

## OWEN FLAUNTS RED FLAG AGAIN

### Increasing Socialist Vote Oklahoma Has Made Senator a "Radical"

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS BUREAU  
Washington, D. C., June 16.—(By Mail.)—Senator Owen of Oklahoma is keeping up his recently started record of radicalism. It has been noted that since the large Socialist vote in his state, at the last election, this multimillionaire land owner, who had been repeatedly charged in the public press with graft in Indian affairs, has begun to say radical things which he never thought of before last November. He is always available for woman suffrage meetings as a speaker and is patting labor on the back in a most patronizing manner.

In a speech on the tariff he took occasion to say a great deal which is evidently intended for home consumption without salt. The senator's vote is what counts more than anything else. He said in part:

"This bill ought not to pass because similar bills heretofore have established and this bill will continue to maintain monopoly, labor's chief oppressor, and will be followed by high prices, low wages, greater mortality to labor, increased crime, and extravagant and corrupt standards."

#### Says It Is Scandalous

Senator Owen then quoted from Miss Ida Tarbell's review of conditions in Pittsburg, and said:

"I was interested after reading this distressing record of the misery and degradation of the employees in protected industries at Pittsburg, and their great poverty, to observe in striking contrast that Mr. H. C. Frick, one of the masters of the iron, steel and coke monopoly, was reported by the public press as trying to buy an oil painting from the Duke of Norfolk for \$50,000. I could not help thinking how scandalous it was to take the labor of these poor people and dissipate it in such folly."

"The papers announce also that Mr. Schrab, another steel magnate, was successfully 'bucking the tiger' at Monte Carlo, and gambling on a gigantic scale. No doubt he has millions which he may hazard at the gambling table, and not feel the loss, but where does he get it? He gets it out of the grumpy sweat of a laborer so poorly paid that the women and children must, of necessity, suffer physical, social and spiritual degradation."

#### Poor Get No Benefit

"Mr. President, in the last forty years the world has wonderfully improved in medical knowledge. It has wonderfully improved in inventive processes, which have led to increased conveniences of life, which have developed the most important economies of production, manufacture and distribution. All of these things have tended to the improvement of human life where people could receive the benefit of them; so much so, that it is probably no excessive estimate to say that the average of human life in the well-to-do classes has been increased by a period of ten years. It has been one of the wonderful developments of increasing modern intelligence."

"It is a grievous thing, therefore, to observe that notwithstanding these great benefits which ought to be a common heritage of the human race, and notwithstanding the increasing longevity of the well-to-do classes, the entire average of life shown by the mortality tables has not been improved. The number of deaths per thousand is substantially the same."

#### Incensed at Newspapers

Attorney General Wickersham is very much incensed over the interest that newspaper reporters take in trust prosecutions by the administration. The reporters get so little copy along this line that they are hunting with microscopes for a real healthy case of trust busting and not being able to find it, they become a little cynical in their comments about Wickersham's toothpick methods in attacking the trusts. A case which became very embarrassing to Attorney General Bonaparte was that of the sugar trust. He managed to jolly it along until the fourth of March, when he handed it over to the Taft administration with one of his characteristic chuckles. Since then the newspapers have been godding Wickersham until he served notices on them to tend to their own business when he had any news to give them he would hand it out. He says he should be permitted to deal with the trusts just as he pleases, and that in secret. When he has gotten them all safely cornered he will then rotify them by wire.

#### Flaunt Japanese Spectre

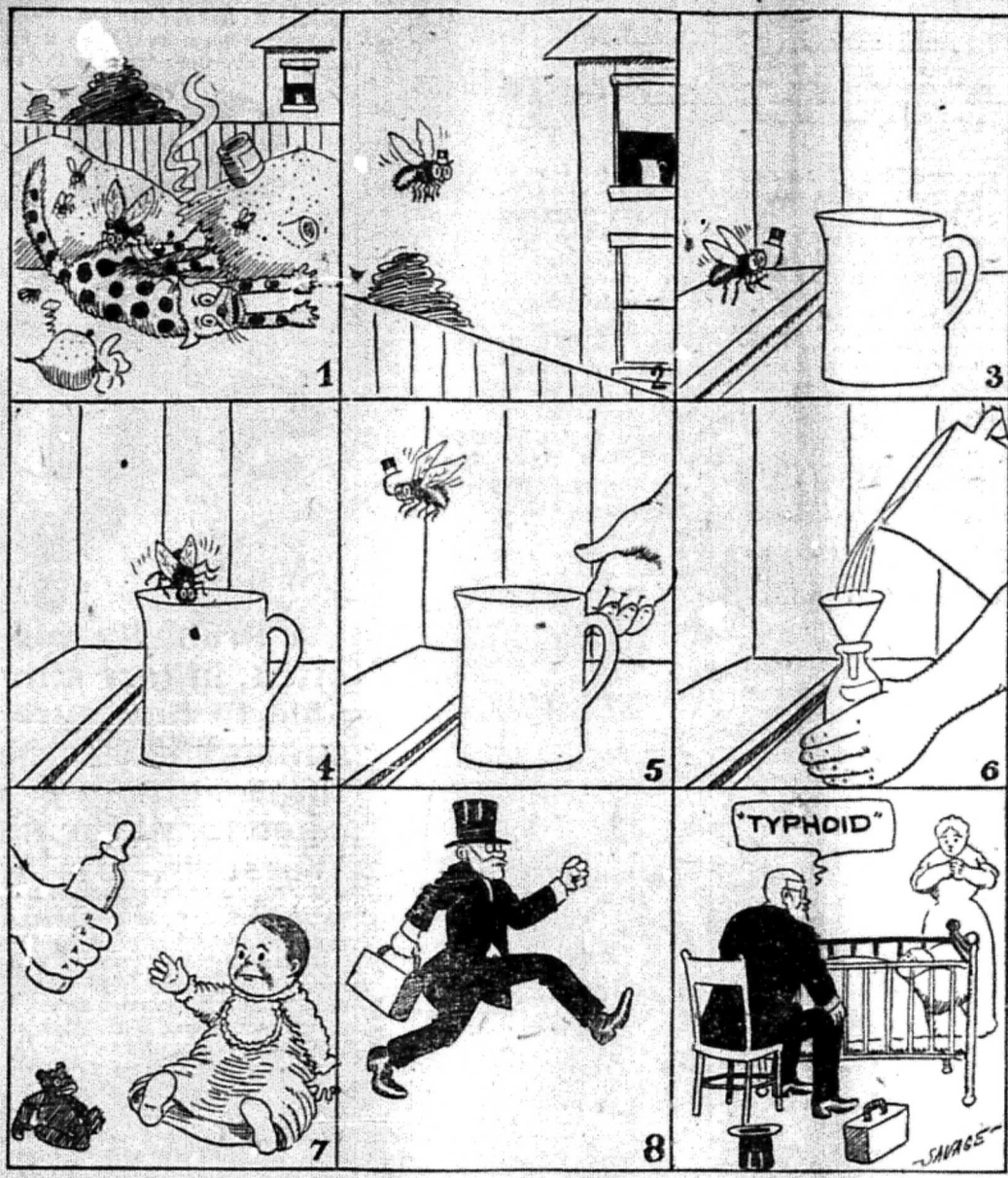
Whenever the capitalists want to arouse prejudice against strikers they are not at a loss for a red flag to wave. At present the charge is made that the striking Japanese on the sugar cane plantations in Hawaii are really emissaries of the Japanese government forming a conspiracy to seize the island. Of course, this charge is absurd and all those familiar with capitalist methods are wise to the game.

Still it is rather refreshing to find so respectable a pillar in the temple of plutocratic journalism as the Washington Post naively telling the truth about it in its editorial columns. Apropos this subject it says in part:

"The Hawaiian Islands seem to have found their Jap conspiracy plot at last. They have been seeking it a long time, digging expectantly, hoping against hope, groping everywhere to find something good to give them and give them the opportunity to explain to their Uncle Sam. We told you so."

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## A STORY WITH BUT A SINGLE WORD



## MRS. GOULD ON 'TEAR' DESCRIBED

### Alleged in Trial That She Bit One Woman and Black- ened Another's Eye

New York, June 18.—Besides allegations that Mrs. Katherine Clemmons Gould drank to excess, that she used highly intimated language and that she and Dustin Farnum, the actor, were more friendly than is approved by both the "conventions" and the statutes, a story was told yesterday which was to the effect that Mrs. Gould bit Mrs. George U. Kirkpatrick on the arm, blackened the eye of Mrs. Tallor, now Mrs. Irving Schmelzel, and caused Mrs. Henry L. Burnet to shed bitter tears, because they had conveyed her from a little "party" to her apartments in the St. Regis hotel. It appeared in the narrative told before Justice Dowling that Mrs. Gould had taken certain high power drinks, which caused both her steps and her disposition to be highly uncertain.

#### Butler Tells of Fracas

Herbert Schmidt, who was Mrs. Gould's butler, told the story of the little biting and fighting fracas, or as much as opposing counsel would allow.

Melville E. Chapman, a New York broker, was put on the stand to tell of certain alleged happenings on the Niagara, the Gould yacht. His story dealt with certain occasions on which, after taking several drinks, Mrs. Gould announced that she alone knew enough to run the yacht and that no one was to take orders from any one but her. Attorney Clarence Shearer asked Chapman if Howard Gould was not interested in the brokerage firm with which Chapman is connected, and if Chapman did not owe him money. Attorney Delancy Nicoll, for Howard Gould, fairly shouted: "This is only a case of blackmailing tactics practiced from start to finish in this suit." Justice Dowling asked the attorney to apologize to the court and to opposing counsel.

Mr. Watson of counsel for Howard Gould read the deposition of a waiter at the Carroll hotel, Lynchburg, who told of serving supper for Mrs. Gould and Farnum in her rooms at the hotel on November 18, 1906. He described Mrs. Gould as a "stout lady," with light hair, and of middle age. The waiter said that Mrs. Gould had instructed him to set the table with a chair at the end and the other chair on the side near the first chair. The boy said he left Farnum and Mrs. Gould in the room after he had cleared away the dishes.

#### Farnum With Her Three Days?

The following morning the witness was called to Mrs. Gould's rooms and she ordered breakfast for two. She stood in the doorway and read the bill of fare, and he could not see but a small part of the room. He noticed that a door leading into another room of her suite was closed. He served supper for them in her rooms that night again. She left some time during the night, the witness testified, for, he said, he went to the head waiter the next morning and asked if he should go up to room 14 (Mrs. Gould's room) and the head waiter said: "No, they have gone."

## 65 ARE INJURED CELEBRATING BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

Boston, Mass., June 18.—The list of maimed and injured in the Bunker Hill celebration yesterday rivaled that of the actual battle of 174 years ago. Sixty-five persons were treated in the hospitals of Boston and vicinity for injuries caused by fireworks and pistols, and many more were attended by physicians and others at their homes. Fortunately there were no serious casualties.

Charlestown's great day closed to-night with an electrical pageant which far exceeded in beauty and elaborateness any previous exhibition of the carnival. It was estimated that fully 100,000 persons saw the pageant.

The display was emblematic of the "gems of the world," the floats representing the brilliancy and luster of the diamond, ruby, emerald, garnet, amethyst and kindred precious stones. Miss Hettie Turnbull was the queen of the carnival. Business was suspended in Boston, Lynn, Cambridge, Newton, and other cities during the day.

## MOTHER SWOONS AS THAW LOSES

New York, June 18.—Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, mother of Harry K. Thaw, collapsed in the Supreme court room at White Plains yesterday when she heard Justice Mills decide that Harry would have to wait in the Matteawan asylum until July 1 for a hearing to determine whether he is now sane and in a condition to be released from the asylum.

The case came up before Justice Mills on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Thaw from Justice Gaynor on June 14. Thaw's lawyer asked that Thaw be kept in the jail of either Westchester or Dutchess County until the hearing, but the justice declined to grant this. Justice Mills, however, ordered Dr. Barker of the asylum to permit Thaw to stay up until 9 o'clock at night on the representation of Thaw's counsel that he was compelled to go to bed at 3 p. m., and that this was too early.

Attorney Morsebauser declared that District Attorney Jerome was unnecessarily hounding Thaw and that the asylum authorities were unnecessarily antagonistic. He said that all Thaw's papers were taken from him and that his counsel was not permitted to consult with him alone, but only in the presence of other inmates.

