

MORGAN CESSPOOL IS 62 MILES LONG; SPREADS DISEASE GERMS TO MILLIONS

City Administrator Does Nothing to Abolish Stounging Nuisance and Menace to Lives.

Miasmatic cable slots, fever and death laden, continue undisturbed in the streets of Chicago.

Every hour adds to the accumulation of decaying waste matter already deposited at the bottom of the iron conduits.

According to officials of both the Union Traction company and the Chicago City Railway company this catch basin without an outlet is sixty-two instead of eighteen miles in length.

The Union Traction company admitted having twenty-five miles of unused cable equipment on the streets and the Chicago City Railway places its estimate at thirty-seven miles.

Warned; Does Nothing.

When called to the attention of the health department last Saturday by Chicago Daily Socialist, E. R. Fritchard, secretary of the health department, declared the slots a serious nuisance and ordered an investigation by Chief Sanitary Inspector Charles B. Ball.

Four days have elapsed and the health department is still dormant. No investigation has been made nor even started. According to officials of the health department, yards of red tape must be unraveled before the health of the city's inhabitants can be safeguarded.

Lack "Jurisdiction."

The excuse given for this inactivity is that the health department has no jurisdiction beyond the curb line of premises. Because 62 miles of stagnant sewage happen to be in the middle of those streets, over which traction companies have franchises the health department of the Busse administration claims it must stand idly by and sacrifice the physical well-being of men, women and children.

That the cable slots are foul and exceedingly unsanitary has been freely admitted by every official sounded on the question. The high temperature of Sunday warmed millions of disease germs into life.

CHARGE PEONAGE AGAINST U. P.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 4.—A group that they were starved, mistreated and deceived 1,500 miles from home by a labor agent, named Gorman, three young men appeared before United States District Attorney Foster to file complaint under the peonage laws. They are Edward Madzel, Bruno Ehrlich and Oscar Grossman.

STRIKE KNOCKS OUT USUAL WEATHER REPORTS

Fairfield, Neb., Sept. 4.—The strike of the telegraphers is still felt here in spite of the statement by the telegraph companies that it is settled. The usual manner in which it is called to the attention of this community is the failure to receive the government weather forecasts. Ordinarily these forecasts are received each morning at 7 a. m. by wire and are telephoned to the entire surrounding country. For a time the telegrams came late, but for nearly a week now none have been received at all.

TO COERCE THE LABOR VOTERS

(By United Press Associations.) Cleveland, O., Sept. 4.—Congressman Burton's campaign for the majority against Tom L. Johnson is to be conducted partly after the old Hanna-McKinley style. Business men all over the city are to be appealed to. They will be asked to attend meetings and get their employes interested in the Burton campaign. There will be shop meetings, districts will be canvassed and all voters urged to vote for Burton. It will be a whirlwind campaign.

WHY "THE JUNGLE" DOES NOT CIRCULATE

Recently inquiries have been made at the Daily Socialist as to why "The Jungle" and "The Industrial Republic" both by Upton Sinclair, could not be obtained at the Chicago public library. The board of directors of the library over a year ago decided not to admit "The Jungle" to circulation, believing it not the "best" reading matter for general circulation, but any one who wishes to read it will find it in the reference room.

CLERKS MEET TOMORROW NIGHT; WANT PROSPERITY

A great mass meeting has been arranged by the International Union of Clerks of Chicago for tomorrow evening at Workington's hall, Twelfth street, corner of Waller street. While the clerks have had an organization for the past two months it is the intention of the forthcoming meeting to take steps that will insure the spread of the organization and bring about, so far as possible, unification of those rightly entitled to membership therein.

Efficient Business Administration Talks About Jurisdiction in Face of Danger; Car Company Profits.

because the nuisance is in the street. I know, though, something about this matter, or, rather, a similar one at Washington, D. C. For fifteen years there my time was about evenly divided between my positions as assistant power engineer and chief inspector of plumbing.

"I frequently came in contact with the underground trolley system, which is, so far as conduits are concerned, similar to the cable system. Even in Washington, which is a much cleaner city than Chicago, and where cars were running all the time, we had quite a little difficulty in keeping the conduits in a sanitary condition.

Rushed to Death.

"We're rushed to death on other matters and I'll have to talk with Dr. Evans and see how thoroughly he wants to go into it before I undertake an inspection.

Any citizen who wishes to satisfy himself upon the condition of Chicago's stagnant, open street sewers need only thrust a stick down any cable slot and note the black and green muck adhering when removed from the recess. Waving it in front of the face is the final test.

