as well as in its news columns.

When it is stated that at the present time the future life of the paper depends upon the raising of about six thousand dollars within the next two weeks, and that if that sum is raised that there is every probability that another call will never be necessary, that statement is based upon the best judgment of those who have carefully gone into the details of the paper's finances.

One of the friends of the paper to whom these facts were explained yesterday was so impressed by the showing made that he announced that he would give the last thousand of the six thousand dollars necessary as soon as the first five could be secured.

A few hours later another friend, a well-known writer, was shown the same facts and at once declared that the only reason why the money was not raised instantly was that the Socialists throughout the country did not know the facts.

That is the whole problem—to make the readers of the paper realize the facts. If every one could be taken through the books and shown the mechanical equipment the money would be on hand before one-third had passed through the doors.

This editorial is written to take some of those who cannot personally investigate through the facts. READ AND REMEMBER, THEN, THAT—The Socialists of America now own, free of any incumbrance to non-Socialists (save for current bills), an enterprise that with a low estimate for good will is worth over one hundred thousand dollars.

This enterprise constitutes the nucleus around which must and will be built up a great daily press with papers in every city defending the interests of the working class.

If this paper fails it will make it doubly hard to start another Socialist daily for the next five years.

If this succeeds it will make possible the establishment of a dozen Socialist dailies within the same period.

This entire enterprise is now jeopardized by the lack of five thousand dollars, which will probably place the paper upon a money-making basis.

This money may be sent in either as stock or as a loan, bearing six per cent interest.

There are few readers of this who cannot either spare ten dollars at once as a loan, or who cannot get that amount from some friend. Every one can at least take a share of stock, paying for it at the rate of twenty-five cents a week, and if sufficient of these can be secured it will accomplish the same purpose.

SURELY THE SOCIALISTS OF AMERICA WILL NOT PERMIT SUCH A NEED AND OPPORTUNITY TO PASS UNHEEDED.

Throwing Out the Drag Net

The police of every great city have a custom which is known as "throwing out the drag-net."

Whenever a crime is committed in one of the great cities and the police are not able to locate the offender, the custom has grown of "throwing out the drag-net." This is always taken as a sign of great activity.

It generally comes after some sort of an "exposure" of police incompetence, or of criticism of the police board by the press.

The majority of those who read of this process applaud it as a means of "rounding up" the criminal population. It is supposed to be a sort of social house cleaning which must be done at certain regular intervals in order to strike terror into the hearts of evil-doers and protect society against its enemies.

WHAT THE POLICE MATRON KNOWS

By Albert Hontford.

Recently there was quite a hullabaloo because an agent of the Young Women's Christian Association home took a penniless girl traveler to the Harrison street police station annex. Instead of caring for her at the Y. W. C. A. This was followed closely by a speech by Municipal Judge Going who was severely criticised by the association home management as a result of the scolding he gave to the institution.

But this was as far as the "wave of reform" went. There were no results, one way or the other, and the chances are the flevy controversy did more harm than good. It is hardly to be expected that either the Y. W. C. A. or the Harrison street annex should lend a great deal of relief in the women's struggle for existence since neither strikes at the cause—wage slavery and the poverty that goes with it.

The unfortunates come and go by the score at the Harrison street annex. Mrs. Anna Murphy, who is the chief matron in the police department, sees them and hears their stories every day. A visit to the annex discloses a motley assemblage. There are veterans and recruits, old women and young women, big girls and little girls and sometimes babes-in-arms—all victims of the struggle for existence.

Mrs. Murphy's charges do not stay with her long as a usual thing, but while they are with her they get the best she can give them—her tears and caresses of sympathy. Mrs. Murphy is tender and sympathetic because she knows their troubles and knows the cause. The fact that she knows the evil and knows the cause accounts for Mrs. Murphy's being revolutionary.

"Give them a chance to live," is the demand of Mrs. Murphy. "That's what they want. When women have that chance brothel keepers will go out of business and prostitution will be reduced to a minimum near obscurity. As things are, the premium is on vice and the ban is on virtue. I agree with 'Tom' Gaylor in saying that he is no worse than the merchant prince, with all his philanthropy. Store keepers, factory owners, sweatshop proprietors or any of the kind who pay women starvation wages are worse than the brothel keepers, because it is their places that make most of the prostitutes. The courage of our working women who do not go to the dogs is something wonderful. It is something near martyrdom. I wonder at their courage."

I wish I could remember all that Mrs. Murphy said. She has seen a great deal, knows what she is talking about, and is not afraid to tell what she knows. Her sympathy and her interest in her unfortunate charges are resonant in every word.

