

PETTIBONE DEAD VICTIM OF CELL

He Succumbs to Disease Brought On by Life in Idaho Jail

Denver, Colo., Aug. 4.—His vitality sapped and his constitution undermined by his long imprisonment in the Idaho penitentiary, George A. Pettibone died here last night in St. Joseph's hospital following an operation for cancer. He was literally murdered by the mine owners and Pinkertons.

Suffered in Prison Pettibone's illness dated almost from the time he entered jail with Meyer and Haywood, and although suffering all through this long term of incarceration, he was the most cheerful of the trio. He did much to keep up the spirits of the other two, and when it was intimated that Pettibone would undoubtedly hang, though Haywood and Meyer would be freed, Pettibone said that if a goat was necessary he guessed he could act the part as well as anyone.

After the trial and acquittal of Haywood the Pinkertons insisted that Pettibone should be the next one to stand trial because they believed that a confession purporting to have been given by Steve Adams would hang Pettibone and by so doing could drag Meyer and the gallews also. When Pettibone was also acquitted Meyer was released.

Released to Die Everyone realized that Pettibone had received his doom, and all of the Socialist papers said that he had been turned out of prison to die. He left his cell at Boise less than a year ago, and has been practically confined in his Denver home or in the hospital ever since. He leaves a widow.

LOCAL FANS TOO WISE FOR 'BOOKIES' WHO QUIT LOSER

Having pocketed something like \$100,000 in losses, the big "bookies" have decided that baseball is not just what it might be as a betting medium. It took them just four weeks to discover that the national game could not be reduced to a scientific method of separating the players from their money, for the simple reason that those who played knew as much about the game as those who dealt.

Consequently the evil of baseball betting has been stamped out without anything more sensible than a threat on the part of Chief of Police Shippy. Practically every one of the big gamblers who had been backing the small bookmakers announced themselves as withdrawn yesterday, because of the fact that they could make nothing on the game.

Some of the heavy losers and the amount of their losses are: Barney Zuckerman \$10,000; Samuel Zuckerman \$10,000; Charles Tenney \$10,000. Try as they might, the bookmakers were unable to figure any odds that would look favorable to the betting fans that would not at the same time prove disastrous to the books. To the superficial observer eight teams and their numbers being estimated at upwards of 200,000, and the gift not only to commemorate the granting of a constitution to the people of Turkey, but also to express the confidence felt by the Syrians and young Turks in this hemisphere in the genuineness of the reforms. The plan was broached at a dinner of Syrian merchants and Salim Elias, with whom it originated, emphasized his advocacy of it with an offer to head the subscription list with a contribution of \$1,000.

PLAN TO GIVE SHIP TO TURKEY

New York, Aug. 4.—Leading members of the Syrian community in this city yesterday started a movement to present Turkey with a modern battleship. The money to build the vessel is to be raised among the Syrians in the new world, their number being estimated at upwards of 200,000, and the gift not only to commemorate the granting of a constitution to the people of Turkey, but also to express the confidence felt by the Syrians and young Turks in this hemisphere in the genuineness of the reforms. The plan was broached at a dinner of Syrian merchants and Salim Elias, with whom it originated, emphasized his advocacy of it with an offer to head the subscription list with a contribution of \$1,000.

ROOSEVELT PUTS WRIGHT AND LOEB IN THE ANANIAS CLASS

Oyster Bay, L. I., Aug. 4.—Secretary Loeb and General Luke E. Wright, secretary of war, have been initiated into the Ananias club by President Roosevelt. The president reversed himself again today on the matter of the dismissal of the eight West Point cadets accused of lying in a statement which is considered remarkable when all the facts in the case are considered. The president puts both Secretary Loeb and General Wright in the Ananias class, and says he has taken no action in the cadets' case whatever, but is waiting on Secretary Wright to come to some decision in the matter.

MR. DAUNTLESS HUSTLER VS. OLD SOL! A HOT WEATHER COMBAT IN SEVERAL ROUNDS



PUP CAUSES A SLAPPING TILT

Judge at Harrison Street Court Hears of Woes Caused by Dog

"It's this way, yo' oner. I brought home a dog and she slapped me. I done slap her back and she fight like a wildcat." So spoke Neal Wilson this morning when he was brought before Judge Carter at the Harrison street station on the charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by Maggie Willis, 234 Dearborn street, with whom he boarded.

REFUSES THIRTY CENTS

"Yo' oner, he came and handed me 30 cents and I told him I did not want it. foh it was not enough. He den went and slapped me a terrible whack on the jaw. Then he picked up the piano stool and I begins to scream. My mother come in and tries to pull him away. He chases me out on the porch where he beat me something terrible." "Well, what did he beat you for?" inquired the judge.

MAGGIE SHOWS MARKS

At this moment Maggie Wilson jumped up, and in a shrill, high-pitched voice began calling the defendant a liar. "Just look, judge," she cried, "here are the marks where he hit me." "Yes, then he hit me on the nose, too, and I filled up almost two pails full of blood," shrieked the complainant.

DICE BOX UNDER ICE BOX

Never again will John Austin, saloon-keeper at the southeast corner of Root street and Wentworth avenue, hide his money in a dice box under the ice box. He thought it was a safe place for his money and a safe one, but now he knows different.

POLICE GETTING RESTLESS AGAIN

Start Interference After Giving Socialists Full Sway for Month

For almost a month Socialist meetings in Chicago streets have been held without any interference from the police. This was the result of Chief Shippy's order that open air meetings can be held without any signed permission from him, providing traffic is not blocked and citizens having business near the meeting do not object.

FIGHT FOR TWO CORNERS

The corners where trouble occurred are both in the Nineteenth ward. One on Ewing and Jefferson streets, is in the Italian neighborhood, where Casotti had signed a permit for a meeting. The other, on the corner of Halsted and Congress streets, has been used by Socialist speakers for a long time. Lately, however, the policeman on the beat has determined to break up open air meetings held on that corner.

