

"HANG SOCIALISTS!" CRY OF EDITOR IN GOLDFIELD

Death on Telegraph Poles Is Given as Remedy for Troubles—Writer Is Not Molested by Men Whom He Reviles

(Special to Daily Socialist.) Goldfield, Nev., Jan. 18.—A cheaper and more satisfactory method of dealing with this labor trouble in Goldfield last spring would have been to have taken half a dozen of the Socialist leaders in the "Liberator" union and hanged them all to telegraph poles.

The above extract from the last number of Goldfield Gossip, a local publication, shows just what it is that is inciting bloodshed in Goldfield.

The paper continues: "Sneaking dispassionately and without animosity, it seems clear to us after many months of reflection that you could not make a mistake in hanging a Socialist. He is always better dead."

Editor Is Not Hanged The editor of the Goldfield Gossip walks abroad on the streets of the city among the very men whose murder he demands and is unmolested. No better proof could be offered of the peaceable methods in use by the Socialist miners of the Western Federation of Miners.

The editor and his associates are not men of admirable self-restraint perhaps they would give him a dose of his own medicine.

However, they have not and they will not. It is only the mine owners who desire blood to flow.

Ridney Flower is the name of the man who wrote the vicious article in the Gossip.

Sorry It Was Not Murder He mentions a shooting affair between Vincent Saint John, a union leader, and a union man named Maloney, which took place over a personal matter, and says:

"As we said in our last number of Gossip, it was an unfortunate thing indeed that Maloney, reputed to be an excellent wing shot with a six-shooter, could do no better than pierce Saint John in the wrist, inflicting a very deep wound. Maloney's intentions were, of course, excellent, but beyond inconveniencing Saint John to the extent of a visit to the hospital and nullifying an unucky bet made by the latter of causing the latter to have his leg amputated at the knee, his shots were without result."

Are Native Americans? Flower says in another place: "The Western Federation, for example, is of a very different type from the Arsenal work points to war."

(Special to Daily Socialist.) Rock Island, Ill., Jan. 18.—The arsenal at this place is working at top speed seven days a week on governmental rush orders.

It is stated on good authority that, if the rush continues, the arsenal will have to put three shifts to work, as each shift works only eight hours a day.

Small arms included such weapons as revolvers and bayonets.

The rush of work is regarded here as having some bearing on the Japanese-American situation.

STEEL SLUMP GROWS WORSE

New York, Jan. 18.—Representatives of the various iron and steel companies say there is no improvement in conditions, says the Wall Street Journal. Reports from Pittsburgh that large orders for steel have been placed since the first of the year are denied by those in a position to know.

No orders of consequence have been received since the depression in steel began and the same can be said in regard to specifications. There has been no increase in the output of the United States Steel Corporation and the same can be said of the independent companies. The independents are now undercutting prices.

The statement that 20,000 steel workers would be given employment by mills that would start up within the next few days is discredited by steel manufacturers.

PITNAM ASK \$20,000,000

New York, Jan. 18.—Deponents of Governor Pitnam's proposed revisionary laws will within a few days hold a family council, at which time plans will be made to prove the right of the family to a fortune of \$20,000,000 which is said to be lying in the vaults of the Bank of England. The move is the result of the receipt of a letter from the public trustee at London asking whether the family intended making any further attempt to prove its right to the money.

NUITY ON BOARD A UNITED STATES TRANSPORT

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 18.—The question of army officers' jurisdiction over marines and blue-jackets aboard ship was responsible for a small mutiny aboard the transport Harford, which arrived from the Philippines.

the eastern unions of coal miners. The foreign element is almost entirely absent. He pays his compliments to the Appeal to Reason in the following words: "A paper that is largely instrumental in feeding foolish opinions to these men is the Appeal to Reason, a Socialist weekly published in Kansas."

Blames Eugene V. Debs The Appeal to Reason is not given all the credit for making the western miners class-conscious. Flower has this to say concerning Eugene V. Debs:

"It is true enough that the evil that men do lives after them, and though it seems a far cry back to Eugene V. Debs, the reader can trace the responsibility for all the follies committed by the Western Federation of Miners to the teachings of that false prophet."

And here is another compliment: "And courage is the one virtue we concede to the Western Federation of Miners. They certainly have it, and we, perhaps, have a right to expect that their defenders will show no less than they."

PEKING RESIDENTS GET INTO TELEPHONE HABIT

(Special to Daily Socialist.) Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—According to the consular report from Peking, the telephone system in that city has been sorely tried of late by the demand of new subscribers for connection. The subscribers to the service are said to number 1,700. Over 100 persons desirous of having telephones are now waiting for the installation of wires.

DEAD BABY ON CAKE OF ICE; SUSPECT RICH WOMAN.

Muscantine, Ia., Jan. 18.—The body of a murdered infant was found floating on a cake of ice in the Muscantine river here. Coroner Norton is investigating the case. The child was clothed in a nightgown with initials "E. W." on the same. E. C. Ladine, proprietor of the Model Laundry, recognized the sign and said he made the marks upon it.

The woman under suspicion comes from one of Muscantine's wealthiest families.

ROOSEVELT AGREES TO KEEP TROOPS IN GOLDFIELD

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—President Roosevelt has informed Governor Sparks of Nevada by telegram that he would permit the troops to remain in Nevada for one month longer. Each time he would give the legislature opportunity to organize a force to perform the police functions of the state.

This action by the president followed a message from the army. Sparks, telling of the legislature's work toward establishing a state constabulary to enforce its laws.

The house committee on labor voted to report favorably the resolution calling on the president for the full date of the report of Goldfield labor troubles, made to him by the special commission of investigation.

DESERTS ARMY THIRTEEN TIMES; IS AGAIN CAUGHT

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—The war department was informed of the arrest in San Francisco of Patrick Horigan, who is one of the most persistent deserters that the recruiting officers of the army have met in recent years.

Since 1892, when he enlisted at Grand Rapids, Mich., Horigan has deserted from the army thirteen times. Each time he again enlisted under an assumed name and disappeared shortly after his assignment to his regiment.

Attacks Woman, 30 Years in Prison

Mount Holly, N. J., Jan. 18.—Thirty years in the state prison, twenty-five for an attack on Mrs. Stephen A. Beaudet and five for assaulting her husband, was the sentence given to Virginia Bonanni, a Philadelphia Italian, by Judge Horner.

SOCIALISTS WIN COURT VICTORY

BY ANDREW LINDGREN. (Special to Daily Socialist.) New Castle, Pa., Jan. 18.—The Socialist laws of New Castle have won a legal victory over the election commissioner, who will now be compelled to comply with the request of the Socialists to hold winter primaries.

Demand Primary Election. When the new law went into effect a year ago, the Socialists of New Castle notified the county commissioner that they would put a full ticket in the field, and in conformity with the law, demanded to have a primary election held.

Some time ago a petition of the primary commissioners was presented, which would not enforce the law, and that they would put the candidates on the ticket under the party caption by petition in order to save the county expenses.

When the time for election came they said even this could not be done as it was illegal. This year the commission refused to hold primary elections as by other party had demanded it. The Socialists began mandamus proceedings against the commissioners. Judge Porter rendered the decision in favor of the party.

This decision will make it possible for candidates to be placed on the ticket at the spring election under the Socialist lead and not as individual candidates.

BOLIVIAN OFFERS TO SPEND \$250,000 FOR SANITATION.

Washington, Jan. 18.—A bill has been submitted to the National Congress of Bolivia wherein it is proposed to authorize the secretary of the State to accept a loan of \$250,000 for the purpose of buying and installing of sanitary facilities in the cities of La Paz and Sucre.

FRENCH FIGHT WITH MOORS; MULAI HAFID STRONGER

Tangier, Jan. 18.—News has been received of a terrible ten hours' engagement in a ravine near Settat between a French column under the command of General D'Amade and a column commanded by Mulai Hafid, one of the chiefs of Mulai Hafid's forces.

The French gained a victory in the face of heavy odds, succeeding in dispersing the enemy and occupying Settat.

Advices from Fez state that on Jan. 7, three days after Mulai Hafid had been proclaimed sultan, there was an enormous gathering at the Grand Mosque, comprising the members of seven tribes, who had poured into the city from all directions. They swore allegiance to Mulai Hafid.

WOMAN WITHOUT CASH DIES IN BARE, COLD ROOM

The body of a woman clothed in shabby garments was found sitting in a chair in a bare, cold room in a rooming house at 49 Center street. The woman's name, according to the janitor, Mrs. J. W. Barker, was Susan Martin. Examination indicated death had been caused by heart disease and exposure.

The landlady explained the roomers were obliged to heat their own rooms, but the dead woman had been unable to do so.

