

PUNISH IT FOR DEATH OF MANY

Frightful Loss of Life in Quebec Disaster Arouses the Dominion Govt. to Quick Action

(By United Press Associations.) Quebec, Aug. 31.—Steps to begin a criminal investigation into last night's terrible disaster, when perhaps eighty men lost their lives in the collapse of the gigantic cantilever bridge five miles from here, have already been taken by the authorities, despite the fact that the city and the communities near the scene of the accident are still prostrated. Every effort will be made to fix the blame for the disaster. If it is discovered any criminal culpability exists prosecutions will follow. Agents of the railroad commission, which has full power to conduct an examination and institute court action, are already on their way to the scene of the disaster. It is expected the Dominion cabinet will also take up the investigation on its own responsibility. Meanwhile the local authorities are also pushing their own inquiry.

DEMAND PUNISHMENT. With the slight recovery of citizens here from their horror following the shock there is a great outcry for the punishment of guilty parties. It is inconceivable to the public generally that the bridge could have been unsafe without someone knowing it. Predictions of prosecutions are heard everywhere. At the scene of the disaster the people are literally crazed by the awfulness of the calamity. The bodies of St. Roman and Sillery are like towns of the dead. No one has arisen to the emergency. For this reason little has been done toward recovering bodies. No list of the dead has been compiled and recovered, no steps have been taken to explore the great mass of broken and twisted steel that stretches out to midstream in the St. Lawrence. Even the care of the wounded, the few sufferers snatched from death under the crash of the thousands of tons of steel and iron, has fallen upon outsiders.

MEN FRANTIC. All night frantic men rushed along the banks of the stream, lanterns in hand, crying frantically that something must be done. But there were few who had the slightest idea what ought to be done. Probably more lives could have been saved had those first on the spot been able to rise to the occasion. As it was, a few workers who managed to keep themselves afloat for a little while went down in the swift water. As a consequence of the apathy of those on the scene only seven bodies had been recovered by daylight.

WORKMEN EXPLORE WRECK. Today hundreds of workmen, rushed by the construction company to the scene, commanded by skilled engineers, are exploring the wreckage, taking out the crushed and broken bodies of the victims and endeavoring to raise parts of the debris which can be easily lifted. It will probably be days, however, before any real progress can be made in the direction of clearing the river.

SOME OF THE VICTIMS are known to have been carried down with the lowermost girders and it is probable they were buried alive in the mud and sand of the river bottom, ground down by the weight of thousands of tons far into the bed of the river.

DIVERS SUMMONED. Divers have been sent for to explore the river bottom and until the report upon the condition of the wreckage little can be done toward clearing away the masses of debris. Huge floating derricks have also been sent for and within a few hours it is expected half a dozen cranes will be at work lightening such wreckage as can be loosened.

There is a possibility no attempt may be made to reconstruct the bridge. Its estimated cost was \$10,000,000 and over half of that amount had already been expended. Objections to continuing this work are already heard. The Phoenix Bridge Building Company of Phoenixville, Pa., was erecting the bridge. Officers of this company and even the business men here have reported to have been summoned to appear at the investigation, which will begin shortly.

Several officers of the Phoenix Bridge Company lost their lives in the disaster, including E. A. Two, chief engineer, foreman; Chief Engineer Burke; and Foreman John Wooley and James Idaho.

MEN KNEW DANGER. In connection with their investigation the authorities are looking into a story that on Wednesday several of the workmen, alarmed by the cracking of cables and cracking rivets, told the superintendent the bridge was unsafe and they would not work longer on it. They were reassured, however, according to the report, and went back to work yesterday.

CHOLERA KILLS 200 A DAY. (United Press Associations Cable.) Shanghai, Aug. 31.—Two hundred persons are dying daily in the streets of Wuhu, in the province of Nanchow, and in Kiangsi, province of Kiangsi, where cholera rages. The epidemic is spreading.

Think of it—your own printing in your own office. Read the notice in another column.

The Beauties of the New Charter



No. 2—The Big Business Guards

MOORS FIGHT LIKE MAD MEN; 15,000 ADVANCE

(United Press Associations Cable.) Tangier, Aug. 31.—Fifteen thousand Moors are gathered for a fresh attack on Camblancia, according to a message received here today. The attack promises to be the most serious the defenders have yet had to meet, as the Moors are partly organized.

Details of Wednesday's battle state that 12,000 tribesmen joined in the attack. They showed the customary bravery and disregard of death of Moors and charged bravely within close rifle range before being repulsed. Time and again they returned to the charge, the fighting continuing for three hours. In that time the Moors lost 800 men killed and wounded. Three French soldiers were killed and seven wounded.

Fully 1,000 shells were fired by the French and Spanish warships in the harbor before the natives were finally forced to retire. Reports today from southern Morocco are more reassuring as indicating that the newly proclaimed sultan, Mouley Hafid, may be able to restrain his followers and not be forced into a war against foreigners.

A few timid workers consented to resume work under conditions similar to those in vogue at the calling of the strike and this was taken for an indication of general wavering of the men. When, as later appeared, more than two-thirds of the men still held out, those who deserted their fellows were unceremoniously locked out by the employers.

These men now find themselves in a peculiar position. The union which they deserted refuses to longer recognize them and they cannot draw strike benefits. The employers have also turned against them and they are without friends or supporters in the community.

Made desperate by this unexpected turn of affairs, the deserters from the union are sullen and belligerent. Fearing a series of riots, the local police force has been strengthened by details from other cities.

(By United Press Associations.) New York, Aug. 30.—Sturgeon Fish is still on the warpath. His last encounter on Wednesday with President Harahan of the Illinois Central during a board meeting of directors apparently has only whetted his appetite for gore.

He is waiting anxiously for the next board meeting to be held within a week or ten days, and prophesies that it will be exciting. He had predicted that the meeting on Wednesday might see something unusual. "Do you know what the c'd man said to the cart wheel?" Fish asked. "He said, 'You're over and gone.' That's all I have to say about Harahan. There is going to be another meeting in a week or so. I don't know what they will take, but I'm ready for them."

Wasn't your strenuous action against President Harahan somewhat of a departure from your usual methods?" he was asked. "There are some paries I have never permitted any one to call me," was Fish's reply, and the twinkle that had been in his eyes turned to a glare in an instant and he tugged fiercely at his blonde mustache. "Some remarks a man cannot stand, no matter who makes them. Details of the fight in which Harahan was so badly worsted Mr. Fish would not supply.

HOW IDAHO WAS FINANCIALLY BLED TO HANG HAYWOOD AND ASSOCIATES

A Fortune Drawn Out of the State by the Leeches That Conspired to Take Three Human Lives.

(Mail Correspondence.) New York, Aug. 31.—How the state of Idaho was mulcted for funds with which to oil the conspiracy to persecute and hang Haywood and his associates is told in detail by Wislitz's Magazine in its September number, out today. This interesting story of official prostration is shown up in great style by John R. McMahon, special correspondent of Wislitz's at the trial. In the course of his story McMahon says, in introducing his evidence: "Many startling items that exceeded the wildest dreams of Socialists I found in the expense account of the Steunenberg prosecution, filed in the office of the state auditor of Idaho, at Boise. The dry of 'cial records revealed more than enough to justify all the charges of conspiracy and crookedness made against the Pinkertons, Governor Gooding, Attorney Hawley and the rest. "It is hardly necessary to explain the cynical details of the official records. One can figure out for himself why

Governor Gooding and an individual who owned advanced thousands out of their private purses to prosecute Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. It seems natural—almost—that the militia of Idaho should be inspected and put in readiness by a Major Davidson, and the costs charged to the Steunenberg case. "We should not be surprised that Pinkerton detectives joined Socialist locals and labor unions in Idaho and contributed to the Western Federation of Miners' defense fund and religiously jotted down the expense thereof. "IDAHO'S PRESS BUREAU. "We know before that Idaho had a press bureau, and so it is all right that the governor ordered pretty photos of Harry Orchard to be made at the state's expense and presented to the 'good' newspapers. "It is pleasing to learn that James McPartland was so economical with the state's cigars, only spending \$20 for official smokes in one month, while he charged a mere \$300 per month for services at slightly less than \$500 per month for board and lodging. "The bills disclose that Idaho paid for the services of at least one notorious gun man, while apparently ignoring the claims of two professional thugs who did several months' work guarding Orchard and the jail. "It must be concluded that this pair of man-killers, Meldrum and Barthell,

while working for the state of Idaho, had their salaries paid by the Mine Owners' association. One might not believe, it possible that the expense of taking Steve Adams from Boise to Wallace and prosecuting him on the charge of killing two claim jumpers would have the remote connection with the Steunenberg trial, yet the bills are filed with the rest, and Attorney Hawley, in sworn affidavits, declares that the case against Steve Adams was incidental to the cases against Moyer et al.

ADAMS REPUTATION. "Adams had repudiated his confession in the Steunenberg matter; he was taken north and tried on a totally unjust charge; whereupon Hawley swears that the expense was a legitimate part of the Steunenberg prosecution. "This is indeed true in the sense that the claim jumper's prosecution was a bit of official 'sweating' to make Adams repent of repudiating his confession extorted through the wiles of Orchard and McPartland. "The affidavits of Hawley will be of some service to the defense if Adams is ever tried again at Wallace. "The bills on file in the state auditor's office at the time I left Boise only covered the period from Jan. 1, 1904, until July 1, 1907.