HOTTEST DAY IN SEVEN YEARS

Little Relief Is Seen for Today; Yesterday a Record Breaker

Today threatens to be almost as hot as yesterday, although two heat records were then broken. In the first place the temperature ran to a higher point than any experienced in seven years. It was 94.4 degrees at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. No such point had been reached since the famous one of 103 degrees on July 21, 1901.

NEW RECORD FOR YEAR

The day brought the excess of heat—that is, the total number of degrees recorded above the normal day by day since the first of the year, to a total of 674. That in itself meant a record, but it was necessary to go back to Aug. 1 in order to compare this year with the preceding twenty during which the local weather bureau has kept track of this feature of the weather history.

ILLINOIS FRUIT A FAILURE; YIELD TO BE ONLY 3 PER CENT

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 4.—The fruit crop from other states during the coming twelve months. This is the conclusion of the advisory board of the Illinois Horticultural Society, after a thorough investigation into personal observation of the orchards of the state.

FLEE HEAT IN GHETTO SHACKS

Poor of West Side Have No Fire Escapes on Which to Sleep

BY DVORAK.

If New York poor sleep on fire escapes during the hot spells, where do the poor of Chicago sleep? The answer is shocking, but true nevertheless. Residents of the notorious Chicago Ghetto district are worse off than New York's East Side residents, for the simple reason that they haven't got the privilege of sleeping on fire escapes. They must sleep in the streets and alleys or on door steps. There are no fire escapes in the Ghetto.

CHAMBER OF HORRORS

A peep into the Ghetto shows it to be a chamber of horrors. The residences—shanties—are breeding places of disease and vermin. A person unused to sights of poverty would lose his appetite for months to come after one glimpse into the rooms where a family, or the two or three families, are crowded to live day after day, month in and month out, and year after year.

CHEAP RENT HOLDS THEM

This may be true of some but not of the majority, as the people themselves prove. In the past few years hundreds of thousands have fled from the Ghetto into the more comfortable 15th ward. Hundreds of others have moved over to the south side, in and around the stock yards district. It is not the lack of ambition, but the sense of duty that keeps them in the Ghetto, but the lack of sufficient funds to pay rent.

TAFT WAS ONCE A LITTLE CHERUB

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Campaign reports that William H. Taft, Republican nominee for the presidency, has in particular religion were denied today by Rev. G. A. Thayer, pastor of the First Congregational Unitarian church of Cincinnati. Incidentally he said Taft once acted the role of a fairy in a Sunday school play.

QUIT ON SATURDAYS

By Saturday morning the scene is entirely changed. In the place of the activity of the night before, a serene silence reigns in the streets. In place of the red faced perspiring women and men, only plainly dressed Jews can be seen proming through the streets of the Ghetto. It is Sabbath and the orthodox Jew is allowed to do a stitch of work.

SLEEP IN ALLEYS AND STREETS

During the recent hot spell the most of the Ghetto slept in the streets and alleys amidst refuse and rats. It was impossible to sleep indoors and as no fire escapes or porches were available the only recourse of the poor folk was to sleep in the streets, which are hardly called a relief, for the air in the Ghetto is foul.

Socialist Party FLAMES LEAVE TRAIL OF DEATH

Canadian Dead Between 200 and 400; 6,000 Are Homeless

For President: EUGENE V. DEBS For Vice President: BENJAMIN HANFORD

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 4.—The list of fatalities in the forest fire, which, starting at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, laid waste an area of forty square miles along the Crow's Nest Pass branch of the Canadian Pacific road and devoured the prosperous mining town of Fernie and half a dozen smaller places, is steadily increasing and is now placed at between 200 and 400.

CARE FOR THEIR ANIMALS

The poor in their search for relief do not forget their dumb brutes—and horses, dogs and cats are all taken outside. The horses are tied to railings and stuck out in the street throughout the night. The dogs and cats curl up close to the children and also spend the night in the "fresh air camp." To a resident in the suburb the fresh air in the Ghetto would rather be the foulest, as it is close and full of dust and smoke. Yet the denizens of the Ghetto jungle deem it a relish. They are not used to luxuries.

PLAN VILLAGE OF CARAVANS

Amid the smoking embers of their homes and offices, fifth the great city, the plucky men of Fernie are clearing away the ruins, pitching tents, checking up the missing and announcing plans to build a new and better town on the line of railroad between Fernie and other places being blocked in transit and nobody knows when they will reach those who need them.

FERNIE DEATH TOTAL 173

The dead at Fernie and camps in the neighborhood are declared to total 173, with a property loss of \$1,000,000 for the locality. Losses to the number of eighty in the collapse of the Elk Lumber company have perished and several settlers with their families who lived on the line of railroad between Fernie and other places have disappeared.

MEXICO IN MOVE FOR AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

Consul Clarence A. Miller reports from Matamoros that the farmers of northwestern Mexico are showing much interest in the irrigation movement by the government, and indications that such enterprises would develop that region agriculturally. Rev. Jose Mora, bishop of Leon, is arranging a course of lectures to be given in Matamoros throughout Mexico, selecting for the first series Zofierina Dominguez. The latter expects to "inaugurate" a general campaign for improved seed selection, and has offered a silver trophy for the best ten ears of corn grown in Mexico and displayed at the National Corn Exhibition to be held at Omaha, Neb., next December.

FISH AND MILK UNFIT AFTER BEING PUT IN COLD STORAGE

Mackinac Island, Mich., Aug. 4.—Fish and milk are two products which ought not to be subjected to cold storage because the after process of thawing often renders them absolutely poisonous; milk is made dangerous to the consumer when mixed with chemical preservatives of any kind. These facts were brought out yesterday in statements made by leading authorities, who are assembling for the most important food convention ever held in the country. The occasion is the twelfth annual convention of the association of state and national food and dairy departments.