SUNDAY JURORS IN A DEADLOCK

The jury in the Sunday closing case against Hugh Daly, a saloon keeper at 1 Twenty-sixth street, is still in a deadlock, and, according to observers, there is little hope of a verdict being reached. The body passed much of the night in arguments and did not retire until after breakfast resumed their discussions.

Rumors said the jurors had voted 3 to 4, 2 to 3 and 1 to 2 for acquittal, but none of the three stories was substantiated.

ROBBERS SEEK \$500,000 GEMS

New York, Jan. 18.—Burglars attempted late last night to enter the room in the American Museum of Natural History where the famous Kunz-Morgan collection of precious stones and gems, valued at over \$500,000, is kept, and John Kenny, a custodian, was perhaps fatally injured before they were driven away.

Kenny was making his way from the main corridor into the stuffed bird room, from which double iron doors lead into the galleries. As he opened this outer door he was suddenly struck on the head with a heavy instrument, presumably a hammer, and half stunned.

He quickly grappled with his assailant, who drew a pistol and fired a bullet, which passed through Kenny's hand. Then striking Kenny a blow in the face that knocked him down, the burglar escaped. Kenny was taken to a hospital. There the surgeons say that his skull may be fractured.

CITY OF CHICAGO COULD, BUT WON'T, EMPLOY JOBLESS

"I can not 2,000 men to work in my department on a moment's notice." This was the statement made by Engineer William D. Barber, head of the Division of Construction and Repairs, when interviewed over the telephone this morning.

Barber explained that he has at various times had 500 men at work on constructions and repairs that are taken up in his department.

Only 90 in Work. This number has gradually been dwindling through the cutting down of the appropriation until now there are only 90 men at work. Every industry now points to a further reduction.

In these words, the engineer gave a new light on the unemployed situation. He stated that the city could employ the unemployed to keep the appropriation up to the required standard set by ordinance as the cause for the reduction in the force. The ordinance that fixes the amount of money to be expended is in its original form, and there is no valid reason why the funds should not be forthcoming.

In detail Barber enumerated the separate jobs that are at the present time being neglected, and that would give work to hundreds of men.

Describes Kind of Work. He explained the kind of work that is done by his department. Included in this, he stated, is all kinds of repair work on police stations and other public buildings.

The department employs only union men. It does painting and roofing, lays cement sidewalks, makes pails, street lamps, gutters, rain water leaders and skylights. For the water department it repairs water meters, makes and draws drains.

IOWA SLAYER CAUGHT AFTER TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS

Muscantine, Ia., Jan. 18.—After living for more than a quarter of a century as one of the most respected citizens of Corone, Tex., William Pickard has been placed in an arrest, charged with the murder of W. S. Teets, which occurred 28 years ago at Teets, a small town south of here. Governor Cummins has issued a requisition for Pickard and he will be brought here as soon as possible.

The murder was one of the most brutal ever recorded in the state. Teets was attacked by Pickard and his skill was crushed with a heavy club. The cause of an old quarrel was the alleged illegal relations of Pickard with a near relative of Teets. The victim's sons witnessed the tragedy, but were unable to trace the murderer.

Some time ago a petition of the primary commissioners was presented, which would not enforce the law, and that they would put the candidates on the ticket under the party caption by petition in order to save the county expenses.

CONTEST WILL LEAVING \$250,000 TO A SCHOOL

Stockton, Cal., Jan. 18.—Mrs. H. W. Griffith, Mrs. J. D. McDonald and Mrs. Mary B. Percival of this city, executors of Mrs. Lydia Bradley, who died at Fresno, Ill., leaving an estate estimated at \$250,000, will contest the will, which bequeaths \$250,000 to the Polytechnic school of Fresno.

FACTORIES CLOSE DOWN; MORE READING IS DONE

Oakbrook, Wis., Jan. 18.—The circulation of books of the Oakbrook public library in December showed a marked increase over the same month the year before, and it is presumed for the same reason. The closing of the factories enabled the men and women to do much reading.

SEE CELL FOR SNELL WOMEN

Letters to Old Millionaire Pronounced Obscene by Lawyers

(Special to Daily Socialist.) Clinton, Ill., Jan. 18.—Pervert letters that tell of prolonged kisses and dual bliss and asking for money have been placed in the category of punishable offenses against the mail, according to the declaration of a federal official.

The letters alleged to have been written to Colonel Thomas Snell by his friends, Mrs. Mabel Snell, Mrs. E. A. Hamilton, a minister's wife, which figure in the Snell case, will probably be the basis for charges against the writers.

A number of these letters created such a sensation in court that the morbid interest of the whole country was attracted. The court versions were expurgated by the papers, but were extremely spicy nevertheless.

The defense in the Snell trial has closed its case. During almost its entire progress the trial has been taken up with the reading of the racy letters. The rock with world and extravagant expressions of love—the attractions coming from youthful and attractive women to a senile man long past the age of such sentiments.

Altogether the correspondence between Colonel Snell and Mabel Snell, McNamara numbers ninety-nine letters, all of which have been admitted in the evidence.

The epistles alleged to have been exchanged between the old millionaire and his granddaughters are said to be only a part of some 2,000 in ten years of correspondence with the young woman. His letters are roughly written in pencil on paper of poor quality.

Valuable Gifts Made. The evidence that has been admitted shows that many of the letters from the two women came in answer to valuable gifts sent them by the aged lover. He is shown to have expressed intense hatred for his son Richard.

On the backs of many of the letters which Snell treasured from the women are displayed explanatory notes, inscribed there by the recipient, such as: "This is the best of them all," "I must read it again," and "Nobody ever got a sweeter letter than this one."

Attorneys for the plaintiff seek to show that Snell was a maniac over the letters and raved about them in his delirium.

Even Lawyers Shocked. The lawyers who have seen all the correspondence obtainable in the case, and which has either been excluded entirely from the public or expurgated surgically, state that they are shocked by the explicit and obscene nature of the letters, which they have seen.

ALTON B. PARKER, LAWYER FOR AMERICAN FEDERATION

New York, Jan. 18.—Alton B. Parker of New York will defend the American Federation of Labor in the famous injunction case involving the rights of the federation to publish an unfair list The Buck Stove & Range company of St. Louis is complainant.

The injunction, issued by the district court at Washington, will be carried to a higher tribunal.

DEMONSTRATION IN KENTUCKY

(Special to Daily Socialist.) Covington, Ky., Jan. 18.—Socialists of this place will hold a demonstration for the unemployed this evening.

The demonstration will have the form of a mass meeting for all the unemployed and those interested in their plight at Liberty hall.

Principal among the speakers who will have charge of the affair are Nicholas Klein and Walter J. Millard of Cincinnati, who managed a similar affair in Cincinnati a short time ago.

SAY PHYSICIAN PERFORMED OPERATION WHILE DRUNK

Fort Dodge, Ia., Jan. 18.—Dr. H. K. Dahl was arrested on an indictment returned by the grand jury, charging him with manslaughter in the death of Mrs. Floyd Bowen.

Mrs. Bowen died in a local hospital, following an operation performed by Dr. Dahl, while, it is said, he was dazed from the effects of alcohol or some other drug. She had been placed on the operating table and the accused surgeon had made an abdominal incision, when, to the horror of the other surgeons and nurses, he severed the intestine in two places, despite the fact that the operation did not call for interference with the digestive tract.

Doctors and nurses dragged the surgeon from the woman and then tried to repair the injury. All efforts proved unavailing, and Mrs. Bowen died within a short time.

RAIN ALMOST SPOILS OBSERVATION OF ECLIPSE

Auckland, N. Z., Jan. 18.—The observation at Fliat island on December 3 of the eclipse of the sun by a number of American scientists, headed by W. L. Campbell, director of the Lick observatory, was only partially successful, owing to rain.

The American observers report that the rain cleared gradually during the eclipse, and during the last half of the eclipse was clear during the last half of the eclipse.

TROUBLE DURING EVIDENCE OF RENT STRIKERS IN N. Y.

New York, Jan. 18.—Fierce resistance by tenants whom an upper east side landlord was trying to evict resulted in the gathering of a crowd of 2,000 sympathizers in the neighborhood, who made so much trouble for the police that the latter were obliged to call out. During the rioting four women and a number of men were taken into custody.

DEVIDES HARRIMAN MUST ANSWER—AFTER A YEAR

New York, Jan. 18.—It takes a decision from the United States supreme court to make Edward H. Harriman answer questions and give information to the interstate commerce commission, and it takes a year to do it at that.

Judge Hough in a written opinion has ordered Otto H. Kuhn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to answer all questions propounded to him by the commission, and also directs Harriman himself to answer all questions except those relating to the purchase of the Union and Southern Pacific stock in connection with the dividend last August.

The clash between Harriman and the commission occurred on Feb. 25 of last year, when he refused to answer several questions relating to the Alton road.