At times a mere passing over or coming in close proximity with the car tracks is sufficient to convert any skeptic, even though he be connected with the Busse administration and subservient to the traction interests of New York and Chicago financiers.

Reduced to its final analysis, the inactivity of the health department is due to the traction companies' desire to retain the cable slots and conduits as equipment, in which form they can be saddled on the municipality should it decide to take over the car lines.

"You see, we're really hampered

A HIGH PRICED MAN IS SCARED

Denver, Neb., Sept. 5.—Because he was fearful of bodily harm, F. Eaton of Detroit, a nonunion operator, who is paid \$19 a day, several days ago requested the Associated Press to give him protection. A deputy sheriff was stationed at the press company's offices and continued in service until he was dismissed as an unnecessary adjunct to the office.

Eaton came here from the East and when the strike of the telegraphers was instituted three weeks ago he entered the employ of the Associated Press. His name was used by several members of the union and told that unless he left his key, bold, bad brigades would molest him and in true desperado fashion would take from him his manly beauty. The threat was a joke, but Eaton, instead of arming to protect himself from the attacks of the "wild desperados," reported the matter to the Associated Press officials and another nonunion operator protection. The precaution appeared unnecessary, and yesterday the official was notified his services were no longer needed.

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BORAH NOW IS UNDER ARREST

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 4.—Borah, United States senator and late prosecuting attorney in the trial of William D. Haywood, has at last been served with an indictment charging him with conspiracy to defraud the government. This indictment was returned last April by the federal grand jury.

After carefully considering the matter Theodore Roosevelt reached the conclusion that an unscrupulous rascal, capable of engineering the smash-up bunco game against the federal government, was the ideal agent to send an innocent man to the gallows.

His hatred of organized labor so far outweighed his vaunted patriotism and love of justice that he stopped the proceedings against Borah until the termination of Haywood's trial.

The state of Idaho adopted similar methods in the bringing to trial of Harry Orchard, self-confessed arch-murderer.

The indictment charges that Borah and others entered into unlawful conspiracy in September, 1901, and various other times to secure by fraudulent entry timber lands in Boise county, Idaho.

Borah has been accorded the privilege of a trial separate from his colleagues. He says he is innocent.

HIGH FINANCE MEN GO UP

(By United Press Associations.) New York, Sept. 4.—The failure of the Union Iron and Steel company was announced today, and it has been put in the hands of a receiver. Only clerks were in charge of the offices today and it was stated no officers were expected in.

The company was incorporated in 1899 with a common stock of \$1,000,000 and a similar amount of preferred stock.

Plot Thickens; Worker Shot Down By Marshal; All Ready to Quell the Riot.

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With their wives and mothers, sisters and children caving chairs at home while they worked in the factories at Tell City, Ind., laboring men were still unable to provide their houses with the comforts of life—the wage limit was kept down to where the necessities only were obtainable.

Prior to the strike it was the custom for many factory workers to spend the remaining hours of daylight in chair caning after finishing work at the factory.

After the age of 14 but few children of wage earning parents were permitted to attend school. Having reached the age at which the Indiana law says a child's energies may be converted into profit for the mill owners, they were placed in the manufacturing plants to help support the families of Penn or Zoercher or some other member of the Manufacturers' association.

These families of working people were so poor, many of them, they could not leave the city. And in their unorganized condition they had no weapon of defense against the oppression of the bosses. Even before the strike and lockout a universal black-list obtained among the factories in town.

Once having incurred the displeasure of any member of the employers' combine a workman was forever barred from securing employment in Tell City factories.

NEW SERFDOM.

This condition, then, of twentieth century serfdom and barbaric treatment of men, women and children, the almost unbelievable refusal of employers to permit the distribution of relief supplies to food-stricken and destitute

THE MURDER AT TELL CITY; SOLDIERS ORDERED INTO FIELD; DYING PLEDGE

Death Bed Scene in Factory Worker's Home; "Take Care of Her Boys."

about to become a widow and the child, driven to be left fatherless, Dauffer raised his pain racked body and said: MADE IT EASIER.

"I know you'll do it, boys, and that makes it a whole lot easier." But it was not the night when on and he entered semi-delirium he extracted the promise again and again, and each time made practically the same reply. Just before he died, and when asked for a statement as to what occasioned the shooting, he said: "I don't know why Hawkins shot me. I said nothing to him and gave him no provocation. I never had any trouble with him and didn't know he was an enemy of mine."

PREPARE FOR BATTLE.

After the lockout the workers, by virtue of their organization, were able to withstand the combined efforts of employers and, contrary to all expectations, refused to be driven back to the mills under the old conditions. Every effort to force the workers back to the machines ended in failure.