## LEGLESS MAN IS MARRIED TO WIDOW IN WAUKEGAN

A legless bridegroom began his honeymoon at Waukegan yesterday with a bride who was sufficiently blind to his infirmity to travel all the way from her home in Louisiana to become his wife. The bridegroom is Earl Moran, 22 years of age, and he married Mrs. Julia Davis, a widow, 25 years of age, who formerly had lived at Plaquemine, La. The romance was begun in Louisiana when young Moran and another youth were doing a "run on the vaudeville circuit. Moran gave up his vaudeville work six months ago and returned to Waukegan and found other employment. No one knew of his purpose to wed until he and Mrs. Davis applied to the county clerk for a marriage license.

#### Home Finders in Convention

Milwaukee, Wis., June 18.—Delegates are here from thirty states to attend the National Children's Home Finding association convention, which opened today.

## CARRY FIGHT ON FOSTER HIGHER

### Baptist Foes of Educator to Ask University Trustees to Oust Him

Dr. Johnston Myers, who has been so assiduously attempting to have Prof. George Burnham Foster excommunicated from the Baptist church, and who failed at the last Baptist conference held in Steinway hall last Monday, now declares that he will take his fight before the trustees of Chicago University and attempt to have Foster discharged from his position in the university as a result of the opinions expressed by him in his books, "The Finality of Religion" and "The Function of Religion in Man's Struggle for Existence."

The matter will come up at a next Monday's meeting of the Baptist Ministers' conference and a renewal of the battle in which Prof. Foster was victorious last Monday is expected. The Foster adherents declare that the result will be the same, the utter rout of the Myers faction.

#### May Invoke Rockefeller

If the conference decides to make the request on the president and trustees of the University of Chicago, and if the university officials decline to accede to the request to remove Prof. Foster from his chair in the university, Dr. Myers thinks the matter may be called to the attention of John D. Rockefeller after his submission to F. T. Gates, who is said to be Mr. Rockefeller's personal representative on the board of trustees of the university.

"I am going to fight this thing to the end," said Dr. Myers. "On Monday the conference will present a request to President Judson and the trustees of the University of Chicago to relieve Prof. Foster from any further duties as a teacher at that institution. A reasonable time will be given to the university officials in which to act, after which the matter will be taken up with Mr. Gates."

#### Foretells "Manipulations"

"We were beaten last time by the manipulations of the friends of Prof. Foster. If it had not been for their activity our motion would have prevailed. We shall take care that no such manipulations can be repeated at the next conference."

Dr. Myers has handed in his resignation as president of the Baptist executive board and he expects it will be favorably acted upon today when the board meets.

## GRANT PARDON TO THE SLAYER OF MADGE YORKE, THE ACTRESS

Harrisburg, Pa., June 18.—The board of pardons yesterday recommended to Gov. Edwin S. Stuart that a pardon be granted James B. Gentry, who has been in prison for nearly fifteen years for the murder of his actress sweetheart, Madge Yorke, in Philadelphia. Probably a week will pass before Gentry is set free.

In connection with the application for a pardon Gentry's counsel presented a petition for his release which was signed by business and professional men from all parts of the state.

## SHE COULD SPEND IT; SURE, MIKE!

### Maggie O'Brien Tells What She Would Do With That Gould \$40,000

"Can I spend forty thousand dollars a year for dress?" said Mrs. Maggie O'Brien on Wallace street, east of the Yards, when questioned about Mrs. Catherine Clemmons Gould's plaintive plea that she could not dress properly on less than that amount. "I can spend forty thousand dollars for dress in less'n three hours. I can spend it before four o'clock this afternoon. Have ye got it wid ye?"

The reporter did not have it with him. He seldom had that much.

"I am just supposing that you had \$40,000 to spend for dress," said the reporter.

"I have been supposin' things meself for the length of me mortal life. What do ye want to know what I have been supposin' I cud do for?"

"I want to know," replied the reporter what you would do with \$40,000 if you had it in your hand and were obligated to spend it on clothes for one year."

#### Thinks of Her Neighbor

"One year, says you," replied Mrs. O'Brien, "one half day says I. First of all I cud go down to some of the little stores around here and buy the pinnin' blankets and the little dresses that Mrs. McGraw will be needin' when her baby is born. The poor woman is lyin' there expectin' a baby anny day an' not a cent in the house. That would cost about \$3.45."

"Thin I cud go over and pay off the debt to the credit clothing company that has kept old man Anderson, the Scotchman on Halsted street, poor since the time he bought the suit of clothes he had to have when he go' his job. Thin I cud go around to poor Mollie O'Fallon, who is workin' for the stock yards, an' buy her enough clothes to get married on, an' get out of the awful place she has to work in. Her fiance is a waiter an' it's pretty hard gettin' money when ye're a waiter in small restaurants like his. But that would cut in pretty heavy. I'd buy her almost a hundred dollars worth of clothes an' if nobody was watchin' I would buy the furniture for the flat and pay for the gas range, too, though gas ranges ain't clothes. That wouldn't be against your proposition, would it, mister?"

The reporter said that it would not.

#### Would Be Christianity

"Then there is old Mrs. Donahue that hasn't had a decent rag to her back since her husband died. I think I could buy her a few things. It wouldn't cost much. Just about \$5 cash. It would keep the poor old thing warm until she goes to the grave. An' that's Christianity."

The reporter agreed that it was—of a kind. "Mrs. Ogden Armour bought a fur sacque for \$40,000 and was so dissatisfied with it that she gave it to a poor relation," said the reporter.

"Did she so?" was the quick answer. "Well, if Mrs. Armour had given that same sack to some person who is workin' for Mr. Armour there would be some clothes back of the yards this season. I cud spend \$40,000 in three hours clothin' people that's ragged that they can't get jobs, get 'em jobs and make men and women out of a lot of people who are now not men and women, with that money."

"Yes, wid that money I cud make a few not new men and women back of the yards, just by buyin' clothes." This concluded the interview.

#### On Milwaukee Avenue

Out on Milwaukee avenue, up in a third floor back room, Mrs. J. Kosminski was asked if she could worry along with the Gould \$40,000 a year with which to buy clothes. She was told that Mrs. Potter Palmer said she could not possibly get along with less and that Mrs. Palmer really had to have some extras with this paltry allowance. "Can you get along on three dresses a day?" asked the reporter.

"Three dresses a day?" said Mrs. Kosminski. "I be glad for one dress a year, an' when Johnny bring home my dress every birthday I get so glad. Forty thousand dollars for dress—no. I buy a house and lot and start a department store." That settled the proposition for dress on Milwaukee avenue.

#### Would Buy Some Colors

Silvio Matto, which is not his name, works as a gardener for the McCormick family. Silvio is wise in matters of dress. He spends most of the money for dress on himself, although Angela must have an occasional red and blue striped scarf and a shawl which shames Joseph's coat. Mrs. Silvio, however, agrees that she could get away with that \$40,000 on dress so quick that it would make Mrs. Potter Palmer or Mrs. Harold McCormick gasp.

Her innate Italian disposition for the picturesque would leave Chicago a colorless gray if she had that \$40,000 for a short time. There would be little red, yellow or blue left in the department stores following the raid that she would make.

Meanwhile, however, Mrs. McCormick's gardener's wife contents herself with the occasional scarf and with preparing garlic and spaghetti for her man.

#### \$40,000 Against \$50

Mrs. J. Ogden Armour declares that \$40,000 a year is penny when applied to the clothes account. Mrs. Donald McLean, 4223 Fifth avenue, whose husband works for J. Ogden Armour as a cattle butcher in the yards and who makes \$18 per week, declared that she spent on clothes for herself perhaps as much as \$50 in one year. Mrs. McLean is a well dressed woman, clean-cut and really dainty in appearance, but she coyly admits that she sometimes wears her same dress twice and

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## HURRY!

### With great pride Theodore Roosevelt, in the current number of The Outlook, further shows his proprietary interest in the Ten Commandments and adds thereto a little elementary treatise of 'the theory and practice of government, warning against oligarchies and mobs and against the kind of "order" sought by the former and the sort of "liberty" sought by the latter.

The following things are among the highly original thoughts which Roosevelt puts into his article: "Many excellent people are taken in by the use of the word 'liberty' at the one time and the use of the word 'order' at the other, and ignore the simple fact that despotism is despotism, tyranny is tyranny, oppression is oppression, whether committed by one individual or by many individuals, by a state or by a private corporation. All forms of tyranny and cruelty must alike be condemned by honest men."

Must Conquer the Rich  
"It is essential that we should wrest the control of the government out of the hands of rich men who use it for unhealthy purposes, and should keep it out of their hands; and to this end the first requisite is to provide means adequately to deal with corporations, which are essential to modern business but which under the decisions of the courts, and because of the short-sightedness of the public, have become the chief factors in political and business debasement."

Washin' this country have been very fortunate. Thanks to the teaching and the practice of the men whom we most revere as leaders, of men like Washington and Lincoln, we have hitherto escaped the twin gulfs of despotism and mob rule, and we have never been in any danger from more worst forms of religious bitterness. But we should therefore be all the more careful, as we deal with our industrial and social problems, not to fall into mistakes similar to those which have brought lasting disaster on less fortunately situated peoples.

Right for Right's Sake  
"First and foremost, we must stand firmly on a basis of good sound ethics. We intend to do what is right for the people and sufficient reason that it is right."

If business is hurt by the stern exposit of crookedness and the result of efforts to punish the crooked men, then business must be hurt, even though good men are involved in the hurting, until it so adjusts itself that it is possible to prosecute wrongdoing without stampeding the business community into a terror struck defense of the wrongdoers and an angry assault upon those who have exposed them.

Let another thing. No movement ever has done or ever will do good in this country where assault is made not upon evil wherever found, but simply upon evil as it happens to be found in a particular class. The big newspaper, owned or controlled in Wall street, which is everlastingly preaching about the iniquity of laboring men, which is quite willing to hound politicians for their misdeeds, but which with raving fury defends all the malefactors of great wealth, stands on an exact level with, and neither above nor below, that other newspaper whose whole attack is upon men of wealth, which declined to condemn or stigmatize in apologetic perfunctory and wholly inefficient manner outrages committed by labor.

"Torrents of Foul Abuse"  
This later is the kind of paper which by torrents of foul abuse seeks to stir up a bitter class hatred against every man of means simply because he is a man of means, against every man of wealth, whether he is an honest man, who by industry and ability has honorably won his wealth, and who honorably spends it, or a man whose wealth represents robbery and whose life represents either profligacy or at best an idle, useless and tasteless extravagance.

"We must draw the line not on wealth or on property, but on conduct."

## MINERS PROFITED BY 1902 STRIKE

New York, June 18.—W. W. Ruly, statistician of the anthracite companies, was a witness yesterday in the government's suit charging the coal roads with maintaining an illegal combination. He was questioned as to the working of the agreement following the settlement of the strike of 1902 through the intervention of President Roosevelt, by which the miners were to receive a 1 per cent increase in wages for very 5 cent advance above \$4.50 a ton made by the mine owners.

"For every dollar of this excess paid by the companies to the miners," asked Mr. McReynolds, "how much did the public pay to the companies?"

"Mr. Ruly would not venture an official opinion, but when pressed, admitted that in all likelihood the companies received at least as much from the increase in price as did the miners."

"So that if labor received \$17,000,000 more in wages since the strike of 1902, and the operators benefited equally, the public must have paid \$34,000,000 more for coal?"

"I suppose so," the witness admitted. The hearing will be continued today.

## DYE FROM STOOKING CAUSES DEATH OF NEW YORK WOMAN

New York, June 18.—Phoebe Clayton of Freehold, N. J., is dead in the hospital at Long Branch of blood poisoning caused by dye from her stocking, which penetrated a wound she received last week. Mrs. Clayton was driving a light runabout and in turning the horse around the wagon turned over, throwing her out, breaking her right leg and making a deep wound in which the stocking was imbedded. The leg was amputated when gangrene set in, but it failed to save her life.

New York, June 18.—Wall street grinned yesterday. The reason was that the report made by Governor Hughes' commission on securities and commodities was found to be virtually nothing other than a transcript of a long list of suggestions made to the governor's commission by a committee from the board of governors of the stock exchange.

The stultic recommendation of the commission's report is that the board of governors, who inspired this recommendation as well as others, purify the institution over which they preside along lines which the board of governors themselves have told the commission is not possible.

It is the unanimous opinion of the "street" that the report is eminently satisfactory.

## ROOSEVELT SAYS IT OVER AGAIN

### Warns Country of Iniquitous Rich and Also of the Lawless Mob

With great pride Theodore Roosevelt, in the current number of The Outlook, further shows his proprietary interest in the Ten Commandments and adds thereto a little elementary treatise of 'the theory and practice of government, warning against oligarchies and mobs and against the kind of "order" sought by the former and the sort of "liberty" sought by the latter.