WARNS POLICE CAPTAIN OF BLACK HAND AVENGERS

A letter written in Italian by an unknown woman was received by Captain Barcal of the East Chicago avenue police station warning him that he will surely be murdered for his persistence in running down "black hand" murderers if he is not careful. The woman suggests that Barcal provide himself with a bodyguard for every trip he makes.

30 LIVES LOST IN A SHIPWRECK

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 18.—The British ship Hartfield, from Liverpool to Seattle, is believed to have gone down with all on board off the west coast of Vancouver island. A wireless message reports that the vessel's deckhouse and several empty boxes washed ashore. It is believed at least thirty lives were lost.

The revenue cutters Perry and Theta left Seattle to search for possible survivors of the Hartfield.

SEE HUNG JURY IN WALSH CASE

After having taken five ballots and deliberated twelve hours on the fate of the defendant, the twelve farmer jurors in the Walsh case are still at a loss to render their decision.

The evidence that can be gleaned outside the jury chamber indicates that the jurors are separated into groups and are wrangling over the hard evidence in the case upon which they can not agree.

Numerous rumors are voiced to the effect that the vote already taken varied from nine for conviction to three for acquittal to an evenly divided panel.

Attorneys for both sides are affecting a total indifference to the outcome, but the large gathering of spectators investigating the gallery shows intense expectancy and ply every one with conjectures.

A strict watch is being kept on the corridors outside the jury room and every one has been excluded from hearing distance of the door and from the court adjoining that in which the jury is kept.

HAZED TWO YEARS AGO, VICTIM IS NOW DEAD

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 18.—Edward Keiper, son of a Louisville (Ky.) merchant, died here from an illness due to a hazing that he received at Rose Polytechnic institute at Terra Haute, Ind., in the autumn of 1905.

Keiper at the time had been a member of the freshman class at the institute about a month. His room was entered by upper-class men, who blindfolded him, led him to a cemetery and tied him securely to a tombstone. He remained in that position from midnight until morning.

An attack of typhoid, from which he passed into the clutches of tuberculosis, followed.

WAITING TO BE HANGED; HE SMOKED A CIGARETTE

Denning, N. M., Jan. 18.—With a cigarette in his mouth while he stood on the scaffold, Martin Amador calmly awaited the adjustment of the noose that sent him to his doom. He was hanged for the murder of his wife.

BLAME SOLONS FOR LOW WAGE

(Special to Daily Socialist.) Kansas City, Jan. 18.—A half page advertisement has just made its appearance in all the Kansas City papers, setting forth that the present depression in wages on railroads is due to the legislative reduction in passenger rates.

Without bearing any name to indicate who paid for the advertisement, or who is responsible for its contents, the announcement purports to come from the president of one of the larger western railroads.

The official goes on to explain that by reducing the passenger rate to a net great rate of two cents a mile the legislatures have put the railroads to an extreme disadvantage.

Either the rates must be high enough to permit profitable operation of the railroads, or the legislatures must assume the responsibility of forcing down the scale of wages for all classes of railway employes. This responsibility rests with the legislatures alone, and not with the railroad officials.

THE WEATHER

Washington, D. C.—Weather forecast for Saturday and Sunday: Illinois—Fair. Iowa—Fair. Kansas—Fair. Missouri—Fair. Nebraska—Fair. Oklahoma—Fair. Texas—Fair. Arkansas—Fair. Louisiana—Fair. Mississippi—Fair. Alabama—Fair. Georgia—Fair. Florida—Fair. South Carolina—Fair. North Carolina—Fair. Virginia—Fair. West Virginia—Fair. Kentucky—Fair. Tennessee—Fair. Mississippi—Fair. Louisiana—Fair. Arkansas—Fair. Missouri—Fair. Illinois—Fair. Indiana—Fair. Ohio—Fair. Michigan—Fair. Wisconsin—Fair. Minnesota—Fair. Iowa—Fair. Kansas—Fair. Nebraska—Fair. Oklahoma—Fair. Texas—Fair. Arkansas—Fair. Louisiana—Fair. Mississippi—Fair. Alabama—Fair. Georgia—Fair. Florida—Fair. South Carolina—Fair. North Carolina—Fair. Virginia—Fair. West Virginia—Fair. Kentucky—Fair. Tennessee—Fair. Mississippi—Fair. Louisiana—Fair. Arkansas—Fair. Missouri—Fair. Illinois—Fair. Indiana—Fair. Ohio—Fair. Michigan—Fair. Wisconsin—Fair. Minnesota—Fair. Iowa—Fair. Kansas—Fair. Nebraska—Fair. Oklahoma—Fair. Texas—Fair. 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Virginia—Fair. West Virginia—Fair. Kentucky—Fair. Tennessee—Fair. Mississippi—Fair. Louisiana—Fair. Arkansas—Fair. Missouri—Fair. Illinois—Fair. Indiana—Fair. Ohio—Fair. Michigan—Fair. Wisconsin—Fair. Minnesota—Fair. Iowa—Fair. Kansas—Fair. Nebraska—Fair. Oklahoma—Fair. Texas—Fair. Arkansas—Fair. Louisiana—Fair. Mississippi—Fair. Alabama—Fair. Georgia—Fair. Florida—Fair. South Carolina—Fair. North Carolina—Fair. Virginia—Fair. West Virginia—Fair. Kentucky—Fair. Tennessee—Fair. Mississippi—Fair. Louisiana—Fair. Arkansas—Fair. Missouri—Fair. Illinois—Fair. Indiana—Fair. Ohio—Fair. Michigan—Fair. Wisconsin—Fair. Minnesota—Fair. Iowa—Fair. Kansas—Fair. Nebraska—Fair. Oklahoma—Fair. Texas—Fair. Arkansas—Fair. Louisiana—Fair. Mississippi—Fair. Alabama—Fair. Georgia—Fair. Florida—Fair. South Carolina—Fair. North Carolina—Fair. Virginia—Fair. West Virginia—Fair. Kentucky—Fair. Tennessee—Fair. Mississippi—Fair. Louisiana—Fair. Arkansas—Fair. Missouri—Fair. Illinois—Fair. Indiana—Fair. 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THAW'S DOUBLE WOULD TAKE HIS PLACE FOR \$3,000,000

New York, Jan. 18.—A letter of 600 pages written coherently, has been received by Harry Thaw, in which the writer offers to substitute himself behind the bars for the prisoner. The man, whose name has been withheld, states that he is an identical double of Thaw in build and features.

He sets forth that he will visit the jail and don Thaw's garb, with the chance of being sent to the electric chair, in consideration of \$3,000,000. He wants the money for his family, and insists that the amount be paid over immediately following the substitution.

Mrs. Thaw to Testify
The elder Mrs. Thaw, in spite of a severe illness, which has confined her to her home in Pittsburgh for several weeks, is now in New York and will probably go on the stand as soon as she is physically able. She will tell of Harry's boyhood days and of various acts which the defense hopes will help them in their attempt to show that the young Pittsburgher was not mentally sound on the night of the tragedy.

At the last trial the older Mrs. Thaw was not allowed to tell the story that she was apparently anxious to tell, and was only induced to leave the stand when Thaw's lawyers had finished with her, because they absolutely refused to allow her to say anything more.

She Was Disappointed
"Is this all I am to tell?" she asked, apparently in surprise, when she was told to step down from the witness chair.

WARN JAPS OF U. S. DISTRUST

Tokio, Jan. 18.—There is much evidence to warrant the belief that the United States and Japan are watching each other closely and that Europe is watching the two. The foreign office has a dispatch from Washington saying that Americans are very uneasy because of reports that come from Europe telling of the distribution of the Japanese naval fleet.

Ships Menace America

It is reported that various countries are in possession of all the facts connected with this distribution of warships. Just why it should alarm the United States is not publicly known here, but it is believed that too many of the fighting vessels are being used around United States possessions.

Admiral Saito, minister of marine, stated that he was willing to make a full statement if it would in any way allay excitement, but he considered the rumors from Europe hardly worth attention.

Canal for Big Warships

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—The recommendation of the Lethbrum canal commission that the locks be 110 feet wide, instead of 100 feet, "to meet requirements of the navy that reasonably can be expected in the near future," has been approved by President Roosevelt without comment.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST THOUGHT

CONTENTS FOR JANUARY
Socialism and Art..... Giovanni B. Ciale
The Element of Faith in Marxist Socialism..... Thomas C. Hall
Economic Determinism and Martyrdom..... Jos. E. Cohen
The Class Struggle and the Undesirable Citizen..... Maynard Shipley
Philosophy of Production and the Cause of Panics..... Geo. W. Downing
A Friend of Labor in Argentina..... Robin E. Dunbar
Moody Russia..... Ernest Untermyer
Will Socialism Break Up the Family?..... H. E. England

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CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST 180-182 E. Washington St.

