

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

VOLUME I.—NO. 20

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1906

PRICE ONE CENT

JUROR, \$500; OIL PRICE IN OHIO

Rockefeller Tries to Buy "Justice" and Strikes Wrong Man.

OFFER IN COURT HOUSE

Honest Farmer Spurns Bribe Although He Needs the Money.

Findlay, Ohio, Nov. 14.—A \$500 bribe for a disagreement of the Hancock county petit jury which tried and convicted the Standard Oil of Ohio, on charges of criminal conspiracy, was twice offered C. O. Myers, one of the twelve jurors, during the trial of the case.

The first offer was made to Myers on the street, in the very shadow of the court house in which the Standard Oil was being tried. This was in the shape of a direct proposition to pay \$500 for a disagreement. The second offer was more brazen. It was made in the basement of the court house itself when some man, at present unidentified, showed the juror a big roll of bills and tendered them to him.

State Covers Clues. Both offers were made by the same man and both were declined. The identity of the would-be briber has not been established. Myers says he does not know him. Prosecutor David and other officials are familiar with the attempt to corrupt the jury, but refuse to discuss the matter in any way. Though every effort is being made to discover and punish the briber, the state has carefully covered up whatever clues it may have.

Grand Jury Will Investigate. Investigation of facts will be pushed by the grand jury now in session, but it is likely that that body will not include in its report the bribery phase of its deliberations. It is believed that the grand jury investigation is prosecuted merely to put Prosecutor David in possession of all obtainable facts, to enable him to go after any corruptionists uncovered. At the time of the Standard trial Findlay was full of "oily" men and rumors of efforts to reach the jury were persistent, though they could never be verified.

Late last night Myers, unwillingly and with great reluctance, told his story to a correspondent of the Scripps-McRae Press Association, who visited him at his home, ten miles south of Findlay.

Rockefeller Getting Poor. New York, Nov. 14.—Attacked by the federal government, the market value of Standard Oil has shrunk within the year \$125,000,000. The stock sold today at the lowest point reached in years. The slump has caused John D. Rockefeller's money pile to wither \$65,000,000. Wall street fears the efforts of the government to break up the oil trust will cause 26 Broadway to hammer all stocks to show the administration that the oil trust has depressed business. Four years ago Standard Oil sold for \$840 a share, and today it sold on the curb for \$575. With a capitalization of \$100,000,000, the market value of the company has slumped \$275,000,000. Today there appeared to be little support to the stock. Small holders were selling, fearing that the government would deal the trust a body blow and cause its dissolution.

Rich Man's Panic. "It's a rich man's panic in Standard Oil," declared a broker on the stock exchange today.

The attack on Standard Oil is a fight of far-reaching effect. The gigantic monopoly not only controls the oil business, but it practically controls the copper, steel, salt and tobacco industries. Standard Oil runs banks, traction lines and gas companies. Its varied interests have a combined capitalization of \$2,000,000,000. The operations of Standard Oil in other companies are carefully masked. The government's next suit will bring more light on the underground methods of the oil trust.

Winter Begins in Georgia. Weather partly cloudy to-night and Thursday. Probably snow buries. Temperature near freezing point. Snow fell in Atlanta, Ga., to-day.

TRADERS GRABBED RELIEF FUNDS

Charged That \$1,000,000 Sent to San Francisco Homeless Disappeared.

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 14.—The graft investigation in this city was given national character by the information that part of the investigation had its inspiration in Washington, and that President Roosevelt is said to be behind it.

The charge upon which a number of officials and citizens will be called upon to defend themselves is the alleged theft of funds sent to the city for the relief of the earthquake sufferers. These charges do not contain the slightest suggestion of misappropriation of moneys by those having immediate charge of relief work, but involve the middle man. The amount stolen is said to be \$1,000,000.

MORE WHITE MEN HELD AS SLAVES

Southern Capitalists Show What They Will Do To European Laborers.

Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 14.—The United States grand jury last night returned an indictment for peonage against W. S. Harlap, manager of the Jackson Lumber Company, of Lockhart, Ala., Robert Gallagher a foreman, John Atwell, a deputy sheriff of Walton County, and Oscar Sanders an interpreter.

The indictment charges that they forcibly detained against their will two foreigners. It is expected that the peonage cases will consume two weeks time.

MORE BUSINESS MEN CAUGHT

Ohio Banker Leaves for Prison and a Prominent Citizen Arrested.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 14.—J. R. Zimmerman, formerly a director of the Wooster National Bank, left for the state prison to-day to serve two years for a bank fraud. He went bitterly. He pleaded guilty to one of twenty-eight counts against him.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 14.—E. R. Derry, one of Augusta's leading business men, and secretary and treasurer of the Augusta Real Estate and Building Association, has been indicted for alleged embezzlement from the association, a sum approximating \$100,000. Dr. Derry is 60 years old, and has for years occupied a high position in business and church circles.

CLEVELAND FULL OF ROTTEN BOILERS

Life Endangered by Machinery Owners and Disaster May Occur at Any Moment.

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] Cleveland, O., Nov. 14.—The Collinwood disaster may be duplicated at one or a dozen buildings in Cleveland at any minute. There are hundreds of boilers in the city liable to let go, according to City Boiler Inspector Murphy. "The city is full of them," said Murphy to-day. "A few days ago I came across a boiler that was so rotten I could kick my foot through it. An insurance inspector had allowed 80 pounds' pressure on it. I can't understand why it didn't explode.

"Hundreds of people in Cleveland are working every day in the presence of the same kind of death that overtook those men at Collinwood."



FOR WHOM?

BONI DIVORCED \$30,000 FOR HIM

Little French Count Will Get From America Almost as Much as Roosevelt.

Paris, Nov. 14.—The Countess de Castellane (born Anna Gould) was to-day granted a divorce from the little "nobleman" she married eleven years ago. Boni is to draw \$30,000 a year from America. He wanted \$50,000, contending he should have as much as President Roosevelt.

Following are the principal facts in the sordid affair:

Engagement announced Feb. 6, 1895, at house party on Long Island.

Married March 4, 1895, and left three days later for Paris.

Anna's fortune estimated at \$17,000,000, giving her an income of \$2,000,000. Entertained lavishly, and Boni dissipated wife's fortune in wild living and buying costly art treasures.

In 1900, Gould family forced a settlement, and George Gould was appointed trustee of Anna's estate. Allowance of \$200,000 a year made to Anna. Castellane's debts then amounted to \$4,400,000, while they had spent \$3,000,000 in four years.

Three children were born. Boni's attentions to other women and brutality to wife led to frequent quarrels.

Anna left Boni about Jan. 25, 1906, and brought suit for separation Feb. 1. Anna and Boni refused reconciliation before court. Anna changed suit to divorce.