"Of the two legislative appropriations for the Steunenberg prosecution, totaling \$104,000, there had been actually expended up to July 16 \$34,368.08, but the auditor, Robert Bowen, said that there were more bills in flight that would not leave more than \$6,000 or \$7,000, and undoubtedly by this time every cent of the appropriations has been expended. "SOME EXPENSES. "State's Attorney James H. Hawley drew \$50,041.50. "The Pinkerton Detective agency, \$29,889.71. "Senator Burah, \$5,000. "Total, \$84,831.21, leaving \$19,354.72 for witnesses and others. "W. Clayton Miller, general manager of Standard Oil's Federal Mining company, in the Coeur d'Alenes, was reimbursed \$5,000, which he advanced to the prosecution. "Harry P. Knight, a Wallace lawyer, got \$250 for prosecuting Steve Adams. "James G. Gyle, prosecuting attorney at Wallace, got \$300 to prosecute Steve Adams. "E. P. Johnson, local detective, got \$11,654. "C. H. Lipby, defense stenographer who reported the Haywood trial for the state, in view of the incapacity of the official state stenographer, got \$1,930.15. "H. C. Mages, Boise photographer, got \$100 for the Steunenberg trial. "The bill for \$20 for 100 pages of Orchard, stepping out of a cab to go to court (same as printed in Collier's Weekly and other publications), upon the order of Governor Gooding's private secretary. "WHAM! L. West, alias 'Four-Gun Jack,' who was tried four times in Elmore county, Idaho, for horse stealing and convicted twice, and killed a man in a 4th murder in 1902. "James G. Gyle, prosecuting attorney at Wallace, got \$84 on Voucher No. 2123, and in a voucher put in by Hawley, received \$180 for the months of May and June, watching Hawley's office and the trial. "Rufe Blodgett got \$125 for watching Hawley's office, John I. Wells, for watching jury two months, \$120. "U. S. ARMY MAN, TOO. "Voucher No. 13,762, filed Sept. 17, '06; Expense account Major L. P. Davison, U. S. Army, retired, on duty with the organized militia of Idaho, instructing Boise militia in 1902. "Second year term, Idaho National guard, seven trips, railroad fares, Pullmans, tips, livery, lodging, breakfasts and dinners, April 8 to May 20, '05, \$280.95. "Detective Swain (Chicago agency), \$1,000; Hawley, \$1,100; E. P. Johnson, \$211; J. S. Jones, \$125.75; Sheriff Angus Sutherland, \$102.60; Pinkerton agency, \$1,000; Pinkerton agency, \$555.64; J. S. Darrah, \$60; Andrew Johnson, \$80; J. H. G. Mages, \$100; E. P. Johnson, \$232.47; Hawley, in April, \$114.30; J. H. G. Mages, in April, \$110; Idaho hotel, August, 1904, \$17.55.

TO SOCIALISM, AH HA! "In a Pinkerton bill, May 27, '06, 'Paid Titus for Toledo Socialist, 70 cents. "Incidentals during the day seeking for the Steunenberg case, \$2 to each of 20, '06, donations for Socialist's hall, 50 cents; June 12, '06, union dues for month of June 31; May 27, '06, union dues for May 31. Several tips to Pullman porters at 25 cents each, recorded. "June 2, '06, incidentals with Sheriff Corbett, under Sheriff Knous, for favors, 50 cents; June 2, '06, cigars with Sheriff Corbett, 25 cents. "May 1, '07, five calls dated April 25, re book ('The Pinkerton Labor Spy') to be published by Steno. Friedman, 25 cents. May 2 to one call same above (Friedman), 5 cents. Jan. 21, '06, and eight calls for information, \$5. "WENT TO SHOW. "In Colorado, Denver operator, L. D. A. Peck, \$1.00, admission to the theater, watching party, 75 cents. Feb. 11, '06, watching Mrs. Simpkins, 25 cents. May 2, '06, union dues, \$1. (Spokane operative \$1.) May 16, '06, cash paid informant at Wilmersham, Ariz., for services rendered, \$20. "W. B. Hopkins (McPartland's stenographer), thirty days, at \$4 per day, April 1, '06, April 7, '06, box of cigars for use in room of McPartland, \$5. Feb. 14, '07, to supplies for trip with W. F. M. detective into Buffalo basin, \$4.25. "April 23, '06, cigars for Adams and associates for Orchard, 75 cents. "McPartland drew \$300 per month besides expenses. Operatives charged \$8 per day and expenses; assistant superintendents, \$8 per day.

"The '6' contributions of Pinkerton detectives to labor unions, the Federation defense fund and the Socialist Party were \$221.15.

NO PAPER LABOR DAY Monday, Sept. 2, is Labor Day. In order to give all those engaged in its production an opportunity to observe the occasion, the Chicago Daily Socialist will not be issued next Monday. A special Labor Day edition, however, will be prepared in advance. It will cost 50 cents a hundred in bundles of less than 150. Greater numbers will be delivered at the rate of 45 cents a hundred.

REFUSED TO LIVE WITH HUSBAND; SHOT Because she refused to live with him Mrs. Ida Lucas of 2157 La Salle street was fatally wounded this morning. She was found lying on the floor of her apartment by neighbors and to their astonishment acquiesced in substance as above stated. It was the same old story of a tolerant man supported by a woman until she was tired—then separated and shot to return.

OUT OF WORK; HANGS SELF St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 31.—John Britton, aged 37, originally of Holland, but reportedly of Pittsburg, Pa., was found hanging from a tree at 554 North Jefferson avenue today. He was out of work. Attaching a rope to the bedpost he drew it about his neck and lay down, strangling to death. He left a note asking the Rev. Martin of Pittsburg be notified.

CHILDLABOR LAW IN MINNESOTA Causes President of Company Much Worry. (Mail Correspondence.) Mankota, Minn., Aug. 31.—The Mankota Mills Company is hard hit by the new law relating to child labor. A number of girls and boys under 16 will have to sever their connection with that institution next Saturday night in order to comply with the law. They must attend school. This is the busy season of the year and the plant will be badly crippled because of the lack of persons to do the work required therein. It is feared that one department will have to shut down entirely owing to the lack of help to operate the machines. President Hixon thought that the employers of labor should have been given time in which to regulate the matter of their help and gradually meet the new conditions. The company is employing more than 200 people at the present time. Many of those who are to leave the mill were earning \$1.50 per day.

PLIGHT OF THE DESERTERS Antwerp, Aug. 31.—Because some of the stronger spirits in the dock laborers' strike here refused to sign an agreement to return to work at the employers' terms another general lockout has been declared against all dock laborers. A few timid workers consented to resume work under conditions similar to those in vogue at the calling of the strike and this was taken for an indication of general wavering of the men. When, as later appeared, more than two-thirds of the men still held out, those who deserted their fellows were unceremoniously locked out by the employers.

Commercial Job Printing at this office.

IRISHMEN OF AMERICA TO HELP WHIP ENGLAND

(United Press Associations Cable.) Dublin, Aug. 30.—A world congress of Irishmen, representatives coming from every country on earth, will be one of the results of the present meeting of the national council of the Sinn Fein now meeting here. This was decided upon to-day through the adoption of a resolution calling such a conference to discuss the principles of the Sinn Fein. The real purpose of the present conference, it develops, is to devise means to raise money for the Sinn Fein campaign. In the immediate future the organization will work to secure the co-operation of every public citizen of the Irish body in support of its plan, to encourage Irish industries and advance the proposed boycott of all English goods. It was decided to appoint vigilance

committees to arrange for election contests in every district where the Sinn Fein will put up candidates against the Nationalists, the party of John Redmond, which it aims to overthrow. "This was decided upon to-day through the adoption of a resolution calling such a conference to discuss the principles of the Sinn Fein. The real purpose of the present conference, it develops, is to devise means to raise money for the Sinn Fein campaign. In the immediate future the organization will work to secure the co-operation of every public citizen of the Irish body in support of its plan, to encourage Irish industries and advance the proposed boycott of all English goods. It was decided to appoint vigilance

CAR MEN GET 9-HOUR DAY One of the First Locals in the World to Get Such a Concession (By United Press Associations.) Henderson, Ky., Aug. 31.—After trying up the street car service in this city for two days the employes have won their battle. The men will work nine hours a day, as heretofore, at the same wages. The announcement that twelve hours would constitute a day's work caused the strike.

HERE IS A BIG PROBLEM "Is a man who organizes a selling squad and trains the men entitled to a reward for his efforts?" A discussion of the above question was started in Ferguson Brothers' clothing store, 885 Milwaukee avenue, by Joseph Ferguson, one of the proprietors, and a Socialist outsider employed by the firm. "They did not fire Baker out of the club, but if he did not have a nerve like a tobacco sign Indian, he would resign. Well, now, Baker has been appointed United States consul to Tasmania by President Roosevelt. For years he has yearned for a consulate while scouting about the Press, University and other clubs soliciting odd jobs of writing and advertising. He led his club members to make a living, it is said. "When Haywood came to the Press club the Baker mind became active. He wanted to be a consul. He wanted to do some heroic thing to attract the eye of President Roosevelt. "The president was a bitter enemy of Haywood. "Why not attack Haywood and please Roosevelt?" reasoned Baker, press agent.

KNOCK AN HOUR OFF THE DAY The nine-hour day for railway workmen has been inaugurated on a great railway system. Others are expected to follow suit before the first of the year. Twenty-five hundred machinists employed by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways and members of the International Association of Machinists, have just been conceded a daily reduction in working time of one hour. No reduction in wages is included and by the terms of the agreement some branches receive an increase averaging \$1.2 cents an hour. The concession of the nine-hour day is the result of several years of hard fighting on the part of the International Association of Machinists. It is expected, the shorter work day is universally adopted by railroads, the action will affect about 25,000 craftsmen.