\$1,500,000 FIRE IN FIRE DISTRICT

Blaze Started by Cigaret Sweeps Section South of 12th Street

A \$1,500,000 fire, heralded by hundreds of tremendous explosions...

Property Destroyed
ELEVATOR...
ARMOUR & CO...
UNION ELEVATOR...

Whole City Sees Flames
A colossal wall of flame hundreds of feet long and more than 200 feet high...

Cigaret "Butts" the Cause
The fire began with explosions in the freight yard...

10,000 TROOPS IN LONG MARCH

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 4.—Most of the 10,000 troops that will participate in the annual maneuvers at Fort Riley...

FIGHT WHITE PLAGUE WITH FILMS AND PHONOGRAPHS

New York, Aug. 4.—Moving picture machines and phonographs will be taken into the battle against the white plague...

CHILD MAKES A 10,000-MILE TRIP FROM SYRIA ALONE

British Harrier, Mich., Aug. 4.—The 13-year-old boy, who had been in the United States...

NATURE-FAKING CARTOONISTS



The sleepy cartoonist puts the cart before the horse, and a great commotion follows his unfortunate error.

From the Cincinnati Post.

AIRSHIP LITTLE VALUE IN WAR

Experts Dispute Belief That It Will Be of Aid in Battles
Washington, D. C., Aug. 4.—Just as physicians differ as to the best remedy for an incurable disease...

BRYAN'S SPEECH IS TO BE BRIEF

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 4.—Contrary to expectations, the speech of acceptance of Bryan will be short. The nominee stated today that by actual count it contained 8,300 words.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY

Which you would like to invest with absolute security you can do no better than to lend it to the Daily Socialist. It will earn you 4 per cent interest, a higher rate than you could get anywhere else.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE NOTES

Of the Daily Socialist listed below are as good as government bonds, as the value of the machinery of the plant is much more than enough to cover the issue.

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

For an investment. Not only should it appeal to you from a financial standpoint, but also as a chance to extend aid to your newspaper without risk to yourself.

SEND US YOUR CHECK TODAY.

CHICAGO: DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 E. WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

FORGE AHEAD IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Socialists Have Bright Prospects of Winning in Several Counties
(SPECIAL TO DAILY SOCIALIST)
Stratford, S. D., Aug. 4.—In Lawrence county the prospects are bright for the election of the full Socialist ticket...

LABOR DAY, 1908, DECIDE NOW

Just how you are going to use the Labor Day Society in your locality to make Socialists will be decided exclusively by campaign matter...

MORTALITY OF INFANTS GROWS

Health department statistics for the month show that Chicago's death rate is below the average for ten years past, but in spite of the decrease in general mortality...

ASK A PUBLIC DEFENDER

What is interesting the people of this state to a large extent is two planks in the platform...

BOOKS OF MARXIAN SOCIALISM

- The Socialism that inspires hopes and fears today is of the school of Marx. No one is seriously apprehensive of any other so-called Socialistic movement...

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST - 180-182 Washington St

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE LOVERS OF GOOD READING

Socialism Inevitable - GAYLORD WILSHIRE
A COLLECTION of editorials, carefully revised, to which has been given a permanent form.

THE CALL OF THE WILD

THIS story takes hold of the universal things in human and animal nature; it is one of those strong, thrilling, brilliant things which are better worth reading the second time than the first.

These TWO books with a retail value of \$2.50, postpaid, only \$1.25

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST 180 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Advertisement for 'The Common Sense of Socialism' by John Spargo, featuring a cartoon of a man with a large head and a speech bubble. Text includes 'Socialist Buttons' and 'We have the best and most complete line of gold, gold plated and celluloid Socialist Buttons...'.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST.

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Notice: The expiration date opposite your name on the yellow label indicates the time of the expiration of your subscription. It will not miss an issue, then renew at least 10 days before expiration, and mark your order "Renewal."

GRAIN JUMPS; PIT IN UPROAR

Black Rust and Drouth Injure Wheat; Corn Is Burning Up

"Black rust worse than 1904 and crops simply burning up from heat."

This, one of many telegrams received today from Minneapolis, helped to throw the board of trade into an uproar.

The morning was sensational, as prices leaped skyward as alarm increased over damage to crops from continued dry weather and excessive heat in the corn belt and the spread of the black rust in the wheat fields of the northwest.

It was what brokers call an "old-fashioned" bull market and the activity in the pits at times was hysterical, brokers loaded down with orders waving their hands and shouting frantically until forced to stop from sheer exhaustion, the oppressive heat of the trading hall imposing a restriction upon long continuance of such strenuous effort.

Corn Pit Goes Wild

The corn pit was especially wild. Sunday brought no relief from the alarming state of affairs which now prevails throughout the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, nor is any in sight for the next forty-eight hours, according to the predictions made by the weather bureau.

Reports from Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and other states said that the corn is dying and that it would suffer until damage unless rains soon came to the relief of the situation.

The farmers are thoroughly frightened over the outlook and commission houses were swamped with buying orders from the country. Corn for delivery next May, which represents the new crop, opened from 84 cents to 85 cents and after a temporary setback jumped to 85 cents, an increase of 1/2 cent over the rate Saturday, and an advance of 5 cents within about a week.

Wheat Shorts Stamped

Meantime wheat, which had sent hitting by the black-rust scare, last Saturday continued its upward flight.

Over 2 cents was added to quotations within the first hour, the September mounting to 94 1/2 cents and the May kind winding its way to \$1.01. Speculative excitement ran high and the wildest sort of scenes were enacted on the advance.

The buying reached huge proportions and the shorts, thoroughly stampeded, fled panic-stricken before the constantly growing bullish sentiment sweeping over the floor with the irresistible force of a prairie fire before a strong-blowing wind.

