

BODY UPHOLDS 9-HOUR; ROADS STILL FIGHTING

Railways Lose Before Interstate Board and Will Take Fight Into Congress

Washington, March 3.—The railroad telegraphers have won in their fight with the railroads over the nine-hour law. The interstate commerce commission has refused to grant further delay. The railroads have one hope yet, however, and will try to get the delay they are asking.

Although Chairman Hepburn of the house committee on commerce is favorable to the roads, there is not much chance for them there.

The decision came just two days before the law is scheduled to go into effect. The railroads now face the problem of making arrangements to comply with it, after allowing a full year to pass, which was given them by the law to make preparations.

Three-Day Hearings. Thirty-eight railroads filed petitions with the commission requesting delay in particular cases.

Meanwhile, the members in general took a hand at the program, led by David Bentall, and followed by a number of known and unknown Socialist speakers.

The board of supervising traction engineers yesterday ordered the three through routes for surface lines previously determined to be put into immediate operation.

Chairman Milton J. Foreman of the court brought out a large gathering interested in souvenirs. Pottery, porcelain and tableware with the Hoagth prints and a collection of dramatic pictures—portraits of old-time stage favorites—were sold bringing altogether \$2,387.

No. 1.—Beginning at Halsted and Seventy-ninth streets, east to Vincennes road, north to Westmoreland avenue, north to Twenty-second street, east to Clark street, north to Howard avenue.

No. 2.—Beginning at Stony Island avenue and Sixty-third street, west to Halsted street, north to Evanston avenue, northwest to Graceland avenue.

No. 3.—Beginning at Sixty-ninth street and Ashland avenue, north to Twelfth street, west to Paulina street, north to Lake street, east to Ashland avenue, north to Clybourn place.

Richard Mansfield's Art Objects Sold in New York. New York, March 3.—The Richard Mansfield sale at the American Art gallery brought out a large gathering interested in souvenirs.

Following is the notice to the czar: "Nicholas II, the Czar of Russia."

Accompanying each notice was a copy of the sixteen accusations against the czar and a list of sixteen proclamations. It was the czar was denounced as a common criminal and called upon to abdicate.

Norodny Is Signer. These documents were issued by the republican administration of the provisional government of Russia.

HEARST LOVES THE POOR BOY!!



"Squeeze him till he drops his last cent." (The above is a reproduction of a cartoon which appeared in the "Boston Newsboy," official organ of the "newsies.")

RAP HEARST IN NEWSBOY PAPER SEE NO HOPE OF BETTER TIMES

Boston Strikers Print Sheet in Reply to His Editorials His Editorials "Not Slightest Indication of Improvement," Says Tribune

Pessimism was spread over the financial page of the Chicago Tribune "an inch thick this morning."

Reduced dividends in every direction were recorded. "There is not yet the slightest indication of improvement in the transportation business," the paper says.

Here are some of the things in the Tribune: "It is now becoming a matter of discussion what plants the American Locomotive company will be able to keep going."

"Elevated" Dividend Out. "Directors of the South Side Elevated at their meeting yesterday afternoon reduced the dividend rate on the stock from a 4 per cent to a 2 per cent basis by declaring a quarterly distribution of 1/2 per cent."

"The company has been paying 1 per cent quarterly since June, 1901. It was thought some time ago by the management that the dividend could be continued, despite increased interest charges."

"Early decreases in common dividends to be looked for are those of the American Locomotive and American Car and Foundry. There is not as yet the slightest indication of improvement in transportation business."

"The American Smelting and Refining company cut its common dividend in two at the meeting of the board yesterday."

"The railroads are beginning to borrow money to pay off old debts rather than for contracting new ones, and there is nothing in sight to suggest business of consequence for the companies during the remainder of the current year."

LIVE NEAR FACTORY. PAY MORE FOR SUGAR. (Special to the Daily Socialist.) Grand Junction, Colo., March 3.—The Grand Junction sugar factory sells sugar in Kansas City at such rates that the retail dealer can sell it twenty pounds for \$1. In its home city the company charges such rates that retail dealers are unable to sell more than fourteen or sixteen pounds for \$1.

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NO ROMANCE IN U. S. FLEET

Deserter from Evans' Ship Says Ship Life is Hell; Food Fierce

(Special to the Daily Socialist.) New York, March 3.—Marine Mate Loeser, one of the five sailors captured after deserting from the fleet of Rear Admiral Evans at Rio Janeiro, is at present a prisoner on the receiving ship Hancock in the Brooklyn navy yard.

"I deserted, and now I'm willing to take my medicine. There ain't nothing else to do, I guess," he grinned cheerfully. "The trouble was I didn't know what I was goin' into when I enlisted. There ain't no romance in the navy—none at all. If I'd been half-way comfortable on board, I'd have stuck it out, but down in the engine room, as so hot, it makes you sick—it's hell, that's what it is."

Food Is "Fierce." "Why, the food you eat in the navy is fierce. They throw it at you like you was a piece of sea-sock. For I've been to sea before on merchant ships; that's how I happened to get my petty officer's rating; but I couldn't enjoy food thrown at me like this. It ain't no joke, it's real."

"Take it from me, there ain't no fun in the navy, and I think there's lots of fellows realize that, now. They say as many as a hundred quit at Rio. Others say eighty, and others less'n that; but some did. Me and a Scotchman jumped ship at Rio and tried to hike it to Santos, a coffee port about 300 miles off, but the people down there are savages. They chased after us in crowds on the country roads, and three stones and tin cans at us. Don't talk to me about Brazilian hospitality. So we turned back."

Gave Up to Consul. "Then in Rio we tried to ship on any craft that would take us away, but we couldn't even get a chance to work our passage home, so we give ourselves up to the American consul, and here we are. We kept with the jig was up when we stepped into his office, and now there's nothin' for it but to pay up."

"What makes me sore," is the way they throw it into you. When we were sent up here, for instance, instead of havin' things arranged for meetin' us, they sends over detectives, meanin' a hot job that'll have to come out of our back pocket."

"Oh, yes, I'm comfortable enough now. They made us work a little, but we don't kill ourselves, and we get plenty to eat—it's a damn sight better'n what we got with the jig anyhow. I suppose they'll have us up before a court-martial, and give us a year on a prison ship. After that I'll be glad to take my dishonorable discharge. I ain't got nothin' left of the navy that way than stand four years of it."

114 CAUSES FOR WALSH RETRIAL

"A pretended verdict" that is "repugnant" is the manner in which attorneys for John R. Walsh, convicted banker, characterize the jury's finding in Judge Anderson's court, according to the copy of an unified motion that will be presented March 10 with an affidavit from Albert B. Palmer, charging improper conduct of other members of the panel.

In the motion 114 reasons are offered, setting forth the argument of the defense for a new hearing. The motion is based largely on Palmer's conduct, who, sympathizing with Walsh, nearly collapsed and reluctantly admitted that he had concurred in the verdict of guilty.

BOY GONE; SON OF SOCIALIST

(Special to the Daily Socialist.) New York, March 3.—(Herald.) S. Feigenbaum, son of R. Feigenbaum, a contributor to Forward, the Jewish Socialist daily, has mysteriously disappeared.

He left his home Wednesday and has not been heard from since. The boy is 14 years old and is a student in the public schools. At 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon young Feigenbaum, who is 14 years old, left his home, presumably for a short walk. He has neither been seen nor heard from since.

At the time of his departure from home he wore a navy blue overcoat and a brown suit, with a brown felt hat. His hair is brown and curly and he has a scar above the left eye. The family has appealed to the readers of Forward to look out for the boy.

McCrea Blames Legislation for Pennsylvania's Loss. New York, March 3.—Recent federal and state legislation is called one of the principal causes of the recent financial panic in the annual report of James McCrea of the Pennsylvania company to the stockholders, which was made public yesterday. He says the check to general business which came with the financial disturbance has already largely affected the revenues of the system.

McCrea says that this condition is likely to continue until all the questions at issue have been fairly adjusted. The report further says the lower passenger fare has not stimulated traffic enough to offset the loss of revenue due to the higher cost of operation due to increases in wages and the cost of supplies.

PLAYS HOP SCOTCH' ON ICE CAKES; SAVES LIFE

For twelve hours yesterday a man, hungry and weak and with his clothes frozen around him, leaped from one small ice cake to another as they bumped and tumbled in a heavy sea out in Lake Michigan, three miles from Gary, Ind.

He was Carl Reisen, a workman employed on the C. L. S. & E. railroad at Gary. He left home shortly after 2 o'clock in the morning to go out on the lake to hunt ducks. He had just taken a position on the lake edge of the floor when a large piece broke loose from the shore and floated out into the lake.