REGULAR BENEFITS TO BE PAID SEPTEMBER 3 Tuesday, Sept. 3, has been decided upon as the regular pay day for telegraph operators and others connected with telegraph work now on strike. This is the regular pay day at the Western Union and Postal as strike leaders thought it would be wise to also pay on that date.

SCHOOLS OPEN; MILLS CLOSE?

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FISH PAINTING FOR MORE GORE

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Wasn't your strenuous action against President Harahan somewhat of a departure from your usual methods?" he was asked. "There are some paries I have never permitted any one to call me," was Fish's reply, and the twinkle that had been in his eyes turned to a glare in an instant and he tugged fiercely at his blonde mustache. "Some remarks a man cannot stand, no matter who makes them. Details of the fight in which Harahan was so badly worsted Mr. Fish would not supply.

AN HONEST HOOSIER EDITOR (Mail Correspondence.) Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 30.—The Fort Wayne Sentinel says editorially: "In justice to itself the Sentinel wishes to say to its readers that the statements sent out from Indianapolis and elsewhere that the Associated Press wires are working without interruption is wholly misleading. There is no interruption because there is little to interrupt. The Sentinel's messenger telegraph report has been transmitted by long-distance telephones."

COOP TO SPEAK AT WATERLOO LABOR DAY George Koop, Socialist candidate for mayor in the last election, goes today to Waterloo, Iowa, where he delivers the Labor day address Monday.

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DRAM WORKER GETS A SNOW

Milwaukee Socialists Again Put the Old Party Bosses In a Pocket

BY E. H. THOMAS. (Mail Correspondence.) Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 29.—Socialists are as much interested in a fair show for brain workers as for workers with their hands. School Director Welch, Social-Democrat, is now putting up a good fight in the Milwaukee school board for a school principal who was dismissed without being given any hearing, to make room for one of the "machine."

Rameses Exposed

George Ade, Millionaire Author, Skins Them All on Egyptology; Startling Story of Amusing Cuss Who Upset the Wise Guys; Centuries of "Culture" Knocked Out

A long time back, not so long either, George Ade went over to Egypt and other fossil countries and proceeded to write his history of the universe. Now, George, being rightfully the owner and proud possessor of a Chicago home, to do anything but please, except step on the grass, wear a brilliant story to the effect that all of the strange things ever discovered about Egypt, viz., that Rameses the Second was a great king, the biggest ever, were untrue, so far as Rameses was concerned.

and jabbing the rows into the beast until it cries for mercy and turns green in the region of the sirloin, chases it headlong upon the enemy. What does the enemy do at this time? The enemy is so frightened by the magnificent front put up by our hero from Pharaohville that it turns tail and dashes headlong down the mountain, and the first thing Rammy knows he has escaped out the ground and into the park police are sending in for it's reserves.

whole business is—that are the professors, the stone age people and the pretty coeds at the U. of C. going to do about it? The U. of C. has been discovering something about Rameses ever since it had a fund large enough to whack off a size big enough for Egypt, but now it is feared that many of the discoveries will have to be thrown back into the stinking yard and reburied. Just to think all this knowledge and wisdom must go to waste!

George, whose anterior anatomy is Ade, has been substantiated by an eminent scientist, Prof. Eduard Naville, the greatest Egyptologist living excepting Ade himself. The professor has discovered that Rameses went about the country with a press agent, a poet and a newspaper man, and that, under orders of the great noise, he had scratched out nice little carvings on temples, stone walls, bath houses, chop suey joints, etc., erected in honor of former kings and suitably inscribed with his own name inscribed on them instead.

A TOUCH OF SADNESS. This delightful little story of an ancient fable, much worse than the modern domestic breed of "nature fakers," could be extended and amplified by an artist if he had the inclination to do so, but he has not. The story is so sad that the telling of it suggests the linen camera, where "kerchiefs good for longing up" and "a kink in the thread of knowledge" if he succeeds Adam and Eve must take another fall.

These men is, however, highly inimical to health. The work is especially exhausting and the men are subjected to the deadly "leading" of their bodies. ALL TO WORK. The primary cause for a shorter work day among Chicago electrical workers, it is declared, is the great number of the craft periodically out of employment. There is not sufficient work to keep all members in steady employment, and by reducing working time from eight to six hours each day it is expected to create employment for a greater number of members.

Then and now. There is something about Ade's discovery. Three thousand years ago there was Rameses running the show in the hand of the seven plagues with a press agent, chop suey out the tributes to his ancestors and inscribing everything he could find plain, or otherwise, with his own fragmentary glory for the future. It all goes to show that there is nothing particularly new under the sun. Ade being somewhat of a publicity man himself, knew the minute he had inscribed that old Rameses had been doing up a bluff, that he was not such a nut as all his great battles and deeds of valor were simply fought on paper, the wads rolled up by a press agent and fired by a dark-skinned gentleman dressed in a gunnysack and carrying a big wood mallet and a chisel. So you see there was formed an interesting connection extending throughout all those centuries. Ade gave the snap away.

LOOK IT UP. In its work this committee has gone into the six-hour day proposition extensively, gathering data, etc., showing how the reduced work day is beneficial to employer and employee alike. Recourse has also been had to Australian records. The six-hour day obtains in many crafts in Australia. This is also true of New Zealand. In these countries the shorter work day has been generally approved by both employers and employees.

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THE STORY ANALYZED. Can't you see the fake about the whole business? Here is King Rammy faring forth on a fine morning with a pair of frothy Egyptian steed, in his chariot. He is followed by his soldiers, but towards morning, after soldiering all night, they get separated from their lord and master and the first thing Rammy knows he is confronted by eleven thousand chariots of the enemy, to say nothing of six hundred war-horses and fifteen hundred snicker-kraut cutters.

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BANK BREAKER BEGS FREEDOM

Stensland Says He Is Suffering from Everything Under Sun and Wants Out to Pay Up

Paul Stensland, former president of the looted Milwaukee avenue bank, wants to get out of Joliet. This man, who outwashed his rivals, had filed a petition before the board of pardons asking that he be given his freedom, and in connection with it makes the plea that he did not mean to steal; that he could have taken \$200,000, which was in the bank here, or could have taken \$20,000 which was on deposit in New York to the credit of his bank.

CLERKS WANT A LIVING WAGE

More of the telegraph employees on strike assembled in Brand's hall yesterday than attended the baseball game at Logan square between the telegraphers and waiters.

FIFTEEN DIE IN CURVE CRASH

Judge Grosscup Heaviest Stockholder in Ill-Fated Road; Many Die on Way to Fair

Mattoon, Ill., Aug. 31.—Fifteen persons were killed and fifty-two injured, many seriously, by the collision of a trolley car of the Mattoon-Charleston line with a freight train on the Clover Leaf route. Judge Grosscup of Chicago is said to be the heaviest stockholder in the electric line.

ELECTRICIANS SOO TO DEMAND SIX-HOUR DAY

Taking the initiative in an inevitable demand, Electrical Workers union, local No. 14, of Chicago is making definite plans for a six-hour day. Early in April the local unanimously voted to appoint a committee whose sole duty it is to prepare for the inauguration of the shorter work day.

RICH CRAFTER IS CONVICTED

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 31.—The jury in the case of Louis Glass, vice president of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph company, tonight returned a verdict of guilty. But one ballot was taken. The convicted official was indicted for bribing supervisors in the franchise case.

MINE OWNERS TO STOP PICNIC

Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 29.—Miners at Ash Camp and other places in Kanawha county plan to hold a celebration Labor day. When their plans became known to the mine owners, they notified the unions that they could hold a celebration, providing they had no Socialist speakers.

NO EVIDENCE OF UNION FRAUD

Branding the Record-Herald's story of extortion as a piece of malicious falsifying, Eugene A. J. Boyle, president of local 134, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, today produced signed statements by Ludwig Schindler supporting his contention.

When Your Home is Wired

For electric light there are a multitude of uses to which you can apply the electric current—in kitchen, bath-room and parlor. Labor is Lightened by devices for cooking and other purposes—all at an insignificant cost for current. Regarding the last reduction in price, August 1st, call Main 1230.

COUNCIL'S TWENTY-FOUR LONELY PASS VICTIMS

Well, well! Twenty-four aldermen will shatter previous records by paying fares from Chicago to St. Louis, where they will play a game of ball. The full legal fare is \$112.50 and will be paid by the boys, much perhaps to their sorrow.

LOOK IT UP

In its work this committee has gone into the six-hour day proposition extensively, gathering data, etc., showing how the reduced work day is beneficial to employer and employee alike.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP FOR THE WORKING CLASS

BY JOHN B. ASKEW. (Special European Mail Correspondence.) Berlin, Aug. 20.—The Social Democratic Party organizations in Saxony held their annual conference last week.

STEEL KING TO BUILD SCHOOL

(By United Press Associations.) New York, Aug. 31.—Charles M. Schwab is following in the footsteps of Andrew Carnegie, who was his gilling star in the steel industry. He has branched out as a donor to colleges.

SENATOR'S FOLK IN DEEPLY FEUD

(By United Press Associations.) Jackson, Miss., Aug. 31.—James D. Money, Jr., nephew of United States Senator Money, was killed and his father, the senator's brother, probably fatally injured last night in another outbreak of the Money-Kirby feud.