"What class does this procession you review every day come from originally?" was one of the questions asked of the police matron.

"The working class," was her answer. "Of course, we have others beside wayward girls here. Destitute mothers with babes, families ejected from the homes they could not pay rent for, etc., are among our charges now and then. Practically, however, we have fallen girls of various ages. Most all have been working girls. Some of them have had to work because they are alone in the world. Others have had to work because their earnings have been needed to help support mothers, brothers and sisters. Then there are those who have been neglected because their parents have been too busy earning a living to take care of them. Mothers who are forced to work for other people all the time have little time for taking care of their children."

Two types of bad (?) girls came into Mrs. Murphy's office to talk to us. Mrs. Murphy crossed them and tears glistened in her eyes. Belle was the name of one, a beautiful little creature of seventeen, who cried and remorsefully hid her face part of the time with a handkerchief. The other one, whom Mrs. Murphy called Lena, was the same age, but her beauty had faded away and she did not cry. Her days of tears had passed. She had acquired a desperate determination to "go to hell" because there was no place else she could go. Lena confessed she had "been on the bum" for six years, and though it seemed astounding, I had to believe her.

"I won't talk to you if you're a newspaper reporter," said Belle vehemently. "Several of them have been trying to make me talk and want to print my picture in the papers. I don't see why they want to disgrace me any more than I am already. I think it's terrible some things the papers print."

I agreed with her and told her I wanted neither her picture nor her name. When I assured her the Daily Socialist did not want to disgrace her she told her story and answered my questions.

This is what I found out: Belle is the daughter of an unskilled laborer who gets \$1.50 a day. Her mother is an invalid. There are several other children, most of them younger than she. What she could earn was necessary in helping support the family. When she first began "going to the bad" she was a temporary "saleslady" at A. G. Spaulding & Co.'s fire sale, but this job only lasted a week.

Previous to that she was doing piece work in the Regan Printing House, 83 Plymouth court. Part of the time, she told me, she made as much as \$9 a week. This was during the best business, she said, but there were times when she made as low as 15 and 20 cents a day folding circulars. The hours were from 7:20 a. m. till 4:30 p. m. Many evenings when she went home from her work, she said, she was "dead tired."

Belle craved relief from the monotony. She longed for some of the amusements that were coming to her and that's the reason she went wrong. All her money was needed at home. She became too desperate. She got in with a "bad crowd," she said, got out of work. A man came into the case and offered her a good place "with a private family on the south side." Why she was too young for the "private family," she was told, she could not understand, but finally she was taken to the west side. The man left her in a house at Peoria and Madison streets. The landlady was kind, but would not leave her for a week.

And so the horrible story goes. As for Lena, she said her career was too checked to be told and she refused to tell. I found out, though, that her father had been a drunkard, her mother had been dead several years (probably of broken heart) and her sisters had been too busy taking care of themselves to give her any attention. Her widom began at the age of eleven and she never will be any good because she hasn't the chance.

"Where will these girls go from here?" I asked of the police matron. "To the Geneva reformatory," she said with a tone of despondency in her voice.

"What good will it do?" "None, most likely," was the answer, and Mrs. Murphy spoke a truth that shocks the fake reformers.

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"Where will these girls go from here?" I asked of the police matron. "To the Geneva reformatory," she said with a tone of despondency in her voice.

"What good will it do?" "None, most likely," was the answer, and Mrs. Murphy spoke a truth that shocks the fake reformers.

"Give them a chance to live," is the demand of Mrs. Murphy. "That's what they want. When women have that chance brothel keepers will go out of business and prostitution will be reduced to a minimum near obscurity. As things are, the premium is on vice and the ban is on virtue. I agree with 'Tom' Gaylor in saying that he is no worse than the merchant prince, with all his philanthropy. Store keepers, factory owners, sweatshop proprietors or any of the kind who pay women starvation wages are worse than the brothel keepers, because it is their places that make most of the prostitutes. The courage of our working women who do not go to the dogs is something wonderful. It is something near martyrdom. I wonder at their courage."

I wish I could remember all that Mrs. Murphy said. She has seen a great deal, knows what she is talking about, and is not afraid to tell what she knows. Her sympathy and her interest in her unfortunate charges are resonant in every word.

"What class does this procession you review every day come from originally?" was one of the questions asked of the police matron.

"The working class," was her answer. "Of course, we have others beside wayward girls here. Destitute mothers with babes, families ejected from the homes they could not pay rent for, etc., are among our charges now and then. Practically, however, we have fallen girls of various ages. Most all have been working girls. Some of them have had to work because they are alone in the world. Others have had to work because their earnings have been needed to help support mothers, brothers and sisters. Then there are those who have been neglected because their parents have been too busy earning a living to take care of them. Mothers who are forced to work for other people all the time have little time for taking care of their children."