As it got further from the shore the waves began to break it into small pieces, until Reisen was compelled to keep constantly on the move jumping from one crumbling, slippery raft to another.

MILK WAR ON; PATRONS GLAD

A "rate war" which may prove ruinous to more than one big firm is on among the milk dealers of Chicago. There is to be no mercy, no cries for quarter. Nothing but desperate, cut-throat competition.

This, in effect, is the dark picture painted by local milk dealers when they had recovered from the shock of the Borden company's unexpected move in cutting 1 cent a quart from its price for milk.

With most of the firms it took a day of directors' meetings and hasty conferences, and a good deal of unprintable language, to bring about this result. With one voice the dealers declared that under present conditions, milk cannot be sold at 7 cents except at a loss, and that the Borden company, with its large resources, is planning to meet this loss long enough to "do up" some of its competitors.

GREAT ACTRESS IS A SOCIALIST

(Special to the Daily Socialist.) New York, March 3.—"I have sympathy in my heart for the great work of the Socialists in my country, but I am not a Socialist," declared the actress, Mrs. Vera Komisarzhewsky on her arrival in New York from Russia, her native land.

Mrs. Komisarzhewsky is also known as Countess Muraviev, the name of her husband, from whom she has been divorced over two years. She is recognized as the greatest actress Russia has produced.

She is a small, vivacious woman and declares she will not die happy until she will be able to read, in the original, Edgar Allan Poe's works. She is said to be the only actress who has identified the dead man, Maxim Gorky's plays in Russia.

GRADUATE LAUNCHES A PURE FOOD FARM

Grand Junction, Colo., March 3.—A pure food farm has been launched here by G. B. Stannard, a young graduate of the State Agricultural College.

Stannard has bought eighty acres of land one mile west of the city, and has installed considerable machinery for the manufacture of food products under the most sanitary conditions. He will sell nothing in bulk. All the products will receive his own special mechanical treatment to reduce them to the lowest possible bulk and protect them from contamination.

For a starter, he is grinding up a large drove of hogs, especially grown and fattened, into sausage. The peculiar feature of this is that he uses all of the good meat, discarding only the fat, which is made into lard. The killing of the hogs is done under the supervision of Dr. George Glover, head of the veterinary department of the Agricultural College. The animals have had nothing but alfalfa, grain and clean water.

THREE MEN INJURED IN COLLAPSE OF BUILDING

Three workmen were injured, one probably fatally, yesterday afternoon, by the collapse of a portion of the front wall of a two-story brick building at 433 Blue Island avenue, which has been in course of repairs for several days.

Those hurt are Gustav Mits, 55 Robie street, 1211 Blue Island avenue; Frank Stumpes, 7033 Aberdeen street. They were taken to the County hospital.

SENATE COMMITTEE REJECTS A ROOSEVELT MAN. Washington, D. C., March 3.—The nomination of Grosvenor A. Porter, a cousin of Mrs. Roosevelt, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Oklahoma, will not be reported by the senate committee on judiciary. It was decided to request the president to withdraw the nomination.

CHICAGO POLICE SEIZE OPPORTUNITY TO SUPPRESS ALL RADICAL MEETINGS

Tragedy to Be Used as Excuse for Persecution Even of Graham Taylor

The attack on Chief of Police George M. Shippy by Lazarus Averbuch, the man whom the chief shot in his home yesterday morning, will result in the stopping of all street meetings and those of a "radical" character which may be held in halls. This is the plan of campaign mapped out by Assistant Chief Schuetler, under the direction of Chief Shippy. The federal authorities have been called in and the use of the deportation law is threatened.

The identification of the man who attempted the life of Chief Shippy at the chief's home, 31 Lincoln Court at 9:15 yesterday morning, was made by his sister Olga Averbuch at her home, 218 Washburne avenue, later yesterday.

When the police visited the home occupied by Averbuch they found evidence that he had been in this country but three months, coming from Kishineff, Russia, where he had been a witness of the massacres of the Jews by the Cossacks acting under the connivance of the czar. Among his effects were found a library of books containing popular writings on the crisis in Russia and giving the attitude of the Social Democratic party on the abuses of the bureaucratic government.

What Averbuch Read. The list of books is as follows: "People's Work—How the Social Revolution and the Social Democracy Look on the Peasantry and the Landed Gentry." "King Hunger." On the title page was this quotation from Nickerson, the Russian poet: "In this world as a King, I am king without heart, and his name is Hunger." At the top of the page was: "In battle you win your rights."

"What the Constitution Teaches," Volkovsky. "Stories From Russian History." "The Story of a Bad King." "History of the Russian Revolutionists." A. E. Shishko. "Life of an Anarchist—A Russian martyr to the cause of anarchy." "Greetings to the Russian Working People." Father Gapon. "Light, Light, Light." "The Blind." "Minsk." "Economic Progress." Lambert.

After Graham Taylor. Chief Shippy classed Graham Taylor of the Chicago Commons with the radicals who have been criticizing his department bitterly. Dr. Taylor said before the association of accountants at a recent meeting of that body that the administration of the police department was the most rotten and corrupt that had ever been known in the history of the city of Chicago.

Following the news of the attempt on the life of Chief Shippy, a story was circulated to the effect that an attempt had been made on Mayor Ross on Friday and that the police had kept the news quiet, as no harm had resulted. This proved to be a hoax.

Identification Is Made. As soon as the news of the attempt on Chief Shippy had reached the city hall Assistant Chief of Police Schuetler at once ordered the placing of a dragnet throughout the city. From all the police stations the officers were sent to Bentley's morgue on Lincoln, near Cleveland avenue, to see if any of them could identify the man who lay there. This proved futile.

Late in the afternoon a man by the name of R. M. Miller, 509 North Avenue, who was employed with Averbuch at the provision commission house of W. H. Eiseberger, 183 South Water street, identified the dead man as Lazarus Averbuch, and the identification was confirmed by Olga Averbuch, who was shown the photograph at her home of the dead man taken by the police.

Miller was the first man to present a tangible clue to the police. He said that a man who had worked with him at Eiseberger's had made remarks to the effect that it was a shame that the police had forbidden Emma Goldman to speak as scheduled at the German Hall Carriers' hall, March 3. He gave the man's name as Lazarus Averbuch, and said that he had not come down to work as usual on Monday. Further report was made by Miller, who said that Averbuch had distributed circulars of the Emma Goldman meeting broadcast at his place of employment.

He further told the assistant chief that he had a typical anarchistic head. A reporter for the Daily Socialist ventured the remark: "If there is such a thing as a definitely anarchistic type of head."

Is Nearly Arrested. A few minutes later one of the officers in plain clothes touched the reporter on the arm and said: "Come here I want to speak to you." The reporter went and was asked: "What are you doing here?" "I am a newspaper man." "What paper are you with?" "The Daily Socialist." "Got a star?" "No."

"Well, you have made some queer remarks. You said there was no such thing as anarchy." "I do not."

Tries to Start Argument. "What did you say?" "I asked if there is a definite type of head which can be considered anarchistic? Wasn't that harmless enough?" "Who do you know here?" "Sargeant McCauley of the Bureau, and most of the newspaper men and Coroner Hoffman."

The officer murmured: "By this time a newspaper man well known to the Socialist reporter was found and vouched for him, as did Coroner Hoffman. I am broad enough to see that your remark, though perhaps ill-advised, had not evil intention whatever," said the Coroner. This mollified the officer and he released the reporter.

MAN LAUBED BY PRESS CUTS WOOD FOR 30 CENTS PER DAY

By Lewis G. De Hart. (Special to the Daily Socialist.) Kansas City, Mo., March 3.—Last fall W. H. Woolf of 1603 East Eleventh street, was 84 years old. He is a wagon maker by trade, having worked at it all his life, until advancing age closed the doors of up-to-date factories to him.

At the time of his birthday, a Kansas City capitalist newspaper, devoted a half column in praise of the workman, and in so unusual burst of generosity said that it is unusual men as Woolf who make up the foundations of the nation's prosperity, who produce the wealth and set a good example to the rising generation. So far, well and good. Realizing that it is the workers who make the nation prosperous, it is pertinent to inquire how the nation rewards them. Was Splitting Wood. It was by chance that the Daily Socialist correspondent stepped into the President Association wood yard this week. One of the first persons he saw was Woolf, the aged wagon maker, but he was not at work on the wagon. On the contrary, with what feeble strength he



APPORTIONMENT IS SENT OUT

More Socialist Delegates Accredited Than Number Figured Upon

The delegate apportionment of the states for the national convention to be held in Chicago May 10 has been sent out from national headquarters of the Socialist party.

The number of accredited delegates shown by this apportionment exceeds by 43 the number figured upon in the estimate made October 31, 1907, and upon which the special assessment of 33 cents was based.