DAILY WRECK RECORD

(By United Press Associations.) New York, Aug. 31.—A. E. Johnson & Co., agents to the Russia Electric company, operating the Russian American and the Rotterdam American lines, announced yesterday a further cut of \$2 in prepaid steamer rates, making them \$25 for Rotterdam and \$27.50 for Lebanon.

NO MORE HARD TIMES

Schwab denied that there is a financial crisis of any real danger in this country. He said: "We hear a lot about the financial depression and things of that kind. Let me tell you, there can be no long lasting financial depression in the United States. There is too much real money, too much property and too much real American spirit in this country to stand for such a condition of affairs."

THEIR OBJECT

There is no doubt that this is what the capitalists aim at. They fear, as Bismarck said, "the damned legality" of the German Social Democrats and would like to get up a massacre which would paralyze the movement for some years, as the bloody suppression of the Commune temporarily hindered the growth of Socialism in France.

LIMITED NEAR IT

Harriburg, Pa., Aug. 31.—The Manhattan Limited, due here at 7 o'clock this morning, had a miraculous escape from being completely wrecked.

50,000 BOOKS FREE

Books free by mail treating on all the diseases peculiar to man. This book contains many illustrations and is a storehouse of knowledge for both old and young who are suffering from excesses, nervous disorders, blood poison, stomach, kidney and bladder diseases. It explains how you can successfully cure yourself at home.

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FOR GOOD GLASSES

For Good Glasses. Borsch & Company Opticians. 212 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Chicago Edison Co. Commonwealth Electric Co.

139 Adams Street. Wm. H. Mahan Advertising Agency.

"Anarchy in Colorado"

A powerful indictment of the Mine Owners' Association and their hirelings, Gov. Peabody and Sherman Bell. It contains the history of the Western Federation of Miners since its organization and it tells you what this organization has done for the proletariat of the Rocky Mountain states.

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No pay for failure, only for permanent cure. Stomach, Kidney or liver trouble, even if chronic, can be cured.

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Paternalism vs. Socialism

Roosevelt in his speech at the Pilgrim celebration lauded the Puritans for their disposition to regulate the personal conduct of everybody.

Let this be thought a misrepresentation by those who have not read the speech carefully, we quote:

"The Puritan was no Laodicean, no laissez-faire theorist. When he saw conduct which was in violation of his rights—the rights of man, the rights of God, as he understood them—he attempted to regulate such conduct with instant, unquestioning promptness and effectiveness. If there was no other way to secure conformity with the rule of right, then he smote down the transgressor with the iron of his wrath. The spirit of the Puritan was a spirit which never shrank from regulation of conduct if such regulation was necessary for the public weal; and this is the spirit which we must show today whenever it is necessary."

While Socialists have little patience with eighteenth century habits of mind and do not expect social movements to halt because of any dictum as to the proper function of government, they know that the fear of an increase in paternalism through collective industry is wholly unwarranted.

That paternalism is growing under capitalism with alarming rapidity is apparent from the above frank statement of the president, and how could it be otherwise?

Freedom under the huge Frankenstein's profit system has created freedom for slavery, freedom for robbery, freedom for a plutocratic autocracy in government. Yet attempts to regulate the trusts and corporations can only prove either altogether without effect or effective only to be mischievous.

Meddlesome hypocritical gallery plays from capitalistic politicians only make bad matters worse.

The evils and tyrannies of corporations are the essential elements of capitalism, not the excrescences of its growth.

The profit system produces trusts and corruption as naturally as a tree brings forth leaves. There is no way to reform the tree but to uproot it.

All the strenuous folly of Roosevelt is frankly for the purpose of making the people believe that something is being done, something that will make a Socialist revolution unnecessary.

There is no more virulent and deliberate opponent of Socialism than Theodore Roosevelt.

He is intelligent enough to see that the people are getting ready to break their bonds and he is trying desperately to rivet the chains which bind them to the present system. He does it by trying to deceive himself and others into the belief that the government can regulate capitalism. The idea is absurd. Can the spider web control the spider?

Can a capitalist government control capitalism?

When all the regulating has been proved futile the working class will assert itself and prove that a monster which cannot be bridled can be overthrown.

How can the more radical program be the more practical? Because it is in line with evolutionary law.

Roosevelt represents a middle class protest against big capitalist tyranny. If the middle class were a more powerful economic force than the big capitalist class then reform might produce some changes of a reactionary character. But the middle class has no strong class consciousness, has no powerful economic interests, and must yield before the concentrated force of the big capitalist.

Wall street will put up a candidate who will make a show of control, while the trusts go on without serious molestation.

The working class can do what it wills to do. It has too long taken its ideals and programs from the middle class. When it awakens to see that it has no interests whatever in a profit system of industry it will decree the overthrow of that system, not aid in keeping capitalists longer on the throne.

What the working class ordains must come to pass, for with the producers lie all the economic power.

Under a democratic industry there will be no huge economic giants to be "regulated" and a vast proportion of the paternalism now in force will be discarded.

Preserve economic freedom by employment for all without exploitation and paternalism will disappear.

Theorists who fear the curtailment of freedom under Socialism are looking up the wrong tree.

LABOR DAY AN EDUCATIONAL DAY

BY JOHN FITZPATRICK.

President Chicago Federation of Labor. The question will be asked: "Why was there no parade today?" The answer is: "The workers are going to put their finances to a new use."

When congress made the first Monday in September a national holiday to be known as Labor day there was great rejoicing among the organized working men and women throughout the land. Organized labor had achieved something and they were glad.

To show their appreciation they paraded. They held great demonstrations and speech making became the order of the day.

For twenty years organized labor has kept up these demonstration parades. They have lent largely to the prestige, influence and well-being of the labor movement generally. They have been the means to a large extent of removing the prejudices and mistaken ideas as to the real purpose of labor union.

They were of great value in lessening strife among the workers and bringing them more closely together in their several local unions, so that now, when the interest of one craft is attacked labor can stand solidly together, exemplifying the national motto, "United we stand, divided we fall."

To make these demonstrations and parades a vivid portrait of the conditions surrounding the workers, organized and unorganized, and to give an idea of their hopes, feelings and aspirations, large amounts of money were expended.

Fronts depicting the awful condition of the sweatshop and tenement house workers and the unsanitary, disease-breeding, immoral and dangerous employments, forced upon underpaid, unorganized workers by the most heartless, cold-blooded, unscrupulous employers, were contrasted with other fronts showing the conditions surrounding the organized workers in union shops and the sanitary, well-ventilated, healthful work places, paying fairly decent wages and working reasonable hours. (Hours and working, however, nothing like what the workers should have.)

The immense amount of money used in this way was a heavy drain upon the treasuries of the unions. Then there was literature, bands, banners, flags, regalia, horses and carriages, etc. Thousands upon thousands of dollars were expended and no one could maintain that it was money wasted, for the lesson taught each year, while very costly, had its effect.

Organized labor now proposes to put its financial resources to a more lasting purpose. Instead of lavishing money for a few hours' parading, that money will be diverted into a fighting fund (you may call it a defense fund if you will), which will be used to sustain the wives and children of the men

who are forced to engage in the ever-present struggle between opulence and poverty. An organization with one hundred members would spend about \$5 per member for each Labor day demonstration, or about \$500. That amount placed in a strike fund would, in the event of trouble, pay one week's strike benefit to the entire organization, or, in other words, it would sustain one hundred families for one whole week.

The organizations are convinced that it would be a better proposition for the movement generally to be able to sustain one hundred families for a week than to spend the amount in a few hours parading.

In the present struggle between the telegraph trust and the telegraphers' union, how would it appear to the trust if every local union in Chicago could turn over to the strikers' fund \$500; that would be a real genuine "sympathetic strike" and the telegraph "trust" would conclude that its plans to starve the strikers into submission were drawn by a scab draughtsman.

In later years the rank and file have not been so watchful of their interests as they were when Labor day was first instituted. Because of this it opened up the way for a few self-seekers to manipulate Labor day for profit.

Paid picnics were arranged, souvenir programs published, defunct labor pa-

pers resurrected and many other devices resorted to. All this was done to increase the treasuries of the local unions. But it would be hard to find the local union groaning under the burden of money gained as a result of participating in such undertakings. On the other hand, it is no trouble to find unions whose treasuries have been depleted because of such practices, and the fighting spirit of the union destroyed because it did not have that determination which is the partner of a stout purse.

The Labor day parade would be outlined so that it would terminate in the vicinity of the picnic ground. The principle attraction of the picnic would be an oration by some politician who paid, or made promises, for the privilege.

Labor day is bound to become the great educational factor its originators intended it should be.

Speech making will be in order, but the men and women whose very lives are being offered as a sacrifice to the cause of labor will be orators of the day.

The victories of the past year will be revived and plans outlined for the work to be undertaken in the year to come, and despite employers' associations, Pinkerton detective agencies and corrupt lawmakers, organized labor will go on to victory.

Labor Day from The Capitalist Standpoint

BY ELLIS O. JONES.

Now doth the doughty labor lion come forth from his modest lair, shake his tawny mane in amusing burlesque and go through his carefully rehearsed paces for the benefit of his awestruck admirers and to the supreme satisfaction of his watchful keepers. Be not afraid, fair spectators. He is under perfect control. He does not know his own strength. In martial array, he parades the busy streets, but it is all for show. When it is all over he goes back into his cage with great docility and murmur not if we have failed to put clean straw therein. If he toss him some scraps from the stockyards or an occasional peanut, he will pounce upon it and devour it greedily, going through all the motions of having captured and subdued a formidable prey.