DOWNTOWN FIRE CRISIS BRINGS LOSS

Losses which will mount up to the neighborhood of a million dollars were sustained last night at a fire which destroyed the six-story building of the McNeil & Higgins Company, wholesale grocers, 19 to 23 Market street, lasting from 11 o'clock to 2 o'clock this morning.

CRIME STILL IN FULL SWAY

As day succeeds day the vicious element of the unemployed becomes more desperate and daring. No part of the city has escaped these raiders. The police appear unable to either stop these crimes or capture the offenders.

Lieutenant Joseph H. O'Malley of engine company No. 93 was overpowered and chloroformed by two burglars whom he found in his home, 204 West Adams street, at 1 a. m. today, and was then robbed of \$27 and a gold watch.

Beatrice O'Leary, 29 years old, a clerk, who said she lived at 553 Leavitt street, was found unconscious in a doorway of the Whitcomb hotel, 218 West Madison street, at 1 a. m. The girl was suffering from the effects of being drugged, according to the police, and became hysterical when taken to the county hospital, where she recovered consciousness. She told the police a man had robbed her of \$7 and a ring after purchasing her a meal and that she had then lost consciousness.

HOCH WANTS STATE TO INSURE BANK DEPOSITS

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 18.—Governor Hoch of this state has urged the state legislature to enact a deposit guaranty law for the protection of depositors in state and national banks. He declared that his bill was filed daily with appeals for that kind of legislation from depositors all over the state.

The banks may succeed in defeating any attempt on the part of the legislature to carry out this suggestion, as they have openly declared war on the proposition.

CONGRESSMAN HAS SCATHING RESOLUTION ON THE PANIC

Washington, Jan. 18.—A resolution, reading in part as follows, was offered in the house by Representative Edwards of Georgia:

"Whereas, People and business institutions of all kinds are suffering from the panic that is upon us, and the whole country is in a state of something like a general paralysis; and

"Whereas, The house of representatives has now been in session for over thirty days and has accomplished absolutely nothing of any kind, but instead is killing time upon matters that are not nearly so vital; therefore be it

Resolved, That 9 o'clock in the morning of the first day of each congressional session, instead of 10 o'clock, noon, and that the hour from 1 until 2 be allowed for lunch, and that the house remain in session until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, in order that we may get down to business, and do something for the country and adjourn before hot weather comes on."

ST. PAUL BANKS SUSPEND

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 18.—The Bank of Hamilton and the Midway bank, two private institutions in St. Paul, suspended payment. The two banks were owned and controlled by A. F. Drew, registrar and professor of mathematics at Hamilton university, a Methodist institution in this city.

NEGRES Lynch STRANGE NEGRO FOR A "FAKE"

Seima, N. C., Jan. 18.—A strange negro was lynched at Pine Level, N. C., by a negro mob.

The victim, reporting to be an advance agent of a "big show," faked the negro residents into attendance on what turned out to be a one-act performance by the victim himself.

Their heads covered with guano sacks, the mob entered the negro's boarding house early Tuesday morning and took him forcibly to the woods. His body was found at daylight on the railroad tracks. His identity has not been established.

JEFF DAVIS ON WATER WAGON?

(Special to Daily Socialist.)
New York, Jan. 18.—Senator Jefferson Davis from Arkansas was talkative and at the same time sober during the mass meeting of the Progressive Democratic league in Cooper Union.

It has not been explicitly charged that Senator Jeff's penchant is for falling off platforms or that he has signed the pledge to obviate that sort of gymnastics, but recent events have lent suspicion in that direction.

Asleep in Chicago
The Democrats had a harmony meeting in Chicago recently whereat Davis was booked to be a guest and a talker, and whereat he was conspicuous by his absence. During that meeting he was found asleep in his bed at the Auditorium, while the other Democrats ate and talked.

Has Direct Demands
He asserted that the trusts ought to be taken out and handed to the cross-arm of a telegraph pole, and that the newspapers should be restricted to the territory just east of Terre Haute.

Wants Davis as Freak
Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.—Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas has received an offer of \$3,000 a month from a New York vaudeville manager to appear in light vaudeville, but he will not accept.

St. Paul Poisoned Eating Chicken
St. Paul, Jan. 18.—Mayor Robert A. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Copley, their son-in-law and daughter, have been seriously ill for three days from the effects of ptomaine poisoning as a result of eating chicken.

DEATH FROM CONSUMPTION AMONG STONECUTTERS

The death rate from consumption among marble workers and stone cutters is six times greater than that of bankers, brokers and officials of companies.

The statistician of one of the big insurance companies says that over 35 per cent of all deaths among stone workers, bricklayers, masons, plasterers, painters, hatters, silk weavers and cigar-makers were due to consumption.

Among stonecutters, between the ages of 25 and 35, the death rate from consumption ran nearly 65 per cent of the deaths from all causes, and for glassworkers, between the same ages, the consumption death rate was 57.1 per cent of the deaths from all causes.

Working Conditions Weaken Men
Now, the fact that certain occupations show a much higher death rate from consumption than do other trades and callings is due not so much to the trades themselves as to the conditions which surround those who work in them. This would be the rule. There are, however, a few occupations where inherent features of the trades tend to predispose those who work in them to consumption.

In this class may be mentioned stonecutters and other dust-producing callings. But as a rule the conditions under which people are compelled to work, rather than the calling itself, are the causes that produce a high consumption death rate. For example, those working in certain trades, such as hat and cap makers, garment workers, cigar makers, printers, etc., are, as a rule, compelled to work under conditions and surroundings that tend to weaken their vitality and invite disease.

Take hat and cap makers. In this trade 41 out of 10,000 die from consumption due to the overcrowded, ill-ventilated rooms, long hours and other conditions that seriously affect their bodily health and vigor. So the same may be said of the other occupations mentioned, all of which show a high death rate from consumption.

Many of the workers in a few words, bad air, dark rooms, poor food and overwork are the causes. One writer has said that consumption is a bedroom disease. In a sense he is right, but any room, and especially a workroom, may be made a breeding spot for consumption.

Unions Protect Members
One of the encouraging signs of the time, however, is the work the labor unions are doing to force employers to provide better quarters for those who work in them. In many cases there are many employers who are finding out that it pays to give their work people plenty of fresh air and sunlight. They are discovering that under these conditions their work is better and more of it than when they are compelled to work in dark rooms and att-

ed in their supply of good air and sunshine, which are nature's aids to bodily health and vigor.

City Has Good Ordinance
Chicago has an excellent ordinance defining and regulating workshops and providing for the maintenance of sanitary conditions in places of this kind. Among other things it provides that they shall be kept clean and that when connected in such a manner as to endanger the health of those employed in them it shall be the duty of the mayor to revoke the license of any shop so conducted.

Section 1207 of the city code also says: "That no person being the owner, proprietor, lessee, manager, or superintendent of any store, factory, workshop or other structure or place of employment where workmen or workwomen are employed for wages, shall permit or allow the same or any portion or apartment of, or any room in such store, factory, workshop, or other structure or place of employment to be so crowded or inadequately ventilated, heated and cleansed as to endanger the health of those employed in or about such building where one or more persons are employed therein, and no part of such air supply shall be taken from any cellar or basement."

There are a good many workshops in the city where the conditions do not come up to the standard laid down in the ordinance, however, in doing all it can with the force it has to bring about better conditions in places of this kind; but with the co-operation of the people much more might be done. The other day the president of one of the leading trades unions of the city wrote to the commissioner of health about the high death rate from consumption in the trade which he represented. In our reply to his inquiry we told him just what we have been saying in this little talk; that the trouble lay chiefly in the surroundings—the conditions under which people of his craft were, as a rule, compelled to work. We also reminded him what the trade union had already accomplished along these lines and urged that they keep right at it.

Now that we have come this far in this series of health talks, let us see what the health department, in doing all it can with the force it has to bring about better conditions in places of this kind; but with the co-operation of the people much more might be done. The other day the president of one of the leading trades unions of the city wrote to the commissioner of health about the high death rate from consumption in the trade which he represented. In our reply to his inquiry we told him just what we have been saying in this little talk; that the trouble lay chiefly in the surroundings—the conditions under which people of his craft were, as a rule, compelled to work. We also reminded him what the trade union had already accomplished along these lines and urged that they keep right at it.

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CANADIAN BANK CLOSES DOORS

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 18.—The Sovereign Bank of Canada has gone into liquidation and the Bankers' association has taken charge of the assets. The bank has seventy-six branches in Ontario, Quebec, the northwest and the maritime provinces.

The Sovereign bank was organized in Toronto in 1864 with a capital of \$1,500,000 which was increased in 1906 to \$4,600,000.

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St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 18.—The Bank of Hamilton and the Midway bank, two private institutions in St. Paul, suspended payment. The two banks were owned and controlled by A. F. Drew, registrar and professor of mathematics at Hamilton university, a Methodist institution in this city.