Cut Crop in 1904

The spread of black rust, an infection which in 1904 cut down the spring wheat almost a third, is once more threatening a serious work of destruction in the northwest. Besides, the excessive heat following a prolonged period of dryness is causing deterioration in the wheat outlook and estimates are now greatly reduced. Coming on top of extremely small reserves the world over the present losses take on greater significance.

CHICAGO SOCIALIST WOMEN TO BE AIDED BY ORGANIZER

Activity of Chicago Socialist women continues unabated. The Socialist women have arranged with National Secretary Barnes to send the services of Thomas Lewis, national organizer from New York, for a meeting to be held Tuesday evening, August 11. The meeting will be at Union park, Washington and LaSalle streets, Chicago, and will be held by the women on that evening and it is intended to make this one of the largest meetings so far held. All Socialist women in Chicago will be present in many from the near-by towns.

Four meetings have been arranged for the recent week. They will be held at the following corners:

Tuesday, Aug. 4—Washington square, Walton place and Clark street.

Aug. 6—Dearborn avenue. Speakers: Mrs. Anna H. Fisher, Mrs. J. J. Dunham and Frank Finsterback.

Aug. 8—North and California avenues. Speakers: Mrs. Mary Walden, Mrs. Nellie Zeh, Mrs. W. H. Walker.

Aug. 10—Union park, Washington and Ashland boulevards. Speakers: Carrie Johnson Taylor, Emma.

Thursday, Aug. 6—Cottage Grove avenue and Beverly street. Speakers: Corinne Brown, Mrs. Ellen Carr, Barney Beryn.

DRIVER WHO HANDLED OVER \$70,000,000 NOW RETIRES

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Mahan T. Robb, one of the most familiar figures in the investment and financial circles, will be missing from his usual office, and his kindly face, with that white beard, will be seen no more in the busy, busy office, now on the corner of the American Bank building.

Money was his hobby. He has been for more than forty years the money delivery messenger for the country in Cincinnati, and during this time has handled more than \$70,000,000 in money, and bonds.

Robb has been for many years the man who has been credited with a track record with silver dollars on his belt.

The company has retired him on half pay.

The Chicago Daily Socialist wishes to announce that its book department will be open for business on Monday, August 10, between the hours of 9 and 5.

LABOR POLITICS

LAGGING NOW

Federation Decides to Jolly Things Up This Week if Possible

Interest in Chicago Federation of Labor politics is lagging, and a mighty effort will be made this week to jolly things up. Volunteers have been called for to go before all labor meetings to be held this week and try to arouse enthusiasm among the rank and file, which has been reported as extremely indifferent as to what the politicians in and out of the labor-movement are doing.

Delegate Grant of the Carpenter's union sounded the warning at the Chicago Federation of Labor meeting yesterday after Secretary Harding of the political action committee made his report and it was decided to make a special effort to work at the polls next Saturday.

The matter was brought up twice. Following Secretary Harding's report Grant merely suggested that speakers were needed to arouse the proper amount of interest in the movement, but, besides some applause, no action was taken on the suggestion.

Ask for 100,000; Will Get 100?

Several of the delegates, however, recognizing that the suggestion was prompted by the facts in the case, came to Grant and urged him to bring the matter up later, which he did under the head of new business and the motion was carried unanimously.

"You are asking for 100,000 volunteers," said Grant, "and it is safe to say that you will not get 50. There is not enough interest being taken in this movement, and we must make more of an effort to reach the rank and file."

There was objection to this, and after the motion was carried Secretary Harding announced that the political action committee would meet tonight and requested volunteers to present themselves at the meeting or send him postal cards not later than this evening.

Tonight Will Settle It

Secretary Harding reported that at the meeting tonight it would be known exactly what amount has been contributed and at the next meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor two weeks hence a full accounting will be made of this amount. He said the treasurer would show for what purpose every cent had been expended as well as from whom it was received. He stated that candidates had not filed in the officers of the federation.

Unions Indorse Socialism

In the speeches following the report of the indorsement of the Socialist party by a large number of the unions of Canada as a means of getting rid of unjust court decisions was brought to the attention of the federation by William Craig, secretary of the Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators' union.

The speeches were all in praise of the political movement and urging the delegates to get to work on their feet, and to the unions to the polls on primary day.

The editorial was read for this purpose, as it pointed to some of the court decisions and speaking of a case in which the union had been successful, and ended with the following paragraph:

"The court gave the plumbers credit for using peaceful methods, but nevertheless continued to uphold the employers. This decision has stimulated the Canadian trades unions to greater political activity and in all the provinces they will place independent candidates in the field to support the nominees of the Socialist party at the coming elections."

Union Spirit Alive

That the spirit of unionism is very much alive was seen during a discussion on a resolution brought by the unions of waiters and bartenders, who complained that some of the unions in giving picnics and entertainments were inclined to either wait upon themselves or hire any waiter or bartender that happened to be handy.

Some of the delegates expressed inclination to the belief that it was entirely proper to follow this course, especially as the picnic or entertainment was a private affair or public given to raise funds for a depleted treasury.

Delegate McPherson of the Carriage Workers' union made the most impressive speech in opposition to this sentiment. He delegate wanted such unions put on the unfair list of the Federation. Delegate McPherson said:

"When a labor union gives an entertainment of any kind it is presumed that organizers will turn out on such an extent that the union will give at least fair labor and still have a profit."

It is against the spirit of unionism to take any other position than that union organizers should be employed on the same basis as the rest of the community. If we contend that it is right for a union to employ "scab" labor when it is more convenient for it to do so, what may we expect from others?"

After a much discussion, the motion that the resolutions be accepted and the delegates instructed to report to their unions that the federation favors the employment of union waiters at such functions was carried almost unanimously.

The matter was brought up again, however, under "new business," and a motion that all unions be requested to give the Chicago Federation of Labor two weeks notice before holding a picnic was carried. It was argued that this would give a chance for investigation.