There he goes down the street. He treads softly while we carry the big stick. The lion conquers everything, he says, and we nod good-natured assent. How we pour our praises upon his noble head. How we glorify his active, well developed muscles. How he proudly tosses his head in recognition of our cheers. Let him take but a misstep, however, and, quick as a flash, our laudation turns to imprecation.

Thousands of ready weapons are whipped out to shoot him on the spot. How we empty our veins of vitriolic wrath at small boy agitators who seek to inflame him as he files contentedly along the thoroughfare.

Blessed are the meek labor lions, for, so long as they are meek, we shall inherit the earth.

Socialist orators and others who contemplate delivering addresses on the public thoroughfare will avoid possible police interference if they previously submit their remarks for inspection and approval at City hall. The speaker who was suppressed a few days ago may not know it, but it is a fact nevertheless that to speak harshly of the gambling fraternity is regarded as lese majeste by local police authorities. As long as speakers do not touch upon this subject they are reasonably certain of a hearing, but the minute they intrude their remarks upon forbidden topics they are sure to feel the weight of police displeasure.

If the police can prevent citizens from talking upon the streets, why cannot they stop them from walking or driving upon the thoroughfares? They may go even further and require a permit to live in the city.—Altoona Times.

A SONG OF UNITED LABOR

By F. FINSTERBACH.

Today we meet to celebrate Another year of toil. The hands that sow, the hands that reap, The hands that till the soil; The hands that fashion frame and mold, The wares of shop and mill; The hands that delve beneath the sod With shovel, pick and drill; The hands that carry forth the fruits Of industry and skill; That speed the trains, that spread the sails For ocean breeze to fill Now pause to send this message forth, This message free and bold: As labor must create all wealth, All wealth shall labor hold. Unite the east; unite the west! Unite from shore to shore! Unite the north; unite the south! Unite the wide world o'er! Unite, for we have naught to lose, Save the oppressor's chain; Unite! unite, nor shrink, nor pause, We have a world to gain.

Socialist Papers Work for Laborers

By B. Berlyn.

The capitalist papers have cast aside for junk any item pertaining to the telegraphers' strike. A struggle involving the well being of 15,000 families is not a subject demanding space in their papers. A fistcuff between two capitalist freebooters like Fish and Harahan is given two columns of "reading matter." Any amount of space is devoted to the alleged contest between the White Sox and the Clevedlands. Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, his doings and goings about, are granted unlimited space, but the well being of 15,000 families is tabooed.

This is as it should be. A capitalist paper cannot be expected to give an inspiration to the working class. Its mission is to confuse, sidetrack and amuse the puzzled worker.

On the other hand, this necessary action of the capitalist press has brought into being the Chicago Daily Socialist. This is the paper which has but one interest—the interest of the working class—and it will always give special reports of those who happen to be on the firing line. Today it is the C. T. U. A. The garment workers or shoe workers, iron and steel workers, or building laborers may be next. Whichever portion of the working class may be under fire is the special interest of this paper.

Its columns are at their service. Their victory is our victory; their disappointments are shared by us. And withal this paper will ever hold high the banner of working class solidarity and unity, economically and politically, for working class emancipation.

THE STORY OF A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR

BY ROBERT EMLETT JR.

Every one of the men cursed when they read the notice.

It certainly was a shame; but there it was in black and white, and there it remained.

"No more lunching at the desks." As far back as the oldest man could remember those of the five hundred employes who chose to do so had carried their lunches in greasy looking paper parcels and eaten it when they got a chance at the desk. This would give them the opportunity to work the half hour time allowed for dinner, which meant a quarter extra.

Business never stops at the Western Union. A man works hard for what he gets, and if he is married the best he can do will hardly allow him a vacation once in three years. If he has children and doctor bills he is lucky to get a few days off every five years.

The manager said the notice was put up because the men scattered crumbs over the place, but the men declared that it was because the assistant superintendent's brother ran the lunchroom. The meals had been getting worse and worse, until the men had dubbed it the "morgue" and stayed away.

There was no good in protesting. It takes more than one thousand men to stop the petty persecutions of the Western Union. Some of the men said they would not eat in the lunchroom. It was an understood though unwritten rule that one must buy something, if only a cup of coffee, if he went in there. That was well enough for the single men. They don't save, anyway, but if you would thoroughly comprehend the value of a nickel, you must consult an operator with a family.

A few ate with the check boys; the others drifted, one by one, to the lunchroom, except a few who, true to their word, went down ten flights of stairs and dined at a cheap restaurant.

It takes an old operator to accomplish this feat in thirty minutes. We all felt sorry for Jones. He had just finished paying his wife's funeral expenses, and now was almost living on bread and water to get medical treatment for his boy, who had something wrong with his spine. Jones used to go upstairs and stand by the big water tank to eat. There was a cold draft there and he soon began to cough. Besides it's hard to do from two hundred and fifty to three hundred messages a day on a half filled stomach. He was expecting to be put on a "bonus wire" soon. A "bonus wire" is one on which you are allowed a penny apiece for all you do over three hundred messages.

As spring opened he coughed more and a look of grim, quiet despair settled on his face. One day he did not come and we heard he was sick. A few days later Smith and I received word from him to stop that night on our way home.

It was a cheap boarding house and the girl who opened the door said Jones left word we were to come right up. "He brought his boy from the hospital last night," she added. We rapped and opened the door. The room was filled with gas. We opened the windows, then ran to the bed, but both were quite dead.

Jones had his arm around the child and both looked so calm and peaceful. On the bed lay a letter directed to us. We opened it.

"Boys, forgive me for asking you to a scene like this, but I did not want strangers in the room until you got the money. It is in my vest pocket. There are seventy dollars. All I have please bury us in one grave with Molly. To die is only to rest, and I could not leave the little chap behind. Molly would not forgive me if I came alone. The doctor said I had not even a fighting chance, so I only go a little sooner."

"Good-by, boys, my vacation is here at last." We buried him as he wished, with plenty of flowers, and every man who could went to the funeral. Another grater has the lunchroom now and the men have been covertly carrying their greasy looking parcels back to the desks. They have not yet been rebuked.

EVENTS IN ESPERANTO LAND

Dr. Zamenhof, although his position as author of Esperanto demands neutrality as to religion and politics, is very evidently a Socialist. His history rejects the views of those who see in an international language the mere means of extending trade, and both at Geneva and Cambridge declared strongly for the desire of "universal brotherhood" which has sustained his noble efforts during the years of adversity.

At Cambridge recently, at St. Gilbert's church, Rev. David Graham, instead of a sermon, gave his congregation a lecture on the benefits of Esperanto. A number of the hearers of Esperanto were present.

Esperanto in the island of Samoa received a temporary setback. A native lawyer, disapproving of the movement, told the islanders that Esperanto was a Freemasonry society founded to destroy the Christian religion. This report so angered the islanders that they insisted on the governor quashing the society, which he did, for five months. By that time things had quieted down and the natives had become more reasonable.

The Brooklyn Citizen refers to Esperantists as "cranks whose mental aberrations are of the harmless kind." It is a cruel falsehood, a venomous calumny. We are not in the "harmless" class, but are entitled to full social and political rights as unalienable citizens.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Edited by Marie Jayne

What School Children Ought to Eat

AS IT will not be many days before the long vacation will come to an end, and the children will again turn their faces schoolward, this is the proper season of the year for mothers to begin to think about the food that their little ones should eat during this important period in their lives.

To the child in school breakfast is of the utmost importance, especially when there is to be nothing but a light lunch to hold him in tiding over the working hours of the day. In spite of this fact there are many homes in which little thought is given to the first meal. The mother may have no appetite for breakfast, and those that are other adult members of the family may feel just as she does about it, so, if it should happen that the children are hungry, they are left to fend for themselves.

It is not enough to stay the cravings of the appetite and send to school entirely unprovided with what to keep the physical and mental mills going. The dullness that is shown by many children in this country is not so much actual dullness as it is lack of proper fuel, and the pathetic nervous breakdowns that are so common among school children may in many instances be traced to the scanty or badly prepared breakfasts with which they have been accustomed to begin the day.

In arranging a dietary for a child the mother should try to make some effort to discriminate between the foods that are purely filling and those that are nourishing. For example, it is not at all impossible that a child might eat so much as to be really uncomfortable, and yet actually be starved, for it is only the nourishing food, the food that is properly selected, that supplies the great force that is required to keep both the body and the mind growing.

Difficult as it is to prescribe a general dietary for children, it is still safe to say that a school child's breakfast should contain some such articles as the following: There should be some fresh, seasonable and not overripe fruit; a thoroughly cooked cereal, which should be served with unskimmed milk, or better yet, with pure, fresh cream; eggs prepared in some easily digestible form—never fried; a broiled lamb chop or a piece of tender steak, with toasted bread or whole wheat muffins, and plenty of fresh milk. If the child does not like milk, a cup of cocoa will be found agreeable and nourishing, as well as mildly stimulating.

If the child goes to school so far from home that a basket lunch is necessary, the lunch should be taken in preparing this makeshift for a meal. It should be put up delicately, the various kinds of food being neatly wrapped in oiled paper. To send a child to school with a lunch composed of "any old thing" arranged in a haphazard manner is to invite all kinds of ill to take possession of the little stomach.

The first course, it is to be sure that the lunch box or basket is absolutely clean. Then cut several pieces of oiled paper. In one you may put a number of small sandwiches. Think of a whole what bread and butter sandwich. The best sandwich is the best sandwich, but there should be enough of them to assuage the cravings of hun-

ger. In another packet place some tartly sweets. Avoid pie assiduously, but any cake that is not too rich and that has only a plain icing will answer the purpose nicely. Fruit, too, should be added, with some crisp cookies or ginger wafers, but do not be tempted to insert any candy unless you chance to have a supply of absolutely pure maple sugar.