As an indication of how thoroughly the employers were banded it should be noted that the three factories styling themselves "The Chairmakers' Union" and owned by the Democratic bosses.

In the resulting lockout were comprised one brick factory, three furniture factories, four chair companies, the United States Home Company, one spoke factory, one hub mill, one brewer, one woolen mill, one planing mill, one heading factory, one washing machine factory, two brick yards, one canning factory and one sawmill.

NO STRIKES.

Aside from the fact of the four chair factories no grievances had been presented to any employer. Indeed, factory officials took no trouble to ascertain what per cent of their workmen and women held membership in the union. The entire laboring question was locked out to "break their spirit and learn 'em a lesson."

Falling, then, to coerce the men and women into returning to work, "harsh" measures were determined upon. The town marshal, Edward Hawkins, was instructed to procure a number of deputies from the rural districts and "keep order."

In a sober review of the following it is impossible to believe other than that a murder was deliberately planned and executed for the sole purpose of bringing troops to the community.

One Friday night after the lockout eight workmen were standing on the main street discussing the situation. They were raising no disturbance, had engaged in no loud talking and in every day were conducting themselves in an orderly manner.

While thus engaged they were approached by Hawkins and two deputies and told to "scatter."

SHOOT, THEY'LL SCATTER.

One of the eight men was Oliver George, a cousin of Hawkins, who laughed at his relative's show of authority and pointed out to him that the men were in no wise disturbing the peace. One of the deputies gave Hawkins his cue by saying: "Shoot into 'em; that'll scatter 'em."

Without another admission or word of warning Hawkins, the marshal, drew a .45-caliber revolver and fired point blank at the crowd. The victim was William Dauffer. The bullet lodged in his groin.

Either by coincidence or design the man striking Dauffer was a member of Penn and Zoercher. No one knows whether or not Hawkins had been instructed to make a target of one of the politicians' workmen or whether, having decided to shoot, he determined to ingratiate himself with the bosses by killing one of their strikers.

FALL AT THE DOOR.

Terrorized and crazed with pain, and without a word to his companions, Dauffer turned and ran to his home, where he fell in the doorway. His family was at the evening meal and the first intimation they had of any trouble was when Dauffer's body fell across the threshold.

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Dauffer died a little before 2 o'clock Saturday morning, or less than eight hours after the shooting. With him were his wife and children and four members of his union.

Knowing that he had but a few hours, perhaps minutes, to live he alternately urged assistance to the union and commended his wife and children to the care of his organization.

"STICK" HIS DYING WORD.

"Don't give up, boys," he said. "I'm the first and I'll not be the last, but don't let them break the union. Whatever they do, stick together."

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Without any investigation, before having set foot in Tell City subsequent to the shooting, Sheriff Witmer, upon the unsupported representations of these two, made a request for troops to be sent to Tell City to quell rioting. Murder had been done in support of the Manufacturers' association. The offender had been allied against the workers. Therefore the workers were to be killed by wholesale. The logic of this reasoning is not apparent, but it had the desired effect.

Now, then, was there any connection between Marshal Hawkins' order to "scatter" and the midnight visit of Penn and Zoercher to the sheriff of Perry county?

Before the shooting there had been no disturbance of any sort in Tell City. The employers were unable to force their employes back to the factories and the machine. All else having failed, troops might accomplish the end, and order to call troops some serious friction between opposing forces must be apparent. With these facts in mind, note the course of events.

William Dauffer was shot by Marshal Edward Hawkins at or about 6 o'clock Friday evening. Some time before midnight two representatives of the Employers' association, Penn and Zoercher, gained the ear of Sheriff Witmer. At 2:45 Saturday morning troops disbaraked at the Tell City railway station.

DISMISSAL IS ATTY. SIMS' FATE!

Bonaparte, of the department of justice, who delights in a Napoleonic residence betimes, is after the scalp of United States District Attorney Sims because the latter did not let the Chicago & Alton cases go free, instead of demanding a postponement. The climax, it is probable, will be the discharge of Sims, while if this happens Bonaparte himself may be asked to withdraw from the cabinet.

As for Sims, he is said to hold the confidence of the president, but in the interests of the judiciary he may go. In fine, this situation is brought about through the disclosures that Bonaparte knew all along of the immunity promised the Chicago & Alton. Says a dispatch from Washington:

"The department of justice is impatiently awaiting United States District Attorney Sims' report, explaining why he secured a continuance of the Chicago & Alton rebate case at Chicago, instead of disposing of it in accordance with the attorney general's instructions."

HEAD MAY FALL.