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## MORSE TO MAKE UP LOST TIME

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)  
New York, June 18.—Charles W. Morse, the ice king, has changed his field of operations from the Tombs to Wall street. He left the Tombs under bond, the bond which his wife procured, and went to his home address at 728 Fifth avenue. The ice king will visit the "street" today and exchange congratulations with his friends, and lay plans for paying off his creditors. Not disheartened by his prison sentence, he declares he will make up for all lost time, paying up all he owes and establish himself financially again.

At the Tombs Morse shook hands with Acting Warden Hanley and made arrangements for the removal of such clothes and other effects as he had there. These were packed later in a small steamer trunk, which was taken to his residence. In the Criminal Court building he called upon Judge Warren W. Foster, who is presiding in the General Sessions court, and at the invitation of the judge took a seat on the bench for a few minutes.

Morse went next to the office of his counsel, Martin W. Littleton. He found Mr. Littleton was in Albany. Next he visited Braun & Primrose at 43 Exchange place, where Mr. Braun used to be Morse's private secretary. From that office the financier went to other brokerage offices, paying visits, almost entirely social in character.

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# FIND POISON IN MRS. CLEMINSON

## Post Mortem Examination of Body Shows Chloroform Caused Death

Mrs. Norah Jane Cleminson died from chloroform administered by some party unknown to the examining chemists, according to the reports made by Prof. Walter Haines and Dr. R. E. Le Count, who made an analysis of the dead woman's organs under directions from Coroner Hoffman.

The presence of the drug was found at a postmortem examination made yesterday and tends to bear out the theory that the woman met her death from an accidental overdose of the drug. Neither the suicide nor the murder theories of the death of the woman, who was found dead in the Rogers Park flat and whose death her husband, Dr. Haldane Cleminson, who was sleeping by her side, attributed to burglars, has received the slightest support from the analysis made by the experts.

**Inquest Held Today**

The inquest on the case will take place today.

Coroner Hoffman said that he would assume personal charge of the inquest, which will be held at the Rogers Park police station.

"The case has taken such an important turn," he said, "that I think it my duty to give it my undivided attention."

J. E. Northrup will represent the state's attorney at the inquest.

"I will be there to listen," said Mr. Northrup, "and to learn more about the evidence in the case than I know now. It seems to me that it will not be necessary to introduce any evidence to prove a motive for the killing of Mrs. Cleminson by her husband. A holding to the grand jury may be secured by proof that Mrs. Cleminson died of chloroform, that she was alone with her husband at the time of her death, that he stated that burglars had chloroformed both him and his wife and that later he admitted that the burglary story was false."

**No Outward Violence Found**

The vital part of Dr. Reinhardt's affidavit is his statement that he found no outward evidence of violence on Mrs. Cleminson's body, and that upon opening up the body he "found acute congestion of all the internal viscera (organs)."

The affidavits of Professors Haines and Le Count are played against each other. Professor Le Count says that he is assisted to the opinion that chloroform was the cause of death by Professor Haines' chemical discovery of chloroform, and Professor Haines says that he is assisted to a like opinion by Professor Le Count's pathological discovery that the organs of the woman's body contained no evidence of disease.

**Silent as to Administration**

All the affidavits are silent as to the amount of chloroform sufficient to cause the death of a healthy woman, as to the amount of chloroform found in the stomach and lungs, and as to whether the chloroform was administered through the lungs or the stomach—whether Mrs. Cleminson inhaled the drug or swallowed it.

# YOUNG WIDOW WILL SELL BABY

San Francisco, June 18.—A baby is on sale in this city for a passage to Germany. The offer was made by a young widow, Elizabeth Elbert, to Mrs. P. C. Hale, a social leader of San Francisco. The woman declared that her mother is dying in Germany and she must reach home, as she is ill herself and has been unable to support the baby since her husband died.

# WESTERNER WITH 44-CALIBER REVOLVER SEEKS PRISON

Washington, June 18.—A tall, rawboned westerner walked up to the front door of the executive mansion yesterday and demanded admission. His actions attracted the attention of the police and he was arrested.

When taken to the First precinct station and searched a big revolver and a belt filled with 44-caliber steel bullets were found in his possession. The man said he was Col. James Strickling of Roseberry, Ark.

"I don't intend to divulge my business," he said. "I came here to see the president that I might talk over matters with him. I shall go back to the White House when I get out of this station house and wait for Mr. Taft to return. I am here for a purpose and that's all I mean to say."

# CARDINAL GIBBONS ADVISES GIRLS TO SHUN THE BALLOT

Baltimore, Md., June 18.—In the course of his address before the graduates of St. Joseph's College and Academy at Emmettsburg, Md., Cardinal Gibbons stated his position with regard to woman suffrage and advised the sweet girl graduates to put aside any ambition to vote.

"I am sorry to say," declared the cardinal, "that I am entirely opposed to women's suffrage, not that I hate women, but because I love them and want them to fulfill the mission God intended for them. Nowhere are women so honored as in the United States, and this is due to the chivalry of men. You want to be sure and retain your dignity, and if you are protected by the male sex, what more do you want?"

# Beaten in Law League Fight

Montgomery, Ala., June 18.—A second attempt has been made to do bodily harm to detectives of the Law and Order league who have gathered evidence against soft drink sellers. A son of Deputy Sheriff Harry McCord, who resembles one of the detectives, was called away from the jail and severely beaten.

# Killed by Passenger Train

The body of Adam Meyers, 57 years old, 7802 Noble court, who is believed to have been killed by a passenger train, was found on the Seventy-fifth street crossing of the Michigan Central railroad tracks today.

# LANDLORDS WILL TEST THE "CHILDLESS FLAT" MEASURE

Frank McNichols, baseball manager and representative from the Second senatorial district, has failed to make a "hit" with local apartment house agents through his fathering to passage house bill 491, which became law on Wednesday.

The bill seeks to eliminate the custom of certain agents of declining to lease home quarters to prospective renters having children under 14 years of age.

Agents assert that owners of apartments are vested with authority to prescribe whatever restrictions they see fit, although, it was said, few, if any, object to well behaved children.

"This bill, seeking to remedy a condition which never has existed to any noticeable extent, has been bobbing up in the legislature for the last ten years, and probably will continue to present itself once annually, if not more often, for the coming ten years," said John A. Carroll, who controls higher class apartments in Hyde Park.

"In the first place, a majority of the big families in Chicago have homes of their own. With us the question has arisen occasionally with families having one, two or three children, but not more than perhaps once a year. It is seldom that these families are refused a flat. If the children have the reputation of being orderly and well behaved no other requirements are asked by the renting agent. It remains then for other tenants of the building or the owner to complain."

"Owners have certain privileges concerning the letting of their buildings which cannot be altered by legislation. Legislators cannot dictate that an owner shall rent his property to undesirable tenants. It must remain with the owner himself to dictate who is and who isn't desirable as a tenant."

# CITY TO CHECK CAR SLAUGHTER

Hanberg Withholds Track Permits of One Company; Others Uncurbed

The number of people killed by the pay-as-you-enter cars has moved Commissioner of Public Works Hanberg to withhold the permits for the laying of tracks of the Chicago City Railway company on State street. The entire problem of narrow space between cars will be taken up at a meeting of the council committee on local transportation next week.

No Relief From Company

The Chicago City railway has completed the greater part of its rehabilitation work, so that there will be little or no relief from the present system of death traps which are created every time two pay-as-you-enter cars pass each other. The Chicago Railways company has not gone as far with its work as has the other company and on its lines it will be possible to make alterations which will lessen the fatalities.

The change to be made is to allow at least 20 inches of space between cars.

The City Railway company has opposed the wider space from the first but most of its rehabilitation work is already completed. It had secured a permit for work to be done in State street between Polk and Twelfth streets, and that permit was revoked yesterday by Mr. Hanberg.

Settle Question at Once

"If there is to be a change made in the method of laying tracks with the purpose of making them safer it should be made as general and far-reaching as possible," said Mr. Hanberg, in explaining his order. "As there is to be a public meeting on the question next Wednesday there is no reason why the entire matter should not be disposed of at once."

# MEXICAN KILLS CHICAGO PLANTER

M. C. Pennington, a Chicago man and resident manager of a plantation of the Chicago Tropical Planters' company in Mexico, was shot in the back and killed by a Mexican at Omeaca, state of Vera Cruz, last Monday afternoon, according to an Associated Press dispatch today. The company has offices at 2 Sherman street. Herbert E. Caster of Oak Park is its president and Fred Hughes is the secretary. Many Chicago men and residents of suburbs are interested in the concern.

Pennington departed from Chicago a little longer than a year ago for Omeaca, to manage the company's property and left his wife in this city. He was 45 years old.

The murder was committed at a sugar mill near the plantation. The dispatch from Cordova to Mexico City bearing the news, which was transmitted to Chicago from the Mexican capital, did not give the Mexican's name. It said, however, that a quarrel arose between Pennington and the man over a debt of \$500 due the company from the Mexican.

Falling to collect, Pennington obtained judgment and foreclosed on a sugar mill owned by the debtor. The Mexican went to the place after the Chicago man had taken possession to remove some of his personal property. The dispute began and while Pennington had his back turned, the dispatch says, the Mexican fired at him with a shotgun, killing him instantly.

# PANIC IN N. Y. TENEMENT DISTRICT CLOSES 3 SCHOOLS

New York, June 18.—One of those sudden waves of hysteria which from time to time sweep the crowded tenements of the east side temporarily shut three public schools with an attendance of more than 4,000 pupils yesterday, blocked all traffic on Grand street for an hour, and was not quieted until the police reserves were called out. Beyond the fact that many Jewish parents have of late been receiving threatening letters demanding \$1 from each family on pain of having their children murdered there is no explanation.

First a gust of wind carried the uneasy tattoo of a fire engine on the gallop to the pent up children of a school that houses 2,800 pupils; the engine whirled by, a little girl shrieked in answer, and in a minute the hallways were filled with a mob of shrieking, fighting boys and girls and panic-stricken mothers from nearby tenements were clanging and kicking at the outside of the street doors.

As if by prearrangement another passing engine chafed the nerves of another set of children in a second school. The rumor spread through the excited, surging streets that the school was on fire.

Before the crowds could get to it there was a shout that a third school had been blown up by the "Black Hand." Then there was no holding the people. Parents fought with the police for their children and many were torn and bruised in the scuffle. All traffic came to a stop and it was long before order was restored.

# EVANSTON TEACHER IS GIVEN \$2,500 PURSE BY SUBURBANITES

At the public reception given last night to Miss Nannie M. Hines, the resigning principal of the Hinman Avenue school, Evanston, in that building she was presented with a check for \$2,500 obtained by public subscription. She has been a teacher for 36 years and principal of the Hinman Avenue school for over twenty years. R. C. Hall presented the check and H. H. Kingsley, superintendent of schools, made an address and presented her with an engrossed set of resolutions adopted by the north shore board of education, thanking her for her efficient work during her long service. The reception was arranged by the board of education and was attended by 600 persons.

The Daily Socialist is delivered by carrier in Chicago for 6 cents per week.

# WANTED 200 Workingmen

and Socialists to come in with us in a new undertaking. (UNITED CO-OPERATIVES) similar company sold its shares first at 25¢ and the shares are today selling at \$1.00 a month dividend. The company has distributed \$100,000 to shareholders. If we do 100% as well we shall pay \$1 per share. Many of our comrades who come in at this time. Over fifty companies in this business are paying monthly or quarterly dividends. It rarely happens that one fails. We know a man that invested \$10.00 and received \$100.00 a month back for many months running. Demand for product far exceeds output. Japanese Government is contemplating the U. S. Government now has some and probably will extensively soon. Price has doubled in two years due to demand. Right NOW is the time to come in for best results. Special advantages to those who answer this ad at once. IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER RESOURCES WE SHALL CONTROL OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT. Offer open to CDS readers only. This ad appears nowhere else. Address JOHN M. CROOK, Dept. "COC," 411 N. La St., Chicago.

# BOOK BARGAINS

We have a large quantity of "Caesar's Column" by Ignatius Donnelly on hand. This is a fifty-cent paper bound edition. Send us fifteen cents and the book is yours.

"Socialism and Religion," a ten-cent pamphlet by Omar Neredi, very good for propaganda. Only five cents. Get your orders in early before the edition is exhausted.

Before you can become an effective agitator you must have a knowledge of the different views on panics. The Chicago Federation of Labor has compiled a pamphlet entitled "Industrial Panics," with the names of Debs, Heron, Sanial, Keir, Hardy, Gompers and many other labor leaders. This book was put out originally to sell at a quarter. You can get it now while they last from the Daily for 10 cents postpaid.