Go, Lovely Rose

BY EDMUND WALLER.

Go lovely rose! Tell her that wastes her time and me, That now she knows, When I resemble her to thee, How sweet and fair she seems to be.

Tell her that's young, And shuns to have her graces spied, That hast thou sprung In deserts, where no souls abide, Thou must have uncommended died.

Small is the worth Of beauty from the light retired; Bid her come forth, Suffer herself to be desired, And not blush so to be admired.

Then die, that she The common fate of all things rare May read in thee: How small a part of time they share, That are so wondrous, sweet and fair.

Children's Eyes

Before sending your children to school this fall have their eyes examined and see if they need glasses. Many children who are hearty and robust during the vacation months are sick during the school season. Frontal headaches are very common among school children, this ailment arising from defective vision.

A bright eye is no indication that vision is perfect, for quite often beautiful eyes are very imperfect indeed. School houses are not properly lighted as a general thing, and reading from blackboards is also injurious to the eyes. Some one has said that an optician or oculist would make a child wear glasses whether he or she needed them or not.

This is an erroneous idea, and any reliable oculist would be very candid about it. The studies are becoming so arduous, that it calls for good physical strength, perfect vision, etc., for the average child to keep up with the line of work, and a nervous child, one with frequent headaches, cannot advance as well as the others.

Put into a vessel one-half pound of loaf sugar, one ounce citric acid and the rind and juice of two lemons. Pour over all one quart boiling water and let stand till cold. Strain and bottle. A wine glass full of the syrup should be mixed with a tumblerful of water.

One and one-half cups sugar, 2 cups flour, 2 eggs, 2 cups of milk, 2 cups of flour, with 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, juice and grated rind of orange. Use the other whites for frosting.

Socialist Home Book

Yellow Piano Keys.

"O. T." (Greenock).—Powdered whitening moistened with lemon juice. Allow to remain as paste on the keys for an hour or two, and then rub off with a piece of chamois leather, taking care to let none of the mixture get between the keys.

Dress Suggestions

The latest development of the princess dress is along the jumper lines and in its new guise a longer lease of its remarkable popularity is promised. When it is cut out in decollete fashion at the neck and made sans sleeves but with finished arm-scyes, this model is charmingly appropriate for the figure of a young girl.

The stripes which one sees everywhere just now are repeated in the veilings and mousselines. They produce extremely dressy gowns and admit of endless charming effects.

For Home Dressmakers

GIRLS' LOW-NECKED DRESS. With Short Sleeves and Plastron Collar. Paris Pattern No. 2015. All Seams Illustrated. A frock like this one illustrated may be worn with comfort all through September and even late in October, when the weather is mild. The plastron collar is a striking feature and is broadened out on the waistline in front. Made of burn-out linen with rows of brown braid it is a pretty and becoming frock for the day girl.

The pattern is in sizes 8 to 12 years. For a girl of 10 years the dress needs 4 yards of goods 37 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 42 inches wide; 2 1/2 yards of braid to trim. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Orange Cake. One and one-half cups sugar, 2 cups flour, 2 eggs, 2 cups of milk, 2 cups of flour, with 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, juice and grated rind of orange. Use the other whites for frosting.

Comrade Green Cake. One cup sugar, 2 cups of butter, beat until light, then add 2 eggs, 1 cup of milk, 2 cups of flour, with 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder sifted into it, and bake in three layers.



Why is it the Woman's Department has disappeared from the Chicago Daily Socialist? Not only myself, but other Socialist women miss it so much and wish to see the kindly face of Marie Jayne appear again every night and read articles written by yourself and others. Can it be you did not get assistance needed from your readers, or what? If there is any possibility, begin again, for the paper is not complete without a women's department. I trust to "see you come back" to us. ANNA M. JOHNSON. Chicago.

GO TO THE MEETINGS. Bearing in mind the things that have happened to the Milk Wagon Drivers' union, of which I am a member, I want to say to all members of unions who read the Daily Socialist: Sit up and take notice. Try to prevent these things from happening in the future. Go to the meetings of your local and take a hand in what is being done. If you stay away from the meetings and such things happen again, put the blame on yourself and do not go outside and say, "I told you so."

Nothing hurts the labor movement more than such things as these, and nothing will keep trouble stirred up more than to have the affairs of the union talked of to outsiders. PETER N. SEGARD. 327 West Division Avenue.

BOOK PROFIT INSURANCE. I have noticed some letters bearing on fraternal insurance in the daily, lately and would like to say a few words on the subject myself. To my way of thinking, Socialism is the best insurance we can get. When once the collective ownership of the means of life is attained and industrial democracy prevails we will have ample opportunity to provide for the loved ones dependent upon us in case of death or sickness. But in the meanwhile the mills of capitalism are grinding and we are exploited so that we barely have an opportunity to obtain a meager subsistence. How does society do not take the responsibility of providing for the weak and helpless, so we are forced to bear the burden of care for our loved ones when we are mangled in industry and even after our death.

While we live we resort to insurance as a means of providing for our loved ones, but our masters who love great wealth, take the funds we contribute for each a valuable purpose and convert them into means to corrupt the political bodies of society. EDW. J. BOWDER. 226 North Dearborn.



What the working class ordains must come to pass, for with the producers lie all the economic power.

Under a democratic industry there will be no huge economic giants to be "regulated" and a vast proportion of the paternalism now in force will be discarded.

Preserve economic freedom by employment for all without exploitation and paternalism will disappear.

Theorists who fear the curtailment of freedom under Socialism are looking up the wrong tree.

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The Future Belongs to Labor

By A. M. SIMONS

Throughout the past the fruits of the world have gone sometimes to the strongest warrior, sometimes to the man in the best built castle, sometimes to the fortunate born. Today they go to those whom ability in bargaining or unscrupulousness in trade have given possession of the things necessary to the common life.

Just as the old Rhine barons located their castles along the lines of trade and took tribute from all who passed, so the great capitalists of today, having seized the strategic points in industry, take tribute from all who use these things.

Those who work and manage and direct industry, now as in the past, must see those who possess and rule.

But there is beginning to be signs that a change is coming. The downmost class, the social foundation, is beginning to rouse.

In ages past the workers WERE SOLD either as serfs or chattels by OTHERS. Today they SELL THEMSELVES, or the labor power to which they are attached, day by day and week by week. Just as the old lord of the manor haggled over the price which his serfs would bring, and just as the slave trader of the south before the civil war bargained over the price which he should receive for his human wares, so the wage-workers of today haggle and bargain with the capitalist to whom they sell the strength of their muscles and the skill of their brains.

The laboring class of today sells its labor power in great masses to a few capitalists. These buyers of daily portions of human life seek to have the sellers compete among themselves that labor may be cheap and profits high.

But the very fact that great masses of men and women must deal with the same employer, that they must live in the same neighborhoods, work in the same shop, receive the same wages and yield a common profit, leads them to join their strength in unions.

When this union is formed its only object at first is to bargain over the price of labor power and the conditions under which it must be used.

The advantage of the union over the individual in bargaining is great. It can withdraw all labor simultaneously in a strike and thereby momentarily stop all profit, compelling the capitalist to grant far better conditions than where he is able to deal with each worker separately.

In a thousand other ways the union fights the battles of its members. It everywhere enables those who are within the organization to present a united front to all attacks, and multiplies the resistance of each one by the strength of all.

But always the union fights under one tremendous disadvantage. It is within a society whose rules are made by those with whom it must bargain.

Laws are made for the protection of property, not persons. Courts and executives obey the will of capital, not labor.

At first the unions seek to coax and beg favors from government. They send lobbies to legislatures and to congress to pray for legislative favors. They give their votes first to one political party and then to the other in response to hollow promises.

THEY DIVIDE THEIR FORCES AND WASTE THEIR POLITICAL STRENGTH AS THEY ONCE WASTED THEIR ECONOMIC STRENGTH BY INDIVIDUAL BARGAINING FOR WAGES.

If labor is to use its power politically to any effect it must have a political organization corresponding to and working in accord with the union organization.

It is as foolish to expect a political party financed and controlled by capitalists to grant legislation favorable to Labor as it would be to expect a union officered and financed by employers to fight for higher wages and fewer hours.

So it is that the Socialist Party exists only to act as the political organ of labor just as the union acts as its industrial organ.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY HAS NO REASON FOR EXISTENCE SAVE TO TRANSFORM POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE INTEREST OF THE WORKING CLASS.

On the political field it includes all workers. It makes no distinction of trade or nationality or sex.

It widens its demands to correspond with its wider power and membership.

It asks not that a larger PORTION, but that ALL the product, go to the workers.

It demands not that Labor shall have a SHARE in government, but that the WORKERS SHALL RULE.

It declares that just as the rule of kings and lords gave way to the rule of capitalists, so these shall yield to the rule of the workers.

Its victory means that Labor shall rule the society in which it lives and works. It means the end of rulership.

Its victory is certain, for however handicapped the workers may be on the economic field, THEY ARE INVINCIBLE AT THE BALLOT BOX.

Two Brother Organizations

By JOHN M. WORK

The Socialist Party organization and the trade union organization are brothers.

The trade union is the industrial expression of the working class.

The Socialist Party is the political expression of the working class.

The Socialist Party has no right to interfere with trade union matters, but should leave them to the unions.

In like manner, the trade unions have no right to nominate candidates for public office, but should leave that to the Socialist Party.