PIPE PERFECTION

Cleanable Aluminum Spiral
(Patented April 3, 1907.)
The Spiral Cleanable Pipe is the coolest and most sanitary pipe ever invented.

LEGAL NOTICE
To Whom It May Concern:
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Jewish Labor World will be held at No. 488 South Halsted street, in the city of Chicago, state of Illinois, on the 27th day of January, 1908, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to a vote of the stockholders of said company the question of changing the name of said corporation from the Jewish Labor World to the Jewish Socialist Publishing Association.

PHILIP ROSENSTEIN,
A. DUBIN,
A. TIGER,
A Majority of the Directors.

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Take Note of These Club Rates:
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Daily Soc. & Los Angeles Common Sense 2.00
Daily Socialist & Wage Slave 2.00

COMRADES, GET BUZY
The Chicago Daily Socialist
180 E. Washington St.

"SPRINGS" NO PLACE FOR POOR

Hot Springs, Ark., Jan. 18.—When Mayor Brown, who it is said, fled from Chicago to avoid the unpleasantness of the unemployed situation, arrived here he found the lines between the rich and the poor at "the springs" strongly demarcated.

Hereafter the poor people who visit this place for treatment must bathe like hogs in a wallow. In the white men's department of the free government bath house the tubs are being replaced by pools. There are those, even among the working class, who would prefer not to bathe in the same water with a hundred others, but of course they should not be so particular.

Making It Forbidding
There were twenty-eight tubs and two pools. Part of the tubs have already been pulled out and the rest soon will be; and this is being done in the busy season when hundreds of sufferers from rheumatism and blood disorders desire an opportunity to bathe in the health-giving waters.

The free bath house has more than once been closed for a period in the busy season or had its capacity lessened to make improvements. The reason for this is that it is a thorn in the side of the proprietors of the other bath houses. Not satisfied with their legitimate patronage they set up a howl every year and use whatever influence they have with the government officials to make the free bath house as inconvenient and forbidding as possible. It is the old story of profits, profits, profits.

There is always plenty of improvement needed at the free bath house, but it could well be done in the summer season when few visitors are here. Windows which have been broken for a year are still unattended, and are not only a menace to health but quite uncomfortable for bathers on a cold raw day. The place is run without any system, whatever it is, and is only patronized by the working class it is not deemed necessary to give much thought to comfort and convenience, and it may eventually be closed altogether.

RUSS OFFICIALS STOLE WARSHIPS
St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—A private communication from an official source at Vladivostok, in the Far East, has declared that state mine inspector Harrison is practicing double dealing with the miners of the state. These double speeches created a sensation among the delegates.

PINCHOT TAKES ON SCARCITY OF WOOD PULP
Washington, Jan. 18.—Discussing "white paper scare" among newspaper and periodical publishers, Gifford Pinchot, the United States forester, has a few pertinent words to say. Taking for his text the following paragraph from a leading paper trade journal, he gives some wholesome facts for the people at large to ponder over: "An area half as large as the state of Rhode Island is stripped of its spruce every year to make wood pulp. Wood has been stripped from the hills eagerly and trees have not been planted to take its place. Every material interest is threatened by the present wasteful methods."

Those statements may seem extravagant, but their authenticity receives good support in the report of the United States forest service, that the publishers of the country are using more than three and one-half millions cords of pulp wood every year.

Further support to the statements is given by the estimates, which show that a big New York daily, one of those with various morning and evening editions, requires 30 per cent of the average Sunday edition of this Sunday paper requires the cut from 29.7 acres of land, and a single week-day edition requires approximately 11.5 acres.

Experts say that the final solution of the wood pulp question will have to come from the adoption of a system of forest management by mill owners, together with the adoption of less wasteful methods of making their products and the study of the utilization of woods other than spruce for the manufacture of pulp."

Two Queens Appear in a Police Court
New York, Jan. 18.—Half a dozen royalties—very tawdry, very grimy but very real—including two queens, were before Magistrate Walsh in the Westchester police court to tell all they knew about the theft of \$5,000 in gold coins and ornaments.

Queen Dora Cruse of the Cruse tribe of gypsies charged that the Stanley tribe offered to sell to her young son, Stanley, to be given in marriage to her son, Tom. The price was to be \$1,500, and, seeing that she was going to take her tribe down to Buenos Ayres, Queen Dora drew out her whole hoard of \$5,000 from concealment.

While Queen Dora went to see Bessie Stanley, Bud and Dick Stanley, who were left as guards over the gold, camped with the money.

The police arrested nine members of the Stanley camp.

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EVERY WOMAN

is entitled and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spray
The new Whirling Spray, cleans, soothes, and relieves. It cleanses and soothes the skin, and relieves itching, burning, and stinging. It is a wonderful remedy for all skin troubles.

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THIS BOOK contains many illustrations and is a storehouse of knowledge for both old and young who are suffering from, or desiring to prevent, various diseases, blood poisons, stomach, liver and bladder disorders. It explains how you can successfully cure yourself at home.

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The expiration date opposite your name on the yellow label indicates the time of the expiration of your subscription. If you would like to renew, then please return at least TEN DAYS before expiration, and mark your order "Renewal."

TO USE BOODLE AGAINST MINERS

(Special to Daily Socialist.)
Columbus, O., Jan. 18.—The mine owners of Ohio are raising a fund to corrupt the Ohio legislature against the miners' union. This is the charge made by a state representative before the convention of miners of district No. 6 in this city.

Representative Reynolds, in speaking before this body, openly asserted that he had been approached on the subject of selling his vote and using it against bills favoring the miners.

Representative Elijah W. Hill of Columbiana county made a speech declaring that State Mine Inspector Harrison is practicing double dealing with the miners of the state. These double speeches created a sensation among the delegates.

In answering advertisements, please mention the Daily Socialist.

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This means a saving to you of 25 to 40 cents on the dollar.

Swift's Hams..... 11c
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Choice Corn, per doz cans..... 65c
Choice Tomatoes, doz cans..... \$1.00
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Dr. Fies's Baking Powder, 12-oz. can..... 25c
Korn Kinks, 3 pkgs. for..... 10c
Kirk's American Family Soap..... 4c
10 bars..... 40c
Fels Naphtha 10 bar..... 7c
Finest Rice in the world..... 7c
Fancy Large Lemons, per doz..... 12c
All Goods Warranted or Money Back.

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58 Wabash Avenue, near Randolph Street
Telephone 5812
SEND FOR WEEKLY LIST

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EVERY WOMAN

is entitled and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spray
The new Whirling Spray, cleans, soothes, and relieves. It cleanses and soothes the skin, and relieves itching, burning, and stinging. It is a wonderful remedy for all skin troubles.

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50 and 101 E. Wabash St.
Kodak, Camera and Supplies

The Christian Socialist

Chicago Daily Socialist
at the rate of two dollars per year

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NO CHARGE! Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, For Rent Rooms, of an acceptable nature...

HELP WANTED

WANTED - TRAVELING SALESMAN: a man of good character and ability, experienced preferred...

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BY RUSSIAN PHARMACIST AND trained nurse, 14 years' exp. good ref. Kmiat, cor. Lombard & 47th...

REAL ESTATE NOTICE

FLORIDA DAIRY AND TRUCK Farm For Sale or Rent. Splendid location, good local markets...

LEGAL NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we will, at No. 108, 109 and 110 and at No. 236 and 238 South Western...

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT - No. 2 red f. o. b. \$1.00 1/2; No. 3 red, 98c 1/2; No. 2 hard, \$1.01 1/2; No. 3 hard, \$1.00 1/2...

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Get in those bundle orders, Hustlers. Remember Lewis' ten lectures, entitled, "Evolution, Social and Organic..."

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GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH - Grand opera is now being realized for Chicago in English - the medium that all understand...

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I, a Democratic candidate for congress, challenge Socialist everywhere to a public debate, J. B. BARKHILL, Flint, Ill.

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Wanted - a man of good character and ability, experienced preferred, to sell "Canvasser's" shirts to merchants...

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News for Unionists

The sending of troops to Goldfield, Nev., seems to have put the workers throughout the country to a high pitch of indignation...

UNION MEETINGS

Regular meeting of Carling Workers, No. 158, Saturday, Jan. 18, at 8 p. m., at Fifty-third street and Ashland avenue...

Socialist News

J. W. Watters, a well known Socialist speaker, delivered a lecture Sunday before a crowded mass-meeting at the city court house in Anderson, Ind...

LEGAL NOTICE

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THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN

The Hustlers have begun to repeat. During former crises quite a few of those whose activity has carried the paper beyond the danger line came to the front ONCE and then waited for others to continue the work they began...

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

LAWYERS: STEDMAN & SOELKE, Counselors at Law, Chicago. 84 La Salle Street. CARL STROVER, General Law Practice - Patents, 84 La Salle St., Tel. 2723 Main, Chicago.