Steamer on Fair List

It was reported that the steamer Theodore Roosevelt late Saturday afternoon signed an agreement with the Firemen and Water Tender unions and arrived at an understanding with the cooks and stewards and lake swamen, which places the boat on the "fair list" of organized labor.

The firemen were given an increase of \$1 a month, making their wages \$50 a month and it was agreed that strikers should be reinstated.

The grievance committee reported that a subcommittee has the matter of the stationary firemen, who are demanding an increase from the South Park board, in hand. Delegate Taylor of the committee stated that the firemen were being badly treated, and that the board was not doing its duty.

For the first time since 1902 Typographical union No. 16 will take part in the labor day parade. This was announced in the report of the labor day committee. Some of the unions, the committee reported, were passing the parade up on account of lack of funds.

Forest Park Aired

They are being asked to reconsider, as no great expenditure is expected, and the board is expected to be very liberal in its offer of badges and banners. The parade will start promptly at 10 a. m. and will end at 12 m. It is expected to be a very successful one.

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Where They Stood

When the United Mine Workers went out on strike and starved and suffered in the effort to better their conditions and maintain their wages every Socialist paper in the United States stood by the miners from first to last.

When the telegraphers went out in a battle for living conditions the Socialist papers never wavered in their allegiance to the strikers. The Republican and Democratic papers scarcely wavered in their allegiance to the companies.

When Samuel Gompers and the other officials of the American Federation of Labor were threatened with imprisonment for publishing a boycott list the only papers that defended them to the limit and published the same list and invited the same punishment were the Socialist papers.

When the courts rendered a series of decisions intended to disrupt the unions there was no unanimous opposition on the part of the Republican or Democratic papers to such decisions. Not even the closest friends of either of these parties could claim that there was any distinction in their attitude on this question. But every Socialist paper was unreservedly on the side of trades unions.

These were the times WHEN FRIENDSHIP WAS NEEDED. These were the times when it cost something to stand by labor. These were times when LABOR needed help.

Now it is the other side that needs help. Now it is labor that is in a POSITION TO GIVE ASSISTANCE.

The favors are now asked from the other direction. Neither the Republican nor the Democratic party stand any chance of success unless they can get the votes of workingmen. There are not enough votes of any other kind to elect anyone.

The present is therefore a bad time to judge as to the friendliness of political parties. THEY ARE ALL FRIENDLY NOW. It is a good idea at this time to look back and see what they did when we NEEDED THEM. When we do this we fail to find any signs of friendship.

There is a lesson in this for Samuel Gompers and some others who are losing their tempers because the Socialists will not follow their lead into the camp of the enemy.

If the Socialists stood by Gompers when he was in a real fight for the union and when all others were against him, if they were friendly when that friendship COST SOMETHING, and if they now refuse to follow when he is in agreement with those who fought him when there was no doubt of labor's interest in the outcome, ought it not to raise a doubt in his mind, and in the minds of others who are with him, as to whether they are FIGHTING FOR LABOR NOW.

The union is formed to fight for better conditions in the factory and the workshop. That is its fundamental reason for existence. If, whenever it was seeking to fulfill its function by so fighting, Democratic papers and Republican papers, Democratic politicians and Republican politicians stood aloof or in opposition, and if Democratic and Republican judges issued injunctions and unjust decisions with impartial hostility, is it not pretty safe to say that these papers and politicians and judges are seeking the same thing now when they fawn upon labor for the sake of its vote?

If Samuel Gompers and those who are with him are sent to jail in fighting the battles of labor they will find the Socialist press and party on their side, as it always has been, fighting with them. That is, unless the Socialists are in jail first fighting the same battle. For Socialists fight for trades unions and the working class, not because of votes to be reaped or friends to be gained, but because they ARE A PART OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT AND THE WORKING CLASS AND ARE DEFENDING THEIR OWN INTERESTS.

But if some trade union leaders join hands on the political field with those whose hands are red with the blood of labor, who have always fought every effort of labor to rise, then they must not expect the Socialists to come with them in such work.

The Socialist Program

XIV.—That the constitution be made amenable by majority vote.

The idea that a particular set of laws adopted over a hundred years ago should be accepted as an unchangeable code for all time is one of the strangest political delusions that can well be conceived. This is especially true when it is recalled that these laws were made with no particular set of preparation and consist of a mass of compromises intended to settle problems which were extremely pressing at that time, but which have long ceased to exist.

The constitution was adopted for a country with 3,000,000 population, seventy-five postoffices, no railroads, telegraphs, telephones or any of the things that are most important in modern industry. Yet it has never been amended except as a result of a civil war. It is practically impossible to amend it under the provisions which it now contains.

The Socialist party does not believe in the divine right of either kings or constitutions. It believes that there should be no check upon the will of the people save the results of their own actions. It does not believe that the present should be ruled by the past, but that "new occasions teach new duties," and that these new duties can be met only by the people who live when those duties arise and upon whom those duties devolve.

This plank in the Socialist platform is only one of many seeking the same end—the democratization of government in preparation for the time when that government shall be the instrument in the hands of the workers with which to own and control the industrial life of the nation.

Do you really think it will help the trade union movement to be dependent upon capitalist politicians for the money with which to carry on its political fight?

What has become of the trust-busters? Harriman has just swallowed Gould, the steel trust added a few more nations to its dominion and Standard Oil stock has gone up 300 points. Yet Teddy is still on the job.

The monotonous way in which the officials of the little one-horse towns are being licked by the Socialists in free-speech fights ought to teach some of those who have not had any experience in that line to keep away from the buzz-saw.

With Taft as a member of the shovelers' union, Roosevelt a brother with the locomotive firemen and Bryan carrying a card in the I. T. U., all that is needed to secure the union label on the whole political combination is a few union principles.

When Germany and Holland and the United States call upon their navies to help those who wish to exploit Venezuela it is patriotism. When Castro proposes to use the Venezuelan government for the protection of the people of that country against the asphalt trust and a few similar aggregations of capital it is rank demagoguery.