In view of this and the further fact that a number of party members are now unemployed, and are therefore unable to pay the assessment, unless every member whose financial circumstances will allow of its payment responds the income for the payment of the railroad fare of delegates will fall far short of the sum necessary.

Representation Table. The following table shows the representation of the various states: Av. mem. No. delegates. Dues paid, bership, gates.

New Hampshire, 30.58, 293, 2; New Jersey, 150.99, 1,669, 6; New York, 550.00, 3,466, 19; North Dakota, 50.65, 294, 2; Ohio, 260.59, 1,726, 9; Oklahoma, 335.00, 2,233, 12; Oregon, 136.00, 506, 3; Pennsylvania, 387.65, 2,584, 13; Rhode Island, 22.00, 146, 1; South Dakota, 45.25, 302, 1; Tennessee, 15.00, 100, 1; Texas, 241.65, 1,607, 9; Utah, 32.00, 220, 2; Vermont, 7.00, 47, 1; Washington, 22.40, 1,462, 8; West Virginia, 45.50, 103, 1; Wisconsin, 258.80, 1,998, 10; Wyoming, 79.40, 629, 3.

Entitled to One Delegate. The following unorganized states are entitled to one delegate each: Delaware, Georgia, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina and Virginia, making 210 delegates from organized states, 2 from unorganized states; total, 318.

On Dec. 31 the last membership of the party was 29,270. On Feb. 29 of this year the membership was 27,306, showing an increase of 8,036 in two months.

BRIDE, WEEPING, TAKES "VALENTINE" TO POLICE

Atlantic City, March 2.—Mrs. Max Loogenstein, bride of a few weeks, appealed to the police to save her from a former rival for her husband's affections, who, she alleged, has been sending her ugly valentines.

One of the missives, showing a gaunt and ugly female, which the weeping young woman exhibited to the police, had been sent to her husband, and she demanded the arrest of the sender, who she declared is a neighbor. Police officials advised her to appeal to the post-office authorities.

SHIFT MEN FROM TOWN TO TOWN

Tin Trust Answers Employes Petition by Arbitrary Action

(Special to the Daily Socialist.) South Sharon, Pa., March 2.—The American tin plate trust, which controls two mills in this vicinity, has inaugurated a novel scheme by which it can keep its forces half time, save money and keep them from starving at the same time. Its plan is to shift men from the South Sharon mill to the Newcastle mill.

The South Sharon tin plate mill suspended operations Oct. 17, 1907, and as yet shows no signs of resuming. As work is scarce in all other departments, the tin workers have been forced to sit and await developments. With a few exceptions they are at the end of their resources, some being in actual want of food and clothing, while others are living on credit.

Confers With Trust. Conditions became so bad that the workers in desperation sent a committee to confer with the American Tin Plate Company's officials in Pittsburgh, making their plea on moral grounds—the right of a man to live.

At the same time the business interests of the town held a conference, and later delegated a committee to Pittsburgh, urging the expediency of starting the South Sharon mills, and claiming that the community was on the verge of bankruptcy. The only proposition the officials would make was that the South Sharon workers go down in a body to Newcastle, Pa., and get a divisional share of the work there.

Shipped to Other Mill. A notice was posted up last Tuesday informing the men that they were expected to report at that date and go down to Newcastle in time for work at 5 a. m. the following day. This plan was refused as impractical on such short notice, and as the Newcastle men had not been consulted, and might be antagonistic to the idea of dividing the work, the question was a serious one.

The workers then sent a committee to Newcastle to acquaint the workers there of the proposition of the trust officials; also wishing to know their sentiments in the matter. Both the Newcastle and the South Sharon mills belong to the American Tin Plate trust and are within the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America.

TRAMP LURE BOY FROM HOME AND GETS HIM DRUNK

Reno, Nev., March 2.—After having been enticed away from his home in Stockton, Cal., by a tramp, Joe McKenna, a 16-year-old boy, was taken into custody by police here a state of almost complete insensibility from the effects of drinking crude alcohol lower world, which he will perhaps never forget. He will be sent home.

Owing to his condition, when arrested, the boy was unable to tell his story. He recovered sufficiently to pour out a tale of abuse and harsh treatment which has been seldom heard in Reno. Most of the work here, McKenna, while going on the boat from San Francisco, where he had been working in the Fulton Iron Works, to Stockton, his home, met an engaging individual named "Shorty." The man, seeing that the boy had his month's wages, induced him to abandon his plans and come with him to Reno.

SOLON DEFENDS LABOR SLAVERY

Washington, D. C., March 3.—Peonage in the south found a new defender yesterday in the person of Congressman Frank Clark of the Second Florida district. In denying that there was any labor slavery in his state, Clark attacked the integrity of the department of justice and called Mrs. Mary Grace Quackenbos, a special government investigator, "an affliction" sent on the south.

Prosecutions instituted by the general government in behalf of the alien victims of Florida's "slave drivers" were denounced as "high capers that outrage decency." Clark's battery of invective was set loose when the house took up the consideration of the resolution recently offered providing for congressional investigation into peonage conditions in the south. Clark said the people of his state longed for an opportunity to renege the "fachoods" uttered by the department of justice and partisan newspapers. And by the vote of 163 they will have that chance, for the resolution was adopted by a vote of 163 to 33.

CHEAPER TO DIE THAN TO LIVE

(Special to the Daily Socialist.) Grand Junction, Colo., March 4.—Here is the one place on the face of the earth where a man can die with the assurance that he will be buried in a real coffin in a real grave and by a real undertaker. All these luxuries he can get if he has a cent—no penny. The undertakers here bid against each other for the privilege of burying paupers who come here to regain health and spend all their money. They take the graves, furnish the coffin and haul them to the graveyard, two miles away, for one-quarter of a cent.

Their profits come when eastern relatives order the remains sent to "the homes." A good big price is then charged.

POLICEMAN WANTED FOR ROBBERY IS MISSING

Trinidad, Colo., March 2.—Policeman Charles Tumleson, against whom a warrant was sworn out, charging him with being the head of a band of robbers, has disappeared and all efforts to locate him have thus far proved futile. Captain Howlen served the warrant, but instead of taking his prisoner direct to jail, he allowed him to visit his home to "say good-by to his wife."

Tumleson promised the officer faithfully that he would return in a few minutes, and when hours passed and he failed to appear a search was started. Mrs. Tumleson said that her husband had been home, but left immediately afterward and that she did not know his whereabouts.

Tumleson is accused of being implicated in the robbery of the gambling hall in the Coronado hotel several weeks ago, when \$160 was taken from the safe.

WIFE VERY MUCH ALIVE WHEN SPOUSE WEDS AGAIN

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 2.—Mrs. Robert Conover, who arrived from Washington, D. C., this week, declines to accept the part of a faithless Enoch Arden and has applied to the county attorney for a warrant charging her husband with polygamy. He married her in Salt Lake in 1901 and in August, 1907, espoused Miss Anna Richmond of Provo, with whom he is now living.

The first Mrs. Conover was in San Francisco during the earthquake and fire. She escaped unscathed and has since been visiting friends in Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia. Conover declares that he received a report of the death of his wife in the San Francisco district, but up to this time he has failed to convince her that his statement is true.

Do It; Then Tell About It. —When you buy, buy of a Daily Socialist advertiser. Don't forget to tell him why you are buying of him—Adv.

TELLS MEN TO "SLOW DOWN"

Pennsylvania's Statement, Under Guise: 'Be Easy on Trusts'

(Special to the Daily Socialist.) Findlay, Ohio, March 2.—The new official or employees' time table which the Pennsylvania railroad has just got out containing following on the second page of the front cover: It is displayed conspicuously so the employees may read and reflect: "LET THE TOO CONSPICUOUS DANGEROUS SIGNALS BE TAKEN DOWN."

"This is a good time for the country to slow down. We have been moving at too rapid a pace. The voice of warning has been unheeded and a natural adjustment, therefore, has been enforced. Those who rebel against it will only prolong the agony. It is well to remember this fact and to join the procession of slowdown now seen marching in every direction throughout the four corners of the land."

'Let Us Slow Down'. —Let us slow down in our extravagant ways. The American people have been prospering along on such a tremendous wave of prosperity that they have forgotten that days of adversity are as sure to recur as that history repeats itself. Let all the people who have been led into extravagant ways slow down. Let no one be negligent, stingy, and mean. That is unnecessary, and is as much to be deplored as is the fanciful and luxurious extravagance of prosperity.