"Should his reasons for delay prove unsatisfactory, or should he refuse to execute further orders in the Alton case," it is hinted that his official head may fall.

"So far as justice department officials know, Sims notified nobody that he proposed postponement or continuance. Hawkins' victory, therefore, is not following a conference between Sims and Judge Landis, has a decided bearing upon the pending Standard Oil case."

In view of the fact that this case has been carried to the circuit court of appeals, and because Standard officials have openly declared that the \$25,000,000 fund will never be paid, it may be that Judge Landis considers discretion the better part of valor and will, through District Attorney Sims, ask the justice department to postpone extending immunity to the Alton until the higher courts rule on disputed points.

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The Beauties of the New Charter



No. 3—Licenses

Under the New Charter, the C New Charter. Workman. This License is Revokable by Hall Will be Permitted to Impose in Case of Strike. (See "License" in

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Telegraphers See Success

From all parts of the country comes the word that everywhere the telegraphers are remaining firm in their demands on the telegraph companies.

Everywhere gains are being made by the union and the obstinate companies are in a worse condition now than when the strike began.

Colonel Clowry of the Western Union, at a meeting of the board of directors of that company, made the statement that he would break up the union and then the company would have twenty years of peace.

The present strike has resulted in the most complete tieup of business that has probably ever occurred in any particular line or calling.

The business of the Western Union and Postal systems is practically at a complete standstill. Whatever the officials of the companies may say the plain fact is that their business is paralyzed.

The companies have not been able to secure strike breakers in numbers that have proven of any benefit. They hired their strike breakers on terms of double pay.

Plainly the companies hope to defeat the telegraphers by the slow process of starving them out. But the telegraphers are not to be beaten in that way.

Financially the union is able to make a long fight. It asks no quarter, and when its treasury is lowered there are the forces of organized labor that will come to their support.

The telegraph operators recognize that they have NOTHING TO LOSE AND EVERYTHING TO GAIN IN THIS STRIKE.

Remember that the wages of skilled operators, taking all the operators of the country, and these figures are based on total earnings, not on ratings, have been for men but \$80 a month.

The average wages of the women operators have been but \$39 a month. One of the best indications in this strike has been the way the women have stood together, with the men, in maintaining their demands.

THE WOMEN RECOGNIZE THAT IT IS ONLY THROUGH THE UNION THAT THEY WILL BE ABLE TO SECURE EQUAL WAGES FOR THE SAME WORK.

The telegraph companies have made especial efforts to bring the women operators back to work, not knowing that in many a great strike in Europe it has been the women who by their firm stand have won a strike.

THE WOMEN HAVE STOOD AND WILL STAND WITH THE MEN IN THIS STRUGGLE.

The Telegraphers' Union is firm in its demands on the companies because that union controls the skill that the Western Union and Postal systems must buy to handle their wires.

Telegraphers, stick! If you return to work conditions will be WORSE THAN EVER BEFORE AND THE COMPANIES WILL BE MORE TYRANNICAL. If you remain out the companies are beaten and will come to your terms.

Criminal Aristocrats

A pronouncement issued by a league composed of European aristocrats for the regeneration of their decadent order says:

"Vice and immorality are rampant in the aristocracy of Europe. Swindlers and cheats abound among them. In proportion to their number they yield a far larger percentage of criminals than are drawn from any other class of the population."

This is a damning acknowledgment of the depth to which the ruling leisure class of Europe has arrived.

So vile has it become that in self-defense it turns on itself in an attempted purification. These men and women, pampered and protected, have fed at the hand of labor for centuries and now confirm the Socialist philosophy that a class that performs no social function will decay and disappear.

The capitalist class of this country is fast following in the vices set by the European aristocracy.

When labor in its strength and intelligence shall combine to hold its own THESE SURFETED IDLERS WILL BE PUT TO WORK AND WILL NO LONGER FEED AS PARASITES ON THE WORKERS.

Socialism Opposes Capitalism

"Is there anything to which Socialists are not opposed?" asks the Boston Herald.

Yes, there are many things. The Socialists are not opposed to good homes for the men and women who do the work of the world.

They are not opposed to the children of the laboring class having a chance to live beyond the age of four years.

They are not opposed to the workers controlling the government for themselves.

They are opposed to the existence of an exploiting class that lives on the profits drawn from the children and women and men of the working class.

"The more clearly Socialism is understood the more will the common sense of the nations recoil from the conclusions to which they lead," continues the Herald.