COUPON

Chicago Daily Socialist, 180 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. Gentlemen: Please insert my advertisement of 3 lines, 6 words to line, in your Business Directory columns for one year, to be inserted daily, for which I agree to pay the sum of \$30, payable at the rate of \$2.50 per month.

E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS. 97 1/2 VAN BUREN ST. 380 DEARBORN ST. 81 CLARK ST. 184 LA SALLE ST. Specialties: Finest Coffee, Soups & Boston Baked Beans

The Public Service Bureau. A CLEARING HOUSE FOR MISCELLANEOUS WANTS. JOSEPH BENDER, JR. 909 South Fairfield Avenue, Corner 19th. Are you in trouble? Have your wages been garnished? Do you need money? Cheer up! That's what I'm here for. To shoulder your troubles. BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

A GREAT INVENTION. People used to put up with moist basements as a matter of course. Today Progressive Men Insist On Absolutely Dry Basements. IRONITE. Will do the trick, no matter whether your basement, etc., is made of CONCRETE, STONE or BRICK. Ironite can be applied from the INSIDE, where every defect can be readily noticed. It will hold against any PRESSURE, and repairs can be made with the greatest ease.

Bohemian Socialists' Midwinter Festival. The Fourth Annual Midwinter Festival - Sibrinky - of the Bohemian Socialists Will Be Held Saturday at 8 p. m. AT Thalia Hall 18th & Allport Sts. ENTRÉE 50 CENTS

ON THE RIALTO. GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH - Grand opera is now being realized for Chicago in English - the medium that all understand - and by performers of the first ability. At the International theater, where grand opera has had a home for some time past, a company has been rendering the Lohengrin myth all this week to crowded houses and at popular prices.

They Got Their Story

It looked like a tough night for the reporters on the capitalist press at the unemployed meeting last night. The hall was packed to the last limit of the fire ordinance. So the nobody-there story was barred.

Perfect order prevailed from start to finish. There was never a moment when there was the slightest excuse for the mob of police that had been assembled or the gang of plain-clothes men distributed through the house. It is safe to say that an audience of equal size was never gathered in Chicago, with general discussion permitted, in which there was so little disorder. This fact rather put a damper on the broke-up-in-disorder story, although some of the reporters who went home early and had to depend upon straight lying used this lead.

Those that stayed to the end, however, were rewarded, teaching once more that they that endure until the end shall not do so in vain. A pious Republican had unfortunately been chosen as chairman, because of his alleged sympathy with the unemployed. Being accustomed to the idea that the working class should take their opinions from above, he became very indignant when he found he had no sympathizers in the audience, and announced that he would not play any longer. He left the room, and everything went on as before. In fact, he had functioned so little as chairman that the majority of the audience did not know that he was occupying that position until he resigned.

He then ran over to the reporters' table and whiningly confided to them that he was disgusted with the whole affair, since it seemed to be dominated by Socialists, with no Republicans or Democrats present.

The fact that no Republicans or Democrats were sufficiently interested in the fate of the unemployed to be present would seemingly have suggested that the proper action for one who was really interested in the workers should resign from that party did not seem to enter his head.

On the contrary, he concluded that if the unemployed would not come to him, then he would leave the unemployed—and he did so. THEN THE REPORTERS HAD THEIR "STORY."

The chairman awoke this morning to find himself a hero. He was pictured as the one patriot who had stood out in defense of his country and its precious institutions.

Everything else was lost sight of. The thousands of suffering men and the thousands more of suffering women and children dependent upon them all faded away into insignificance beside this whining chairman who took his dolls and went home.

There are signs, however, that the workers are beginning to recognize the true character of the press that is controlled by their masters.

Inciting to Violence

"A cheaper and more satisfactory method of dealing with this labor trouble in Goldfield last Spring would have been to have taken half a dozen of the Socialist leaders in the miners' union and hanged them all to telegraph poles."

What do you suppose would have happened if this paragraph had been printed in the "Miners Magazine?" Would it not have been blazoned from one end of this country to the other as proof of the lawless, murderous character of the Western Federation of Miners?

We can gain some idea of what would have happened by remembering what was done to the "Victor Record." This paper did not make any threats of violence. It did not recommend the hanging of any mine owners. It did not advise the use of force in any form. But it did print some of the facts concerning the actions of the Mine Owners' Association and its tools.

The soldiers proceeded to the office of the "Record" and destroyed its entire plant.

The quotation at the head of this column, however, is from the "Goldfield Gossip," a paper published for the purpose of disposing of swindling mining stocks to Eastern suckers. This is the most legitimate sort of a business known to our present system, and therefore its editor is naturally entitled to considerable privileges.

So he is permitted to publicly advocate the murder of peaceful workmen, while Goldfield is filled with United States troops, without so much as a reprimand.

Here was an instance where, if ever, there would have been justification for infringing the right of free speech. Such phrases as the above in the excited state of the Goldfield situation (if we were to believe one-tenth of what the capitalists themselves said) was tossing fire into a powder magazine. It makes no difference that the facts show that the miners were so law-abiding that there was no powder to explode. The intention to create violence was there. The persons who had that intention pretended to believe that the occasion was present.

Yet nothing has been done about it. Nothing will be done about it.

The paper will not be debarred from the mails nor the editor arrested for "sending incendiary matter through the mails," as happened to the "Appeal to Reason" when it printed something infinitely milder than the "Goldfield Gossip."

Nothing whatever will be done in regard to the organ of the Mine Owners because it is protected by the sacred cloak of profits.

THE END OF THE PANIC

BY R. J. CALHOUN

"Oh, mamma, the factory is closed!" This was Victor's announcement as he hurriedly entered the door of the basement rooms that made their home—his mother, little sister and himself. Ordinarily the loss of a place for a boy is not a serious calamity, for under our system of profit making a boy can get work when a man will fail. But now it was a different matter. Many industries were suspended and multitudes were out of work, and the mother had lived for weeks in dread of this blow which had now fallen upon them. The young son was her heart's idol, and had manfully taken up the burden of bread winning when the father had laid it down nearly two years before. Faithful and trustworthy, he was doing as well as it fares with children who must work in the mills of gain.

Education was denied him and childhood was turned into age, but these things could not be considered. The only question was how much he could earn. The mother had helped in addition to the work of the little home, and Victor seldom complained, though he would have enjoyed the freedom of childhood as much as did the children of the owners of the factory. But now it was closed, and the mother had little heart to urge him to go forth seeking work, as they knew that thousands were in the same desperate plight. They had been living at the lowest notch of existence, so there was no chance to further economize, and the rent must be paid regardless of any and all misfortunes. Her own labor must first of all provide for that.

The mother's heart was heavy as she went to her rest that night, and was no lighter when morning came to face the stern reality. "Well, mamma," said Victor with a forced air of cheerfulness, "this is a good time to lay in our winter's coal." He keenly felt the humiliation of picking coal along the railroad tracks, but as he had already been initiated he lost no time trying to bring himself to it. As soon as he had eaten his simple breakfast he took his sack and started out, and he gleaned with such zeal and diligence that the poor women and others who so carefully worked over this region felt the keen edge of competition as never before.

He gathered enough in one day to keep their fire going for two or three, and so for several days his little surplus grew, though he divided his time in looking for work, which is in itself the hardest kind of work. But coal is even heavier when carried on the back than when paid for at the dealer's weight, and Victor found it took exceedingly hard work to lay in any coal. The indoor work had sapped his vitality and taken out of him the full blooded ruggedness of youth so often manifest in children who play out in the cold when older people hug the fire. This might have been offset by warmer clothing, but no such expense

could now be incurred. He very soon had a "cold," as they called it, but it shortly proved to be something so virulent and aggressive that he could not drag himself out to add to his little surplus of coal. One day he gathered just enough to burn; the next day none at all, and the little pile began to melt away. A high fever set in, and he seemed himself to be burning out even faster than his hard earned coal. He should have had a physician at the start, but the poor must take desperate chances with life before running up doctors' bills. The mother was filled with anxiety and exhausted her own skill and the kindly suggestions of her few neighborly acquaintances, in drinks and applications, but still he grew

steadily worse, though as yet the chief concern of his many heart seemed to be for his mother and little sister, as he knew that what was pinching them most closely with each day that passed. As all home remedies had failed, nothing remained but to call a physician, who looked very wise but said little as he left medicine with directions as to care, which in her poverty had to be mostly disregarded. She was to call him again if the patient did not soon improve. Doctors must use diplomatic ways with anxious loved ones to "let them down easy."

He lay very still for a long time—so still as to suggest a stupor. When he was finally aroused, he spoke faintly. He had felt so strange; a fluttering, sinking or fainting; he could not describe just how, but it was different from anything he had ever known. Then he rested again. "Mamma, have I been a good boy?"