SHATTERED IDEALS

OLD-FASHIONED LOVE MAKING WITH MODERN ENDINGS

(A Complete Novel in Five Chapters.) BY LEWIS G. DE HART

PREFACE

It has always been a source of regret to the writer that our popular authors are usually satisfied to end their stories at the point where Genevieve blushes and coyly says: "Oh, Herbert, I have loved you all the time." Why should they leave them there still gazing deep into each other's eyes? Why not follow them behind the curtain of married life and hear what Herbert said when Genevieve burned the steak and screeched the potatoes?

CHAPTER I

Two little boys, Robert and Billy, and two small girls, Grace and Nellie, entered the Hempton Ward school primary class in the same year. Robert and Grace were the children of promising business men, Billy and Nellie were born of wage workers.

But none could have told the difference by looking at them, and in their childish innocence they knew no difference. Perhaps it was only instinct that caused the two former ones to walk home from school together and Billy to shyly offer Nellie his gun to chew when he was tired of it.

So they grew older and wiser. They outgrew the Ward school and entered High school together. But now they had learned of a difference between themselves. Robert wore tailor-made clothes and Billy wore out his ready-made ones, and Grace sniffed at Nellie's home-made garments. And so that told a story in itself.

CHAPTER II

Billy finished high school with good grades, and in a short time found the job which was to start him on the high road to wealth. It was only six dollars a week, "with hopes of advancement," but Billy was not afraid of work or of showing his employer that he was alert to his interests.

Possibly it was because he was the best man that had ever held that starting position that his employer hesitated to advance him, fearing they might not find another who would work so well for so little. For his employer was Schoolmate Robert's father and a good business man. However, at the end of

five years, Billy was raised to \$9 a week and was considered the steadiest man on the job.

It was then he took himself to the miserable little shack, which Nellie called home and asked her to walk with him. The street lamps were just sparking into life as they strolled out on a boulevard and found a seat where they could watch the endless passing of carriages and motor cars, filled with well-dressed men and beautiful women.

"Nellie," said Billy, when they had gazed in silence for a time, "I have had my wages raised to \$9 a week. I know it wouldn't be much to some people, but we are not used to much and could get along somehow. Will you marry me now?"

And Nellie softly answered "Yes," while the foolish moon smiled down on the little tragedy as unconcerned as if the couple really had a chance at happiness.

CHAPTER III

Robert finished college at 21. Grace had absorbed all the nonsense which the seminary could offer at 19, and both came home—the one to play at business in his father's office such time as he was not engaged in the social whirl, the other to engage in the social whirl such times as she was not sleeping. And both rapidly wore out their capacity for enjoyment.

So Robert, after having lived the "gay life" for a few years, decided to marry, and as Grace was eligible financially it was decided by the parents of both that they should be united in wedlock.

"You see, Grace," said Robert, as he lazily propped himself against the piano in the drawing room of Grace's beautiful home, "I suppose a fellow's got to marry some time and so's a girl. We know each other and the governor's got stacks of money, so we won't have to worry about that."

Grace languidly agreed, and the same old moon smiled just as sweetly at this travesty of love.

CHAPTER IV

Nine dollars a week to feed, clothe and house a man, a woman and a baby in the city! Year-before-last hats made over, worn out and laid over for next year! "Lucky steak at 7 cents a pound! A leaky roof for \$12 a month! A steady round of drudgery and a cheerless home to come to for the man, a toil-debated husband for the woman, a love, nothing for the baby and life

getting drearier every day. Fortunately the baby died; then it was easier to quarrel, and they did so frequently. Then, of course, they had a final quarrel.

Too much money to spend, too much time to kill, too much costly food to destroy health, too little self respect and common sense. Robert did not really care who gave Grace the diamond ring, but he was peevish, and when she refused to tell him he felt he was a much injured husband. So a little gulf grew between them and widened, and when finally Robert discovered who gave Grace the ring the insecurely welded bonds of love were broken and one went home to mother, the other got dead drunk.

CHAPTER V

The same term of court settled both divorce suits, and the four hearts were formally united. The papers gave columns to the discussion of the troubles of Robert and Grace, and they became more fashionable than ever. Wild guesses were made as to the amount of alimony and the settlement that would be allowed the latter.

And when it was all over Grace was an interesting divorcee, with an elegant home, plenty of money and a reckless view of life. Robert, soon made a reputation as a good fellow about town, and occasionally found amusement in buying some other man's wife a diamond ring.

And Nellie and Billy? Well, Billy had no money, so there was no alimony. Nellie had to live, so she went on the street and had more to eat and wear than she had ever known, and if unpleasant reflections concerning the past ever came a bottle of wine quickly banished them.

Billy, now having nothing to work for, quit his job and eventually became a tramp. He says he gets along easier for he always comes out even at the end of the year.

CONCLUSION

There is a moral somewhere, but if the reader fails to see it more words are useless. It is evident there was too much of something on one side, too little on the other, and too much trouble on both sides. So, trusting that you will help change the system which makes such affairs common, I will bid you a confidential farewell and hope to meet you at the polls next November.

UNCONSCIOUS SOCIALISTS

MEISSONIER

BY E. JEROME BEYER

The Vedette. It is on the south wall of the art gallery in the last room to the west. It is very near the very suggestive "Defense of the Gun."

A man in the uniform of the old Garde Imperiale of the Third Empire is watching at a cross roads. No one else is in sight. Below him the valley slumbers peacefully in the sun. There is the shimmer of the light that plays over the vineyards of Champagne. There is the rustle of the leaves of the trees of Normandy. It is a beautiful landscape; it is a profound preachment.

For the face of the vedette is drawn and hard. He is looking for the enemy. Whatever the Empire may have meant

to him and his, whatever his feeling toward a corrupt regime, he now has but one purpose. He is looking for the enemy. Whatever differences between himself and the government may have arisen he has forgotten them. He is France, that France which stands for liberty, on the watch.