THE FACT IS THAT THE SOCIALIST PARTIES OF EUROPE HAVE BEEN THE POLITICAL PARTIES THAT HAVE SET EVERY ISSUE AND INFLUENCED THE LEGISLATION MORE THAN ANY OTHER BODY OF MEN IN THE PARLIAMENTS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

REFLECTIONS ON THE HAYWOOD TRIAL

The imprisonment of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, the trial and acquittal of William D. Haywood and the startling events which preceded the trial are facts, fraught with great significance to labor, forcing themselves into a prominence so marked that they cannot be ignored.

First of all, the folly of the pretense that there is no conflict, no class struggle between capital and labor is brought out with cruel force and clearness. There is a conflict, fiercely waged and bitter in the extreme, relentless and irrepressible, in which organized labor can expect no quarter, for it was not Haywood's life that was sought as such as the life of the ideal for which he stood. This fact cannot and must not be ignored.

If Haywood and his colleagues could have been destroyed through legal process and ceremony capitalism would soon have stretched forth its hands and seized the throats of every one who offered resistance to its predatory demands. If Haywood's life had been declared forfeit the lives of all men and women who carried a union card or identified themselves with labor's advancement would have been placed in jeopardy.

What is next brought most forcibly to the notice of organized labor is the fact that the force arrayed against it makes use of the machinery of government and bends it at will. It controlled and directed both the civil and the military branches of the state government of the two states affected so that organized labor was completely and helplessly at its mercy.

How it abused the power it held will not soon be forgotten by those who suffered from the abuse. But it taught a lesson which will be of permanent value to all who have to work with hand and head for a livelihood everywhere as well as to those who directly suffered.

The great lesson taught is that labor must close up its ranks, get closer and solidify. Perhaps never before in the whole history of the labor movement has this been brought home so forcibly as it has been brought home at this time. The strength of solidarity has been demonstrated and the helpful power of co-operative effort made manifest.

Truly labor has been shown not only wherein lies its strength, but also where it is weak. Its ballot strength was great enough to secure and control the machinery of government that was used to oppress it, but it weakly permitted the few who were organized in the interest of capitalism to obtain possession. Because of this it suffered and the lesson is not likely to be lost. Labor

must be united in fact as well as in name is the truth which has been taught; if it is not fully learned it is because men are not wise at all times and do not readily grasp the significance of passing events.

Another thing is clearly shown and clamorous for immediate attention and that is the folly, the criminal folly, of having battalions hostile to each other within the army of organized labor. The folly of a house divided against itself has been too often exemplified to require any more demonstrations, and steps should be immediately taken by those high in the councils of labor to pour oil where the waters are troubled and balm where there is a wound.

Surely the ordeal of the trial at Boise will not have to be repeated to show labor that the time has come for the practical application of the maxims: All for one and one for all, united we stand, divided we fall. Salvation lies in having but one great organization of labor, thorough, solid and undivisible. This must be sought unceasingly together in the trade union movement at all times and as one man on election day.—From Machinists' Journal.

"I want some room in this world," said the Baby.

"You haven't any capital with which to buy land," said the Emeritus Professor of Social Economics and Political Economy, "therefore you can't have it."

"Capital," said the Baby, "what's that?"

"Things used to produce more things," replied the Emeritus Professor of S. E. and P. E.

"That seems clear," said the Baby. "Are there no such things which you call 'capital' in the world?"

"Oh, yes; there is an overabundance of capital. It goes to waste because we can't find employment for it."

"Lend me some of it," said the Baby. "I'll use it."

"You can't, for you have no land to use it on," replied the E. P. of S. E. and P. E.

MUTTERINGS OF A MILLIONAIRE

By F. FINSTERBACH

The new city charter was framed in committee of the whole capitalist class and is made out of whole cloth.

Capitalism abhors class distinctions. It is the workers who insist on distinguishing us.

When labor becomes class conscious and capitalism becomes considerate, a revolution of peace and not of violence will result.

Confusion may come from below, but it will be the result of anarchy from above.

The new charter has a financial value for the ruling class and a fictitious value for the working class.

The capitalist believes in the single tax. However, he stops at land, and lands it on the workingman. We have not yet reached the point where we're willing to divide up everything.

NO ROOM FOR THE BABY

BY BOLTON HALL

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"Is everybody working who could use it for me?" persisted the troublesome child.

"No," replied the Professor. "Not exactly. You don't seem to understand the law of supply and demand."

"What is this law of supply and demand?" asked the Baby.

"It is," says the Professor, "that when people want things others make for them—that is, well—all—you are too young to understand that. They need capital."

"Where does the capital come from?" asked the Baby again.

"Why, men make it by work out of land and the products of land."

"If I made some, would I own it?" "Yes—that is—certainly you ought to."

"All right," said the Baby. "My father will work and make some capital for me, so now let me have room for my cradle."