Hearing set for March 31, but eventually postponed until after French elections, in which Boni was a candidate for member of the chamber of deputies.

Divorce hearing began Oct. 31. Anna's counsel revealed beating of wife by Boni in quarrels over money and cited numerous instances.

Alimony in the sum of 150,000 francs, or \$30,000, annually is allowed Boni. A notary will be appointed by the court to arrange a complete financial settlement between the parties.

FLYING MACHINES WILL REPLACE ALL BICYCLES

Santos-Dumont Makes Bright Prophecy In Paris To-day.

Paris, Nov. 14.—Santos-Dumont, since the successful flight of his aeroplane, The Bird of Prey, talks enthusiastically of the early approach of the day when all mankind will be navigating the air and when flying machines will be more common than automobiles. Indeed, he thinks that the flying machine will eventually become the "poor man's" automobile, be safer, faster and cheaper. In an interview to-day he said: "The machine I am experimenting with is large, having a surface of eighty square meters, but the practical aeroplane, which will be for the air what the demerit bicycle is for the earth, will be much smaller."

HARVARD STUDENTS RUN AMUCK

With Plenty of Money From Kind Fathers They Get Into Trouble.

Boston, Nov. 14.—Six Harvard students, some of the most prominent undergraduates in the university, were arraigned in court to-day charged with drunkenness, disturbing the peace and malicious mischief, as a sequence to one of the liveliest student rows the police of Boston ever have tackled. The rough house occurred in the cafe of the Hotel Lexington about midnight. A party of nineteen young men became involved in a dispute with the cashier and a waiter, and a fight started.

Rich Youths Riot. Two policemen, called in to quell the melee, were quickly subdued and rescued later, half choked to death. Reinforcements became too much for the students, and, making a flying wedge, thirteen of them escaped. The remaining six were arrested. All gave fictitious names.

HISTORIC FORT DESTROYED.

New Orleans, Nov. 14.—Historic Fort McComb, at Chef Mouton, one of the landmarks of Louisiana, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The fort was built by the Federal government about 80 years ago to guard one of the water approaches to New Orleans.

BOER OUTBREAK GROWS SERIOUS

Old Tactics Win Again.

Police who are pursuing the band under Ferreira overtook the raiders near Uppington. A brief, indecisive fight occurred, but Ferreira escaped. All the bands are telling the settlers that a general uprising is to occur and from various sections of the colony signs of restlessness are reported among the Boers.

SCORE TWO MORE FOR B. & O. NEW BRIDGE BREAKS

Fine Management by Great Captains of Industry Shown Again.

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] Loveland, Ohio, Nov. 14.—One span of the new bridge being built by the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railway over the Little Miami river at Loveland, gave way Wednesday morning, hurling four workmen fifty feet into the river.

L. B. Shock of Round Point, Mo., had two ribs broken and his head crushed and will die.

H. D. Mason of Gifford, Ind., A. L. Becker of Pennsylvania and John Ferguson of Virginia were badly hurt.

The span, it is said, was insufficiently anchored and only one guy wire held it in place. The four men were working on it when, without warning, the span gave way and the men were hurled headlong into the water, with massive steel girders and beams falling about them. Other workmen and passers-by dashed into the river and dragged out the unconscious workmen.

NEW SWEETHEART TO SAVE RICH BEAU FROM DEATH

Charged with Murder of One Girl, Chester Gillette Expects Another to Help Him.

Herkimer, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Chester E. Gillette, charged with the murder of Grace Brown, whose drowned body was found in Big Moose Lake, looks to Nettie Benedict, his sweetheart, to save him from the electric chair.

"The girl I love is to be my best witness," said Gillette to-day. "She will prove that I am guileless."

All through the day Nettie Benedict sits watching Gillette. The jury box was filled yesterday, but challenges made it necessary to call other talesman to-day.

The taking of testimony began this afternoon. It is known that the defense will be that Grace Brown was accidentally drowned. The theory of the prosecution is that Gillette lured Miss Brown to the lake and drowned her that he might marry Nettie Benedict, with whom he was in love and hoped to marry. Nettie Benedict is expected to swear that she and Gillette were not engaged, and that there was no love between them.

Judge Carpenter ordered the girl taken home and not sent out again to work, as she was for three years confined in a school for feeble-minded. The judge did not see fit to condemn a system of society that compels children like Mary Decker to go out and become bread winners for an invalid mother.

The cases of over fifty children were dealt with in the juvenile court between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock. The trial of Harry Thaw will probably occupy the court for a year, for Thaw belongs to a different class.

"A SQUARE DEAL IN THE NECK"

HUSKERS WANTED IN IOWA.

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] Washington, D. C., Nov. 14.—Huskars are in great demand in Iowa and other corn states, according to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, just back from the west. This year's crop is 125,000,000 bushels greater than in any former year. Farmers are having trouble finding help to take care of the grain. They are offering four cents a bushel for huskers. This enables good men to make from \$3 to \$4.50 a day with board.

DON'T LET HIM SELL YOU ANY STOCK.

New York, Nov. 14.—Daniel J. Sully, whose speculations in the cotton market two years ago attracted wide attention and eventually resulted in his failure, has gone into the soap business. He is now the president of the Braham Soap Corporation, which is capitalized at \$1,200,000.

PRODUCING THAT THIRTY MILLION

Condition of Workers Who Create Wealth Quarrelled Over.

NO DIVISION AT PULLMAN

Men Are Beginning to Think—May Decide to Keep What They Produce.

Ten thousand men and women working ten hours a day in the Pullman shops piled up the \$30,000,000 surplus that the Pullman company to-day is planning to divide among its stockholders.

Pullman workmen are figuring that if they had worked eight hours a day instead of ten and had received forty instead of fifteen cents an hour for their labor the accumulation of surplus that the company is having so much trouble to get rid of would not be so large.

Nail Driver Interviewed.

Peter Cairne, a nail driver, whose work is to follow another man all day driving nails into the floor of flat cars, said today:

"We men at the Pullman works have not been able to do much as a labor organization. Spies watch us all the time. That is how the company has for years steadily reduced our wages. But there is one place we intend to do something, we are going to vote the Socialist ticket and take the Pullman works, and then men and women who build cars will keep the results of their labor in their own hands."

While Vanderbilt, Morgan and agents of the Field estate were meeting today to fight one another for the surplus, the 10,000 producers at Pullman remained at work. They sawed, hammered and ran machines in feverish haste, for the cry for dividends keeps them at it.

50 CASES TRIED IN THREE HOURS

Rapid Action Where Poor Are Concerned—Thaw Will Have More Time.

In a ragged brown coat and faded cap Mary Decker was led pale and red eyed from the juvenile court yesterday afternoon by the probation officer. She is employed in a downtown store and had been accused of taking 50 cents change and concealing it in her stockings.