If the Socialist Party were to organize unions antagonistic to those now existing it would be introducing an element of confusion into the labor ranks. It would be encroaching upon the legitimate province of the unions.

On the other hand, whenever unions put up candidates for public office they introduce an element of confusion into the labor ranks. They encroach upon the legitimate province of the Socialist Party.

To represent the working class on the political field is what the Socialist Party exists for. Certainly it could not be expected to side-track for any one else.

Throughout the civilized world the Socialist Party is the political branch of the working class. In Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Austria and Italy the Socialist Party has substantial delegations in parliament to represent the working class. In this country we are also working directly toward that end. Spasmodic trade union tickets here and there merely serve to retard the process.

There is nothing like a frank and open understanding.

The Socialist Party is a constant supporter of the unions. A very large proportion of our members are also members of the unions. We support the unions when they are on strike and when they are not on strike. The unions have our moral support at all times and our financial support when we are able to give it. The Socialist Party contributed several thousand dollars to the anthracite strike fund in 1902.

Such actions speak louder than words.

We look upon the union movement as a brother organization.

The Socialist Party and the unions are brothers, each with its special work to perform, and they should support each other. The Socialist Party should not interfere with the trade unions further than to give them moral and financial support. The trade unions should not interfere with political affairs further than to give the Socialist Party moral and financial support.

We believe that brothers should dwell together in unity and mutual helpfulness.

It is of supreme importance that the workers should all vote for the same candidates. In order to gain their rights, it is altogether necessary that the working men should become unified at the ballot box. The Socialist Party has already built up a splendid organization throughout the United States for that purpose.

It is sufficiently deplorable that so many working men still vote for their enemies, not realizing that the workers should stand together politically. But it is still more deplorable when those workers who do recognize the necessity for political working class solidarity become divided at the ballot box by having two sets of candidates in the field. The Socialist Party and the unions are the two arms of the working class giant. When they both put up candidates they both strike the capitalist giant in the same spot at the same time. By such means they can do him no harm, but can only bruise themselves. It is better for the union to punch him in the ribs while the Party lands between his eyes. In other words, each keep in its own province.

We not only invite, but we urge, every member of every union to join the Socialist Party organization and have an equal voice and an equal vote in selecting candidates and in carrying on all the other political affairs of the working class.

THE SOLIDARITY OF LABOR

By FRANK J. HAYES

It is pleasing to note the growing bond of brotherhood between the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America.

The time has at last arrived when these two great and distinct labor organizations are beginning to realize the necessity of co-operation and unity of purpose and the gradual awakening of the rank and file of the United Mine Workers to a common understanding of the basic principle of their sister organization, I. e., the emancipation of the working class from the thralldom of wage slavery, speaks eloquently of the growing solidarity of the forces of labor.

The trial of Haywood and the subsequent exposure of the criminal methods employed to crucify this gallant servant of the workers and to destroy the miners' organization in the west did more than anything else to educate the United Mine Workers along class lines and to bridge the chasm that has so long kept these two great organizations apart.

The principle of industrial and political unity, as advocated by the Western Federation of Miners, is rapidly gaining many adherents in the ranks of the United Mine Workers, and I venture to say, as a member of the United Mine Workers, that the time is not far distant when these two powerful organizations shall stand together upon the same foundation—comrades in the universal struggle for economic freedom. These two great labor organizations have gone their separate ways for many years, each distrusting the other, but at last the veil of suspicion and doubt that has so long clouded the vision of the rank and file of the two organizations has been lifted and the clear light of reason—the fact of a common struggle—has taught them the folly of such antagonism. It is gratifying to note, as an indication of this friendly feeling, that arrangements were recently made authorizing an exchange of membership cards between the two organizations.

What the average worker needs to comprehend above all else is the great power of class solidarity—the spirit of kinship with his fellow worker in other vocations.

Too often do we find the spirit of narrowness, selfishness and empty pride the guiding impulse in the mind of the unionist, unacquainted with the philosophy of socialism and the true mission of the labor movement. Too often do we find the spirit of narrowness, selfishness and empty pride the guiding impulse in the mind of the unionist, unacquainted with the philosophy of socialism and the true mission of the labor movement.

ten do we find our craft union surrounded by stone walls, by high initiation fees, by long apprenticeships, which discourage and overwhelm, and keep thousands of workers from entering the economic movement. Such selfishness is a splendid thing, as long as it lasts, for the worker on the inside, but it's certainly hard on the poor worker on the outside. And remember it's the worker on the outside who is used, time and again, as a strike breaker, as a union wrecker and disturber. His mind is poisoned against the union.

high priced workers, which is destructive of the class spirit and the supreme aim of the labor movement. When labor organizations cease to fight each other, when they bury their narrowness and craft autonomy principles, then they realize that "an injury to one is the concern of all," when their unionism extends beyond the narrow confines of their own particular craft, and when they realize the necessity of the American labor movement being welded into one compact body, prepared to strike as one man, if necessary, and when they fully understand the duties and responsibilities that real unionism imposes upon each and every member, in all crafts and all trades, then we shall see the beginning of the end of our present original, social system, under which we have suffered and starved these many years. Then we will see the potential power of labor, the great value of an economic education, gained in the ranks of a progressive labor movement, which recognizes but one class—the producers. This is the ultimate of the great labor movement, this is the road the labor unions must finally travel, this is the goal of our noblest endeavors, our highest ambitions, and we must ever preach and work and fight for class solidarity, for a unification of the contending units in labor's army, for a revolution in our method of attack, for a rejuvenated working class movement, for a campaign of education along class lines—and then a long pull and a strong pull toward the harbor of the co-operative commonwealth.

The solidification of labor's contending factions is the work we must set out to perform. No matter how "pure and simple" some of the workers may be, it remains for us to set them right, and we cannot accomplish that purpose by methods of ridicule or personal abuse. The so-called "pure and simple" workers are our competitors in the labor market, and we must have them with us, never against us, if success is to crown our efforts. Let every socialist hammer along this line, show the workers that solidarity means success, point out the object lesson in the Haywood trial, teach them the kinship of labor, the ethics of our philosophy, and sooner or later they will take their places in the ranks of progressive unionists and avowed socialists, prepared to do their full share in restoring the world, and the fruits thereof, to its rightful owners—the workers.

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and it is this worker on the "outside" who is the cause of our defeats. We must reach this great class of unorganized workers with the message of class solidarity—we must let down the bars of our union and welcome them to our ranks, and teach them the ethics of a wider, grander unionism. It is pleasing to note, however, that the workers are gradually but surely creating a sentiment in this direction, and it will be a glad day for us when we note the disappearance of the so-called "labor aristocracy," fostered by

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Today—Not Tomorrow

By G. A. HOEHN

The day for action has come. The class struggle is on. Here the millions of organized wage workers engaged in a desperate contest for the improvement of their condition—materially, morally, socially. There the corporate powers of wealth determined to oppose the onward march of a rebellious awakening, rising proletariat.

Every day, every hour the struggle is on. International Socialism tells us to take an active part in these daily battles, because these battles between the forces of capitalism and the forces of labor constitute the class struggle. There is no neutrality in this class war. To be neutral means to be ignorant, cowardly or hypocritical. We hear some well-to-do people express sympathy for the labor movement. Sympathy is cheap. It is the cheapest drug on the market. To express sympathy for the labor army on the battlefield without supporting them in their struggle is like placing before an imprisoned starving child an empty silver plate with a golden spoon; the child will die and plate and spoon will come back to the "sympathizer."

There are other people, some of them even claiming to be Socialists; people who have figured out with mathematical exactness every little detail of the future "Socialistic state," who are not only sympathetic toward the working class and their movement, but who promise that Socialists and the Socialist party will help and free the working class. And while this class of people are making these promises and giving these assurances they themselves remain on the high horse of "intellectual superiority" and play the role of spectator while the modern class struggle rages all over the country.

Let us be clear on this point. Between the well-to-do sympathizer and the Socialist who is ever anxious to help the working class there is very little difference. The Socialist party will not accept the role of a Messiah who promises to help emancipate the toiling masses. Neither Marx nor any other great Socialist teacher ever claimed that they were Messiahs who would help or free the proletariat. All they did or could do, was to point out ways and means whereby the work-

ing class might bring about their own emancipation. One of the strongest passages and most urgent advice contained in the Communist Manifesto, issued by Marx and Engels in 1848, reads as follows: "The emancipation of the working class must be achieved by the working people themselves."

And another passage of the Manifesto reads: "Proletariats of all countries, unite! You have nothing but your chains to lose and a world to gain!" The modern class struggle does not exist because Socialism exists, but the modern Socialist movement is the very outcome of this class struggle. Kautsky puts this very concisely into the following words: "It is an error to believe that for Socialism there would be no class struggle between the proletarians and the capitalists; the truth is that without that class struggle there would be no Socialism. What Socialism has done is to give to this struggle, which formerly was sporadic, a permanent object—into unite into one compact body, conscious of its aim, the various discontented detachments of labor. It is only by reason of its participation in the life issues between the two classes that Socialism has developed from a sect or debating body into a worldwide movement."

These Labor day thoughts are written for thoughtful Socialists, hence there need be no fear of offending anybody by making the frank admission that the Socialist party movement in this country, with the exception of a few cities, has not yet outgrown the "sect or debating body" shoes, and is yet a good distance off from where it can claim to be a real part of the "worldwide movement" which is today fighting the proletarian class struggle, not only in theory and on paper, but in fact and reality.