There is a vedette at 180 Washington street, Chicago. Like the vedette of Meissonier this vedette has suffered much. There have been differences. There have been betrayals of trust.

There have been many things which leave the heart sore and the soul scarred. But the vedette has forgotten. The vedette is on watch for the enemy.

The vedette will report the first distant sign of the enemy on the horizon.

That vedette is the Chicago Daily Socialist. Whatever differences there may be among the men back yonder in the hills, the men who are to do fighting, they mean nothing to the vedette. The enemy are engrossing his every thought.

Go to the art gallery and see what Meissonier has to say about the Chicago Daily Socialist. Then go home and remember that the vedette does not care whether you are at odds with your central committee or not, whether there are divisions or strifes in the army. Remember the vedette has his eyes only toward the enemy.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

An Open Letter to Cook County Branch Secretaries

Our new platform which will undoubtedly be adopted by the present referendum stands, as in the past, for "unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women," but this time adds the clause "and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction."

Following this lead the Chicago Socialist women, members of the party, have held Socialist suffrage street meetings which have been attended with considerable success from several viewpoints.

They have kept fully within the organization all speakers whether men or women having been party members.

They have proved this to be a good work for the party, and, considering the latest move on the political chess board it is a most necessary one if we are to gain the attention and support of the working women.

As we want no differentiation of male and female in the Socialist ranks and no "division of labor" on sex lines in the work of the organization, we have tried to visit the ward branches to place this work for women before the members to get them interested in this line of Socialist propaganda and ready and willing to co-operate with us for its victorious culmination.

This is a slow process, as so few women have the time and courage to go long distances at night which is necessary in a place like Chicago if this visiting is done. Some of it has been done and always with good results. Two wards are already taking part in these meetings and we have good reason to believe that more will soon follow.

Here is the proposition we would like to lay before you. Let each ward take up the suffrage work as they are pledged to do by the new platform, making it a part of their regular propaganda work, and at their regular street meetings have one or two evenings each month devoted to special suffrage speeches, never omitting, of course, the necessity for the class-conscious use of the ballot for effective results.

For these special meetings we will provide one or two women speakers, to give the realistic touch and to let the audience know we are thoroughly in earnest and have the courage of our convictions.

This is not only the right way to go about this work, but also the most effective.

It should be the work of the whole party membership and not of any one small portion of it.

Relieved of the necessity of planning these suffrage meetings we can then give more time to the work of organization among backward women and men, which work has also been taken up by the National Socialist Woman's Committee and has been started here in Chicago.

As local secretary for the women I will be glad to communicate with all branch secretaries and to send them women speakers upon application.

CARRIE JOHNSON TRILLER, 340 N. Waller Avenue.

Sowing the Seed

BY MAY WALDEN.

She is a nice, white-haired old lady who comes once a month to collect on my sewing machine. She works for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine company, which everybody knows is a big trust now, controlling several of the best machines on the market.

She was very patient about it when I explained that I had no money because my rent had been raised and rent must be paid first.

She said she got only a percentage on the collections she made.

"They have been doing that way lately and now they make us pay our own car fare."

"Yes," I exclaimed. "And one of the collectors told me last night that all she made yesterday on her day's work was ten cents. Her car fare was so heavy and so many people not at home that ten cents was all she made. I tell you it is hardly worth while. I think I'll quit them soon. There isn't enough in it."

"An I suppose collections are hard to make now-a-days?" I asked.

"Yes, very, especially toward the end of the month, and there are so many men out of work now."

"Between five and six millions in the United States," I said.

"Well, what does it all mean?" she asked.

"It means that we will have to have some other system besides Capitalism soon," I said.

"Well, I believe it," she replied bravely.

"I am a Socialist myself," I said.

"Well, I don't know but what I am

I didn't use to be, but these times have made me one, and it is what we are all coming to."

I gave her some leaflets to distribute and a booklet to read and pass on and she took them gladly.

Thus the good work goes swiftly on.

WATER AS A MEDICINE

A cup of cold water will often relieve a sick stomach. For those who cannot take it plain, a little lemon juice, a lump of sugar, or a pinch of salt, will render it more palatable.

For Home Dressmakers

LADIES FOUR-SORTED PETTICOAT.

Paris Pattern No. 2477

All Seams Allowed.

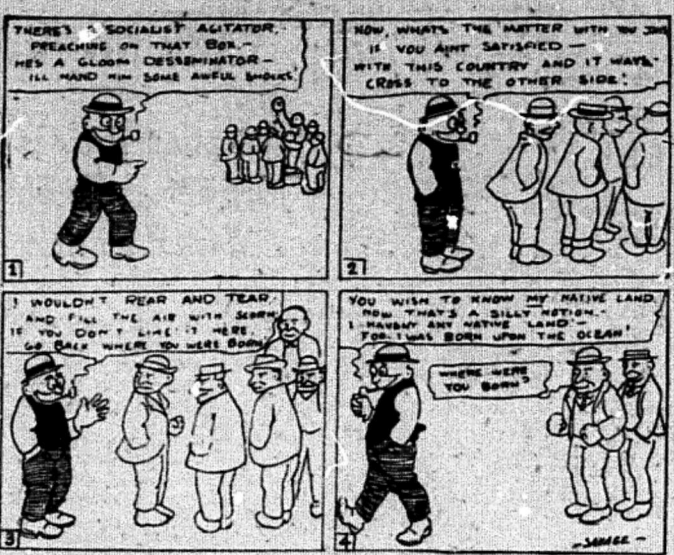
The fabric, nainsook, muslin, or lace used for the materials that are ordinarily used for the Summer petticoat. The one illustrated, however, is just as adaptable to the petticoat of silk, but if made of this latter material, the founce is usually of plaid silk or lace. This founce may be eliminated, if desired, the skirt ending with the dust ruffle of the material. The founce is of deep embroidery or lace edging if the petticoat be of washable material. The pattern is in 3 sizes—22 to 26 inches waist measure. For 26 waist the petticoat made as illustrated requires 4 1/2 yards of material 30 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 42 inches wide, each with 1 1/2 yards of founcing 21 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards of heading and 4 1/2 yards of ribbon. Width of lower edge of founce about 1 1/2 yards.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

All orders for patterns shown in this column should be sent to The Chicago Daily Socialist.