Judge Carpenter ordered the girl taken home and not sent out again to work, as she was for three years confined in a school for feeble-minded. The judge did not see fit to condemn a system of society that compels children like Mary Decker to go out and become bread winners for an invalid mother.

The cases of over fifty children were dealt with in the juvenile court between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock. The trial of Harry Thaw will probably occupy the court for a year, for Thaw belongs to a different class.

"AN EYE FOR AN EYE" BY G. S. DARROW

The Story of a Condemned Man's Last Night on Earth.

"There was always a big crowd in the court room every day, and a lot of people waiting outside to get in, and there was always some awfully nice dressed ladies sitting up there with the judge every day, and they had a sort of glass in their hands, and they'd look it up in front of their eyes and look at me through the glass just like the judge looked at the paper.

"It took about two days for their side to call all the witnesses they had, and finally their lawyer got up just as solemn and said that was their case.

"Then the judge give them a few minutes recess for everybody to walk around a little, and ever-one looked at me, just as they'd done all the time. When they come to order, the judge told us to go on with our side. My lawyer turned to me and said he didn't see what use it was to prove anything, and we might just as well let the case go the way it was. I said I ought to get on the stand and tell about that paper, and how it was nothing, but the one that come around the beef, and he said they wouldn't believe me if I said it. And anyhow it wouldn't make any difference. If I once got on the stand they'd get me all mixed up, and the first thing I knew I'd tell 'em all about ever'thing, and so far as witnesses went he couldn't find any one to do me any good.

"I thought I wouldn't look pretty bad not to give any evidence at all, and he said he knew that, but 'twould look a mighty sight worse if we put any in. So my lawyer got up and ever-one watched to see what he was going to do, and then he just said, 'May it please the court, we have concluded not to put in any evidence.' And ever-one commenced to whisper, and to look at me, and go look 'round, and the judge looked queer and kind of satisfied, and said then if there was no evidence on our side they would take a recess till morning, when they could argue the case. Of course, after I went back to the cell and got to thinkin' it over I could see that it was all off more'n ever, but I didn't see that the lawyer could have done any different."

"Here Jim got up and went to the grating and called to the guard. 'I'm gettin' a little tired and fagged out, and it ain't worth while to go to bed. Won't you just give me some more whiskey?'"

"The guard came up to the door. 'Of course, you can have all the whiskey you want,' he said. 'Here's a bottle I've just fetched up from the office. You'd better drink that up and then I'll get you some more.'

"Jim took a long drink at the bottle, and then passed it to his friend, Hank who was glad to have something to help him through the ordeal, which had been hard for him to bear.

"Presently the guard came back to the grating and asked Jim what he wanted for breakfast. 'It ain't breakfast time yet, is it?' Jim gasped. 'No, but I'm going to the office after a while and I want to give the order when I go. You'd better tell me now. You can have ham and eggs, or bacon or steak, and tea or coffee, and bread and butter and cakes; or all of 'em—or anything else you want.'

"Well, I guess you'd better bring me ham and eggs. I don't seem to care for steak, and I don't think I want any coffee. I'd rather have a cocktail. You'd better bring plenty more whiskey too when you come. You know I can't sleep; any and I'm kind of nervous. I guess I'll be better if I don't know much about it, don't you?'"

"Sure thing," the guard answered back. "We've got some Scotch whiskey over there that's all right. I'll bring you some of that. All the boys taking that don't think you'll be troubled much after a good drink of that Scotch. I guess you'd better hurry up a little bit with what you want to say. I don't like to hurry you any, but I'm afraid they'll be along with the breakfast after awhile, and they don't allow any visitors after that."

The guard turned to leave, but before he had gone far, Jim called out. "You'd better telephone over to the telegraph office, hadn't you? Somethin' might have come maybe."

"All right, I'll do it," the guard answered back, and Jim, I guess you might as well put on them new clothes before breakfast; they'll look better in the old ones—to eat in."

Jim drank the remnant of whiskey in the bottle he was holding, draining it to the last drop. As he sat in his chair he leaned against the side of the cell.

"My—how many bottles of this stuff I've drunk to-night. It's a wonder I ain't dead already. I don't believe I could keep up only I've got to finish my story. But this—this begins to swim 'round pretty lively; I guess it ain't goin' to take much to finish me. Think a little of that Scotch will just about do the job. I don't care what any one says, I'm goin' to get just as drunk as I can. I sha'n't live to see what they say in the newspapers, and it won't make any difference when I'm dead. I don't know as I ought to eat anything; it might kind of keep it from actin', but still I might as well. I guess the Scotch'll do it all right anyway."

"Well, there ain't very much more to tell, and I guess you're glad. It's been a tough night on you, poor fellow. I hope no one'll ever have to do it for you. But say—you've done me lots of good. I don't know how I'd put in the night, if you hadn't come!"

"Well—the last mornin' they took me over to court, the room was jammed more'n ever before, and a big crowd was waitin' outside. I heard the other lawyer say that the judge's platform looked like a reception; anyhow it was full of ladies with perfectly grand clothes, and

most of 'em would hold their glasses up to look at me. The other lawyer didn't say much in his first speech, only to tell how it was all done, and how they'd proved that everything happened in Cook county, and what a high office the jury had.

"Then my lawyer talked for me. I didn't really see how he could have done any better, and the papers all said he done fine. 'Of course there wa'n't much to say. I done it, and what more was there to it?' And yet I s'pose a lawyer is educated so he can talk all right on either side. Well, my lawyer went on to make out that no one had seen it done, that the evidence was all circumstantial, and no one ever ought to be hung on circumstantial evidence. He went on to show how many mistakes had been made, on circumstantial evidence, and he told about a lot of cases. He told the jury about one that I think happened in Vermont where two farmers was seen goin' out in the field. They hadn't been very good friends for a long time. Some one heard loud voices and knew they was fightin'. Finally one of 'em never come back and afterwards some bones or somethin' was found, that the doctor said was a farmer's bones. Well, they tried that farmer and found him guilty, and hung him. And then years afterwards the other man come back. And he'd just wandered off in a crazy fit. And after a while another doctor found out that them bones was only sheep bones, and they'd hung an innocent man. He told a lot of stories of that kind, and some of the jury seemed to cry when he told 'em, but I guess they was cryin' for the Vermont man and not for me.