It is Utopianism, not modern scientific Socialism, to speculate as to the probable or improbable details of the "Socialistic state" in the year 2000, and at the same time disregard or neglect the great daily struggles of the working class.

Today we live. Today we are ex-

ploited. Today we are suffering. Today we are in need of better food, better clothing, better homes, better education, a better life—economically and socially.

Today capitalism is crushing the life out of the millions of toiling men, women and children. Today capitalism is organizing its reactionary forces against organized labor. Today the battles are raging. Today re-enforcement is needed.

Today, today! Today we live and fight, today! today!

Tomorrow we may be no more. So it is with the Socialist party movement. Today we must fight the battles of the working class. We must fight these battles because they are our battles, fought for our cause, for our class.

But remember, labor's emancipation must be achieved by the working people themselves. No Messiah will ever help them or make them free. The Socialist shall not and cannot become a second movement of cloudy hopes and hoping angels, or of patient suffering, foolishly waiting fanatics with eyes fixed on a promised paradise beyond a horizon of mist and fog. For thousands of years the masses of wealth producers were kept in slavery and serfdom by means of the paradise above the clouds and the hell somewhere below, deep down in unknown infernal regions. Not to support and encourage and take an active part in the modern labor movement and yet pretend to believe in Socialism or to be a Socialist is absurd, to say the least.

Will anybody tell me the difference between the paradise above the clouds promised to years and the paradise of thousands of years and the paradise of the Utopian Socialist who takes no interest in the labor movement because the working people have not yet grasped the beauty and glory of his "Co-operative Commonwealth"?

The crying need of the 5,000,000 wage-earning women in the United States is class consciousness.

Six \$1.00 sub cards, good for six months, mailed to any address for 75.00. Send in your order.—Adv.

THIS IS YOUR PAPER

This is a special edition of the Chicago Daily Socialist. Perhaps it is the first copy of the paper you ever had in your hands.

It is published every day in the week except Sunday by the Socialists and for the working class.

It is owned by men who work for wages and is their weapon to gain control of the political and industrial machinery of this country.

Its demands are: "All the worker produces."

Labor Demands Its Own

BY MAX S. HAYES

Another mile-post in the progress of the American labor movement has been reached. A great many obstacles have been encountered during the last twelve months, and, if the experiences of the past have any relation to the future, the indications are that organized labor will have still greater problems to meet during the next year or two.

There is no need to recount the incidents of the great class struggle in the Rocky Mountain states, the battles of the telegraphers, lithographers, printers, machinists, iron ore miners, and other trades. The cost in men and money, in time spent, work and worry, was not inconsiderable.

But while we lay aside our burdens to celebrate labor's natal day let us survey the field before us.

In the coming year we will add several billions more of wealth and power to that already possessed by the capitalist class, a large share of which will be doubtless used against us whenever and wherever demands are made for better conditions.

The trust power has become so arrogant and brutal that even a section of the politicians and press that consistently defend the capitalist system are fearful that greed is overreaching itself and are sounding notes of alarm. Roosevelt and Taft and their newspapers are warning their gluttoned plutocracy that a political revolt threatens, that unless predatory wealth consents to "be good" dissatisfaction is bound to grow and "the movement toward its (capitalism's) abolition and the adoption of Socialism in some form will gain strength."

The working people know, or ought to know, that these demagogical utterances will have no more effect than a flea bite on an elephant. Capitalism's greed cannot be satiated under the present system. It must pay dividends, and then dividends upon dividends! The greater the capitalization, the greater must be the rent, interest or profit, until all the wealth of the nation is swallowed by the Moloch.

The middle class capitalists, to save themselves from being engulfed by the great trusts that control the raw material, the means of transportation and medium of exchange, are making a desperate effort to save themselves by attempting to destroy organized labor through their hypocritical open shop crusade. Their aim is to abolish wage scales the better to compete with great capital. Like drowning men, they are clutching at straws.

Heretofore these employers' associations have acted independently. But now they are organizing a federation, some twenty having joined in a conference in New York a few days ago and arrangements were made to work together in the union-smashing campaign. Simultaneously with the launching of the federation of employers' associations an action is begun in the courts to have the unfair lists of organized labor outlawed, which action promises to become one of the greatest legal battles in the history of the labor movement.

The new federation also purposes to establish labor bureaus throughout the country to supply strike breakers when required, to keep a record of employes in all establishments, and to drive out all organizers, agitators and other undesirables.

Every prediction of the Socialists in the trade unions, who have discussed economic problems in conventions and meetings, is being fulfilled. The imperialistic attitude of big business and the snobbishness of the middle class exploiters are now realized.

They are no longer merely theories, but actual facts! What are the workers going to do about it? Ignore the great social questions that have forced themselves to the front and continue to wrangle and jangle about the alleged merits of craft autonomy and industrialism (about which the capitalists don't care a rap), or will they do some earnest thinking, line up with the Socialist Party, as our fellow unionists are doing all over the world, and strike a mighty blow at the ballot box, capture the government big stick and use it to batter down the privileges of plutocracy and establish a co-operative commonwealth?

Remember, that the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor last year vindicated the Socialist Party position by proclaiming "that each worker has an undeniable right to enjoy the full benefit of that which he or she produces."

It is now up to every man who carries a card to prove that he is a GOOD trade unionist by doing all in his power to have the foregoing principle established through the only political organization that is OF THE WORKERS, BY THE WORKERS, AND FOR THE WORKERS—THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

DON'T EXPECT A FEW OF US TO BEAR ALL THE BURDENS! HELP YOURSELF—YOU!

IS SOCIALISM INEVITABLE?

BY ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS

To this question there are two answers. Each answer is in harmony with the particular school of Socialism from which it springs. These two schools are the Utopian and the Marxian, or scientific.

The Marxian must meet the above question with a decided yes. The Utopian will deny or he will exhibit a degree of doubt varying in proportion to his failure to comprehend the nature and foundations of modern Socialism.

The notion that society will be able to choose for itself whether it will adopt this or that form of social organization is a survival of the doctrine of free will which even bourgeois research has rendered ridiculous.

"One event is always the son of another," said that Bechuana chief who, by closely observing the world of reality about him, had arrived at a conclusion which is fundamental to scientific thinking and a central pillar of modern Socialism.

It would be quite as reasonable to believe that a boy might grow into a woman as to suppose that Feudalism could have given rise to anything but Capitalism.

Capitalism was bred and developed its organs in Feudal society. Neither Capitalism nor any other social form ever came into existence because of any propaganda proclaiming its superiority to its predecessor.

Things do not arise at the beck of ideas; ideas are the result of things impressing themselves on the brain.

Socialism is an explanation of existing society—an explanation which constitutes the embryo of a future society. If the embryo of a Socialist society is not there no amount of propaganda can create it. If it is there it is there because it is an integral part of the evolving universe, and no Socialist "saint-heartedness, no declining Socialist vote and no capitalist conspiracy or repression can either destroy it or turn it aside into an industrial Feudalism or anything else.

Our forecast of the co-operative commonwealth is on the same footing as an astronomer's prediction of an eclipse.

If an astronomer, knowing all the motions of planets and stars, their speed and direction, their origin, composition, weight and all that is of importance about them, enters into a computation by which he reaches the conclusion that in 1900, on the 17th day of June, at 7 seconds after 10 in the forenoon, there will be an eclipse of the sun, will anybody come forward and say, "That eclipse is not practicable, you cannot make it work?"

And yet such objections have just as little weight or meaning in sociology as in astronomy. The only reason why we regard them as insane in the one case, while we gravely discuss them in the other, is that scientific modes of thought have for a long time had free play in astronomy, while, outside Marxian Socialism, sociology is only beginning to shake off the theological and metaphysical rubbish that has accumulated in the unscientific and uncritical past.

Capitalism promoted and encouraged scientific astronomy, from which it received that art of navigation so essential to its commerce. But the Capitalist class cannot afford to allow in any of its educational institutions the free application of scientific methods to sociological research. And this because the very first step in scientific sociology reveals the presence in existing society of a class of social parasites whose once useful functions have been lost in the development of the very society which gave them birth.

Socialism points to that social evolution which is making the capitalist class a decadent, functionless, and, therefore, unnecessary class.

The evolution of society toward Socialism is not the result of Socialist propaganda, but our advocacy of Socialism is the intellectual result of that changing industrial society which constitutes its material foundation.

We are not drawing near a new society because an increasing number of persons are in favor of the change, but the rapid upbuilding of the organs of a new society now proceeding everywhere within the rotting shell of capitalism is becoming more and more apparent to every man and woman whose brains are highly enough organized to respond to their environment and perceive what lies plainly before their eyes.

If Socialism may fail of realization it can only be because we have blundered in our interpretation of social evolution in the past and in our analysis of those social forces operating in society today. It is upon these things that the validity of the Socialist position depends and not whether Bill Smith can be persuaded to vote the Socialist ticket.

If the materialistic conception of history is sound, the class struggle is a fact and social evolution a reality. Bill Smith will vote right at the right time. The body of ideas known as the Socialist philosophy stands today practically unchallenged in the world of thought. It has no critics among those who have taken the trouble to really understand it. If such is in any real sense, true, it is also inevitable. If any other outcome were possible the Socialist Party might as well adopt as its object and program the reduction of the diameter of the globe, practically unchallenged in the world of thought. It has no critics among those who have taken the trouble to really understand it. If such is in any real sense, true, it is also inevitable. If any other outcome were possible the Socialist Party might as well adopt as its object and program the reduction of the diameter of the globe, practically unchallenged in the world of thought. 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