When buoyant, hopeful youth laid low begins to speak after this manner, what mother cannot instinctively interpret its meaning? Like a knife it went to her heart. She would have caught him in her arms and shielded him while she fought off the grim and relentless messenger that was calling him. She would have cried out her anxious prayer, as she had been doing so often in silence. But she must be brave and calm to answer. And had she been as generous in his praise as he had deserved? Had she been too sparing of kind words until now it was too late? A volume will run through the over-wrought mind in a moment, and even as she made affectionate answer she burned with regrets unfair to herself.

It was in the small hours of the morning when he spoke his last word: "Good-bye, mamma—little sister, and soon the dim light of the lamp faded from his sight. He whose invincible name bequeathed his mother's hope and pride was vanquished. Her cry was as David mourning for Absalom: Would to God I had died for thee, O, my son! my son! and with all the terms of loving endearment a mother could add. But gradually her grief faded of expression. Her nearest neighbor came in very early, for she had realized the gravity of the case. A single glance, and she hastily summoned another acquaintance.

They found the mother sitting motionless, holding the hands that were growing cold. Even as Nona's grief for her children dead, turned her to stone, down which crystal tears of sorrow ever flowed, so she sat as one carved from weeping marble. The rooms were cold, and they thought to mend the fire, but in the stove the last bit of our hero's coal had turned to ashes even as though timed to last with his own life, and both went out together. No food, no hope, no hope was left, but for him the panic was over; he had found a cure for poverty.

Three Meals and a Bed

BY LEWIS G. DE HAIR

CITY Helping Hand charitable association of Kansas City, Mo., has made arrangements with the city to furnish laborers in any quantity to break rock for the new Cliff drive. For the day's work the men are given three meals and one bed ticket. Many men are walking the three miles to work, as street car fare is not furnished, and all the trades are well represented.

"Three meals and bed—yes, that is the pay." We start at eight and we work all day. The work isn't hard—we sit on a box. And pass the time by breaking up rocks. A jolly life, and we sing all day. "Three meals and bed—yes, that is the pay." We merrily rise, for we dare not shirk, and we fully strip three miles to work. We bless our luck and our masters kind. For another job we'd sure not find. We joke and laugh; we're happy to "Three meals and bed—yes, that is the pay."

Hippity hop and jump and play; We sing aloud, for we feel so gay. The work's so nice and the pay so high; Just like Jack Horner, he plum and the pie. Being on the rock and the wrought iron mallet. "Three skippy meals and a dirty paltry bed."

We never worry, for worry won't pay. Like breaking up rocks at three meals a day. We vote for the masters, count our breaks away, pound away, make our own graves. Merrily sing all the living day. "Three meals and bed—yes, that's enough pay."

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN Edited by Marie Jayne

The Two Thieves

THE following essay was written by a 15-year-old schoolboy as a part of his work in the class in English at school: John Poole had been arrested for stealing a lump of coal because he had no money to buy it and could not stand to see his family freeze. His factory (his mother's factory) had been closed down a month before and he had walked the streets ever since hunting for a place to toll. It was on the day that T. S. Brown had received \$100,000 from the people by selling stock on Wall Street for a nine cent share, that John Poole was arrested. It was in the paper on the front page, "T. S. Brown, the great financier, has received \$100,000 in one day on an honorable business." He had paid the papers for this write-up. John Poole was placed in a cell after being thoroughly searched. It was one of the stony cells in which innocent wretches of humanity were kept under lock and key. The prison was a long passage or corridor with cells on both sides. The only light was admitted through a window at each end, which looked like it had not been washed for years. All the cells were full of vermin, which lived in the dirt and rubbish which was in that filthy prison. John could not sleep that night. Along toward morning he heard bells ringing and chimed. It was Christmas, but what was that to him? His little wife was at home anxiously waiting for his return. His heart burned within him as he thought of how Mr. Brown's child be long up their stockings and went joyfully to their warm beds, to get up the next morning to a day of happiness, while his own children had to beg for food and without enough covers to keep them warm, to get up next morning to a day of woe.

Was it because he was lazy? No! He had worked as hard as any man could for five long years to keep the wolf from the door. And now that he had lost his job, hadn't he tramped the streets through cold, rain and snow hunting another? Ah, yes. He had worked hard enough. The trouble was HE HAD NOT RECEIVED ALL HE HAD MADE.

This is one of the many cases which call for your sympathy and such outrages will continue as long as there is a boss that owns the chance to work. DUNCAN McDONALD STRICKLAND, Anderson, Ind.

Here is a 13-year-old rebel who sees the suffering of humanity and knows the cause and the remedy. Every Socialist father and mother should give a portion of their time each day to teaching their children to see the cause of their wrongs, by using simple illustrations, so that they may understand. The rebellious, revolutionary spirit should be cultivated in children of the working class so that they will not grow up to be contented slaves, contented to tell all their lives to produce wealth for others to enjoy, while they and their must suffer for the very necessities of life.

Pleasant Occupation

How to amuse children is becoming a more serious problem day by day. Or as education spreads children become no longer satisfied with the toys of yesterday, and the boys and girls of today like toys which appeal to their intellects. A game in which little skill is required, but which, nevertheless, gives ample opportunities for a display of constructive powers, is a plasticine clay which can be molded in any shape and used over and over each day. Many mothers forget that children like to make many of their own amusements and here is where they can use their original ideas of constructing almost anything which can be shaped from clay. Books of instruction go with the material, also small trowels, tile cutters, etc. For a boy who likes to build cars, the building blocks and the like, this building clay is a splendid amusement. For this amusement of little girls the clay is used for pie and cake baking, laying out miniature gardens and the like.

Socialistic Sunday School

The next session of the Socialist Sunday school will be Sunday, Jan. 29, at Jacobson's hall, Washington and Wabasha avenues, at 10 o'clock sharp. M. S. Livingston, superintendent.

Cleaning Wool Dresses

The wool skirts or children's dresses can be carefully washed in tepid water if for your sympathy and such outrages will continue as long as there is a boss that owns the chance to work.

That Cold Morning

The bread is frozen and so are the biscuits; the eggs are frozen enough to

crack them. You all know what that means. Dress warmly before going into the kitchen and thus avoid the headache or some other ailment. The biscuits can be made like new if each is dipped in water, placed in the baking pan and put into a hot oven. The steam will warm them through and they will be as good as new. The bread can be thawed out in a steam cooker and made palatable for breakfast. If the eggs are not broken apart they can be thawed out if placed in a pan of cold water. The broken ones should be cooked. It is possible the yolks will break, so it is best to make an omelette of them.

Recommend Labor Laws

The State Federation of Labor of Kentucky has passed a resolution recommending the following laws pertaining to child labor: 1. Age limit for employment, of children, 14 years. 2. Hours that children can be employed limited to sixty hours per week, to be reduced to fifty-eight in 1909. 3. No children to be employed at night under the age of 15. 4. Iliterate children under 15 years shall not be employed. 5. Factory inspection by women assistants. 6. Strict enforcement of all laws. 7. Compulsory education for children. 8. Regulation for employment of girls and women. 9. Certificates of employment. 10. To make vagrants of able-bodied men who live off the labor of children or women. 11. Regulation of all births. 12. Marriageable age for girls, 17 years; boys, 15 years. 13. Sanitary regulations. 14. To require certificate of the physician of children to work before they can be employed.

Socialist Home Book

BEEHIVES FOR BAKING PANS. If baking pans are greased with beeswax it will not be necessary to wash them after baking. It never turns rancid, favoring the cake in consequence, as is the case with butter. LAMP WICKS. If a lamp wick seems to be too wide for the holder and will not work, pull out a thread at each side. This will probably be all that is required.

For Home Dressmakers

2237 LADIES SEMI-FITTING COAT. Paris Pattern No. 2287. All Sizes Allowed. For the evening suit, or for a separate coat there is nothing more desirable than the three-quarter length semi-fitting model portrayed here. The side-front and side-back seams which run into the shoulder give long becoming lines to the figure, and the pattern is adaptable to such materials as Oxford cutting, broadcloth, serge, tweed or chamois. The full-length sleeves are finished with narrow cuffs, and the revers of the notched collar are faced with black or self-colored velvet. The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 34 bust the coat requires 8 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, or 7 1/2 yards 38 inches wide, or 7 1/2 yards 40 inches wide, or 7 1/2 yards 42 inches wide, or 7 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, (cut bias). Price of pattern, 10 cents.