"After my lawyer got through the other lawyer had one more chance, and he was awful hard on me. He made out that I was the worst man that ever lived. He claimed that I had made up my mind to kill her long ago, just to get rid of her, and that I went 'round to all the saloons that day and drank just to get up my nerve. Then he claimed that I took a bottle of whiskey home and drank it up and left the empty bottle on the table, and I took that just to nerve me up. He made more out of 'the brown paper than he did of anything else, and told how I burned all the rest of the evidence but had forgotten to burn this, and how I'd gone into the kitchen and got the poker out of the stove and come back into the settin'-room and killed her, and then took it back; and how I'd killed her, and go and dump her into that hole away out on the prairie, and how I'd run away, and how that proved I'd killed her, and then he compared me with all the murderers who ever lived since Cain, 'most, and showed how all of 'em was better'n I was, and told the jury that nobody in Chicago would be safe unless I was hung; and if they done their duty and hung me there wouldn't be any more killin' in Chicago after this. I can't begin to tell you what all he said; but it was awful! Once in a while when it was too bad, my lawyer would interrupt, but the judge always decided against me and then the other lawyer went on worse'n before. The papers next day told how fast I changed color while he was talkin', and what a great speech he made, and they all said he ought to be a judge because he was so fearless.

"It took the crowd some time to quiet down after he got through, and then the judge asked the jury to stand up, and they stood up, and he read a lot of stuff to 'em, tellin' 'em about the case. 'Most all that he read was 'gainst me. Sometimes I thought he was readin' on one of my side, and he told 'em how sure they must be before they could convict, and then he'd wind up by sayin' they must be sure it was done in Cook county. Of course there never was any doubt but what it all happened in Cook county. When the judge got through 'twas most night, and he told the bailiff to take charge of the jury, so he took 'em and the clothes and the brown paper with the blood out in the jury room, and they had coffee and me and took me back to my cell.

"I don't believe I ever put in any night that was quite so hard on me exceptin' melbe the night I done it—was that one when the jury was out. I guess ever-one thought they wouldn't stay long. I couldn't see that any of 'em ever looked at me once as if they cared whether I lived or died. I don't believe that they really thought I was a man like them; anyhow ever-one thought they would sentence me to hang in just a few minutes. I s'posed myself that they'd be in before supper. My lawyer come over to the jail with me, because he knew how I felt. And anyhow he was most as nervous as I was. After a while they brought me in my supper, and the lawyer went out to get the Ben Mae Dhai estate, situated in Michigan, instead of insistin' on her dower rights.

"There is soon to be a general conference of all parties interested in Zion affairs, and it is proposed to separate business and church affairs. Carl Hadler, of Zurich, is here to represent the European stockholders. Judge Landis is expected to make an important ruling to-day which will make it possible to get the business straightened out.

ERIE ENGINEERS WIN AND STRIKE IS AVERTED. New York, Nov. 14.—(Special).—An agreement has been made between the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the New York Central railroads and the committees representing the firemen of the two roads, as to the status of the men on the new electric locomotives.

"Still I waited and didn't quite give up till they took me back to the courtroom. Then when ever-one had got their places the jury come in, lookin' awful solemn, and the judge looked sober and fierce-like, and he said, 'Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed on your verdict?' And the foreman got up and said, 'We have.' Then the judge told the foreman to give the verdict to the clerk. He walked over to the row of chairs and the man at the end of the bottom row reached out his hand and gave the paper to him. The people in the room was still as death. Then the clerk read, 'We, the jury, find the defendant guilty, and sentence him to death.' I set with my head down, lookin' at the paper; I expected it and made up my mind not to move. Ever-one in the courtroom sort of give a sigh. I never looked up, and I don't believe I moved. The papers next day said I was braven and had no feelin', even when the jury sentenced me to death. [To be continued.]

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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The H. G. Adams Printing Company, 85 Fifth Avenue.

Labor Union News

The cap shop of J. Sandorwitz, 155 Fifth avenue, has been unionized and was given the union label yesterday.

Carriage and Cab Drivers' Local No. 17 will hold a meeting Thursday, November 15, at 145 East Randolph street. The twelfth annual ball of the union will be held at Brooke Casino, Wabash avenue and Peck court, Wednesday, November 21.

Milk Wagon Drivers' Local Union No. 733 will hold its annual reception and ball Thursday, November 22, at Brooke's Casino. The committee in charge of arrangements is making elaborate preparations.

"The Chicago Daily Socialist has given us the best deal we ever got in any newspaper," said B. J. Tighe, president of the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association. "We are getting ten copies of the paper daily in our office and practically every man in the union reads it. It is the laboring man's paper, and the laboring class ought to support it, regardless of whether they believe in Socialism or not."

Business Agent E. P. Fitch of Newspaper Delivery and Mail Drivers' Local No. 706 has signed an agreement with the Chicago American and Examiner giving the drivers an eleven per cent raise in wages, forty cents an hour for overtime and a decrease of one hour per day, making the average workday nine instead of ten hours. The mail drivers were given an eight-hour day.

Trouble between the Chicago Federation of Musicians and the Alhambra and Columbus theaters is expected because of the employment of non-union musicians at the Columbus.

Members of the building trades have not yet taken any action in regard to the unionization of Gary, as they have not been able to get together all the officers of the various trades for a conference. It is expected that a conference at which all trades will be represented will be held within a few days, and that the action to be taken in the Gary matter will be decided upon at that conference.

VOLIVA CONCLUDES TO SETTLE WITH MRS. DOWIE.

Madame Will Accept Michigan Estate Instead of Dower.—Business and Church to be Separated. To avoid long litigation and court costs, Overseer Voliva has decided on an agreement in which Mrs. Dowie will relinquish all her rights of dower and any other claims to the Zion property.

It is understood that Mrs. Dowie has agreed to accept the Ben Mae Dhai estate, situated in Michigan, instead of insistin' on her dower rights.

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The dispute was settled on a mileage instead of per diem basis. A committee of the firemen will confer further with the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford officials concerning the questions of increased wages and shorter hours.

CHILL WINDS FOR HONEYMOON.

Dayton, O., Nov. 14.—A midnight buggy ride, with a trip of 40 miles in prospect, was the honeymoon of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Marquardt, of this city, who after a long married life last night left, facing a sharp wind, with Versailles, Darke county, as their destination. The groom was a widower and the bride a widow, being 61 and 48 years of age respectively. Marquardt had made the trip a number of times, but he drove alone. His new bride was elated with the proposed novelty of the buggy ride or a honeymoon trip.

DON'T FAIL TO READ FIRST INSTALLMENT OF THE NEW SERIAL STORY.

1906 BEATS LARGE DEBS VOTE OF 1904

Gains in All States But Those Where There Were Hearst Candidates—Wisconsin and Colorado Lead.

Election returns showing the socialist vote of 1906, are filtering slowly in. It is impossible to get accurate accounts of this vote's closing days, often weeks of the closing of the polls. This is because the early police returns pay small attention to the minority parties, and the official count must frequently be awaited. It is evident, however, that the socialist vote of 1906 is over 500,000 as against 408,000 in 1904, for Debs. This gain is made in the face of the heavy falling off in the total vote from presidential year. Debs, in 1904, ran considerably ahead of his ticket, receiving in Chicago alone for instance, 11,900 votes more than the balance of the Socialist candidates. This year the Socialists could count on merely their normal strength without the former A. R. U. leader's personal popularity to help them along.