'Let the temper of the public mind toward corporate interests slow down. Let envy of the successful by the unsuccessful ease. Let us bear in mind that the possessors of the much-deplored "dollar money" and swollen fortunes are the relief of the panic-stricken instantly and historically as soon as the financial pressure became so severe that it threatened the bankruptcy of the nation.

Appeals to 'Eager Crowd'

"The eager crowd slow down and drop away from the great following which ordinarily stings and means. That is the policy of the successful. Let the people refuse to follow any longer the leadership of selfish politicians who care nothing for the backward to prosperity and the control of the unfortunates. Let the people begin to think themselves and to think long enough to comprehend the fact that every attack upon an American industry and every legislative act that harasses and cripples an American railroad, every legislative scheme to confiscate the property of a corporation, is a blow at American prosperity which, sooner or later, must be felt by all."

Let us not, at least, let the too conspicuous danger signals at Washington be taken down and laid away forever. "Slow down, everybody and everywhere."

GIRL SAYS SHE NEARLY LOST REASON IN JAIL

Los Angeles, Cal., March 2.—The filthy conditions of the city jail will in several instances be described in the superior court, as the result of a suit filed by Grace Gillis against Mrs. Mable M. Polts and E. M. Crall, who she charges conspired to cause her arrest and imprisonment on a charge of stealing a sum of money.

Miss Gillis, in her complaint, declares that she was arrested by the police without a warrant and locked up in a vile and filthy cell. She was confined in a place, she says, which was filled with unclean, unusual and hideous sounds; the noise of tramping and the moving of feet and heavy chains; the clanking of iron doors and gates.

These, she says, were of a terrifying character, and she became so fearful her reason was endangered and she suffered from a severe attack of nervous prostration.

Miss Gillis says while she was in the city jail she repeatedly tried to get word to her brother, who is a student in the university of Southern California, but the police, she declares, restrained her from using the telephone and brutally refused her requests to do so.

She says she has never before been arrested, and sues for damages in the sum of \$25,000.

SAYS HE SEES SOCIALISM IN THE PARCELS POST

Denver, Colo., March 2.—An attack on the proposed parcels post legislation, some facts in regard to the discrimination in the matter of freight and express rates, and an address on the filing of catalogue houses doing business in various states rendered interesting the convention of the Colorado Retail Hardware and Implement association at the Albany hotel.

Nathan Roberts of Omaha representative of the National Retail Hardware association, attacked the parcels post and mail order houses. He classified the parcels post as "unjust and Socialistic class legislation."

FEDERATION OF JOBLESS ORGANIZED IN OHIO

Youngstown, O., March 2.—In order that the money appropriated by the city council shall go to the most deserving and to guard against the influx of out-of-town workers, the Federation of Unemployed was organized at a meeting in town hall Tuesday night.

Charles Lake, president of the Molders' union, was named as secretary and Robert Anderson and Robert Willey were chosen as inductors. The duties of the inductors will be to preserve order and to look after the hall. R. A. Maley presided as chairman during the exercises of organization.

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SMALL DOG GUARDS FROZEN REMAINS OF HIS MASTER

Oregon, Ill., March 3.—When the remains of "Chuck" Anderson were found frozen near Oregon some time ago, a little water spaniel was standing guard over the body and fought desperately against interference with the corpse. All efforts to lure the faithful little animal from the place proved futile. It could be driven away, barking furiously, but it always returned again and remained, moaning piteously for its missing master. It finally disappeared and the supposition is that it ultimately starved to death, as it refused proffered food and acted more like a mad beast than a pet animal. It was only a yellow dog, but it had a streak of gratitude notwithstanding.

LEWIS LECTURE AT THE GARRICK

In spite of the wretched weather Sunday morning, the same big crowd gathered at the Garrick to hear the Lewis lecture on the "Great Man Theory." Some came a little late owing to the care not being able to run on time, but they were in time for the lecture.

Next Sunday is the big day of the season. A vote of the audience will be taken on the question of holding the Garrick lectures next winter. Ballots will be supplied at the door on entering and Lewis will explain the conditions of voting from the stage.

The Commune celebration will be held at that meeting, so that the lecture will be available for the Commune number of this paper. Scandinavian Singing Societies of about thirty voices will sing. All should bring lead pencils to mark their ballots and come early, as the meeting will begin at 10:30, fifteen minutes earlier than usual.

WORKER'S EYES ARE BLOWN OUT IN DYNAMITE BLAST

Trinidad, Colo., Mar. 2.—James Howard, a blacksmith working at Vermilio Park in New Mexico, on a ranch belonging to a Chicago millionaire, was blown up by an explosion of 59 sticks of dynamite in a stone quarry. Every bone in his body was broken. His eyes were blown out and his entire body covered with small pieces of stone which stuck into his skin.

He lived only a few minutes and was unable to say anything about how the explosion occurred to a companion who rushed to his side.

—Get your neighbor to subscribe for the Daily Socialist.

CHAIN GANG AND SLAVERY ALIKE

Los Angeles Pioneer Says Men's Clothes Reek With Filth

(Special to the Daily Socialist.) Los Angeles, Cal., March 2.—"The treatment of the men on the chain gang would shame a slave driver and the condition of the jail would horrify a half-civilized country."

Thus spoke Charles Greenfield, an Englishman, who had been lodged in the California jail and put on the chain gang because he failed to find a job in one day.

Deceived by Reports. He had been deceived by the reports of property supposed to exist in Southern California. He walked around the Santa Fe yards when all at once he was arrested and sentenced to ninety days' service on the chain gang.

At the jail he found men whose clothes reeked with vermin, in which clothes they must sleep, work and suffer until Sunday, when they were allowed to take a bath, but refused the opportunity of drying their bodies. After the shower wash they were forced to put on the vermin-infected clothes again.

Wound Shame Slave Driver. The chain gang, he declared, was composed of boys and grown-up men alike, who were treated in a way that would shame a slave driver. One sick boy was compelled to work, although he could not lift the ball attached to his feet. The food for the chain slaves was placed on the ground and the men are forced to brush the earth from it.

Greenfield was freed through the efforts of C. White Mortimer, the British vice-consul.

The Christian Socialist and the Chicago Daily Socialist at the rate of two dollars per year

The Christian Socialist may be obtained in Chicago for 50 cents, including postage. Order direct from 5623 Drexel avenue.

Great Combination Offer

...ON...

SOCIALIST LITERATURE

The Daily Socialist, dealing as it does with each day's happenings from the viewpoint of the working class, can not repeat over and over the first principles of Socialism, nor can it go into a discussion of the theoretical problems on which Socialists differ among themselves, in the application of Socialist principles to the rapidly changing world of capitalism.

Yet all this is necessary to one who would be a clear-headed Socialist, and we have made an arrangement for supplying it to our readers at the slightest possible cost.

The Pocket Library of Socialism is a series of sixty books, each complete in itself, each explaining in a different way the elements of Socialism, or the relation of Socialism to some definite problem, such as agriculture, trade unions, the family, the liquor traffic, religion, ethics, etc. These books are by many different authors and are written from many points of view, yet they all in a general way represent the opinions usually held by the members of the Socialist party of America. Separately they sell for five cents each, while the complete set sells for \$1.00. A bulletin describing these and other books will be mailed on request.

The International Socialist Review has for seven years and a half been recognized as the leading exponent of Socialist thought in the United States. Its publishers have plans for the coming year which will make the Review as interesting as ever to scholars and more interesting to laborers. It will give each month 64 pages of new ideas from some of the ablest Socialist writers of America and Europe. \$1.00 a year.

The subscription price of the Daily alone is \$2.00 a year, the Review \$1.00 a year. We will send both to one address in the United States outside Chicago one year for \$2.25, or six months for \$1.15.

Or for \$3.00 we will send both periodicals a year, and will also mail sixty Socialist books, no two alike, which sell separately for five cents each. A list of the books will be found in our Socialist Book Bulletin, mailed free on request.

Chicago Daily Socialist 180-182 E. Washington, Chicago

4 DOLLARS FOR 2

Here is the best combination we have ever made. It is a FOUR-DOLLAR list, every item worth its full regular price, and we are offering it at TWO DOLLARS: THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST ONE YEAR (by mail outside Chicago) THE AMERICAN ESPERANTO BOOK... \$2.00 AMERIKA ESPERANTO, the esperanto magazine, one year 1.00

Add it and see if it isn't really \$4.00. THINK IT OVER and see what a snap it is at... \$2.00. In the city of Chicago the Esperanto Book and Magazine will be given as above for four bona fide subscribers to the Daily Socialist, to be delivered by carrier.