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# GIVEN DEGREE; TOLD OF DEATH

New York, June 18.—That there might be no interference with his graduation, Harry Weeke Trimble, a young student at Princeton university, was not told of his father's death until the close of the exercises, although the elder Trimble died Monday. Young Trimble's mother and another son were with him at Princeton when the death occurred, but they also were kept in ignorance of their bereavement.

James M. Trimble, the father, was one of the leading lawyers of Essex county, New Jersey, and at one time was vice-consul at Palermo, Italy.

# TO FEED POOR AT N. Y. WEDDING

New York, June 18.—An unusual wedding will be that of Dr. Isidor Lebowitz and Miss Ethel Karp. Ten thousand persons have been invited to the bride's home on the east side. Preceding the wedding the bride's father will give a kosher dinner to 400 poor persons. Special details of police have been requested to handle the crowd.

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- Rugs.**
- 9x6 ft. Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rug..... \$ 7.50
  - 9x7.2 ft. Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rug..... \$ 9.75
  - 10.6x8.3 ft. Tapestry Brussels Rug..... \$10.50
  - 12x9 ft. Tapestry Brussels Rug..... \$12.50
  - 12x9 ft. Wilton Velvet Rug..... \$19.75

## Parlor Suits.

- \$39 Genuine Leather Upholstered Parlor Suite, now \$27.50
  - \$55 Genuine Leather Upholstered Parlor Suite, now \$35.00
  - \$75 Genuine Leather Upholstered Parlor Suite, now \$40.00
  - \$95 Panne Plush Upholstered Suite, now \$65.00
- Many others that are slightly damaged have been greatly reduced.

## Dressers.

- \$ 9.50 Solid Oak Dresser..... \$ 5.75
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  - \$25 Solid Oak Dresser..... \$17.00
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**Wire Your House Now**

On all lighting bills, computed from meter reading after July 31st, 1909, the net charge for the low rate portion (allowing 1c per kilowatt hour for payment within 10 days) will be reduced from 7c to 6c per kilowatt hour. The high rate portion remains as before. The reduction on the average total bill is 6 1/2 %.

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## Complete at Last

Marx's CAPITAL, the greatest of all Socialist books, is now for the first time within the reach of English-speaking people. It is in three large volumes.

Volume I is entitled **The Process of Capitalist Production**. It gives in full detail an explanation and analysis of the process by which the wage-worker is compelled to labor for the bare cost of living, while the Surplus Value which he produces is taken from him by the capitalist. Cloth, 869 pages, \$2.00.

Volume II treats of **The Process of Circulation of Capital**. It deals with the function performed by merchants and bankers, with the turn-over of capital, and with the reproduction and circulation of the aggregate social capital. Cloth, 618 pages, \$2.00.

Volume III, just published, tells of **The Process of Capitalist Production as a Whole**. It takes the general principles established in the first two volumes, and applies them to the actual facts of society as it is today. This volume explains better than any other book the causes of Industrial Crises. It shows why it is that the small capitalist is being gradually wiped out, and frequently gets an income smaller than the wages of a skilled laborer. Finally, it contains an exhaustive discussion of subjects which those who know Marx only from Volume I accuse him of neglecting—namely, Land, Rent and Farming. Cloth, 1,048 pages, \$2.00.

The three volumes, in a strong box, will be sent by express prepaid on receipt of \$6.00, and we will send the purchaser a credit slip for \$2.40, which will be receivable the same as cash at any time within a year toward the purchase of a share of stock in our publishing house at \$10.00.

Or for \$12.00 cash with order we will send the set of books by express prepaid with a fully-paid certificate for a share of stock. If you do not already know the advantage of holding a share, ask for a copy of **What to Read on Socialism**, mailed free on request.

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# Books on SCIENCE and SOCIALISM

Below is given a short list of books which should be in the library of every Socialist

No man can consistently say that he knows the Socialist philosophy without having perused a portion of the best scientific Socialist literature. The following are undoubtedly among the best and choicest editions of strictly scientific works in the vast field of good Socialist literature.

**ESSAYS ON THE MATERIALISTIC CONCEPTION OF HISTORY.**  
By Antonio Labriola, translated by Charles H. Kerr. The first part of this book is a historical study of the Communist Manifesto; the second is one of the most valuable statements ever written of the Socialist theory of Historical Materialism. Cloth, \$1.00.

**LANDMARKS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM (Anti-Duehring).**  
By Frederick Engels, translated by Austin Lewis. An educational work of immense value, applying the Socialist method to many fields of science. Cloth, \$1.00.

**MARXIAN ECONOMICS. A Popular Introduction to the Three Volumes of Marx's "Capital."**  
By Ernest Untermann. This book, unlike other introductions to Marx, is arranged in the form of a connected story tracing the development of production from savagery through barbarism, slavery and feudalism into modern capitalism. This enables the reader better to understand Marx's analysis of the capitalism of today. Cloth, \$1.00.

**THE PHYSICAL BASIS OF MIND AND MORALS.**  
By M. H. Fitch. A most interesting and valuable argument starting from the universally accepted writings of Darwin and Spencer, and proving that "mind" is only another form of "life," and that morals are the necessary product of economic conditions. Mr. Fitch was not a Socialist when he wrote the first edition of this book; his studies made him a Socialist, and the second edition is rewritten from our viewpoint. Cloth, 414 pages, \$1.00.

**THE RISE OF THE AMERICAN PROLETARIAN.**  
By Austin Lewis. An industrial history of the United States from the point of view of the wage-worker. A careful reading of this interesting book will help the reader to understand the general theory of the materialistic conception of history and apply it for himself. Cloth, \$1.00.

**SOCIALISM AND MODERN SCIENCE.**  
By Enrico Ferri, translated by Robert Rives LaMonte. In this book Ferri proves that the logic of Evolution as taught by Darwin and Spencer leads inevitably to Socialism. Cloth, \$1.00.

**SOCIALISM AND PHILOSOPHY.**  
By Antonio Labriola, translated by Ernest Untermann. A Series of Letters to G. Sorel, discussing Socialist theories in a brilliant and forcible style. An appendix contains Sorel's introductory note to the first French edition of Labriola's "Essays," also an essay by Ernest Untermann on Labriola and Dietzgen. Cloth, \$1.00.

**THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX.**  
A systematic treatise showing the necessary connection of the principles of Historical Materialism, the Class Struggle, Surplus Value, etc., and answering Marx's critics. By Louis B. Boudin. Cloth, \$1.00.

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**THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST,**  
180 Washington Street, Chicago.

# A Row of Socialist Pamphlets.

The booklets listed below are the best that have been produced in the field of Socialist propaganda. Any one of them will make a thinker; all of them will make a Socialist scholar. Spend 10c or a quarter and get one of these for that friend of yours with whom you cannot argue Socialism. These pamphlets will settle many difficult questions.

**Crime and Criminals.** By Clarence S. Darrow. The famous address to the prisoners in the Chicago County Jail; tells the real reason for "crime," and points out the only cure. Paper, 10c.

**The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte.** By Karl Marx. A strong, clear historical study in which Marx himself applies his theory of economic determinism to the startling political changes which were taking place under his eyes. France is today the country in which the revolutionary movement is most advanced, and this book, explaining the economic forces behind its politics, is thus of peculiar interest. Paper, 25c.

**Frederick Engels: His Life, His Work and His Writings.** By Karl Kautsky. A brief life sketch which is also a history of the beginnings of Socialism. Paper, 10c.

**Lesson Outlines in the Economic Interpretation of History.** By Lida Parce. A series of short lessons with references for study, adapted to the use of classes. Paper, 25c.

**Merrie England.** Letters to a workman named John Smith. By Robert Blatchford. This book has had a sale of over a million copies, and some think it is still the best book for a beginner.

**The Open Shop.** By Clarence S. Darrow. An eloquent, logical, convincing defense of labor unions against the "open shop" movement of the Citizens' Alliance. Beautifully printed. Paper, 10c.

**Recent Progress of the Socialist and Labor Movements in the United States.** By Morris Hillquit. Paper, 10c.

**Socialism Made Easy.** By James Connolly. The latest and best book to put into the hands of workmen who have as yet read nothing on Socialism. Straight-from-the-shoulder talks, simple and scientific. Paper, 10c.

**Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism.** By Gabriel Deville. One of the very best general statements of the principles of international Socialism. Both this and "The State and Socialism" are translated into clear, strong English by Robert Rives LaMonte. Paper, 10c.

**Socialism: What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish.** By Wilhelm Liebknecht. A statement of the fundamental principles of Socialism, with some interesting chapters on the beginnings of the movement in Europe. Paper, 10c.

**The Socialist Movement.** By Charles H. Vail. A brief propaganda pamphlet, readable and attractive. Paper, 10c.

**Socialist Songs with Music.** By William Morris and others. This is the only American collection of songs written in the spirit of revolutionary Socialism. It contains all the Socialist songs of Morris, with others nearly as good. The tunes are for the most part old and familiar ones. Trashy music and foolish, sentimental words have been carefully excluded. Paper, 10c.

**The State and Socialism.** By Gabriel Deville. Shows the world-wide difference between the aims of Socialists and of reformers who want to enlarge the powers of the capitalist State. Paper, 10c.

**Underfed School Children: The Reason and the Remedy.** By John Spargo. A simple statement of facts that show one more reason for the overthrow of capitalism. Paper, 10c.

**The Wolves: A Fable with a Purpose.** By Robert Alexander Wason. Did you ever think how funny it would be if wolves had respect for property rights, and starved themselves for the benefit of an owning class of wolves, just the way working people do? That is the idea of this fable, and it is worked out in a way to startle a man into the unusual and dangerous practice of thinking. The pictures will help. Paper, 10c.

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**CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST,**  
180 Washington Street, Chicago.

Advertise in the Daily Socialist

SINGER COMPANY HOUNDED GIRL

Cripple Is Victim of Machine Corporation's Motto: 'Break Competition'

'Break down competition' is the motto of the Singer Sewing Machine company, and the manner of breaking down is not specified.

This was brought out at the trial of Emma Gallagher, who is suing the company for \$50,000 damages because they had broken down her competition with an advertisement in the Chicago Tribune which called her a forger and stated that the company would not be responsible for any machines sold by her.

Judge Dunne Makes Charge The breaking down of competition was brought out in a speech of Judge Dunne before Judge Abbott, who is trying the case.

The motion to dismiss was made by Attorney Charles Carahan for the company and was argued by Attorneys Crummett and Wayne. Attorney Lee Mathias, for the plaintiff, made a stirring argument but it was not until ex-Mayor Dunne took the floor that the charges of attempted monopoly at any cost were made.

'Czar-like, unconstitutional and illegal' were the epithets used by Judge Dunne to describe the methods of the Singer Sewing Machine company in its efforts to secure a monopoly of the sewing machine trade.

'This poor little crippled girl is being hounded and has been hounded by this company because she dared to sell sewing machines outside of its sacred precincts,' said Judge Dunne.

'Czar-like, unconstitutional and illegal' were the epithets used by Judge Dunne to describe the methods of the Singer Sewing Machine company in its efforts to secure a monopoly of the sewing machine trade.

'I submit, your honor, that their scheme of breaking down competition is effective when worked against a poor cripple, but this time they descended to lower depths. Not being able to stop her from selling sewing machines they went from house to house where she had sold machines and accused her of having a discharged forger. Not content with this they placed an advertisement in a paper with a circulation of nearly 145,000, the Chicago Tribune, and accused her of being a forger, when they knew that such a charge was false and they have not denied it in this court.'

Company Doesn't Deny Charge 'That's what I want to know,' said Judge Abbott, 'they have made no denial of this charge.'

'They cannot, your honor,' continued Judge Dunne, 'because they know that the charge is true. Their plea is that no one but the Singer company, or companies which it controls, must be allowed to sell sewing machines in America and for a poor little crippled free lance, like this girl, to have the audacity to invade the district is less majestic. Break down competition is their motto, their instruction to their agents who are given a free hand, and libeling and slandering a poor, helpless woman who cannot defend herself is one of their methods of breaking down competition.'

Judge Abbott overruled the motion of the defense to dismiss the case after Dunne's speech.

To Call Thirty-three Witnesses The Singer Sewing Machine company will produce thirty-three witnesses in rebuttal of the testimony offered in behalf of Miss Gallagher, according to reports given out today.

LUMBER STRIKE; MILITIA THERE

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) McCloud, Cal., June 18.—Lumbermen employed by the McCloud River Lumber company have struck and the militia has been sent here. The action was taken before there had been any violence. The strikers, however, had secured possession of the lighting plant of the town and turned off all the lights. This condition lasted for several days. Then the strikers left the light plant and the city was again illuminated. The militia was again liberally supplied with ammunition, both long and short range cartridges, and threats are made to put the town under martial law.