Furthermore, the Hearst movement in four states, Massachusetts, New York, California and Illinois, cut into Socialist strength. It is significant, however, that although the New York Socialist vote is still lower than it was in 1904, the Socialist vote in the City of New York this fall, when Hearst was running for governor, was 14,000, or twice what it was a year ago, when Hearst was running for mayor.

Reports by States. Helena, Mont.—The Socialists cast 14 per cent of the total vote in this state. Although there was a large falling off in the total vote as compared with presidential year, the Socialist vote increased from 5,676 to 7,500.

Three representatives to the legislature and one county commissioner were chosen from Silver Bow county (Butte). Illinois—National headquarters have received the following telegram from State Secretary Cutting of Massachusetts: "Socialist vote shows losses of 20 per cent. Trade unionists voted for Yellow Rainbow Chaser Moran and met Waterloo. In sections where Socialists trade unionists fought reformers, gains made."

South Dakota.—The vote was 3,138 in 1904. Will be nearly 5,000 this year, though vote in the state drops off 25 per cent. Lawrence county casts 1,089 against 819 two years ago.

Colorado.—The vote for Haywood this fall is over 13,000, against 4,300 for Debs in 1904.

Maryland.—Allegany county, Maryland, eight districts out of twenty-eight, 343 votes. Entire county in 1904 cast 137 Socialist votes. Vale Summit, Maryland—Socialists, 42; Republicans, 36; Democrats, 25. 4th Congressional District.—587 votes. Had no candidate in 1904. 93 districts in Indian Territory for delegates to the Constitutional Convention shows Democrats, 1,317; Socialists, 387; Republicans, 235.

Gain in Minnesota. Minneapolis, Minn.—The vote was 11,692 in 1904, will probably be 17,500 this year. Socialists came within 20 votes of carrying 13th ward in Minneapolis; elected a coroner in Two Harbors, and carried Norman county for W. A. Bratland for auditor.

Florida.—Escambia county will be represented in the next legislature of Florida by a Socialist.

Wisconsin.—The Socialists elected five members to the general assembly and procuring attorney for Milwaukee county; carried the city of Milwaukee by 1,000 votes, and cast 50,000 votes in the state of Wisconsin as against 28,200 for Debs in 1904.

Chicago, Ill.—The Debs vote of 47,000 for Cook county was cut to 23,000 in the mayoralty election of 1905. In this fall's election part of this ground was regained, 28,500 votes being polled in the county. There is a big increase in the down-state vote. The total will be, however, 55,000 or 60,000, as against 69,225 for Debs.

Ohio.—Debs' vote 36,260. Returns this year show a considerable falling off in Cleveland from the Debs vote of 8,700, but gains in the other parts of the state enough to more than compensate and to bring the total for the state above 40,000.

Boise, Idaho.—The vote for Debs was 4,949. The vote this year will be not less than 7,000. Kootenai, the great mining county, cast 664 votes for Debs and 950 for Kelley for governor this year. The percentage of Socialist votes to the total is about 10 per cent. North Carolina.—Total vote for Debs, 124. For state ticket, 1906, 490.

A Hint to the Class-Conscious.

The Girard Cereal Co. forwarded \$60 direct to the Colorado committee, and contributed \$82 to the Agitation League for literature for that state—a total of \$142. When you can patronize a firm that helps you in your work, it should be done rather than give your support to open and avowed enemies of the working class.—Appeal to Reason, Nov. 10.

MAKE A START!

JOIN the Fraternal Homemakers and help the cause by PROVING Socialism. At the same time you will secure an assured income and perfect protection for your family by a system of wealth production that really increases the world's wealth and gives the worker the full product of his labor. Our Alabama plantation adjoining Fairhope will furnish homes and work for the first 100. One dollar will start you. Call or address FRATERNAL HOME MAKERS' Room 309, 115 Dearborn St., CHICAGO



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Owing to warm season I am buying nowadays clothing so cheap I am selling it less than cost to make. These big clothing houses cannot afford to carry over any goods into next fall; all State street houses buy these lots at this time of year, but they don't dare to sell them at \$10.00. Don't you know enough to know it would kill their business on all \$15.00 to 20.00 clothing—THEY DO. Tom Murray.



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POLITICAL TACTICS OF FEDERATION

Vice-President Duncan Attempts to Show Scheme Was Success.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 13.—(Special)—Vice President James Duncan made an exhaustive report today, attempting to show that the Federation political tactics had been a success.

His report showed that \$8,056 had been raised for campaign purposes, of which \$7,834 had been expended, leaving a balance of \$222.

He did not explain just how the "rights of labor" would be secured in the next congress, but spent much time in trying to prove that the present political campaign indicated no change in the tactics of the American Federation of Labor.

Did Not See Much. Frank K. Foster read the report of the fraternal delegates to the thirty-ninth annual convention of the British trade union congress at Liverpool.

The labor press is well represented at the present convention and while the convention is in session an effort will be made to form a national labor press association.

The delegates adopted a resolution referring the adoption of a universal label to the convention of 1907 after a spirited discussion.

Contest Over Delegates. Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 13.—New York delegates, who travelled a thousand miles, may not take part in the American Federation of Labor convention.

Kewance, Ill., Trades and Labor Association, New Orleans Central Labor Union, the Rockmen's Union, Car Workers' International Association, Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union, Central Labor Union, Lincoln, Neb.; Oelwein, Iowa, Trades and Labor Assembly.

The Porto Rico Free Federation of Workmen was admitted after debate regarding dues, and after discussion seats were granted to unions of Washington, Vermont, Philadelphia, Duluth, Atlanta, Virginia, Ohio and the postoffice clerks.

Farmers and Preachers Come In. Farmers were recognized for the first time when seats were granted the American Society of Equity. Rev. Charles Stelzle, who gave up a Presbyterian pulpit in New York city to become a machinist and study unionism, was seated.

MILLIONAIRE BOY STOLEN AND POLICE SEARCH WILDLY. Chicago police and the authorities between this city and La Crosse, Wis., are to-day searching for Wayne Mellette, the twelve-year-old son of William Mellette, the millionaire lumberman, who has been kidnapped by a woman who, with others in the plot, is believed to be holding him for ransom.

FIRE BURNS CHINAMAN AND ROUTS COLORED PEOPLE. Fire destroyed the poor habitations of a colony of Greeks, Chinese and colored people at 3432 Cottage Grove avenue early today.

Negro Bank Closes. Greenville, S. C., Nov. 14.—The Workingman's Savings and Loan Company of this city, the only negro bank in the state, has closed its doors by order of the state bank examiner.

NEGRO BANK CLOSURES. Greenville, S. C., Nov. 14.—The Workingman's Savings and Loan Company of this city, the only negro bank in the state, has closed its doors by order of the state bank examiner.