Remember these patterns are strictly the property of our publisher, and you must pay for them. Patterns sent on receipt of 10 cents in coin or postage.

Poor Old Satisfied Sam; He's Contented as a Clam



BUSTING THE TRUSTS

By Robert Hunter.

Bryan is nothing if not reckless. He frankly declares he will abolish the trusts. And there is no question but that HE will make the effort if he is elected.

The Democratic program says that every interstate corporation controlling 25 per cent of any product shall be licensed and that any corporation controlling 50 per cent of a product shall be prohibited. Now that program involves first the establishment in Washington of an immense bureau for supervising the bookkeeping, the business affairs and the producing power of every business concern of any consequence in the United States.

Tens of thousands of business experts, trained bookkeepers, statisticians, tabulators and stenographers must be employed. Millions upon millions must be paid out for conducting such a bureau.

In New York state the Public Service commission has been at work for two years or more. There is already arising a great protest because this commission is spending millions of public money without accomplishing any important results. If it costs so much in New York state to supervise only the public service corporations what would it cost in the United States to supervise corporations of every type?

Aside from the gigantic expense of such an undertaking there is another consideration of importance. We know that most public commissions are sooner or later controlled by those whom they were intended to control!

For instance, our banking commissions, insurance commissions, railway commissions and public service commissions are usually PACKED by the corporations, so that instead of representing the people they represent these varied interests.

It is inevitable that the same thing should occur if a commission were set up in Washington to regulate the business of the entire country. Such a wholesale regulation commission would arouse the interests as nothing else has ever done, and it would be well-nigh impossible to get men to serve on such a commission who could not be influenced by some private business interest.

But while believing Mr. Bryan's scheme to be both visionary and unnecessary, let us grant for a moment that he would meet with success. SUPPOSE HE WERE TO SMASH THE TRUSTS. Suppose that the twenty billions of capital now owned by a few hundred corporations were broken up and divided among thousands of competing organizations. Has Mr. Bryan any conception of what that would mean?

It would cost the most hideous and prolonged panic this country has ever known. Millions would be unemployed during the process of adjustment. The old corporations would practically have to stop business until new corporations were formed. It would involve tremendous legal battles, and the whole industrial life of the community would be stopped just as you stop a clock in trying to put its hands back.

And what would be gained? We would be just where we were some twenty-five or fifty years ago, when no single corporation did more than a small portion of the business in its particular field. Instead of such order as now exists there would be a chaos of competing and conflicting interests. Wages would be depressed. Strikes would be innumerable and the competitive process would result in the same old frequent industrial breakdowns which occurred every ten years or so during last century.

But Bryan contemplates such a state of affairs with perfect complacency. He is an incorrigible individualist. He is a visionary and theorist of the first order. He does not see that competition is death and that co-operation is life. He does not see that we must do away with the control of the few by establishing public ownership.

He does not want the public to own industry. He wants a few hundred thousand competing capitalists to own industry, each exploiting the people, the consumer and the wage worker, just as the trust now exploits them on a larger scale.

He does not seek to do away with exploitation. He only wishes to take away the power of exploitation now possessed by a few and give that power to a larger circle of the same kind of men.

Of course Bryan cannot be elected. Of course Bryan's party would not permit Bryan to put his ideas into operation even if he were elected.

But the perfectly appalling situation which confronts us is the fact that any candidate for the presidency should hold views so wildly visionary and so certain to bring disaster.

PROBLEMS OF THE SOIL

BY CLYDE J. WRIGHT.

Mr. Farmer, what is your idea of government anyway? Do you believe the spirit of government to be for conserving the interests of all the people or only a few of the people?

Wealth is nothing else than those things that are needed in order that people may be happy. How is it you cannot see that wealth is so distributed that few are happy and the majority are miserable. Do you not see that to be rich is to be king over the poor? Do you think it fair that the government should be run in such a manner that the country's wealth should gravitate to the few and poverty to the many?

You should be able to see that your farms are not the kind of capital that makes you a capitalist; and since the government is run by the capitalists, you are essentially among the many that must become poorer as the capitalists become richer.

The present system of government has divided society into two classes, the working class and the capitalist class, the class that produces all and gets least and the class that produces nothing and gets most.

There are many reasons why you are one of the working class with class interests with the working class, socially, economically and politically. All you produce only averages twelve hundred dollars per farm and after four family sets of your product for a year gets a few clothes, and you have to pay taxes and pay taxes and go to the circus and the county fair, you accumulate no more and enjoy even less than the average city wage slave who gets less than five hundred dollars per year.

The capitalist that keeps you poor is the same capitalist that keeps the wage slave poor. The capitalist that compels you to work your wife and children beyond their strength is the same capitalist that forces wage slaves to send their wives and children into the mills in order to provide the daily bread. And your economic interests are mutual, you produce the wage slaves' bread, he produces your clothing, you produce his beef, he produces your furniture, and he can as truly grasp hands and call each other brothers.

Let us get together. The wage slave cannot buy your products unless he gets wages with which to buy, you cannot buy his products unless you can sell what you produce, you and he must rise or fall together. They why not get together, organize together, vote together and go free together. The organization where both you and he can get together is already perfected, and is constructed upon principles that are causing the potentates that be to tremble.

Lock arms together slaves of capitalism, know each other by the credentials of the only organization that stands for the common brotherhood of man, know each other by a dues card in the Socialist party, where both you and he can stand together, fight together and free together.