The workers have not destroyed any property and their leader, Joseph Bianchi—all the men are Italians—has counseled the union men to refrain from violence. The strikers number about 400, and about 400 more men of the same nationality and similar sympathies have joined them from other towns. Five hundred militia men are stationed in the town.

UNION MEETINGS

The Coking Workers' union, local 126, will hold a regular meeting at 8 p. m. at the Coking Workers' hall, Ashland avenue and Fifty-third street.

NEW YORK DOCTOR HOPES TO CURE LEPER SUSPECT

New York, June 18.—At a meeting of the board of health yesterday it was decided to offer no opposition to the bringing of John S. Early, suspected of being a leper, from Washington to this city for treatment by Dr. L. D. Bulkley. This action and the consent of the Washington authorities to permit Early to leave their jurisdiction probably will end what has been a lively controversy. Although the Washington doctors, who have Early in quarantine there, insist that he has leprosy, Dr. Bulkley is confident that his ailment is a common form of skin disease, which he proposes to cure.

LIVERY OWNERS STILL STUBBORN

President Sloan Refuses to Make Settlement and Busse Is Angry

Robert K. Sloan, president of the Joint Liverymen's association, is the sole obstacle in the way of an immediate settlement of the strike of the members of the Carriage and Cab Drivers' union. Following yesterday's meeting in the office of Mayor Busse, aldermen have approached Sloan relative to a settlement.

Aldermen Give Warning One alderman even warned Sloan that it was foolish for him to cross Busse, as the mayor had it in his power to remove the police guard with which the liverymen have been supplied. While he is making every effort to block a settlement of the strike Sloan is boasting that with the aid of the Employers' association he will send to jail four union men who are accused of having cut up harness in one of the barns against which the strike is now in effect.

Owen Fay, who has the cab and carriage contracts for the hotels within the loop, has refused to hire a leader, even though held by the liverymen's association against signing the union agreement. W. J. Moxley, one of the largest liverymen in the city, is said to be willing to employ union men as soon as the strike is over. George Moxley, a brother, said this morning that the firm always had hired union men and that the Joint Liverymen's association is the only factor which is preventing them from signing the union contract.

Liverymen Fear Boycott The association is intimidating its members through the boycott which the undertakers will, as a whole, put into effect against any liveryman who bolts the association and signs up with the union.

A peculiar feature of the whole matter is that the small liverymen who comprise the voting strength of the association are the ones which are holding out against the signing of the union contracts. Robert K. Sloan, the leader of the fight, is a small liveryman himself.

ACTORS GET 60 NEW MEMBERS Organization Meeting Yesterday Gives Vaudeville Union New Impetus

The Actors' Protective association, Local No. 4, which held an organization meeting yesterday, will enroll sixty new members in consequence. John Collins, a Socialist organizer, addressed the actors yesterday. The factor which is driving new members into the organization is the "sweating system" which is caused by the five and ten cent theaters. Sometimes in these places the actors and actresses are forced to appear twenty times a day. This practice is being broken up by the union.

Business Agent Ricardo declared this morning that a peculiar feature of the rapid growth of the organization, under the conditions brought in by the five and ten cent theaters, is that the unorganized players are standing with the union and are coming in fast.

A campaign of education in craft unionism is being carried on, and in the near future the organization hopes to put out of business the employment agencies which fatten by bleeding their clients. The union has a free employment bureau, which will, in a short time, replace the agencies which now supply the performers for the variety theaters.

The union has now regulated the show business so that many of the five and ten cent theaters give four shows a day on week days and eight on Sunday, all other performances being overtime. The minimum wage for each performer is \$20 a week. In cities where the craft is unorganized the wages are as low as \$12 a week. The union minimum here is \$20.

Where To Go

Vincennes hall, 214 Vincennes avenue, Sunday 3 p. m. and 8 p. m. Dr. W. H. Watson will lecture on "Inspiration of the Masters," illustrated by a stereopticon.

There will be a general meeting for the purpose of launching a CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE and non-payment of taxes movement at Park-Belmont house, corner Third and Belmont streets, at 8 p. m. Thursday, June 17, at 6:30 to 9 p. m.

The Chicago Socialist club conducts its educational class as usual every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 228 Dearborn street, near Van Buren street.

J. B. Smiley will lecture on "The Material Basis of the Labor Movement" at the Fifth ward branch, Kishwaukee hall, Robey and Division streets. An entertainment program has been arranged.

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN BY A. W. MANCE.

UNLESS YOU FAIL TO HELP

Encouraging messages from the old Hustlers are arriving daily, but the most hopeful sign of the times is the large number of new Hustlers that are taking hold of the work with new faith and new enthusiasm.

We have ten days left in which to push the picnic tickets in and outside of Chicago. That is the important work in hand just now. Remember, everything depends on the number of you who respond. It is a small thing you are asked to do, but the number who have been asked to do the small thing is so large that the result in the aggregate has almost unlimited possibilities.

MONTHLY PLEDGE I hereby pledge to pay \$..... per month to the Chicago Daily Socialist Sustainers' Fund.

HUSTLERS' BULLETIN BOARD The following extracts from letters received the last few days will give the readers of the Daily some idea of the spirit that knows no defeat which has taken hold of the comrades throughout the country in their determination to keep their paper going.

A. D. Atkinson, S. Braintree, Mass., writes: "Enclosed find check for \$5. Put it where it will do the most good, but never think of quitting."

D. Johnson, Rockford, Ill., writes: "Enclosed find a five-spot to help keep the Daily going. It is the best I can do at present. I hope every reader of the Daily will help a little. Then the burden will be light for us all."

John Saller, McLeansville, Kan., writes: "Here is a dollar. Hope all the other boys are doing at least as much. Keep your spirits up and keep her going."

A. J. Scott, Salina, Utah, writes: "The Socialist cause cannot die. The Chicago Daily Socialist must not die. Industrial conditions are getting ripe fast and we need it in our business. Enclosed find a dollar, the best I can do now, and will send more later."

W. H. Hueckel, Caseyville, Ill., donates \$10 as his share to pull the Daily through and urges the comrades all along the line to do something according to their ability.

Charles Seek, Port Chester, N. Y., sends a dollar with greetings to the staff and tells them to continue.

Mary Darrow Olson, Chicago, sends in \$5 to pay her pledge of one dollar per month in advance until October

1st, and says: "I am earnestly hoping that the Daily will find a way out."

R. W. sends in \$2 for the Daily with a kick about the news item of "Holland's Queen and Baby in Smash-up at The Hague." He says he don't see how a Socialist paper can waste space dealing with such nonsense.

James A. Smith, Bingham, Utah, writes: "Enclosed find a dollar to help keep the chasm. I had to think for a while before making up my mind to send this, as we are just on the opening of our campaign and need all the money we can get. But the Socialist press is the all important thing to be looked after at this time, so you get the dollar."

J. A. Cray, Prairie du Chien, Wis., writes: "Here is a doughnut to help keep the Daily's blood circulated."

"Here is a dollar to help the Daily in the crisis." The envelope in which this short message appeared bears the postmark of Pittsburgh, Pa. Otherwise there is no identification of the donor.

Local East Manchester, N. H., voted a dollar to help the Daily at this time and sends a message to the staff to keep their courage and they will come again as soon as possible.

J. M. Benedum, Slocum, B. C., Canada, sends in \$2 for two new subscribers. Comrade Benedum is one of the liveliest of our Hustlers, and although his subscribers do not get the paper for four days after it is printed, he has nearly half of the voters in his home town in British Columbia reading the Daily.

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DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

THE LADY SUFFRAGETTE

BY THERESA MALKIEL

All hail to the chief. May her glory never wither. There is great rejoicing in the suffrage ranks—Mrs. Oliver P. Belmont has become one of them; and what is



THERESA MALKIEL

more, promises to donate every dollar she can possibly spare. Suffrage has become quite a fad among the four hundred, and, as one of the middle class women expressed herself, since the movement is so highly favored in the upper circles plain ordinary mortals ought to flock to it from all sides.

And yet, in spite of this, the movement is making slower progress in this country than it does on the other side of the ocean. Where then lies the cause?

The cause of the slow progress is to be found in the very fact that the suffrage movement in this country has developed from the top. The middle class women have built the roof of the structure of sex freedom, the elite are adding the finishing ornamental touches, but the walls and foundation are still missing. What has been done so far hangs on a very frail support and is liable to tumble down any minute.

The slightest wind will blow off the ornaments, while the roof itself is not strong enough to withstand any storm.

Started by a number of middle class women, the suffrage movement has of late become quite fashionable and has succeeded in creating a lot of noise, but still remains foreign to the millions of toiling women.

The foundation is to be built first, then the walls put up, stone by stone. If a strong, permanent structure is to be erected, first the working woman is to be aroused from her lethargy and even to understand that in political equality lies the beginning of sex liberation.

We cannot hope to achieve a strong suffrage movement in this country as long as the women who help to create the world's wealth are still asleep.

Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Mackay and others of their set may add the charm of their personality to the prestige of the movement, they may give freely of their money to help create plenty of noise, but they will not awaken the working woman.

The woman who toils in the sweat of her brow feels instinctively the class distinction between herself and the up-to-date suffrage leaders and naturally shrinks from all their overtures; she resents their condescending tone and patronizing air and therefore takes not any notice of their arguments.

Today class and caste are by far stronger than sex and the tremendous task of arousing the working woman can be achieved only by the women of their class or its representatives, the Socialists.

It is up to the Socialists to come forward, awaken their sisters and teach them the justice of political rights and the necessity of economic freedom. It is in their power to put up the corner stone of sex emancipation. With their earnest convictions and steady perseverance they could achieve more than Mrs. Belmont with her millions.

This is the time to strike, while the iron is red hot, while the women drawn into the industrial and professional fields are opening their eyes towards a new era. This then is the time to organize a strong, lasting women's movement. The Socialists are bound to succeed where the middle class women had failed, for women have no cause to turn backward to what they left behind. With a true guide they are sure to continue their forward march, going ever faster, ever swifter, until the goal is finally reached.

True enough that we have nothing in common with the middle class suffrage movement, but we owe it to our principles to be in the vanguard of the sex revolution.

Yonkers, N. Y.

BANANA CANNING AS A PROMISING INDUSTRY

It is said that only one or two different varieties of the banana are known in the markets of the temperate zone, though 60 or 60 different varieties may be had in the home climate of the fruit. More interesting, too, is the statement that the quality known is classed as inferior, because the more delicately flavored and delicious varieties of this popular fruit will not stand shipment. Hawaii is classed as the natural home of the banana and several of the local canning establishments have been investigating the possibility of canning this fruit as a means of carrying the best varieties to the tables of the temperate zone. So far as is known, the canned banana would be a new thing in the fruit industry, though it seems that with proper publicity it ought to become very popular.—Pacific Monthly.

RECORD DISKS ARE SAVED BY A MAGNET

One of the most ingenious inventions of late years is that of the Iowa man who has devised an attachment for graphophones that does much to the life of the records. This attachment is nothing more than a magnet, which is set in a bracket attached to the megaphone, but the work it does saves the owner of the instrument a tidy sum. As the record disk revolves the friction of the needle wears away particles of steel, which, though infinitesimal, are injurious to the records. The magnet attracts these particles and keeps the disk absolutely free of them. Formerly the steel dust remained on the records and gradually worked its way into the material, says the Philadelphia Record. When graphophone manufacturers lay so much stress as they do on the value of dust-proof cabinets for disks, it can readily be seen that any device to take up the steel particles is an important improvement.

THE TOILING CHILDREN

BY HAYARD HOLMES, M. D.

It is difficult with a subject of this sort to be at once forceful and dramatic in the statement of facts, and escape the charge of sentimentality and sensationalism. Let me be rather prosaic than explosive, and charge me with being dull rather than prophetic.

Allowing that it is impossible for us to change the inheritance of the child, we must admit that environment plays the largest part in the development of the little man or woman.

Every child is entitled to a mother, a father and a home. In this statement comes the assumption that the father has steady employment and a living wage. Every child is entitled to a childhood free from toil. This statement contains the subject of this paper.

When a child is born, if a little boy, he is 52 centimeters, 19 inches long, and if a little girl, 23 centimeters, or almost an inch, shorter.

During the first ten days of life these children lose in weight, and then, under proper circumstances, gain again all that they have lost. Then begins the most interesting period of their growth, which continues for six months.

At this time there is generally a slight arrest of growth. It is referred to as teething. It may be abrupt and short, or slow and longer. Then begins a spurt which rarely stops before the end of the second year, and often not until the sixth year.