DAUGHTER OF MILLIONAIRE GOES ON STAGE

Alice Lewishohn Takes Part in Her Own Production at the Majestic. New York, Nov. 14.—(Special.) Miss Alice Lewishohn, daughter of the late multimillionaire and copper king, is playing a conspicuous role in the matinee performance of Robert Browning's "Pippa Passes," at the Majestic Theater.

Miss Lewishohn is playing under the name of Eleanor Leigh, in order to conceal her identity. But the device failed. The play, it is also learned, is her property, and Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, the star, who is the sponsor for the drama, is only sponsor in name.

ALL TAKE SIDES IN LABOR CASE

Thirty-five hundred citizens eligible for jury service have been examined since the Shea conspiracy case was called September 10.

Out of that vast army only ten men have been found up to the present time satisfactory to the state and defense and considered impartial enough to try the case.

Breaks Gilhooley Record. In the Gilhooley case 1,938 men were examined before a jury was secured.

The striking contrast between the case now on trial and the Gilhooley case, which attracted so many curious spectators, is the absence of the accused in the court room during the long, weary grind.

Defendant Seldom in Court. In the case now on trial the defendants seldom enter the court and apparently are oblivious that they are in any way connected with the case.

Jurors Serving Sentence. Jurors secured, so far mustered in, are the only prisoners. One of them has been in custody for two months.

When not in the court room they are kept in a room in the Morrison hotel. They are not allowed to speak to any one without the permission of their keeper and may only read the newspapers after they have been expurgated of all subjects that might unfit them to be good judges of the "law and the facts" which they will be called to pass on later.

The defendants are permitted to go and come at will, while their judges are incarcerated and watched. Jurymen are not even allowed to see their families except in an emergency and then only in the presence of their keepers. To be a juror in cases of this nature is equivalent to serving three months in jail without hard labor.

Cost to County \$20,000. It is estimated that this case has already cost the taxpayers of Cook county over \$20,000, and will probably cost half that much more before it is finished.

Classes in Evidence. After securing the name, address and occupation of a prospective juror the questions asked of him are: "Do you know anything about this case, either from reading, conversation with others or through your own observation?"

The answer is invariably in the affirmative. The next question fired by counsel is: "From your reading, conversation or observation have you formed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants that it would take evidence to remove?"

Over three thousand men have sworn in answer to the question that they have formed opinions. If any one doubts that there are classes or that the class struggle is a fact he may have that doubt removed by spending a day in Judge Ball's room while they are attempting to secure a jury to decide this case brought against teamsters by the allied business men's association.

This trial is to be the windup of the great battle begun over a year ago by Chicago drivers in the interest of girls who make men's clothing. The girls' union is almost a thing of the past.

HELLO TO "TEDDY" BY WIRELESS FROM ADVANCE

New York, Nov. 14.—The Panama railroad steamer Advance arrived today from Colon, met President Roosevelt's fleet, the Louisiana, Columbia and Tennessee, bound south several days out. The following wireless communication was maintained between the Louisiana and Advance:

"Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, U. S. S. Louisiana—The captain and men of the Advance send greetings, wish you and Mrs. Roosevelt a most pleasant voyage and congratulate you on result of New York state election.—Edwin Hammond."

"Captain Hammond and men of the steamer Advance—Heartiest thanks for your congratulations on both counts—Theodore Roosevelt."

PULLMAN DIRECTORS FACE MANY ENEMIES

Annual Meeting Today—Federal Judges Grosscup and Kohlsaat Caught "With the Goods."

The Pullman company is to have the fight of its life in the next few weeks. Everybody is after the big Field estate and other large interests except the people of Pullman who produce all the wealth that this corporation has collected.

W. K. Vanderbilt and J. P. Morgan are expected to arrive. Chicago late this afternoon for the annual stockholders meeting. Minority interests will be represented and try to get a "square deal."

Passes as Judge Bribes. As the stockholders began their own domestic troubles the City of Chicago, through its corporation counsel, prepared to expose the company's pass grant which has helped it suppress unfavorable legislation and get judicial decrees satisfactory to its business.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Maxwell Edgar has found that more than 500 officials, including circuit and federal judges, hold annual passes good for a bed any night on a Pullman car.

Among those charged with this form of graft are Judge Peter S. Grosscup and Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, of the federal court, and Fred Upham, member of the board of review.

He promises to make public the full list of graft judges later when he can use the information to better advantage. He not only has the pass list, but has secured, by means he refuses to discuss, other facts that will enable the city to win its fight

for taxes on the \$30,000,000 surplus soon to be divided by the company. Grosscup has admitted that he once carried a Pullman pass, but destroyed it some time ago. He went to Europe this summer, taking a party of relatives, and he says paid his way. It is told, however, that the trip was not a very expensive one for this great federal judge.

DOCTORS FORM LABOR UNION. [Scripps-McRae Press Association.] Middletown, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Mutual protection against "dead beats" and an effort to obtain more money for their services are said to be the objects of the Middletown Medical Club, which is composed of nearly all the physicians of this city.

At a meeting of the club last night a list of people who do not pay their doctors' bills was made up and approved.

KELLY AND BARRY DRAW. Kelly's Lack of Confidence Loses Him a Well-Earned Decision. Kalamazoo, Mich., Nov. 14.—Hugo Kelly last night showed all his old-time cleverness by giving Dave Barry, the easy California boxer, a terrific beating in ten rounds.

Had Kelly not lacked confidence in himself and insisted on the agreement that if both men were on their feet at the end of ten rounds the bout should be declared a draw, he would have won the decision.

Hugo pounded Barry all over the ring, and showed marvelous form. He was on top of his man all the time, and gave an exhibition of ring generalship that brought continuous cheers from the spectators.

It was announced after the contest that Kelly had injured his left hand in the third round, and that was all that saved Barry from a knockout.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR REPORT OF EVENTS REDUCED TO PARAGRAPHS FOR EASY READING AFTER SUPPER

Fire destroyed the mining town of Richland, W. Va., and two children were burned to death. The children were locked in the house by their parents, who were away at work.

A letter was sent by the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., to all district attorneys calling attention to the provisions of the eight-hour law, and urging their rigid enforcement.

Jennie Anderson, Youngstown, O., who was convicted of manslaughter, will be given a new trial.

Minnie Cannon, a six-year-old daughter of James Cannon, a saloonkeeper of Hopkinsville, Ky., drank four ounces of whiskey which her father had left in the bedroom, and died from brain paralysis.

J. E. Edgemen, a switchman of the Belt train, lost his life in collision near Chattanooga, Tenn. Two other trainmen were severely injured.

F. Houser and C. McClauer, section hands near Clifton City, Mo., wound up a political argument this morning with a knife duel from which both will die. The men were not Socialists, but old party men.