It is no use saying you "haven't time to learn Esperanto." You MUST learn it, or be behind the times. Baker's American Esperanto Book makes it easier than ever, and it never was difficult. The book retails everywhere, in cloth, at \$1.00. We have secured for this combination offer a PAPER edition, as good in every way, and exactly the same, except the cover. This edition will not be sold at any price and can be secured only in combination with AMERIKA ESPERANTO. It has the same Grammar, complete and easily understood, the same Exercises and the same full vocabularies of Esperanto-English and English-Esperanto.

THIS COMBINATION WILL BE SENT FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS ONLY. Get in on this combination without extra cost and learn Esperanto. The International language is not a myth and a dream nor a fad. Thousands are making use of it every day. Send the Two Dollars NOW and mark your order "Esperanto Combination."

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST 180-182 E. Washington St.

MARKETS

CATTLE—Opening receipts of 25,000 were below expectations and trade had a keen tone. Shipping of 10,000 being scored. Light and medium weight steers had preference, these showing mostly 10c gain. Exporters bought more liberally than in several weeks. Local house buying 1,500 steers for foreign trade. Top sold at \$5 and bulk of good heaves made \$4.50-\$5.00. Cows and heifers scored the advance as bulls were firm. Calves unchanged and feeding steers weak to the lower.

HOGS—Opening sales in hog trade were firmer than the close Saturday, but packers were bearish and later got bulk of their purchases a shade below the Saturday advance. Shipping demand was less active, although outsiders bought a fourth of the fresh supply of 45,000. The late market had weak tones of 4c decline from high time Saturday. Top made \$4.50 and bulk of good hogs \$4.50-\$4.60.

SHEEP—All buyers wanted cheap and prices advanced 10c-15c, while lambs dragged at steady prices. Odd lots of wethers sold at \$5.75-\$6.00, with best lots at \$5.50, with other friends at \$5.00. Yearlings sold at \$6.00-\$6.15. Colorado ewes made \$4.40 and other good offerings sold at \$4.75-\$5.00. A plain kind around \$4.00. Bucks landed at \$4.00-\$4.50. Lambs topped at \$4.00 and bulk of good to choice arrivals sold at \$5.75-\$6.00, while prime heavy lots went at \$5.50. A plain to good class sold at \$5.00-\$5.50, with factors at \$5.50-\$6.00.

WINTER WHEAT—No. 1 hard f. o. b. sold at 95c.

SPRING WHEAT—No. 3 spring f. o. b. sold at \$1.04-\$1.11; No. 2 northern about \$1.04-\$1.12.

CORN—No grade on track and f. o. b. sold at 42c-44c; No. 4, 54c-56c; No. 4 yellow, 57c-59c; No. 3, 58c-60c; No. 2 yellow, 59c-60c.

OATS—No. 2 on track and f. o. b. sold at 40c-42c; No. 3 white, 31c-32c; standard, 32c; No. 4, 48c; No. 4 white, 46c-48c.

HAY—Choice timothy, \$16-\$18; No. 1 timothy, \$14.50-\$15.50; No. 2 timothy and No. 3 mixed, \$12.50-\$13.50; No. 3 timothy and No. 2 mixed, \$9-\$12; Kansas and Indian territory prairie, choice, \$11.50-\$12.

How to Help the Daily Socialist—The more advertising in the Daily Socialist the bigger and better the paper will be. Make advertisers stick to the paper by patronizing them and telling them why you are doing it—Adv.

Do It; Then Tell About It. —When you buy, buy of a Daily Socialist advertiser. Don't forget to tell him why you are buying of him—Adv.



Old Underfoot Rye

Quality unquestioned. In full quart measure bottles.

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Send the Chicago Daily Socialist To Friends and Acquaintances All During the National Convention of the Socialist Party

at Chicago, beginning May 10. Eight pages every day; stenographic reports of each day's session; pictures of prominent delegates. The progress of the working class red hot from the convention hall each day.

TEN DAYS FOR 15 CENTS—IN CLUBS OF TEN ONLY. Where less than ten are ordered the price will be 25 cents a person. Paste this on a sheet of paper, get ten names, and forward with \$1.50 to the Chicago Daily Socialist, 180 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

NAME. STREET AND NUMBER. CITY. STATE.

Mailed on receipt of price postpaid. Send post-office or express orders. Address all orders to Chicago Daily Socialist 180-82 Washington Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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180-82 Washington Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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By Mail. Daily, per week \$1.00. Three months \$2.70. Six months \$5.00. One year \$9.00.

CLASSIFIED

Free Advertising. NO CHARGE. Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, For Rent Rooms, of an acceptable nature and not to exceed ten words.

HELP WANTED. WANTED-A GOOD COOK FOR A DOWN TOWN HOME.

WANTED-MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN WOMAN to keep house for widow and three children.

WANTED-LADY TO DO WASHING FOR small family; prefer one living on the North Side.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED LUNCHROOM WAITRESS.

WANTED-COOK; WOMAN WITH EXPERIENCE. German style of cooking.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO work on farm.

WANTED-INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER MAN ON farm.

SITUATIONS WANTED. BY YOUNG MAN, AGED 21, PACKING.

BY YOUNG MAN, FIRST-CLASS NICKEL PLATER.

AS CLERK IN GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

BY YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OF AGE, IN office.

STRAY, RELIABLE YOUNG MAN WOULD like any kind of work.

YOUNG MAN, 19 YRS., MAIL ORDER OR stock clerk.

BY EXPERIENCED TINNER IN AUTOMOBILE work.

BY LADY STENOGRAPHER, SALARY \$10 to \$12.

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NIETZSCHE'S HUMAN, ALL TOO HUMAN.

Now first published in English. A book that applies the scientific principle of economic determinism to everyday life.

If you want to know why people do things, read this book and think it over.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 264 East Kinzie Street, Chicago.

Socialist News

Meet at Kansas City. The Socialist Party of Kansas City, Mo., met at its headquarters and nominated a full city ticket and elected a central committee.

Nominate at Kokomo. The Socialists at Kokomo, Ind., have nominated a ticket for the coming election.

The Socialists at Kokomo, Ind., have nominated a ticket for the coming election.

WHEAT TO GO

Arthur Burrage Farwell, secretary of the Hyde Park Protective Association, will speak on "Law Enforcement" at the next meeting of the Commonwealth club.

FINANCIAL

Bishop Creek Warning!

Don't borrow money on your Bishop stock from irresponsible brokers who intend selling your stock as soon as you put it in their hands.

Bishop Stock Free

With each \$10 share of guaranteed 4 per cent Bishop Mining Stock I will give you as a bonus two \$5 shares of Bishop Creek Gold Stock.

REAL ESTATE

I HAVE FOR SALE A GOOD FARM OF 120 acres in Vassar Township, Tazewell County, Ill.

FOR RENT-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, steam heat, bath, etc.

FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, \$2.50 per week.

FOR RENT-ROOMS, LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, Comrade Mrs. Cranker.

FURNISHED ROOM, STEAM HEAT, \$1.50 per week.

ROOM AND BOARD-WORKINGMEN; Reasonable, comfortable.

FOR RENT-TWO LARGE ROOMS, hot water heat, with or without board.

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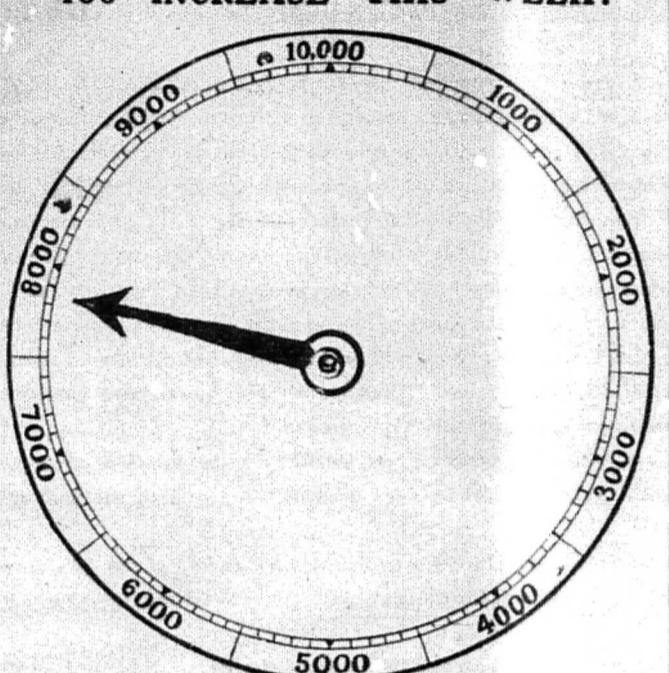
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FURNISHED ROOM, STEAM HEAT, \$1.50 per week.

WATCH THE CLOCK

466 INCREASE THIS WEEK!



This Clock shows the total increase in circulation since November 1, 1907.