At these periods there is generally a more or less distinct loss in vigor and strength, and sometimes even in weight, which is followed in due time by another period of growth. Between six and sixteen boys and girls show distinct variations in the method and rapidity of their development. The boy is heavier than the girls until the age of ten or twelve, at this time the girls outstrip the boys in height, weight, strength and mental vigor, to be overtaken by the boys only after the permanent rest which the girls generally take on at about the age of eighteen or nineteen. The girl's growth is then complete before she is twenty, while the boy, under proper surroundings, grows until he is twenty-three or twenty-four.

These periods of diminished weight and arrest of growth are accompanied by spiritual development. The boy in the retreating stage, at ten or eleven, is unattractive, disagreeable, mischievous and obstreperous.

He begins to have trouble with his teacher just when his twin sister shows an unusual degree of application and attractiveness.

He is a torment and grows worse and worse, until some morning, when he comes to school with clean hands, a clean face and parted hair, and before you know it, he is an inch taller than when you last looked at him. The wise parent and the successful teacher are able to guide the unhappy youth through these critical periods either by love or intuition.

The growth of the child is progressive and follows a certain sequence, like the building of a house, or the maturing of a plant. In the first month nutrition is established and the trunk muscles grow and all of their connections are made through the cord to the brain.

The five senses look out and take cognizance of pain and pleasure, but it is many years before the eyes are trained to color, form and size, and the sweetness of melody and the harmony, and only by the most varied and successive and rational exercises are the muscles of the extremities brought to perfection with all the complicated nervous connections with which they must be strung through the cord to the brain and the organs of perception.

Unless the foundations are well laid, unless the framework is symmetrical, raised, the house cannot be enclosed

and roofed and decorated. Much more complicated are the building of the body, much more rigid are the sequences which must be followed in his exercise in order that the man may eventually be.

The embryo life of the boy or girl is the key to the history of animal creation. The physical, mental and moral development of the child follows in the same manner the development of the race through savagery and barbarism to civilization.

It is not part of my plan to point out the fact that the graded schools do not consider the irregular development of the mind, nor his particular fallibility at the critical periods which so constantly pursue him.

It is enough to consider how the child reacts to the drudgery and toil of the factory, the workshop, the office and the department store.

In the primitive American home, the child began to work almost as soon as he could walk. He did certain chores; he brought in the wood, shoveled away the snow, pumped the water, fed the chickens, and a little later milked the cows, tended the horses and cleaned the stables.

Each of these acts and obligations was timed to his strength and growth, each was first adhibited in another, then shared, and at last undertaken and carried out.

Every occupation was a new study in physics, chemistry or biology. The trees were tapped, the sap collected and boiled down into syrup in the spring. Then came the plowing, seeding and planting and the care of the crops.

At last the harvesting, threshing, and even further preparation for food or payment. The flax was threshed, rotted, broke, singled, hatched and spun.

It was often put into the loom and woven into plain or figured cloth for the garment, the table or for dressing the beds. The sheep were sheared and the wool washed, carded and spun and then dyed and woven into cloth for the use of the family.

The sheep and cattle were butchered and the tallow was tried out and made into candles and the hides were taken to the tannery and brought back to be made into boots and shoes during the long winter evenings.

In the shop sleds, wagons, tubs, boxes and rails were made, and in the content of the horse barn there was a bellows and forge, an anvil and other tools by which the horses were shod and every conceivable implement of iron and steel made and repaired.

Every bit of work that the boy or girl did was educational and developmental, and none of it was toil or grind. It amounted to a natural and unconscious joy, in which the father and mother and older brothers and sisters were the teachers and the children the pupils.

In the twentieth century, and in this country, the toiling child is routed out of bed, eats a joyless breakfast of scant nutrition, and takes a street car, where he pays an adult fare, for the factory.

He enters with a number and sits down before a machine contrived so ingeniously that any child can run it, and built so substantially that no fool can break it.

There he sits all day and feeds plates of tin, wood or iron to his insatiable and relentless jaws. At noon hour he swallows off and eats a cold lunch brought to him by his mother, his physical comfort or his intellectual and moral needs. The afternoon is spent before the same insatiable machine.

As he wears away and sundown approaches there are more errors, and here and there the revengeful machine takes his head of blood and bone. The child goes home weary and bedraggled, physically, mentally and morally.

Irresponsible, overworked and over-wearied, under-fed and unrecruited, he naturally seeks stimulants and dissipation. Days and weeks drag on, until

in a fit of almost propulsive insanity he quits his job on trivial provocation, and in spite of forfeits or fines, shortly seeks another, where the history is repeated.

It is wonderful what skill and aptness the child acquires. He can feed a machine more deftly than any man or woman; he learned it quicker and can outstrip his older brother or sister at piecework, but the act is one ceaseless repetition, until the whole nervous system revolts, or until he is displaced by a younger or dexter competitor.

The child is kept at the machine he can feed the fastest, without regard to his need of physical development. There is no rotation, there is no consideration for the fact that this ceaseless attention of the weary eyes results in beneficial astigmatism which no lens can cure, that the posture provokes or aggravates a curvature of the spine, and that the dusty atmosphere lays deep and sure the basis of respiratory infection.

Only one thought rules in the factory where children are employed—it is cheap and manageable labor and a profitable product.

The factory toiling child is placed under conditions advantageous to the production of goods and regardless of the destruction of the embryo man and citizen. It is possible that factories could be sanitary, dustless and well lighted.

It is possible that the machines could be so guarded that they would be harmless and so devised that they would be noiseless.

It is possible that the factories could be made as educational as the household of fifty years ago, and by a rotation of occupations the child could be made useful while at the same time his body would be developed by measured and well-timed exercise, his mind cultivated and stimulated by rational and reasonable activity, and his soul brought out and mellowed by the charm of sympathy, the stimulus of social dependence and enthusiasm and the fascination of beautiful surroundings and lofty ideals.

As it is, however, the machine maims the child. The toll stunts him. The ceaseless expenditure of energy dwarfs his mental development and ruins his physical symmetry and beauty, and the irrational methods of manufacture and commerce unthins his moral sensibility.

The result of child labor is defective manhood and womanhood. The strength of the state is its citizenship. The toiling childhood is poor preparation for manhood.

Bond slavery conserved childhood and youth to realize on manhood and womanhood. The wage system today ruthlessly sacrifices profitable adult labor for a few years of cheap child labor.

The only reason why the state can interfere with the freedom of employment of women and children is because it has the inherent right to protect itself. Society does not reform the criminal in order to make him a good man, but confines him in order to protect itself.

Society does not cure the insane person in the asylum or hospital, but shuts him up for its own peace and protection.

So society must prevent the child from toiling, not because society wishes to give as large a life as possible to the child, but because society must protect itself from the defective, the delinquent or the criminal adult, which child labor unerringly produces.

The toiling child is because of the laboring classes, to the laboring man and to the laboring woman, by taking a man's place at the machine in the factory, or in the store, at a child's wage.

Child labor is a menace to organized, self-respecting labor by furnishing in a few years a weak, defective and irresponsible flood of labor similar to that of the hopeless coolie.

We, the Workers

BY LIDA PARCE

We the workers, we the majestic majority of the people, say to the lowly intellectual, "you shut up. You go back where you belong. This is our job. We are going to save the people from wage slavery. We are the ones who are going to redeem the world. You just wait till we get waked up. Just wait till we take hold once. Wait till you see us in action. Now just watch our smoke!"

These elections come along from time to time afford a very good opportunity for us, "the workers," to get into action. These would be good times for our "smoke" to make its appearance.

But where, oh where, was I? Where were the class conscious workers of Chicago on June 7?

I know of several men who are not "workers"—that is, they don't work with a shovel or an ax, who voted the Socialist ticket. After these votes are subtracted from the total number there weren't many left for the workers.

Meantime the despised "intellectual" can't be blamed if he gets impatient. His life is passing. He teaches or speaks or writes during working hours, and in the still night, long after the factory doors are closed, he prepares tomorrow's lesson, or outlines tomorrow's speech or writes tomorrow's article. He needs time for reading and for thinking. He has to supply fuel

for both mind and body; but he is busy earning a living. He hasn't time for reflection or study, for rest or recreation. The amusement parks are not for him; they are for the "workers." And so his life is one of double privation and the pain of unanswered needs. He is burning his candle at both ends, while the "worker" is turning over to take another nap, and voting for his enemies in his sleep.

If the intellectual can do something to help along a little, if he has anything to contribute or propose, wouldn't it be well to receive it patiently, to make the best of it, and to count his vote, until the workers really do wake up and make some of that "smoke" we hear so much about.

CHILDRENS CORNER

Mrs. Billy's Spring Hat

BY ELLEN DALRYMPLE MEGOW.

The warm days had come at last and everybody was anxious to get out of dozes after the long, cold winter and lingering spring.

"The house isn't hold me," Mrs. Billy exclaimed as she drove up to the Penton's gate and tied Dan to the fence.

Mrs. Billy and Irene then wandered off across the road and away to the wild pasture land.

"Flowers, flowers everywhere. How beautiful they all are!" Mrs. Billy exclaimed as she looked across the field.

The sun shone into her eyes and her winter hat was heavy on her hand.

"Oh, dear, I must have a new spring hat," she added, as she took the old one off and swung it in the air.

your face now he would never again accuse women of bankrupting their husbands with milliners' bills," said Irene, laughing.

"Yes, the funny man is always behind the times when he tries to joke about women," Mrs. Billy replied with a sigh. "Most of them have not yet found out that female dolls and wisp waisits went out of fashion twenty-five years ago."

"Irene," she called a few minutes later as they were picking flowers, "why wouldn't you trim a hat for me?"

"Oh," Irene answered, drawing a long breath, "I sometimes trim a hat for myself or for mother, but I would never dare to try to trim one for you."

"Never mind being afraid," said Mrs. Billy. "I know you are very artistic and could do it if you would. You have taught me so much about art since you have been here."

"Why, Mrs. Billy, please don't make fun of me," she said with an injured air, "I ain't fair. As if anybody around here could teach you anything."

teach you anything," said Irene, "and I will come up to your house whenever you wish me to and try my hand on your hat."

They wandered on into the woods picking great bunches of lupin and hoary puccoon; now and then a more rare flower attracted their attention. They talked of the different colors of the flowers and how well they all blended. Noticed that the green of the lupine had a bluish shade to be in harmony with its blue flowers, while the hoary puccoon had leaves of an olive shade to provide the proper background for its bright yellow blossoms.

(To be continued)

Her Name

Clad in her little blue rompers, dancing and skipping she goes; Curly in the wildest of tangles. Cheeks like the heart of a rose; Running and romping and shouting. Laughing and all out of breath— "Tell me your name, little lassie!" Quickly she answers, "Just Beth."

Trim in her "broidered" white apron. Patiently learning to sew; Setting the stitches so neatly. Each after each, is a row. Singing in sweet little snatches, "Just under her breath— "What is your name, little lady?" "Now, it's Elizabeth."

FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS



1930-2857, 2875

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The skirt (287) is a seven-gored tucked model, trimmed with insertion, matching that used on the waist. The pattern is in 7 sizes—22 to 34 inches, waist measure. For 28 waist the skirt, made of material with nap, requires 5/8 yards 30 inches wide, 2/3 yards 28 inches wide, 4/5 yards 26 inches wide, or 5/8 yards 25 inches wide; without nap, it needs 5/8 yards 30 inches wide, 2/3 yards 28 inches wide, 4/5 yards 26 inches wide, or 5/8 yards 25 inches wide. Width of lower edge, about 2 yards.

The semi-princess (285) is made up in figured dimity in light blue and black, the gumpie being made of white dotted Swiss, trimmed with narrow Valenciennes edging. The pattern is in 7 sizes—22 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 28 bust the dress requires 5/8 yards of material 37 inches wide, 4/5 yards 36 inches wide, 2/3 yards 34 inches wide, or 5/8 yards 32 inches wide, 2/3 yards 30 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 28 inches wide, 5/8 yards 26 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 24 inches wide.

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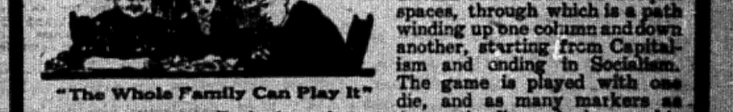
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More Trite Moralities From Roosevelt

Someone has said that Roosevelt made his reputation by the use of a brass band to announce his discovery of the ten commandments. It has been frequently remarked that he gains his reputation for much learning as did the katydid in the familiar poem who said a common thing "in such a solemn way."

This is the method of his latest effusion against Socialism. Dropping most of his billingsgate and vilification, he proceeds to state several glittering generalities in such a manner as to give the appearance of an argument.