Two types of bad (?) girls came into Mrs. Murphy's office to talk to us. Mrs. Murphy crossed them and tears glistened in her eyes. Belle was the name of one, a beautiful little creature of seventeen, who cried and remorsefully hid her face part of the time with a handkerchief. The other one, whom Mrs. Murphy called Lena, was the same age, but her beauty had faded away and she did not cry. Her days of tears had passed. She had acquired a desperate determination to "go to hell" because there was no place else she could go. Lena confessed she had "been on the bum" for six years, and though it seemed astounding, I had to believe her.

"I won't talk to you if you're a newspaper reporter," said Belle vehemently. "Several of them have been trying to make me talk and want to print my picture in the papers. I don't see why they want to disgrace me any more than I am already. I think it's terrible some things the papers print."

MANUFACTURING TESTIMONY

By May Wood Simons.

"With perjured witnesses against us we can still have a chance of winning," said a member of the Chicago bar in discussing personal injury cases in the law courts; "for the truth will finally prevail, but against a loaded jury we can do nothing."

Here is the case of Carrie Ory against the Chicago City Railway. Mrs. Ory was riding on a car of the Chicago City Railway. She attempted to leave the car and was thrown to the pavement by the conductor's starting the car before she had alighted and seriously injured. For some time she was near death and not only was her health permanently impaired but it caused the death of her unborn child.

Suit was brought against the Chicago City Railway. When the case against the company came to trial it was so evident from the testimony that the woman would receive a verdict for a large sum that the lawyer for the company went to her house and stayed there until midnight in the attempt to secure a settlement for a small sum and obtain a signed release. This he could not induce her to do. The case before the jury proceeded. When it came to a verdict the jurymen stood eleven to one in favor of the injured woman.

This case was tried before Judge Barnes. When the jury was unable to settle, because one of the number stood out for the Chicago City Railway, the judge immediately ordered a new trial. Considering that the first trial was in March and that the second was called for April 6 this was a very significant fact as most cases that come up for retrial wait a year or two. Before the case came up for the second trial Mrs. Ory's health was in such a condition that she was forced to leave this climate. She was compelled to settle with the company on their own terms and received but \$750.

The case of Mrs. MacDonald is entirely similar to that of Mrs. Ory. Mrs. MacDonald hailed a car of the Chicago City Railway at Cottage Grove avenue and stood on the crossing where the car was to stop. As the car passed her the fender, which was defective, swung around striking her. The accident made her a cripple for life. This case was tried in the Superior Court. Although the facts of the case were brought out clearly in support of a verdict for the injured woman and although the railway company made no defense the jury found the railway company not guilty. The judge in this case accepted the verdict of the jury.

The case then went to the appellate court and the appellate court reprimanded not only the jury but the judge in the case and sent it back for a new trial.

Here is still another case where the judge in a trial of a personal injury case against this corporation has ruled that the verdict of the jury has not been correct. T. S. Wilson was a cab driver, his cab was run into by a car of the Chicago City Railway and he was made a cripple for life. The case against the company was clear and a verdict in favor of the injured man was evident. The case was given to the jury in the afternoon. The jury stayed out all night and next day it was hung by two members. That day was Derby day at Washington Park. The Chicago City Railway Company controlled Washington Park. That day two members of that jury attended the Derby and occupied boxes. When the lawyers for the injured man made an investigation of the case they found that the two men who hung the jury were the men who had attended the Derby.

The judge in this case set aside the trial and granted a new trial but before the new trial came into court the agents for the Chicago City Railway settled the matter out of court for \$1,000.

There are but a few of the hundreds of cases in which strange unprecedented things have occurred in the jury box when a case against the Chicago City Railway was being tried. It may be chance that such decisions are given by juries in these cases, but there are scores of members of the Chicago bar who have a different explanation of this curious phenomena.

The Spanish Dreyfus Case

By Alex. M. Thompson

After twelve months' arbitrary detention and five or six postponements of the trial, Prof. Ferrer is to be tried on June 2 for complicity in the attempt on the life of the king of Spain.

The charge and the proceedings are worthy of the tortures of Montjuich and of the authorities who, during the agricultural strikes of Alcala del Valle, in 1904, caused pregnant women to be marched in torrid weather from prison to prison and to eventual violation.