War on traveling specialist doctors and surgeons has been begun by the Illinois state board of health. A circular issued by the board says that these doctors fraudulently take from the public what they pay the war expenses of a beligerent republic of fair-sized proportion.

Coroner Siegelstein, of Cleveland, O., is investigating the boiler accident of the Lake Shore railroad shops, in Collingwood, in which seven men were killed. The mud drum of another boiler at the shops was blown out two weeks ago, but by chance no one was killed. To save expenses, necessary repairs were not made.

Several hundred members of the National Fox Hunting Association gathered at Bardonia, Ky., where the big chase, lasting for a week, with a great many festivities, is on. The men start out for the chase at 5:45 o'clock in the morning. (Millions of workmen start about the same time for the factories and have no "festivities" to expect upon their return from work.)

A. E. Clements, 60 years old, fought a duel with his stepson-in-law, Hugh Austin, near Houston, Mich., and was killed. Clements fired both barrels of his shotgun, but failed to hit Austin, who in turn shot him with a revolver. Clements, it is said, was jealous of Austin because his wife, with whom he separated, stayed at Austin's house.

The last stand of the ice trust will be made in the Supreme Court at Toledo, O., on November 15.

Senator Callom of Illinois was attacked with dizziness and nausea while visiting the Navy Department at Washington, D. C. A naval surgeon administered to him, but said there was nothing serious in the senator's condition.

Count Witte has returned to St. Petersburg and is guarded day and night to save him from revolutionary bombs.

On the ground that she is an undesirable alien, Marie Sulzer, the actress who recently married Baron Liebenberg and thereby became an Austrian subject, was ordered from Germany by the Prussian government. She was given two weeks to pack up.

Carl Hagenbeck, whose rise in the circus world has startled old showmen,

plans a circus trust that will abolish the competition that often makes a whole season unprofitable for many companies.

The Wells-Fargo Express company earns 40 per cent yearly on the amount invested, and other express companies do as well. These private concerns levy a tax upon the people of this country of more than \$200,000 a day.

Rock Island railroad interests have organized the North American Express company to take from other companies their profitable business.

Standard Oil stock sold at 700 last year. The price now is down to \$575 for a \$100 share. Is Rockefeller yet to die poor?

Bridewell records are missing and the administration under Carter H. Harrison may be investigated.

Wall street gossip says that the government fight on Standard Oil is the result of a personal quarrel between President Roosevelt and the big combine.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw says "let Wall street fry in its own grease," but the indications are that he will again come to the relief of the gamblers and give them money for the game.

At the semi-annual session of the National Association of Case Goods Manufacturers, at the Auditorium hotel, which began yesterday, the scarcity of labor and scarcity of timber were said to hamper business.

With a written demand for money as his only weapon, a lone bandit held up the Midland National Bank at Newton, Kas., and secured \$1,780.

Observe how strong other Chicago dailies are in their advocacy of the anti-bill board ordinance. It is in the interest of a more beautiful city. The fact that it would force more advertising into these newspapers is only incidental. Material interests decide questions of art and morals under a competitive system of society.

Crazed with liquor, Will Harris, a negro, shot three men and wounded two more at Asheville, N. C. Two of the dead and one of the injured were policemen.

Japanese laborers are flooding Hawaii. Immigration companies are preparing to send 20,000 before next June. 6,000 young Japs are now in Yokohama ready to embark for the island.

It now appears that the man who General Khebrant, prefect of police at Moscow, shot for throwing a bomb at him, was a man he had tried to throw a harmless missile in an attempt to retrieve his sinking fortunes.

Mrs. Ann Owen, of Hamilton county, Ohio, celebrated her ninety-first birthday by husking a row of corn around a thirty-acre field as fast as the hired man.

Enrico Pavone shot and killed Nunziato Legato, an agent of the "Black Hand society" in New York City.

Miss Donovan runs a boarding house in Wisconsin. Lewis Jorgensen boarded with her and concluded he would like Miss Donovan for a wife. Without asking her he secured a marriage license. Miss Donovan had him arrested and he was fined \$500.

Joe Glenn, negro, was captured by officers at Atlanta, Ga., and was identified by Mrs. J. N. Camp as the man who bound her with leather thongs, choked her into insensibility, and twice assaulted her. The negro is in jail.

OIL LAMP AND 40-YEAR OLD CARS

B. & O. Wreck, Which Cost More Than Fifty Lives, Due to Ancient Equipment.

That officials of the Baltimore & Ohio are trying to suppress the real number of persons killed and burned to death in their forty-year old cars is the charge made today by Indiana officers who are trying to investigate the wreck at Woodville. Coroner Carson believes between 85 and 100 were lost. On every hand the rural coroner runs up against obstacles apparently placed there by guilty railway officials.

No Air Brakes. It has been discovered that the cars used for immigrants were made almost a half century ago, that oil lamps were used and there were no air brakes. Old hand brakes out of date ten years ago were used, and never should be used when trains are run on present fast schedules. The official investigation began late this afternoon at Garrett.

Coroner Carson was in Chicago part of the day seeking evidence. W. Polcowicz, seven years old, one of the injured passengers, died at Mercy hospital today.

DIAMONDS THROWN AROUND BY WOMAN

Galveston, Texas, Nov. 14.—Fifty thousand dollars worth of diamonds have been scattered about Galveston and Houston, and May Alvido, wife of Myron Alvido, who has lived at both places, is in jail helplessly insane. To remote friends, and even to strangers, she gave away diamonds, and some of the precious gems she recklessly cast upon the streets of Houston and Galveston.

May Alvido ran the Standard variety show in Houston. Most of her wealth was invested in the finest and largest stones. She still has many of her countless rings, but the settings have been removed and either given or thrown away. Her arrest occurred at the Grand Central Station in Houston, where in fear of imaginary enemies she was attempting to scale a high iron picket fence.

DEATHS. ANDERSEN—Annie, wife of Comrade Lars Andersen, aged 33 years, on Monday, Nov. 12th, at 5:30 p. m. Buried from Wood's Wood undertaking rooms, Grand Ave. and Morgan Street, Thursday, Nov. 15th, at 10 a. m. to Eden cemetery.

LAWYERS STEDMAN & SOELKE COUNSELORS AT LAW 94 LA SALLE STREET - CHICAGO

PETER SISSMAN, Attorney at Law, Suite 427-43 Stock Exchange Bldg., 180 La Salle Street. Phone Main 2518.

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FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE, 14-ROOM house, stone, steam heat, elegantly finished with hard woods, entirely modern, in first class condition. La Salle ave. near North ave. cost \$17,000, sale price \$11,000. Address Chicago Socialist.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE, 3-STORY brick and stone building, new and modern, steam heat, elevator, hall and 8-room flat; excellent opportunity for business. Van Buren near Kedzie. Easy terms, \$12,000. Address Chicago Socialist.