With a most laughable disregard of the possible humorous angles he entitles his remarks, which appear in the latest number of The Outlook, "The Thralldom of Names." This title might well express the very thing that constitutes the most striking weakness of the article in question.

What could indicate a greater thralldom to names than such a paragraph as this? First and foremost, we must stand firmly upon a basis of good, sound ethics. We intend to do what is right, for the ample and simple reason that right is right.

There is not the slightest sign here that there might be large differences of opinion as to what constitutes "sound ethics" or "right." Whatever Roosevelt and the capitalist class have made to stand for these words must be the standard of all society. That is what he really is trying to say.

Having started out with an empty phrase he proceeds to elaborate upon this nothingness. He adopts the method of pretending impartiality by affecting to scold both sides. He administers a real nice slap on the wrist of the capitalist class and then gives a vicious kick at the working class. This method of reasoning reaches its climax in the following paragraph on the press:

No movement ever has done or ever will do good in this country where assault is made not upon evil wherever found, but simply upon evil as it happens to be found in a particular class. The big newspaper, owned or controlled in Wall street, which is everlastingly preaching about the iniquity of laboring men, which is quite willing to hound politicians for their misdeeds, but which with raving fury defends all the malefactors of great wealth, stands on an exact level with, and neither above nor below, that other newspaper whose whole attack is upon men of wealth, which declines to condemn, or else condemns in apologetic, perfunctory and wholly inefficient manner, outrages committed by labor. This latter is the kind of paper which by torrents of foul abuse seeks to stir up a bitter class hatred against every man of means simply because he is a man of means, against every man of wealth, whether he is an honest man, who by industry and ability has honorably won his wealth, and who honorably spends it, or a man whose wealth represents robbery and whose life represents either profligacy, or at best an inane, useless and tasteless extravagance.

We must draw the line not on wealth or on property, but on conduct. We must stand for the good citizen because he is a good citizen, whether he be rich or whether he be poor, and we must mercilessly attack the man who does evil, wholly without regard to whether the evil is done in high or low places.

Roosevelt is utterly incapable of seeing, or intellectually too dishonest to admit that he sees, that on great social questions (and these are the only things under discussion) there is no question of personal goodness or badness. The only question is the "goodness" or "badness," in the broad evolutionary sense, of the classes whose interests are involved.

We do not care whether the capitalist is an "honest man" in the ordinary sense. We have no interest in the question of whether he spends his money "honorably."

No Socialist paper, and from the context it is Socialist papers that he is attacking, pours "foul torrents of abuse" upon anyone. The Socialist press does not attack individuals, and Roosevelt is well aware of the fact. If what he says were true of that press he would not denounce it. If the Socialists spent their time attacking individuals Roosevelt and his class would have no cause to fear or hate them.

But just because the Socialists are aiming their blows at the METHOD BY WHICH ONE ENTIRE CLASS IS ROBBING ANOTHER CLASS, AND BECAUSE THEY REFUSE TO BE LED AWAY TO THE DISCUSSION OF INDIVIDUALS, ROOSEVELT AND HIS CLASS ARE SHRIEKING AT THEM LIKE A LOT OF OLD FISHWOMEN.

The Socialists will not be caught in "The Thralldom of Names." They will not allow themselves to be drawn aside by any discussion of individual morality. They will not permit the fact that some capitalists are good to their wives and do not swear at the servants to blind them to the fact that capitalist income is based on wage slavery and exploitation.

Her View of Art

An old gentleman who owned a fine estate not far from the country seat of the Duke of Devonshire (which is open to the public when the Duke is not there) one day drove with a party of friends to this famous residence, taking with him his housekeeper, Martha, a good old soul who had been with him a great many years. Arriving at Chatsworth, they passed slowly through room after room of almost priceless pictures. But Martha spoke never a word, although it was evident that she was not missing anything. Each and every picture that her eye lit on underwent a most rigid scrutiny, much to the amusement of the rest of the party. At last her master turned to her and said, "Well, Martha, what do you think of it all?" "Why," exploded Martha, rapturously, "I cannot see a speck of dust anywhere!"—Lippincott's.

The Point of View

"This man is not insane," said the lawyer, "and never has been. To keep him in an asylum is a blow, directed against human rights, an assault upon the sacred institution of liberty."—"But did you not prove last week, when he was on trial for murder, that he had been from birth a raving lunatic?" interposed the court. "Surely," he said, "your honor would not have it believed that this court is on the intellectual plane of that jury."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Carnegie's Callouses

When recently Carnegie and Fallows met, it is reported that the ex-steel king showed the French president the callouses on his hands to prove that he had been a worker. It would seem to us that, if it was callouses he wanted to show, he should have exhibited his conscience.—Western Clarion.

THE SHOW WINDOW AT WORK

BY ERNEST POOLE

Go down Broadway at the frosty, sparkling hour that begins an autumn night. Watch the long miles of windows, great and small, showing forth with all the ingenuity of tiny stages, with footlights, white and red and yellow and green, back scenes, wings, gay curtains, carefully studied display—all the things that money can buy. Watch the gowns, furs, hats, shoes, all kinds of apparel; the jewels, the silver and gold, the foods, the cigars, the liquors and wines, the household utensils, comforts, adornments of every kind, the tempting pictures of spray dashing ships bound for Europe.

Go from here out into darker and narrower streets, to the tens of thousands of windows, not so rich, but using the same effects to display their cheap imitations. Go even into the poorest of all, the dark labyrinth of streets in the Ghetto. Watch the thousands of push carts; in the light of their flaring, flickering torches, watch the crudest and cheapest imitations of all—from the latest styles in hats and pants to the sandest chromo landscapes.

Watch the whole dazzling panorama to the glory of the dollar. Consider the amazing growth in the last ten years of this new institution—the show window—backed by the great department store, served by men whose regular profession it is to tempt people to come in and purchase. Men whose effects and devices are imitated at once in small shops by the thousand.

Picture to yourself the millions of shop windows in all our big cities and towns. And then picture the faces looking in! The faces—the eyes—the growing desires. And if you would make the pictures simple and clear and dramatic, with tremendous backgrounds behind and deep significance to America in the years that lie not far but close ahead—watch the faces of the immigrants, the millions of peasants who are suddenly leaving dull little hamlets in Europe, where desires lay asleep, and are pouring in ever increasing numbers into the great American cities and towns—where desires are roused—how swiftly!

Often at the very gateway of the land. Out on Ellis Island, on a fresh, warm afternoon in May, when the huge group of buildings was buzzing like a factory—a factory turning out Americans—I stood in

the heart of the place, a spot that well deserves its nickname—"Lovers' Lane." Not from appearance, for it is flanked on either side by a network of iron, but from the human happenings here.

When a humorous official vowed that here he witnessed yearly no less than a hundred thousand kisses, I made for the spot, and often since then have I shamelessly smiled at Italy, Hungary, Poland and Russia—not to mention Germany—and Israel. For it is here that the fathers and sons and husbands and lovers who came as forerunners to New York, meet the wives and daughters and mothers and children, who have, followed bringing the home to America. Rich in hints for stories is this spot. But to keep to our theme—here is a story of what happens here almost daily.

A gay little Italian stood behind the grating, waiting for his wife. All expectancy, white teeth and flashing smiles, new red tie, new checkered suit, new handkerchief studiously bunched out, new fedora hat, new ring—American spick and span! And under each arm he carried a huge, mysterious bundle.

The wife appeared. How different—quite as expectant, excited and joyously smiling, but clothed in simple, black dress and red flowered shawl. Even in that first quick glance, before the rush and the kisses, I noticed the jar to Antonio's fastidious taste—and his joy at the surprise he had in store for her.

The surprise came just after the kisses. With many smiles and gestures he was unwrapping those two huge bundles. Another instant and a most bewildering mass of skirts and waists, great, gay hats, shoes, stockings—strange, stiff, mysterious whalebone things that I know not how to describe—all tumbled on the floor. The American life lay at her feet.

No more simple, sunny Italy. No wonder that little Maria trembled and stared and frowned.

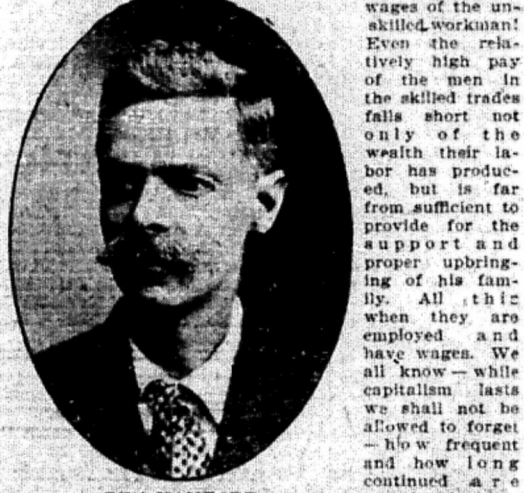
And now, as Antonio watched her, he, too, grew gloomy and despairing. For the trim American girl who had sold him all this at Epstein's store—she had not told him how to put them on. How? Husband and wife stared at each other—he bewildered, she startled and abashed. What a strange land she was entering!

(To Be Continued)

UNPAID LABOR

BY BEN HANFORD

How miserable is the pittance paid to the child workers in capitalist industry! How wretched the pay of women wage workers! How shamefully inadequate for his needs are the wages of the unskilled workman! Even the relatively high pay of the men in the skilled trades falls short, not only of the wealth their labor has produced, but is far from sufficient to provide for the support and proper upbringing of his family. All this when they are employed a few short hours a day.



BEN HANFORD

What a long and how frequent and how long continued a period of unemployment and no wages. But if we would look about us to see what group of workers capitalist exploits in the largest degree, or just what workers are paid least in proportion to the amount of effort rendered to their employers, counting intensity of labor and length of time at the disposal of the boss, we should not find the victims to be either women, children or unskilled workmen.

You may not believe it, but it can be easily proven that the men who are exploited in the greatest degree, considering time and effort expended, are the so-called Republican, Democratic and reform labor leaders; I mean the honest ones, not the crooks and scoundrels. They do not count, for they are not numerous, neither are they influential. Taken as a group, the chaps who come nearest to getting nothing for their work—and oftentimes paying for the privilege—are the labor leaders who try to steer their fellow workers into the parties of their economic bosses.

The year 1888 seems a long time past, but in this connection it is worth a backward glance. That was the year when the greatest man in the world (as conclusively demonstrated by himself), Theodore Roosevelt, returning from Cuba after the war with Spain, was elected governor of New York. The night before his inauguration he said:

There are thirty-one candidates for the office of commissioner of labor statistics of the state of New York, and each one conclusively proves that he was the original Roosevelt boomer among the laboring people.

There you have it. On the word of Roosevelt! Thirty-one candidates for the one office of commissioner of

labor statistics, each a labor leader, each proving that "he was the original Roosevelt boomer among the laboring people." If one of the thirty-one got it, there were thirty who got left.

In other words, when it came to Roosevelt and the Republican party paying their debt and "wages" to their political wage slaves, the labor leaders got skinned out of thirty thirty-firsts of what was coming to them. Even the capitalist lord of the factory treats his wage slaves with greater liberality.

But it must be remembered that Roosevelt and the Republican party represent one-half, or less than one-half, of the political exploitation of the labor leaders. In that election of 1888 a Judge, Augustus Van Wyck (brother of the ice trust mayor of New York and himself an ice trust man) was the Democratic nominee for governor of New York. Of course Van Wyck had his "boomers among the laboring people." Had the election gone Democratic there would have been another thirty-one candidates for commissioner of labor statistics. So there were really sixty-two so-called labor leaders who were working for the Republican and Democratic parties, each one of the sixty-two hoping he would land the reward for his political labors. But all the time only one of them was to get it, and sixty-one were to get left. Talk about your unpaid labor. About con games—swindles. And this same bunch of labor leaders got up against this kind of thing year after year—some of them for life, hoping against hope that some time they will land a persimmon. They ought to cultivate a taste for lemon.

As for results, they would better themselves by buying gold bricks—but they'd lose the bricks after they got them. Gamblers, grafters, horse thieves, porch climbers—any one of these rentry would give a man a better "run for his money" than the old party politicians give their labor leaders, taking all of them into the count. Hungry Joe and Al Adams never caught, trimmed or skinned their suckers with any such closeness and nicety as the labor leaders get from capitalist politicians. I have not overdrawn this picture.

After every election, city, state or national, in New York, or Illinois, or any old state at all, so-called labor leaders cooling their heels in the ante-rooms of the successful candidate or his political manager, asking, pleading, begging—for what? For one miserable little office for sixty-two of them. I am here referring to those labor leaders who are honest, though misguided, as most of them are.