"I told you before," replied the Professor, "there is too much capital already."

"Well, let me have a place to stand, and I'll do some work."

Said the Professor: "Nobody wants your work."

Said the Baby: "I want it myself. If I don't work, how can I live?"

"You can't have it," answered the Social and Political Economist. "There is an over-production of goods, a large number of persons who want goods, and so many people to work that they can't find anything to do."

"I don't understand that," said the Baby.

"Neither—do—I," said the Professor slowly.

"When I grow up I'll buy some land with the capital I make."

"There won't be any land for sale by the time you grow up. It will be just like England."

"Isn't there enough land? Is all the land there used?"

"It is all valuable; it isn't all used, but it is all valuable, and there is a short supply."

"What makes the land valuable?" asked the Baby.

"The increase of persons there," said the Professor promptly—"even a baby ought to know that."

"Have I given a value to this land by being born?"

"Certainly," replied the E. P. of S. E. and P. E.

"Then I want a share of that value which I made," said the Baby.

"But," said the Professor, "that belongs to the owners of the land."

And as the Baby had nothing to live on, it died. And afterwards the Professor died, and Peter asked him some question about Social and Political Economy.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Edited by Marie Jayne

The Burden of the Housewife

By KIICHI KANEKO.

HER face is wrinkled. Her body is stunted. Her cheeks are hollow. Her eyes are deep-sunken within. And her color is gone.

Her hair is caloused hands. Her despairing look!

Who is she? It is all very well to say that the highest mission of a woman is to be a mother and the queen of the home. It is all very well to contend that every woman should marry and become a housewife. But think just for a moment what a housewife really is in this day and age.

It is all very well to say to be the housewife of a workman, you must get up early in the morning to prepare breakfast for her husband, whose work is always regulated by the clock. After her husband has gone to work she must feed the children, wash the clothes, and go marketing. And now lunch for the children and then dinner for the family. Year in and year out she must do the same things repeatedly. In the case of a big family she is overburdened from early morning till late at night, and she must manage well with her husband's smallest pittance of wages.

Even in the evenings she has no time to rest herself to read or cultivate her mind. In fact, she has no strength left to do anything but to rest, and this is that she is often disturbed by her husband's cry in the midnight, while her husband is in sound sleep.

What sort of a woman do you expect from such conditions? What sort of a mother do you expect to see under such circumstances? What kind of a woman do you expect from such a mother? Books are useless to her, magazines are nothing to her. The cry of woman's rights cannot be heard by her. She has no time. She has no energy to study. Nay, she is worn out, body and soul.

Some years ago when I was traveling in the country districts in Japan I used to observe a small house on the roadside. The doors were all shut and there was a washing bucket on the front porch of the house in which I usually saw the baby's clothes to be washed. I quickly imagined to my mind a woman carrying her baby on her back and pushing a wagon which her husband was pulling. The wife and husband, in such cases work together as hard as they can, but the wife has always to do more than the husband. For, without exception, she has to attend the housework and the caring of children, besides her other duties.

Let us not think about the woman who is proud of her fifteen servants just to wait on herself! Let us not talk about the woman who spends \$50,000 a year for her own amusement! Let us think of the sad fate of the housewife, the workingman's wife, and try to remedy it, for it is she who must save all her life. In youth and in old age, she remains always a hard worker. Often she has to go out of the house to look for work in order to lessen the

family expense. Sometimes she is left penniless by her husband's death, and must work her own way as a miserable scrub woman. Sometimes she will have to carry a baby in her arms and stand at another's door to beg for a crust of bread. Her destiny is difficult to foresee, yet it is sure to be always at the bottom anywhere she is.

To begin with, she often has a job of two dollars and a half a week as a cash girl in some place of employment, and to end with, she has the poor housewife's varied destinies of misery and poverty. Under the present system of society the majority of women are driven away in the mist of oblivion which "civilization" holds out for them. To tell the truth, I have not the courage to say that every woman should marry and become a housewife. For the average woman, the workers of the world are scarcely less than real sweatshops for women, and to become the housewife of the wage earner means to be the slave of the home.—Socialist Woman.

Dawning Wonder

By CAROLINE E. CLARK.

With solemn face he watches The progress of the day. His wonder he can but express In long, ecstatic sigh.

He creeps along to where he sees A shimmering bar of light, And gurgles in surprise because He cannot grasp it tight.

Upon the floor by accident He drops a tinkling toy. Thus learns his power of making noise And laughs for very joy.

All mysteries of life unfold Before his baby eyes. The greater mystery of self Still vexes his baby cries.