Ferrer was arrested on June 4 of last year, for no other ostensible reason than that he had employed Moral, the man who threw the bomb at the king, to make translations from the French for the library of text books on scientific subjects issued by the modern schools; but the fifty-free schools founded by Ferrer and his associates receiving a secular education, free from clerical tutelage. Therefore the royal procurator, or fiscal, reversing the decision of Judge Valle, who had seen no reason for Ferrer's arrest, refused to grant him bail. His schools were sum-

marily closed, and an embargo was laid upon his Spanish property, which had been bequeathed to him by a wealthy French lady to spread secular education in Spain.

The case for the prosecution is that "Moral and Ferrer were both impelled by one thought toward the realization of highly criminal ends against social order."

To this Ferrer, writing from prison, replied: "I detest bloodshed. I work for the regeneration of humanity and I love good for goodness' sake. It is absurd to suppose that I, having faith in the fruits of education to ensure the emancipation of the conscience, to which I have dedicated my time, my future, my life, could do otherwise."

The animus of the prosecution is shown by the fact that a tribunal of three clerical judges has been specially appointed to try Ferrer, and though they may be unable to convict their victim, it is thought probable that they will impose his fortune for the benefit of the families of persons killed in the outrage, in order permanently to shut up the modern schools.

Menitine it is gratifying to learn that "Spanish people are delirious with joy" over the birth of a royal baby, and that the queen's doctor, who declared that "the baby was the healthiest, most robust and prettiest child he had ever seen born," has been made a marquis on the spot.—The Clarion.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Edited by Marie Jayne

Higher Education for Women

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN of Cornell has taken a manly and determined stand against the anti-feminist movement started by some of the undergraduates. He has announced that women have precisely the same rights as the men at the university, that the principle of education is absolutely settled at Cornell, and that neither trustees, faculty nor administrative officers have ever considered the question of modifying it. He promised that if any gentile catches a reported in which a woman student had been treated unjustly or discourteously he would secure a redress of the injury, or, failing that, the resignation of the official concerned. This ought to put an end to the agitation.

If the young women of Cornell conduct themselves sensibly, insist on their essential rights firmly and modestly, and prove their capability and efficiency by their work, they will probably be able to secure such a share of the advantages and opportunities offered by the university as they individually deserve.

The University of Jena has opened its doors to women on equally the same footing with men.

Prussia, which generally takes the lead in educational matters, has stubbornly refused to open any of its ten universities to women for matriculation or graduation. However, this is evidently on the way, according to the reform at Berlin schools which has recently been planned. According to this the regular ten years' course in the girls' schools is to be followed also by a four years' special course in the Lycees for girls, which course is to be modeled, as far as possible, after that of the boys' gymnasiums and scientific schools and to lead up to the university. It is estimated that the number of girls who have increased from 96 ten years ago to 73 during the past semester, of whom 691 are German subjects. The situation is thus not the same as in the Swiss universities, where of a total of 2,181 medical students no less than 1,171 are women. The proportion of women students in Germany is less than in France, where out of a total of 38,197 university students, 2,593 are women, but of these 1,185 are foreigners.

Necessity of Eating Fats

A very important fact which has only recently been ascertained is that habits of digestion may be formed. Each food calls forth a supply of those ingredients of the gastric juice especially required for its own digestion.

Very few children like fats, but if a child is encouraged to avoid eating them he may ultimately lose the power of producing the secretion especially suited for the digestion of fatty foods. The inability to eat fats will cause him to suffer from indigestion. It is believed that inability to digest fats renders one peculiarly susceptible to tuberculosis.

The Season's Millinery

Quaint "poke" effects are distinctive of a style of this season. Drooping and "mushroom" brims are both picturesque and modish.

The low flat crown is a harmonizing

Woman's Socialist Branch

The woman's branch of the Socialist Party, which was organized three months ago, is doing good work. The women of the branch took an active part in the bazaar and have also held an entertainment and ball, where they raised \$175. Half of this was given to the Cook county central committee and the other half will be used for propaganda purposes.

At the last regular meeting, held May 22 at 163 Randolph street, it was decided to buy a share of stock in the Daily Socialist and 1,000 copies of "The Socialist Woman" were ordered.

These and other literature will be distributed at the open air meetings which will be held every Sunday afternoon. All women are invited to join in this work of the woman's branch. Attend their open air meetings. The meeting next Sunday will be held at the corner of Division street and California avenue.

Notin' Doing

They was a woman of note, Who started very hard for a vote, But the grafters in power Laffed at her by the hour And she got no more vote than a goat.

For Home Dressmakers

LADIES SEVEN-GORED SKIRT. With Yoke Upper Part and Fished Lower Part. All Sizes Allowed.