Is it any wonder that these men do not demand the earth for the working class when they beg for so little for themselves? But these men are not hopeless. It may be that Socialists will not be able to enlighten them. But if we cannot, the capitalists will. And the day is not far distant when labor leaders will gladly choose the cell of a jail and maintain their independence rather than the ante-room of a political boss from whom they seek favors.

How long many of these same men will consider it preferable to be placed on the cross between two thieves rather than break bread between two captains of industry. Those of them who have the independence of a starving man in the bread line will demand good jobs for all. Not an occasional official job for one labor leader out of sixty-two, but work and the wealth it produces every man and every woman.

WIT, HUMOR AND WISDOM

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

Every man ought to develop properly his sense of humor.

The man who never laughs is not to be trusted.

Every child should be taught to see the humor of life.

Our schools do not have courses in humor as a part of the curricula, but they ought to have.

We would suggest such courses, and as excellent daily lessons we would suggest the reading of the reports of the Washington correspondents.

The comic papers are dull in comparison. We can often read a so-called comic paper without getting one hearty laugh.

But take up a telegraphic report from Washington and immediately you begin to chuckle, and from a chuckle you go to a gurgle and from a gurgle into one riotous, explosive guffaw.

No vaudeville compares with it. It is a continuous topical song. Dan Daly in his best days was but an amateur compared with the Weber and Fields establishment in Washington.

There are people who feel there is tragedy in the Epistle. It appears to them like the marionettes of Southern Italy, poor, stiff, jerky puppets, thrown

about the stage, shamming manhood, independence, comedy, tragedy, patriotism, democracy.

There are those who consider congress a kind of madhouse. When the guards of that sanatorium let the inmates loose, they deliver frantic speeches, shout forth violent phrases, furiously demand human rights, weep over the loss of liberties. They then ask the clerk to publish their speeches and send them to their constituents, after which the guards come out and take the poor demented creatures back to their Republican and Democratic cells.

All the country knows, every man in Washington knows, every correspondent knows, that Aldrich, Gallinger, Drexler, and Payne work the strings.

They know that no matter what La Follette, Jeff Davis, Gore, Bailey, or any of the rest say, every one of them wears the yoke.

They are kistries, not heroes. They revolve in the asylum only, where the cells are padded and padded down. Every one of them, including even the so-called labor men, go out on election day and work like beavers to send back to congress the very machine leaders who control them as well as the rest of the show.

Talk of independence and revolt is flap-doodle and nonsense.

Not one of them revolt, unless, like Don Dickinson, a better job is promised him.

We have heard of convicts who beg to be kept in prison. They have their food and clothing assured. Their position in life is certain. They don't have to think, worry or work. Everything is arranged for them, and from beginning to end they have a comfortable sense of security.

To some men this is a great satisfaction. The machine politician has security in life. His family is provided for, his position in society is assured so long as he is subservient to the strings that control him.

This threatened revolt is never pulled off; it is only a pleasing vaudeville that precedes election.

And so we suggest that children be taught to discern these bits of humor. Have them read the comic news from Washington that appears daily in our papers. They will soon learn to look upon the clever little creatures, tied and shackled, unable to move or stir unless their strings be pulled, with unending merriment.

Besides not a little enjoyment is to be gained even when they struggle with such grave questions as tariff schedules, taxation reform, budget fixings, and those threasure statutes quaintly referred to as "Labor legislation."

Taking No Risks

While the members of a certain cricket team were journeying to fulfill an engagement, the sorry pair of horses attached to the conveyance which they had hired came in for a good deal of adverse criticism.

"I say, driver," at length remarked the captain of the team, "you've got a whip—just touch 'em up a bit. At this rate we shall never reach our destination."

"The driver explained that he had never had occasion to drive that particular pair of horses before."

"As you remark," he added, "I've got a whip, but I don't like to take the risk of using it!"

"You're afraid of knocking 'em down, eh? Very well. Here's sixpence for that. That ought to cover the damage if you do knock 'em down. Now then, hammer away!"

NOTES ABOUT BOOKS

Perhaps the most important announcement of fiction to be published in 1909 is that of a new novel by Suderman. Topping above the dramatic and novelists of all lands stands this mighty figure. Today there is none who writes with such a knowledge of the human heart, such a comprehension of the human spirit as this master.

His latest work—perhaps his greatest—is a novel entitled "The Song of Songs" (in German, "Das Hobe Lied"), a searching study of a woman's soul by one who binds the passion of the poet with the science of the surgeon. Life in its noblest aspects and its most repulsive, is laid bare to the reader.

The American rights to this "masterpiece of the Suderman of today," already in its 21st edition in Germany, has been secured by E. W. Huebner, New York, who will publish the translation in the fall.

A correspondent of the Paris "Temps" after a short time ago visited Gorky at Capri reports that there is no truth in the statement recently published that Italy will surrender the author to the Russian government. Gorky feels perfectly safe in the little island, and enjoys great popularity among its inhabitants. He has lived there since his return from America, and it was there he wrote his latest novel, "The Spy." He does, however, contemplate transferring his residence at some future date to another island, which affords a more interesting view of the sea, and from which Ichia can be seen.

THE ROAD TO POWER

BY KARL RAUTSKY

OR—A NEW PERIOD OF REVOLUTION

(Continued from yesterday.)

We see that the national debt of the United States is decreasing. To be sure it increased in 1900, together with the expenditures for the army, as a result of the war with Spain. But since then it has again decreased in spite of increasing expenditures for the army and navy. The cost of the land forces for 1908 was \$190,000,000, almost as much as in Germany, although, to be sure, with a population of eighty-six million.

The table of exports, however, shows how rapidly the export of manufactured articles from America is increasing and how much it is growing to be an industrial and not an agricultural nation in relation to the world market.

Out of a total export of \$1,875,000,000 worth of goods from Germany in 1907, \$1,750,000,000 were manufactured goods. In the United States, out of a total export of \$1,858,000,000 worth of goods of domestic production, over \$740,000,000 worth were manufactured articles. In 1890 the value of the manufactured goods exported from Germany amounted to \$630,000,000 and of the United States to \$170,000,000. Since then Germany has increased its exports of manufactures 185 per cent and the United States 300 per cent.

It is evident that the United States is already pushing Germany hard as an industrial nation.

And in this situation, while the United States in the period from 1900 to 1907 reduced its national debt in the neighborhood of \$230,000,000, Germany increased its load of debt during the same period about \$360,000,000. And even now, while this is being written, new colossal increases in expenses and higher taxation to raise a half million more are being planned.

The working class are struck hardest by these loads and crushed down, and this hampers industry, and handicaps the nation in its competitive struggle, which again reacts upon the laborers, upon whose shoulders this whole battle is fought. But there is a limit to the burden the laborers can bear, so at last this competitive armament cripples industrial progress.

At the same time the national antagonisms grow sharper, which stir up the danger of war. Each government finds the constant and ever revolutionized war preparations more unbearable, but none of the ruling classes seeks the fault in the world politics that they follow. They dare not see it there, for this is the last refuge of capitalism. So each one finds the fault with the other, the German with England and the English with Germany. All become more and more nervous and suspicious, which in turn creates a new spur, to add new haste to the warlike preparations, until they are at last ready to cry: Better a terrible end than an endless terror.

Long ago this situation would have led to war, as the only alternative except revolution by which to escape from this crazy situation of reciprocal screwing up of the national burdens, had it not been for the fact that this alternative would have brought the revolution that stands behind the war nearer than even behind an armed peace. It is the rising power of the proletariat which for three decades has prevented every European war, and which today causes every government to shudder at the prospect of war. But forces are driving us on to a condition where at last the weapons will be automatically released.

There is another phenomenon that is working in the same direction, and which, even more than the competitive armament, is destined to reduce the policy of expansion to an absurdum, and thereby to cut off from the present method of production its last possibility of further evolution.

The policy of expansion or imperialism rests upon the supposition that only peoples belonging to the European civilization are capable of independent development. The people of other races are looked upon as children, idiots, or beasts of burden which may be handled with more or less gentleness, and in any case are beings of a lower stage, which can be controlled according to our desires. Even Socialists have proceeded upon this supposition so far as to advocate colonization—to be sure, in an ethical manner. But actual events soon teach them that the fundamental principle of our party—the equality of all men—is not a mere phrase, but a very real power.

To be sure, the peoples who are outside the circle of influence of European civilization are almost incapable of any resistance during this century. This does not rest upon any natural inferiority, as the conceited ignorance of European bourgeois scholars would have us believe, whose science finds expression in the phantasies of our racial theoreticians. These people are crushed simply by the superiority of European technical development, including, to be sure, European mentality, which, in the last analysis, rests upon that technical development.

With the exception of some very backward branches including but a few thousand men, the peoples belonging to non-European civilizations are fully capable of taking up that civilization, but the material conditions hitherto have been lacking.

The extension of capitalism changes these conditions but little. Capitalist exportation brings into the localities lying outside the scope of European civilization (within which America and Australia are, of course, included) at first only capitalist PRODUCTS, and not capitalist PRODUCTION. Most important of all, even this influence is confined to the waterways, the sea coast and a few great rivers.

A tremendous transformation has taken place in this respect during the last generation, and especially during the last two decades. They have not only brought a new era of transoceanic conquest. The exports from industrial countries to undeveloped lands are no longer composed exclusively of PRODUCTS; they now include the INSTRUMENTS OF PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION of modern industrialism.

(To Be Continued)



The Socialist Party and the Negro

The race question is a phase of the labor question that will in the future no doubt cause the Socialist party to exercise considerable gray matter. We have a habit of dismissing the race issue with a wave of the hand, and by quoting Marx's "Workersmen of the World, Unite," and supplementing this with the statement that "Under Socialism, when we have economic equality, we shall have no race question."

That may be true in the sweet by and by, but quoting Marx does not combat prejudice now. Indeed at this day it is dangerous to speak of even economic equality for the black men.

No matter how poor a specimen of dilapidated white trash a fellow may be he will insist that a nigger ought to keep his place. To keep his place means to be the commonest kind of laborer, or a cotton picker, and to address a white man as Mister. For a negro to learn a trade is unwarranted presumption. Even the fairly well educated middle class insists that to educate a negro is only the making of a thief.

An ideal negro is a humble, ignorant scoundrel, who accepts abuse with thanks, and kisses the hand that would smite him. Of course, that is not the Socialist's ideal. We want all men to rise to the dignity of liberty.

But Socialists generally, even among those that live in the south, do not realize the depth of race feeling, fanned as this hatred is periodically, by self-seeking politicians, into white heat, and who make a living by keeping alive this flame.

Race hatred today is ingrained into the very bones of the white workingman, and is a thousand fold stronger than reason. As a union man I have bumped into this more than has the average Socialist. I work with both white and black every day. As a workman I know the thoughts of workmen.

I know that white men betray black men and that black men betray white men. Though both may take the same obligation there is no brotherhood, and truth and love abide not without fraternity. As the situation now stands no political party can win in the south that advocates negro suffrage.

The south will go Democratic from now until Hades freezes over, rather than give the negro full citizenship. Understand, Mr. Reader, these are not

my sentiments. I am only stating what the majority think. I am only stating how matters stand, not what I personally believe.

The wise politicians of the Republican party have already given the negro the merry ha ha, and on the graves of the hopes of the blacks, they expect to and will break the solid south. The negro is practically disfranchised in all of the southern states. He is politically dead. The Republicans will assign the bourbons in shackling the bonds of ignorance and serfdom still faster upon the black. Then the white workers will howl with delight and begin voting the Republican ticket. To tell them that the next political grave will be their own avail is not now. They are too busy interring the hopes of their man and brother.

Some unions have provided a heavy penalty for discriminating against a brothe, on account of his color, but the discriminating goes on just the same. After living in the south about ten years and having worked in nearly all of the larger cities and many of the smaller ones, I have come to the conclusion that there is but little hope that white and black will ever live peacefully together. I do not think even as equals. What shall be the position of the Socialist party? Were I to write the next platform of the Socialist party I would put it thus:

"Whereas, History has demonstrated that races alien to each other can not dwell harmoniously together as equals; therefore, the Socialist party pledges itself to separate the Caucasian from the African and Mongolian. That each of these races now present in the United States be given enough land and machinery, separate from the other, to work out their salvation."

I feel that many who have not come in contact with the race question will say that I am not true to the principles of international Socialism. I have, however, already taken too much space so will close. I would like to hear from comrades who agree or disagree with my conclusions.

H. G. TELLENER, Memphis, Tenn.

Rather

"Are you fond of lobster, Miss Fip?"

"Lobster!"

"Oh."

"Yes, this is no modest!"