Socialist Cook Book

Poached Egg on Toast.

(For Invalids.) (This was first published by a hospital nurse, who was ordered to "fix up something for 'T's' supper." "T" was so ill that it was necessary to tempt him to eat. This time he declared he couldn't eat anything, but the supper was so pretty that he ate it all, and said it was delicious.)

Toast a slice of bread a delicate brown and put just enough milk on the crust to soften it, but not enough to stand on the plate. Have a half-globe-shaped dipper in a small pan of salted boiling water. Break an egg into a cup without breaking the yolk, then lift the dipper with a little of the boiling salted water in it, and turn the egg into the dipper, and replace the dipper in the pan of boiling water (the water in the dipper is to prevent its sticking to the dipper). When the white is set, pour the water out of the dipper and gently slide the egg from the dipper onto the toast. Beat the yolk in the pan of boiling water (the water in the dipper is to prevent its sticking to the dipper). When the white is set, pour the water out of the dipper and gently slide the egg from the dipper onto the toast. Beat the yolk in the pan of boiling water (the water in the dipper is to prevent its sticking to the dipper).

Beef Roll.

Four pounds of beef and 4 pound of salt pork, chopped together. Then stir in 2 eggs, beaten well, two tablespoons of melted butter, salt and pepper to taste, better seasoned with a pinch of four soda crackers, rolled fine. Mix

THE BLACK WAGE SLAVE

By S. L. H.

In one of our smaller cities, in which the color line is drawn, there was a considerable colored population. I observed the manner in which the rights of the black wage slave were protected.

Boarding an electric car which ran twenty-five miles to a suburban point, I found nine seats occupied from the front with white persons, and three from the back with colored. There were eighteen places vacant among the white passengers, while with the colored seven men and three women were standing between the seats, three men were standing on the running board and the rear platform was full.

As more colored people continued to get on the conductor cried out: "Plenty of good standing room on rear platform of the front car." I looked over into the front car and found about the same condition of affairs. I asked the conductor whether the law only allowed three seats for negroes. "No," he said, "they are supposed to be seated from the rear until the car is full, but there is no use of disturbing those white folks, for the negroes don't mind standing."

Now I do not mention this incident in order to stir up the race question; I only mention it to remind workmen that there are no negroes in the legislature of the state in which this occurred, and that when workmen are degraded and unjustly treated, when their wives and daughters are imposed upon and are not accorded the same rights as others, to remember that there are no workmen in the legislatures of the states where these things occur.

TO THE EDITOR

Why an Esperantist?

I have been asked to tell why I am an Esperantist. The reply is neither long nor difficult. I am a student of human nature and of the desires and hopes of men. Also I am a believer in hope and confidence in the future.

I have not enough time to learn all languages. It was for such men as myself that Esperanto was constructed. Thus, it is possible for a worker to learn the international language and become acquainted with the workers of all lands. Being myself an Esperantist and Socialist, it is very difficult for me to understand why anybody should condemn Esperanto unless he is a capitalist and wishes the workers to remain in ignorance.

I have received many letters from comrades in various countries, and they send to the comrades in America words of hope and confidence in the liberation of the working class from their chains. I have the Esperanto book of O'Connor and the one by Bullen. Some days ago I received the "American Esperanto Book," by Sumner Baker. I am not very good Esperantist, but I think that the "American Esperanto Book" is much the best book.

A. W. BEACH, D.D.S. Sheldon, Iowa.

WANTS SECRET ORDER. I have read two or three articles lately on the subject of a fraternal order within the Socialist ranks.

I for one am sure that it is a move in the right direction, but do not approve of D. S. Prentice's plan. My principal objection is that it would be so easy for the Pinkerton thugs to get in. He says there is liable to come a time when a thoroughly organized secret society is an absolute necessity "in this class war," and may be needed soon.

It is needed right now, but we want it a secret society, with a sign, a grip and a password. But we want also to know that none but true men can respond to a challenge. Hence my objection to the plan proposed. Let us hear from others.

Yours for the most benefit to the workers of the world. Let us make one more huge effort for the Daily

Socialist, so that it may start its second year out of debt to outsiders. D. G. JONTSON. Singer, La.

NOT FOR THE ORDER. I am greatly in favor of the fraternal order—Socialism—and will be with you until that is established.

I would suggest our good daily keep the one end, socialism, constantly in view, the end for which Socialists have contributed their money, and that it studiously avoid straying into byways.

The whole includes all its parts. Why the establishment of Socialism all need for benevolent organizations, insurance, sick benefits, etc., will at once disappear. Until Socialism is established the competitive system will prevail. Under that system benevolent organizations in the hands of Socialists can be no more successful than if in the hands of others. That they should be, contrary to the nature of things, is a miracle.