This week we go ahead by 466 INCREASE! This puts us close to 8,000 increase since November first.

Remember that the way to get ALL the Hustlers to work for YOU is to go after new subs.

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN

What the Subscription Hustlers did yesterday:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. New out-of-town subscriptions: 122. New city subscriptions: 8. Hustler Editor: 12.

We start the week with a record close to 150. This is excellent, but not up to our standard.

That fund for working capital is not yet complete, and until it is the Daily cannot make the most of its opportunities.

There are hundreds yet who can loan from \$5 to \$100 on notes of the Workers' Publishing Society.

The loans are urgently needed. The working class—your class—needs a perfectly equipped champion in the newspaper field.

Do something to lift the last burden.

ROY M. ARMISTEAD, Chicago, started the day with a \$100 note for working capital.

Local Bibles. Arthur follows with a rush order for 50 copies of cards.

Here's Earl Murray, Kokomo, Ind., with another of those \$5 orders for sub cards.

That Comrade number ought to boost the Daily's circulation by several thousand.

Here's Peter Schueber, Huntington, Ind., back after more sub cards.

Daily! Andrew Lindgren, New Castle, Pa., mails a \$5 bill to the Daily's fund.

C. K. Overy, Okla., found four in his trap.

S. H. Zimmerman, Freeport, Ill., comes in with that \$5 card daily.

Notice, St. Louis Hustlers! L. F. Gomez, literature agent of the Socialist Educational Club.

Chas. H. Kerr and Company line up five new ones this morning.

In his Feb. 22 issue the Appeal to Reason carries a story of the new postal law affecting the entrance of newspapers into the Dominion of Canada.

"Now comes this new order permitting daily papers the use of the Canadian mail at the old rate."

The following subscribers each send to two subscribers today.

Notice, Telegraphers! Please send to us once names and addresses of all telegraphers in your vicinity.

LOCAL LABOR NEWS

Inspectors to Give Smoker. Egg inspectors' union of Chicago will give a smoker and entertainment at union headquarters.

To Speak on Eight-Hour Workday. Miss E. P. Breckinridge of the University of Chicago will speak at the next regular meeting of the Women's Trade Union League.

Carmen May Affiliate. As the Chicago traction companies are moving toward consolidation, the unions of street car men are taking like steps.

Stock and Mineral Water Drivers and Helpers, Local 723, I. O. of T., will meet at 10 South Clark street.

Casing Workers' Local No. 188, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A., will meet Saturday, March 7, at 8 o'clock.

St. Louis unions that have membership societies, argument parks and theaters are considering the organization of a body to be known as the Amusement Trades section of the General Trade and Labor Union.

The Grocery Clerk's union of San Francisco reports that 140 proprietors have agreed to close their stores at 5 o'clock in the evening.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Advertisement for Business Directory listing various services like lawyers, doctors, and schools.

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 month, to be inserted daily, for which I agree to pay the sum of \$2.50 per month.

E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS

Specialties: Finest Coffee, Soups & Boston Baked Beans. 87 1/2 VAN BUREN ST., 380 DEARBORN ST., 184 LA SALLE ST.

I CURE IN 5 DAYS Varicocele and Hydrocele, Without Knife or Pain.

Advertisement for Dr. L. E. Zins' medical treatment for varicocele and hydrocele, including a portrait of the doctor.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE

Two Socialist Papers for the Price of One. Take Note of These Club Rates: Daily Soc. & Int. Soc. Review \$2.25.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE

Every Woman. It is important and should know the latest and best news. MARVEL Whirling Spray.

"American Panics" BOOKLET OF THE HOUR

By H. H. Caldwell. First logical, historical analysis of American panics from the Socialist viewpoint.



Beggars Get No Favors

Labor has been struck the hardest blow ever dealt it in the United States. This is the unanimous opinion of friend and foe concerning the recent decisions of the Supreme Court which makes any agreement by union men to refuse to purchase the products of their enemies an opportunity for the plundering of the union treasury and the individual members and the imprisonment of all concerned.

This decision is based upon a law ostensibly enacted to restrain the powers of Capitalists.

IT IS THE FINAL RESULT OF MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS OF BEGGING.

During all this time thousands and tens of thousands of dollars have been expended from the union treasuries, the time of their officials has been used in humiliating pleading with lawmakers, too often those officers have been exposed to the corrupting influence that always accompanies such begging, and not infrequently they have succumbed to such corrupt influences, the union organization has been demoralized, the membership deceived by false hopes and led into destructive paths—and here is the end of it all.

The laws that have been gained at such terrible cost are now tossed aside, ignored or nullified by the courts, and union treasuries and union men turned over to the tender mercies of their enemies.

If ever there was an occasion that should call for a change of policy, for determined action, for genuine leadership on the part of the officers of American labor unions, this is the time and the occasion.

Yet from the organ of the American Federation of Labor there comes no new note, no call to any effective action. On the contrary, there comes nothing but a repetition of the same old advice that these events have just thrown into disrepute.

BEGGING HAVING BEEN PROVEN WORSE THAN USELESS, WE ARE ASKED TO KEEP ON BEGGING FOR MORE LAWS.

We are asked once more to take up the old farce of "rewarding our friends and punishing our enemies" on the tickets of political parties owned, controlled, financed and directed by the EMPLOYING CLASS.

The hope is held out that Congress, the same Congress that enacted the legislation under which Labor is now suffering, the same Congress that has deceived, entrapped and betrayed us so often in the past, will now enact legislation that will bring relief.

Such childlike faith would be admirable if it were not so foolish, and so criminal.

Is it not about time that the organized workers of the United States made a somewhat different reply to the attacks that have been made upon their organizations?

If they were really suppliant slaves in the political field, then the attitude of the beggar would be appropriate.

But, controlling, as they do, when combined with the millions of other workers with identical interests on the farm and in every field of industry, an overwhelming majority of the votes, it is about time they ceased to BEG and began to DEMAND.

It is time that they ceased to meekly accept the worst or best of two evils presented by their masters on the political field and put forward those from their own number whom they desire to represent their interests in legislative and judicial office.

It is time they ceased WHINING FOR FAVORS AND BEGAN TO TAKE THEIR RIGHTS.

Anarchy vs. Socialism

Nothing could have strengthened the forces of reaction and murder and plunder so much as that fight in Chief Shipley's home yesterday. Already every person who has dared to raise a voice of criticism against the present city administration is being threatened with the terrors of the law, or, rather, with mob violence.

A mad crusade will be led, not against anarchy, but against the BITTEREST FOE OF ANARCHY, the forces that seek through logical reason and peaceful procedure to abolish the conditions that produce alike the brutal tyranny of power and the insane revolt of the violent anarchist.

Anarchy, in so far as it expresses itself in individual warfare, is the twin brother of capitalism. It is the gospel of the Chicago Tribune and Roosevelt and Rockefeller carried to its logical conclusion. It is the doctrine that the individual officer or capitalist is responsible for the conditions that really created him, and that the individual victim of those conditions can revenge his wrongs upon society.

But while the power of the state remains in the hands of the capitalist class any such attack finds its final lodgment in the breast of the oppressed. So it will be with the act of the alleged assailant of Chief Shipley and the murderer of the Denver priest. Already their acts have closed the ears of millions of the workers to any sane reasoning upon their present condition.

They have furnished an excuse, which has been eagerly awaited by the rulers of society, to crush all criticism with an iron heel. This could not be done without the appeal to the mob spirit which such attacks arouse.

It is for these reasons that Socialism has always been the bitterest enemy of the "propaganda of the deed" in all those countries where political institutions make possible an orderly, progressive movement.

Under the cover of the present mob spirit, which has been, and is now being, carefully fanned by all the powers that plunder, a desperate effort is being made to destroy fundamental rights for which the race has been fighting these many years. The rights of free speech and assemblage, or free press and discussion, are to be taken away from those who are seeking to avoid the causes that produce anarchy and murder and exploitation.

Now is a time for Socialists to stand firm in the position which they have maintained for half a century—against both capitalism and anarchy.

It is not necessary for the Socialist to explain that he is opposed to murder. It is for those who maintain a system which produces murders by the thousands to do this explaining.

Neither it is for the Socialist to be stamped into any wild crusade in favor of that murderous system, because, forsooth, it has brought forth its bloody fruit.

It is a time for reason, and not for ravings. Leave these to the anarchists, whether they be the defenders or supporters of the present society. The killing of that alleged assassin by Chief Shipley did not make one single act of capitalism right. It did not disprove one single criticism of capitalism or of the police department of Chicago.

NEITHER DID IT PROVE ONE OF THOSE CHARGES, NOR RIGHT ANY WRONG WHATEVER.