Anovel treatment of the popular skirt is displayed in this attractive new model. It is adapted to all the purposes of a separate skirt to be worn with a shirt-waist or can be appropriately combined with a jacket of the same material. Made of brown, black or blue chifon pattern it would be the sort of skirt that every woman finds an indispensable feature.

Simple Hints for Emergencies

Lemon juice and water makes a splendid bleach, never use lemon juice pure; it darkens the skin. Lemon juice will remove stains that refuse to yield to soap and water. No more effective cleanser or purifier could be found than a half dozen drops of lemon juice in a wine glass of water. Lime water is a good wash for the teeth, mouth and throat.

Twelve 16-cent sub cards, good for three months, mailed to any address for \$5.00. Send in your order.—Adv.



TO THE ELDER

Goes After a Populist Editor "Wherever in this country socialism has attained any power in politics it has been followed with disorder, bloodshed and a state of society where men lost all confidence in each other. That has been the case in Colorado, Idaho, California and elsewhere. The proclamation of Debs that a million men would march into Idaho and by force rescue accused parties there could never have come from any man but a socialist. Its results have been most deplorable and the end is not yet. If there had been no socialism in Colorado, Idaho and adjoining states the Guggenheim conspiracy could never have secured the political influence that it has. Socialism has brought curses upon its followers and all peace loving men in those regions. Those states are governed by the most outrageous set of wealthy conspirators that ever cursed a nation and they gained their political control because a majority of the people fear the socialist leaders and the doctrines they proclaimed. If socialism should gain control of the labor organizations elsewhere the same direful conditions would follow that curse the people of the mountain states."—The Omaha Investigator.

The idea that there is socialism or the semblance of socialism in Colorado. The idea that a man could write an editorial making it appear that the opposition to socialism must perforce elect its worst men to office—that to combat evil they must out-herod evil, elect a Guggenheim, a Clark and the "most outrageous set of wealthy conspirators that ever cursed a nation!" This last straw will surely break socialism's back. Debs' inflammatory proclamation responsible for it all. Why, my dear Tibbles, what is the opposition to socialism made out of, do you suppose, that this is a sample of their virtue, their wisdom, and of an editorial in their justification? This is too much. Socialism not had enough of itself. It must bear the odium of making Democrats and Republicans worse! And it all grows out of the proclamation of Debs. Its results have been most deplorable and the end is not yet. You declare, as if nothing had preceded this—as if all the anarchy in Colorado for four years was a closed book—Debs' proclamation alone is the beginning and the end, is not it?

Why, my dear sir, where have you been? Didn't the miners' federation begin some five years ago by lawful methods—by the ballot—for an eight

hour day, and didn't the people of the state join them, with the result of a popular majority of more than 46,000 in favor of this demand? Who nullified it? Why, your "outrageous set of wealthy conspirators" bought up the legislature and defeated its enactment. This anti-Debs' proclamation four years and, of course, it couldn't have been responsible for it.

But this and other outrageous acts of your "wealthy conspirators," culminating in the kidnapping of the military officials, was responsible for Debs' proclamation. "Arouse ye Slaves," which, a wakening public sentiment, headed off what to all appearances would have been a march of the military secretly to railroad these officials to the galleries. The eyes of the world are on this trial today, thanks to Debs. And you have no word but condemnation for him!

Your declaration that wherever socialism has attained any power in politics it has been followed with disorder, bloodshed and a state of society where men lost all confidence in each other," is in a parallel with the inflammatory declarations in the south against the abolition of slavery. For a man who has lived long enough to recall this to try to make "disorder and bloodshed" to appear as evidence of the injustice of a cause is one of the inexplicable mental attitudes he gets into when bereft of reason. The abolition of slavery finally prevailed—after a great war. But according to your idea, it ought to have been abandoned, because it stirred up "disorder and bloodshed."

In other words, let the exploiting buccannery have their own way and there will be no trouble. If you will persist in discussing socialism in your columns without admitting a reply, confine yourself to its merits or demerits philosophically and let the disorder and bloodshed take care of itself. Disorder and bloodshed have ever been accompaniments in the fight for liberty and the dislodgment of tyranny and oppression. Let us hope that reason and the ballot may be the final arbiters in the future. But if you are right, why don't you refer your readers to the war of the revolution and slavery in this country as examples of "disorder and bloodshed." Certainly if yours is a sound argument these are instances that should be enlightening to them, and it ought to be to you, but there is no evidence that it is.

Now, if you want to try your hand at setting yourself right, publish this and comment on it. C. E. HENCHMAN, Greenville, Texas.