Socialist baker working under wrong methods can no more get good results than could a democratic or republican. It is the system or method, not the politics, religion or character of the man interested, that determines the outcome.

Socialists have need for much more money than they have to further their cause and so have none they can afford to spend. Under that system whose failure is assured by scientific principles, capitalism has out yet abrogated the law of cause and effect. It still governs. C. H. REED, No. 324 Logan street, Toledo, O.

Please send me a copy of the Chicago Daily Socialist. I have canceled my subscription to the Milwaukee Free Press, hoping to get a daily that prints news worth reading.

Like all farmers, I must have a daily that gives the Chicago live stock markets, etc. I think if you would publish the Chicago market reports you could gain subscribers among the farmers and also do good work for the Socialist cause by giving the prices paid by the workmen for the same products. C. H. RICHARDSON, Cambria, Wis.

DYING MEN GREET YOU

(The following letter, which has already been published in Esperanto, was translated from the Armenian of V. Papaxian by George Davidov of Saratav, Russia, and from Esperanto to English by Arthur Baker. It depicts the scene of an Armenian massacre.)

FIRST LETTER. Friend, living in safety! Not yet three days shall pass, and here with us, in all corners of our beautiful country, the earth will reddened with blood! The streets will be covered with our corpses, and the lovely sky of our dear homeland will blacken with a cloud of ravens and the air will be filled with their ominous cries.

Everywhere you will see a mass of ruins; in the houses ravished girls, mothers trampled under foot, the crushed heads of innocent children, and all about you will be graves, graves! I and all your relatives and acquaintances must perish.

We salute you, brother, dwelling in another land! Possibly you yet will live long, and when you return home will visit our tombs and on them will sing a heartrending song of the unhappiness of the homeland.

Yes! No longer have we a hope of rescue! Everyone says we shall immediately be crushed. ... With what indifference I write these lines!

Possibly you thus will read the story of this famous butchery. ... Four days, how will it endure! I and all your relatives and acquaintances must perish.

When will the massacre take place? I do not know; it may be today; possibly in an hour, perhaps in a minute!

Several days already, rumors of destruction close by have held our nerves in continuous tension, and a spark will be sufficient to ignite the pyre.

You cannot imagine what a panic was awakened in the bazaar by the report that a Tartar with five thrusts from a dagger had struck down the merchant, Valian. Like a tempest the news swept through the bazaar. Noises, tumult, running! Windows closed with a slam. Money, losing courage, forsook everything—stores, hats, boots—and ran homeward.

Not a minute had passed before the bazaar was emptied and a mob swept through the streets.

SOCIALIST M. P.

English conservatives are much exercised over the election of the two-by-elections. There was some consternation at the last general election when the Independent Labor party, which has a strongly socialistic platform, captured several seats. Pete Curran, a labor man who is an out-and-out socialist, has now captured the parliamentary seat at Jarro that has been safely liberal for years, and Victor Grayson, who is a most radical socialist, has captured Colne Valley, a stronghold of the liberal party since the abolition of rotten boroughs. Grayson enters parliament as the first socialist M. P., and is therefore a whole party in himself.

Victor Grayson is a most interesting figure. He is only 35 and he was trained as a schoolteacher, but he has wandered all over England consorting with tramps and studying social conditions. He has worked as a laborer and as a mechanic, and he has made a living by writing and lecturing. He contested Colne Valley without the aid of any party organization, for even the labor party did not officially endorse him, and in a constituency where most of the voters are hard-headed miners and mechanics he won hands down. He is an orator of great ability and his constituents expect that he will make

himself felt in the house of commons. So far he has done an admirable job on that body. On his first night in parliament he refused to vote on a labor measure because he had not heard the debate on it, and had not had an opportunity to make himself familiar with it. A few days later he declared that the house was the home of third-class mediocrity, and that the members wasted their time in making dreary, stupid speeches on subjects not worth discussing. "The house needs a north wind to sweep it out," he said; "and it is going to have it, too, before very long, for the socialists come to their own."

A great victory for Socialism. That is how everybody, friend and foe alike, has regarded the result of the by-election in the Colne Valley. And they are right. Victor Grayson fought for Socialism, straight, pure, uncompromising, revolutionary Socialism, without ambiguity, and without equivocation—and he won! That is the significant fact which started Liberals and Tories alike into terrified recognition of the growth of the Socialist movement, and of the further fact that the old party shibboleths are losing their hold on the people and that the working class are organizing to use their political power for their complete class emancipation.

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