IT DID STRIKE A HEAVY BLOW AT THOSE WHO WERE FIGHTING AGAINST THE EVILS OF PRESENT SOCIETY.

The best answer to that blow is to refuse to become a mob, to continue to fight anarchy in every form, until the thing and its cause shall both disappear.

SOCIALISTS IN THE LEGISLATURES

By Robert Hunter.

What can Socialist workmen do in Congress and in the Legislatures?

Their first and greatest accomplishment is to threaten their opponents with political destruction.

As soon as Labor became a political power in Europe a striking psychological change occurred.

Capitalism began to compromise.

As a result of Socialist activity in Europe trade unionists have the right to peaceful picketing. Injunctions are practically done away with.

The army and police are never used so brutally against workmen as in America.

Nowhere would employers be allowed to hire "Pinkertons" to shoot down starving workmen.

In France and Italy the strikers are often supplied with food and shelter, and in all cases the children are cared for.

The French Chamber itself has on many occasions, after the conclusion of a strike, voted financial aid to the families of workmen.

These are militant rights that the workmen have gained through political activity, and there is not a country of Western Europe where legislation to protect the life and welfare of the masses is not more advanced than with us.

At the rate we are going in this country, if workmen do not get into politics, determined to fight to the finish the old political organizations, we shall have in ten years no freedom of speech or assembly, no right of workmen to unite, nor any other constitutionally guaranteed method of combating growing oppression.

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS

Luce & Co., Boston, the publishers of Henry L. Mencken's "The Philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche," have considerably sent the advance sheets to the Chicago Daily Socialist. The resume of Nietzsche's works and philosophy is so complete that into every chapter is crowded more than could possibly be fairly reviewed briefly.

The book is divided into three parts, dealing with Nietzsche—the man—his life and development; in the second portion are included the main strains of his philosophy of the more important modern problems. The third portion deals with the sources of his information, his influence as a teacher and his critics.

Friedrich Nietzsche is undoubtedly the most trenchant exponent of modern individualism. The author credits him with very extensive influence in the German universities and would indeed have us believe that the writings of Nietzsche have exerted a more powerful influence upon the minds of the young than any other philosopher since Plato and Socrates.

Nietzsche is best known as the philosopher of the superman—"The Great Beyond." He was the son of a Lutheran pastor in Saxony. He had a long cultured experience, including family connections, friends, music, various schools, military service, a professorship in classical philology in Basle. The first strong influence found useful in his mind was his enthusiasm for the philosophy of Schopenhauer and the friendship of Richard Wagner. He was almost constantly ill and died in 1886.

His illness has been the occasion of many critical attempts at discrediting the value of his philosophy, but with the exception of small portions, evidently incoherent to any casual observer, no one has succeeded in discrediting it in that way in the main.

Nietzsche attempts to evolve a philosophy following the actual, without reference to preconceived systems of philosophy or concepts of society. He found: First, that the ever-dominant and only inherent impulse in all human beings is the will to remain alive; secondly, that morality is an effort to make permanent expectations found useful in being the race to keep alive; thirdly, that morality is man-made and should change as conditions of human existence in the world are changed; fourthly, that the hate of those who guard the conditions which give rise to the change works against the progress of mankind toward greater efficiency; fifthly, that all religious aiming at the protection of mankind are philosophies of the well-being of healthy and efficient people.

In the chapter on the superman we find that in the place of the slave virtues of Judaism and Christianity, such as humility and charity, he places the virtues of the superman.

The book as a whole cannot fail to fill a long-felt want in presenting to the English-speaking world so compact and carefully arranged a critique of one of the master thinkers of the last half century.

AMANDA JOHNSON.

THE WORLD AN EDEN WAS

BY LUCIEN V. RULE

The world an Eden was in days of old, When on this rolling globe our race had birth, And shared the ample breast of Mother Earth. When Holy Labor was not bought and sold; When ear to Nature was each tribal fold; When plenteous peace prevailed, with woman's worth; And Comradship yet knew not doubt nor death. O, primal Pentecost; O, age of gold! In deed, not dust; when man in common held The seed-sown soil, and knew no greed king's nod! The ground was goodly where his footsteps tread, The love of freedom and his native sod, His paradise, by profit undepelled.

Progress and Profit, O, commingled twain, Whose motives made the dual mind of man, And doomed his Eden ere its bliss began, The Covenant of Life was all in vain. When commonwealth was wronged by greed for gain, The profit serpent's whisper changed to curse The vast resources of the universe. Thus came the birth and crime of branded Cain, Fruit of the selfish love and social fall Of Father Adam and Mother Eve. Wherever Labor groans or Love doth grieve, The world-old sorrow present is to all. But man, emerging from his Eden gone, Through woe-slave struggle brings millennial dawn!

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Edited by Marie Jayne

Socialism on the Menu

BY ERMA VIVIAN JOHNSON.

WITH a young lady and gentleman I dined quite recently at one of the aristocratic restaurants. We had just listened to a lecture on Socialism. Two of us were enthusiastic supporters of the cause, the third, a young man, was of no political policy; he wouldn't walk across the street to vote, because his time was too much occupied with business.

Perhaps you have met the type—a man strutting in every fiber of his nature to discover a keener insight into the fundamental rules of profit breeding which bread cast upon the waters of trade speculation returns to the originator of the scheme a small portion of the amount directed to the employer.

This individual commands an extraordinary position because of his shrewd sense of management and his ability to increase profits at a more rapid rate than any other person within reach of the same opportunity.

It was his first Socialist lecture and it did not fail to impress him, in spite of the fact that he was physically weary from travel the previous night and cared little at any time about the underlying factors which govern nations. His motto was, "Go after the cash and don't waste any time over distracting theories of where it came from or why and where it went as soon as departed. Keep on bringing it in as any cost."

I had known this business expert when he was at the bread-and-butter stage, when life was anything but promising. I had seen him forced by circumstances down the ladder of middle-class influence and ease, and with all that ability and ambition credited to the "self-made man" I had watched him climb through fortunate associations and ventures to the crowd of success—as the business world sees it.

Yet I was in a position to know the real side of this life struggle and to view the disappointments. The outside of it all was brilliant, rare and coveted; the inner side was sadness, physical distress, unshared expectations and a future each year these hopes grew steeper, the life became more and more restless and nerve-exhausting in its search for the thing which, like will-o-the-wisp, ever eluded and led into unknown quicksands, till finally, who shall register "a life lost in vain endeavors, glittering as if they were genuine?"

Strains from the orchestra filled the room, perfume, gaiety, the tinkle of glasses, but Socialism was our first course.

He said: "Under Socialism a store like Marshall Field's could not exist. It could not run on a profitable basis. Labor would demand too large an increase."

I had too little time to argue the question of profit annihilation to a man whose life was wrapped up in profit seeking. I showed an easy estimation. I answered: "Go into any of these department stores; look them over. What do they contain? The greater portion of their stocks are adapted to the proletariat, for therein lies their principal source of revenue."

"The articles handled are cheap, inferior things which you buy to the limit of your capacity without a choice of taste, desire or satisfaction. You smile in a half-hearted way over the purchase, glad to have something new; you take it home and it soon serves the purpose of discontent, which eventually lifts your drowsy brain out of the atmosphere of dreams into that of consciousness. All other stores are of the same caliber—if not worse. Would any of these edifices stand as a monument to your sense of necessity?"

"Something must take their place," he replied. "Of course," I added, giving him the example of unnecessary repetitions under competition.

On the question of rates paid to labor he said: "The lecturer today said, 'A laborer gets 6 or 8 cents an hour for his work. He seeks to increase it; he fights for every half-penny. When he reaches 12 or 15 cents he has reached his limit.' That's just it. He is satisfied and doesn't try to get more." I explained to him how the lowest scale of living determines the wage through fear of the large unemployed army ready to seize the first chance to work. He finally admitted this, but added: "It is impossible to secure ability nowadays. I find in my employment of men and women that they do not fill the positions satisfactorily."

"I replied: 'Do you blame them? Would he be satisfied to take what they get? To put in the hours demanded?' He said: 'No, not satisfied, but I have been at that stage also.' 'I could not see that he was on a safe plane as yet, though appearances were deceptive; so much so that they often deceived him by the flattery they produced.' I brought as a last course the simple home example to bear upon his immediate interests.