THE UNDER DOG HAS GROWLED

Take warning, O ye powerful! The under dog has growled; Half-starved, deep, forsaken, 'Mid want he long has growled. Deprived of his just portion, Of God's rich gifts to give, His cry sounds down the ages— We hear it once again. The under dog is stirring, At last he learns his power— Oppression flees before him, We face the crucial hour. Take warning, O ye powerful! For thrones and empires fall— Earth's kings have heard and trembled Before the people's call. Some day all strife shall vanish, The conflict shall be o'er, And love shall rule the people And want shall be no more. The under dog shall triumph, And reap what he has sown; No more a cowering beggar, Shall proudly claim his own. —YARIEL P. M. LOVING.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS

"It is a good thing that Kropotkin's 'Conquest of Bread' has been translated into English. There has always been lacking a good presentation of the best that anarchy has to say for itself in English. Few will deny that Kropotkin is by far the ablest living representative of the anarchistic philosophy. His reputation as a scientist and his clear, pleasing style of writing insure him an audience among thousands who would otherwise turn pale at the mention of anarchy. This book offers nothing at which to grow pale. It is mildly, dreamily utopian on its constructive side, and in its criticisms of existing society strongly convincing. In the opening chapter the author eloquently describes the victory which man has obtained over nature. 'The child of the civilized man,' he says, 'flings ready, at its birth, to his head an immense capital accumulated by those who have gone before him. And this capital enables him to acquire, merely by his own labor, combined with the labor of others, riches surpassing the dreams of the Orient, expressed in the fairy tales of the Thousand and One Nights.' Yet in the midst of this power to produce there is terrible poverty, and this just in the ranks of the producers. So far we go with Kropotkin. We can even go further and agree that the one great problem is the 'Conquest of Bread' for the masses and that this must come through something that mankind has learned to know as a revolution—though whether peaceable or forcible is still beyond the ken of man. But here Kropotkin gives a great leap. There is to come a revolution and 'Præsto, change!' free societies are to spring out of the air and begin producing and consuming and contracting and exchanging. Here his philosophy sounds extremely like that orthodox doctrine of 'free contract' of which our own supreme court is so jealous, when it prevents a child or a weak woman from selling human strength for inhuman hours. Indeed sometimes you look up and turn to the title page to be sure that you are not reading from one of Chancellor Day's or Professor J. Laurence Laughlin's speeches—so closely do extremes meet.

Then after this wide leap, bridged only by philosophical speculations, we are landed at once in Utopia, where all associate and produce freely. With this Utopia there need be no quarrel, for we all have our dreams, and it is full of suggestions that may, or may not, prove of great value to future builders of society. It is an attractive picture he draws, filled with detail as to methods by which the various phases of human activity may be conducted. To him Socialism is also a Utopia. He cannot conceive of it as a movement, a philosophy of what is as well as of what must be, because of what is. To him it is only another picture to be compared with his own, and if his is the more beautiful, then all others are to be rejected. Socialists, according to Kropotkin, are all plotting to retain wages, and authority, and parliamentarism, and all these just as they are today. Or government as an instrument, today of a class, tomorrow of the whole people, he has no conception. To him it is always something apart from the people, superimposed upon them with tyrannical external oppression. Yet the book is one which no student of sociological writing can afford to ignore. (The Conquest of Bread, by P. Kropotkin, G. P. Putnam's Sons, cloth, 275 pp., \$1.00 net.)

PANIC-STRICKEN PRESS

Surely the capitalist press is in the throes of the panic. Its breath comes short and fast, its features are ghostly and distorted, and its knees are knocking together and beating a funeral march as if with drumsticks of the bones of its victims. And yet it tries to grin and laugh. It is as if a corpse should joke. Oh, no, there is no panic, just a little vacation, a bit of needed rest—in fact, a picnic. The capitalist press, as the mouthpiece of capitalism, an exploiting system, is essentially a lying press. As the exponent of robbery it cannot be honest; as the voice of duplicity it cannot be truthful. But just at present its role is an extremely difficult one. It has to take the part of the cheerful liar. All about it capitalism is crumbling and tumbling and the debris is crashing about its ears. But the cheerful liar must laugh with glee. Every time a brick lands at his solar plexus he must treat it as a baked apple served with cream. He sees the troops of war and hungry men, women without shoes, and children in tatters, but he must continue his antics and put a fresh batch of lies in his oven for breakfast next morning. When a little thirty-cent factory that was closed down opens its doors for another gasp before giving up the ghost, the advent is heralded in flaming headlines as the Revival of Industry and the Resumption of Prosperity. When a great manufacturing establishment closes its doors on its thousands or more of wage workers, a little thirty-cent press dispatch in an obscure corner of the paper is the only announcement if any is made at all. The smaller the opening, the larger the announcement; the larger the failure, the smaller the announcement. The capitalist press, the prince of liars, is coming to its own. The gain facts, the terrible realities can no longer be obscured. The panic-stricken robber press is in the spotlight. Its lying propensities have brought it where it is. Humbled in by the revolutionary proletariat it has so long deceived, its sins have found it out and its fate is sealed. The panic has stripped it of its mask

BILED DUMPLINGS

BY S. C. BAKER. Secretary Taft has such a superb way of balancing one ponderous platitude against the other that the net result is the sum of his statesmanship and a forecast of his presidential policy—something like this: Do you need the Philippines in your business, Mr. Workingman? If you do, polish up your rusty patriotism and prepare to fight for your 'necessities.' Join your state militia. The Dick military law will find glory enough for you. The Suffragette of America will find the Socialists as they found them in England—on the firing line, not skulking in the ruins of decaying castles. When workmen are convicted in the criminal courts the capitalist press is staggered to find words strong enough to express its condemnation of wrongdoing. But when a criminal capitalist escapes through the wide meshes of the net of technicality the same press heaves a mild journalistic sigh and gently murmurs: "Too bad that this is always thus!"

SOCIALISM AND PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY

W. H. Taft, secretary of war, in his first public speech since returning from his pompous tour of the world at the expense of the American people, virtually admits the inevitability of Socialism, but tries to poison his audience against it by saying that it means the termination of private property. The idea that Socialism would eliminate private property is absurd. It is as absurd as it would be to say that, since our postoffice is publicly owned, the American people have abandoned private ownership in letters and all matter sent by mail. It is as absurd as to say that because New Zealand owns some coal mines, therefore the people of that island have abandoned private ownership of coal. It is as absurd as to say that since highways are public property, the Americans have abandoned private ownership of automobiles. It is as absurd as to say that the inhabitants of cities owning municipal light plants have ceased to own the lights which illuminate their homes. If Secretary Taft is really as ignorant as he appears to be about the principles of Socialism, he should take a day off to read at least an elementary treatise on the subject. The following extracts from Richardson's "Introduction to Socialism" are sufficient to show his misrepresentation in the speech to which I have referred. "Private property under a co-operative commonwealth would consist of anything that a person desired and was willing to work and pay for. . . . The establishment of the co-operative commonwealth would not affect any form of wealth through which labor cannot be exploited." That is, Socialism aims at the collective ownership of only that property (most of which is now privately owned and operated for private profit) which is used to exploit the public—whether producers (as factory hands, wage earners, miners, etc.) or consumers (users of coal, dry goods, bread, meat, etc.). There will be far more private ownership for the average man under Socialism than there is now. What a man produces will be his; he will not have to divide up what he produces with a capitalist who is born heir to capital, but has himself produced nothing. Exploitation is damned. It is time for Taft to read up. His audience are becoming more enlightened than he. Our present industrial system has wretchedly devalued the workers, but they are learning nevertheless. —JESSE M. ALLEN.

TO THE EDITOR

THE MISSION OF CAPITALISM. Capitalism is based upon the invention of the machine. If no machines had ever been invented there would never have been any capitalism. The mission of capitalism is the development of the machine. There has never been, considering the degree of intelligence of the people, any other way by which this could have been done than by capitalism. There are three essential factors of capitalism, namely, the private ownership and management of the machine, the wage system and the profit system. With any one of these factors omitted the development of the machine would have been impossible. Without the private ownership of the machine there could have been no wage system, without the wage system there could have been no profit, without profit there would have been no development of the machine, without the development of the machine there could have been no capitalism, and without capitalism there could never have been any progress in the past as Socialism is in the future. When capitalism shall have accomplished its mission, that is to say when it shall have developed the means

of industry up to a certain point, the capitalists will cease releasing their profits in further improvements, because it will no longer be profitable for them to do so. When that time comes, if it has not already set in, they will be able to employ only a portion of the workers, and that portion will constantly grow smaller until the workers on finding that the capitalists can no longer employ them, will be compelled to seek a way by which they can employ themselves. And since Socialism is the only means by which they will be able to employ themselves, they will adopt Socialism. The workers in America and other advanced nations are too intelligent to allow themselves to die of starvation in the millions in the midst of plenty, as they do in India. But let us not overlook the fact that this superior intelligence of our workers is due alone to capitalism. For it is a fact, that the degree of intelligence of the masses in any nation correspond exactly with the degree of development of capitalism in that nation. But notwithstanding this fact, capitalism has about served its purpose and in the future, it will become more and more a curse than a blessing, until the people will be compelled to overthrow it and adopt Socialism as the only means of self-preservation. DR. J. F. SANDERS, Bloomington, Ill.