I said: 'You have a little girl whom you cherish dearly. The future looks bright to her. She will then, if fortune favors you as now, have advantage which working girls scarcely dream of. Let misfortune or sickness come to you; your business interests are replaced by other men. You acknowledge you are a wage slave even though the salary is exorbitant. You are a necessary spoke in the wheel of this industry. You admit there are many in the world who could supply your place, and do you realize that as such a wage slave the changing conditions of a short period are sufficient to throw you as relentlessly upon the poverty stretcher as those of your fellow-under-slaves?' 'Let this child of yours become a pauper forced to work out in the world. (Capitalism is the system which creates the child laborer.) Are you not sufficiently acquainted with the temptations besetting women in the laboring world?' 'Yes,' he replied earnestly, 'but women should not work in the business world.' 'I questioned: 'What would they do—starve?' I questioned: 'Well, if Socialism will prevent that and endeavor for the better ways of living I am a Socialist, but,' he added as a parting shot, 'they'll have to change the name.' I smiled as the waiter, true to the touch of a tip, helped us on with our coats.

The Poor Man's Burden

Take up the poor man's burden— Send forth the best ye breed— Your sons were born for labor, To serve the master's need.

To toil in field and workshop That others may go free— Your fate decreed by heaven, Seek not for liberty.

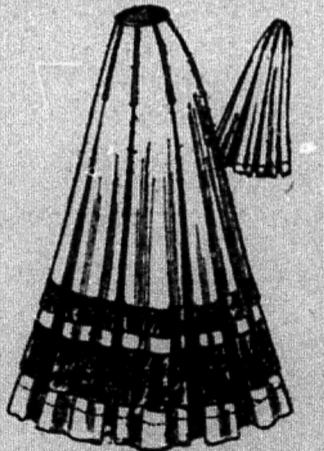
Take up the poor man's burden— The burden of your sire— To toil in hopeless silence And quench your heart's desire; Thy sons were born for serfdom, Thy daughters born for pain; In silence bear thy burden, Increase thy master's gain.

Take up the poor man's burden— Ye dare not throw it down, Nor call too loud for justice; To give ye back your own; Ye may be sons of freemen, But manhood passed ye by; Your fate to toil for others, To suffer and to die.

Take up the poor man's burden— And reap his old reward; The blame of those ye toil for, The hate of those ye guard; Content from those ye honor, Abuse for what ye give; Ye have no right to knowledge, Ye have no right to live.

Ay! Take up the poor man's burden And cast it in the dust— Stand up in noble manhood, Reject the rich man's crust; Take up the poor man's cudgel, Break the oppressor's rod, Proclaim thy rights eternal, And leave thy case with God! DICK DRUMMOND.

For Home Dressmakers



LADIES' NINE-GORED SKIRT. Paris Pattern No. 2389. All Seams Allowed.

As a separate skirt or as part of a jacket costume this is a most serviceable garment. It is made with an inverted box-pleat at the center-back seam, and below the hip at all the other seams. The trimming consists of two bias bands of moire silk which may be left off if desired. The pattern is 71 inches—22 to 31 inches waist measure. For 26 waist the skirt, made of material with nap, requires 39 1/2 yards 50 inches wide, 7 1/2 yards 86 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 42 inches wide, or 4 1/2 yards 84 inches wide; without nap, it needs 12 1/2 yards 20 inches wide, 6 1/2 yards 40 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 42 inches wide, or 4 1/2 yards 84 inches wide; 2 yards of contrasting material 20 inches wide, 1 1/2 yard 42 inches wide, 1 1/2 yard 42 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yard 84 inches wide for bias bands. Price of pattern, 15 cents.

No Use for Roosevelt.

In the Daily Socialist of the 27th appears an article "Roosevelt the Deceit," by Robert Hunter. There are several statements in that article which have no place on the editorial page of a Socialist paper, without comment.

Roosevelt the radical is a joke, from the Socialist point of view. His attacks on the power of criminal wealth have no interest for the working class. It matters not to us should he put out his tongue in the name of a pleased to call the bad trusts. The good trusts would still exploit us at the old stand. The Republican machine, so far from deterring him, will from all the evidence at hand, nominate him for President again.

Roosevelt belongs to the capitalist class body and soul, boots and breeches, which is nothing in particular against him, as there are better men than he in the class. If Roosevelt ever said anything to warm the caulk of the working class heart, it has either been forgotten or he has been misled.

J. H. RATHBUN.

Women May Be Delegates to Socialist Convention.

There has been a good deal of discussion in our branch here as to whether a woman can legally take part in the Socialist Party convention, some maintaining that a woman being a non-voter, would qualify proceedings. Will you please by printing information regarding this matter in the columns of the Daily Socialist, as this is really something about which all ought to be informed, and at present there seems to be a diversity of opinion about it? ETHEL WHITEHEAD.

A national nominating convention is an extra legal affair and has no standing whatever in law. It is something that has grown up outside of the constitution and legal practices. Qualifications for delegates therefore are determined in any way the parties controlling the convention desire.

Will the Strong Carry the Weak?

One argument against Socialism upon which the Leftist party particularly stresses is the same one which many others and good union men at that, advance against the cause—the weak will have to carry the strong. This is true of Socialism in the same sense it is true of the trades unions—the strong must carry the weak in so far as the

strong must pledge themselves to not trample down the weak. Under Socialism the weak will be fully able to carry themselves, because the strong will have to carry any cost that will be beyond the weaker, unless he is physically incapable, in which case he must be carried, as you are now doing. The weak is now, with the exception that it will cost less effort to carry him, and he will be carried better.

From the fact that Dennis advances this argument we take it that he considers himself a better man than he is. He is a weak brother, so we will admit for argument sake that the strong must carry the weak and that Dennis will have to carry us. We are stronger all by himself. We will ask him to answer a few questions concerning his carrying position:

When would you consider easier to carry a poor, weak brother, as you say Socialism will cause you to do, or to carry a fat capitalist, as you are now doing?

If you were to be paid the full value of your labor, as you will be under Socialism, and had to carry one weak brother, would it be a harder task for you than it now is to carry yourself alone when you are being paid more than the full value of your labor?

When you consider the amount of useless labor that is being done under the present system and add to that profits of the capitalist class who do no work and when Socialism is here and in full working order this useless labor and effort will be cut out and you are left with one weak brother, would it be a harder task for you than it now is to carry yourself alone when you are being paid more than the full value of your labor?

Yes it would be much easier for Dennis to carry a weak brother under Socialism than it is now, because under Socialism he will have his automobile, and his yacht, and his plane, and his trips to Europe, with his wife and children, and his summer cottages for instance, the Thaw and the Rulien, the Stratford White and a host of others of that ilk.

ART C. DE ROISE.

HEARST AND HIS EDITOR

What do you think of Hearst now, friends—you who have said bitter things about us Socialists in the past because we did not hail him as "the Messiah of the Common People?" Were we wrong or right?

When the Supreme Court of the United States gave out its three infamous decisions—one holding that railway corporations cannot be compelled to pay damages to employees injured or the families of employees killed at their work as a result of defective equipment or the employment of inexperienced and inefficient cheap labor, one holding that railway corporations have a right to bar workmen from employment because they belong to trade unions; and one holding that workmen's organizations have no right to publish the fact that a scab shop is a scab shop and ask other workmen to refrain from patronizing it—when the Supreme Court dealt those three foul blows against Labor Hearst's editor took it for granted that he was to champion the cause of Labor and wrote a good editorial on the subject, pointing out the injustice of such rulings. He said in part:

"Our corporations have apparently but to take a law they dislike to our high judges, and have the law killed. . . . This is vitally important to labor unions. It means the beginning of a life-and-death struggle, as soon as the corporations shall decide that the time has come for the fight. It means that the workers have got to unite to protect themselves elsewhere than in the labor union. They must protect themselves at the ballot box."

But Hearst's editor had neglected to consult his employer, and he made a wrong guess at that employer's state of mind. He counted on Dr. Jekyll-Hearst; but Mr. Hyde-Hearst promptly came to the front.

Within a few days Hearst ceased to be published in his various papers, with due prominence, a letter signed by himself as proprietor and addressed to his editor, in which he administered a sharp rebuke to that editor, contradicting every word that the editor had written, and declaring that the infamous decisions were just, righteous, and constitutional.

We are sorry for Hearst's editor—just a little. To be sure he has "got what was coming to him," for no one should have known better than he that Hearst is and has been a chaletan and a turncoat. Still, we feel for him in the public humiliation which his employer has put upon him.

As for Hearst, we simply ask you once more, friends—who who thought the Socialist Party ought to have made way for Hearst's dependent "Independence League"—what do you think about him? Were we wrong or were we right? Isn't it about time to quit looking for a Messiah on the political field and to get together in your own party?—New York Worker.

Marriage.

The Englishman—It's rather the proper thing to do. The Irishman—A foretaste of heaven. The Scotchman—It's alright, if she's got the siller. The Dutchman—Who will cook the dinner if you no have got der vree? The Italian—Marriage gives a man another angle to pray for him and saves him the trouble of doing it himself. The American—Haven't got the time.