CONFESSIONS OF A DRONE BY PATTERSON, a book by London, and one by Sinclair, with other Socialist literature, in all 228 pages, mailed for 10c. Charles H. Kerr & Co., 264 Kinzie St., Chicago.

GALVANIZED IRON WORKS—Ornamental Steel Ceilings, Tin, Slate and Tile Roofing, Smoke Stacks, Gutters and Down Spouts. General Building Repairing. L. Anderson, 274 Grand Ave.

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Men's black and white stripe Twill Work Shirts, each, 29c. Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 high lace shoes, \$1.25. Men's Heavy Cardigan Jackets, 75c. Men's Extra Heavy Black Wool Hose, 2 pair, 25c. Men's 50c and 75c Neckties, 19c. Men's Extra Heavy Fleeced Underwear, per garment, 39c. Big bargains in Cotton and Bed Blankets. Great assortment of kitchen and household utensils, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 7c, and 10c. Boy's heavy Knee Pants, 25c. Young Men's Heavy Wool Winter Suits, ages 13 to 19, or small men—coat, vest and pants, 2c.

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Make a thorough canvass of your neighborhood for subscribers. If you live in Chicago, no money need be sent. Secure the orders and the carrier will collect,—six cents a week.

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Stock Subscriptions for the Daily

WE have started The Chicago Daily Socialist without a cent of working capital, something no one but the socialists would dare to do. It is commonly understood that Hearst expended nearly a million and a half of dollars in establishing The Chicago American. We do not need that much to establish The Chicago Daily Socialist, for we have the organized socialists behind us.

But we do need a considerably larger sum than has yet been obtained. This money is needed to meet the host of preliminary expense that attend the launching of a daily paper; it is needed most urgently to arrange for the purchase of a plant.

Whatever Is Needed, Is Needed Quick

Cut out the following blank, subscribe for as much as you can afford, and send it to the address given below. Pay as much you can afford at once and arrange to pay the remainder within at least sixty days.

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We, the undersigned, hereby severally subscribe to the number of shares set opposite our respective names to the capital stock of the Workers' Publishing Society, and we severally agree to pay the said Society for each of said shares the sum of ten (\$10.00) dollars.

Table with columns: NAME, SHARES, AMOUNT

CHAS. L. BRECKON, Secretary, 163 Randolph St., Room 14

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WATCH FOR THE NEW CONTINUED STORY, "KNIGHT OF THE TOILERS."

Stirring Up Race Hatred

Why this constantly increasing race antagonism? Why these persistent attempts to stir up race hatred? Why all this shouting about a negro judge?

Wait until the next strike and you will find out.

Thousands of negro strike-breakers can then be procured, who will be immune to trade union influences. They will have been taught that the white laborer hates them, that he is their enemy.

The white worker will have been told that he ought to hate the negro, and will be less able and willing to reach him with anything but a brick.

When he starts to use the brick he will be falling into the trap that has been prepared for him. He will be inviting militia, police and regular army to shoot him down.

This whole fostering of race antagonism will assist in creating a nation of black strike-breakers who can be used to hammer down the wages of the whole working class.

This is the game that the capitalists have always played. It used to be the "ignorant foreigner" against whom the native worker was incited. When it became evident that the same people that were denouncing the foreigners were bringing them in by thousands to break down wages, then the foreign and the native worker joined hands in the common battle against the oppressor.

Today it is the negro that is being prepared for the same purpose. Any paper or party or organization that attempts to excite race war among laborers is simply preparing the way for a reduction of the wages of the entire working class.

It is the old story of divide and rule.

Different Kinds of Slavery

A man is a slave when another man is able to determine the character of his labor and take from him the product of his toil.

In one form or another slavery has existed for many ages. It could not arise until a man produced more than was required to keep him alive. No man wants to own a person that does not produce more than it costs to feed and clothe and house him, any more than a farmer will keep a cow or a horse that "eats its head off."

Very soon after man began to use tools and domesticate plants and animals, the worker could produce a little more than his subsistence.

Slavery was then possible because profitable. The master had only to watch his slaves. By taking from each one what he produced above his "keep," the master secured his own living without working. At that time it was much trouble to guard the slaves.

Later on, when land was all made private property, watching was no longer necessary. The slave was given a certain piece of ground upon which to live and work, on condition that he give a portion of his time to the landlord.

Chattel slavery gave place to serfdom and the race had moved up one stage. The serf was bought and sold with the land, but he could not be driven off it. During his "free" time he produced his own "keep." During the rest of the time he worked for his master.

By and bye tools with which the work was done became great, complex machines, requiring hundreds of laborers to operate them.

No one could live unless he could get to these machines. Therefore it was no longer necessary to stand over the laborer with a club as in chattel slavery, or to legally fasten him to the land as in serfdom.

All that was needed was that the tools should be owned by the ruler. This would enslave the workers as completely as the more primitive club or the later landlordism.

Now and then a more shrewd, lucky or unscrupulous laborer would escape out of the slave class into the master class. The hope of doing this made the other slaves work harder than ever. Moreover it enabled the defenders of the system to point to this fact as proof that there were no classes and that slavery had been forever abolished.

The best thing about this last system from the point of view of the masters was that these last tools were so productive that only an hour or two per day of the laborer's time was required to produce his "keep." During all the rest of the time he was working for the owner of the tools.

Consequently the fortunes of chattel-slave and wage-slave owners fade into insignificance beside the colossal accumulations of the modern capitalist.

If Viewed From Afar

If the ant could make a sketch of his hill, it would be very different from the story that would be told by a man. It might be much more correct, and still it might be more incorrect. Doubtless the ant would understand many of the contrivances of its home and many of the laws and rules of its being that could not be appreciated by the man. From the standpoint of the ant no doubt many things would be wise and noble which, with a longer and a higher vision, would seem absurd and crude.

So, too, a sketch of Chicago would present a very different aspect when written by one of her people than it might present if some highly developed being could view it from a distance and look down upon all of its activities and its life; all of its waste of power and strength; all of its brute force and endless, useless combats, from the standpoint of one who could see a more perfect order and harmony than the ordinary mortal can comprehend.

The Chronicle Right for Once

"So long as there is one wage-earner unemployed through no fault of his own," said Mr. Gompers at the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor, "so long is there a great wrong from which he suffers and just so long will it be the mission of the labor movement to right it."

Which is, of course, in its intent and meaning Socialism pure and simple—Chicago Chronicle.

For once the Chronicle is right. Only through Socialism can the unemployed problem be solved. Only when the workers own their own jobs will there always be enough to supply all with work, and product enough to supply the wants of all.

Then only will it be possible for all who wish to work to eat, and impossible for any to eat who will not work.

English Trades Unions

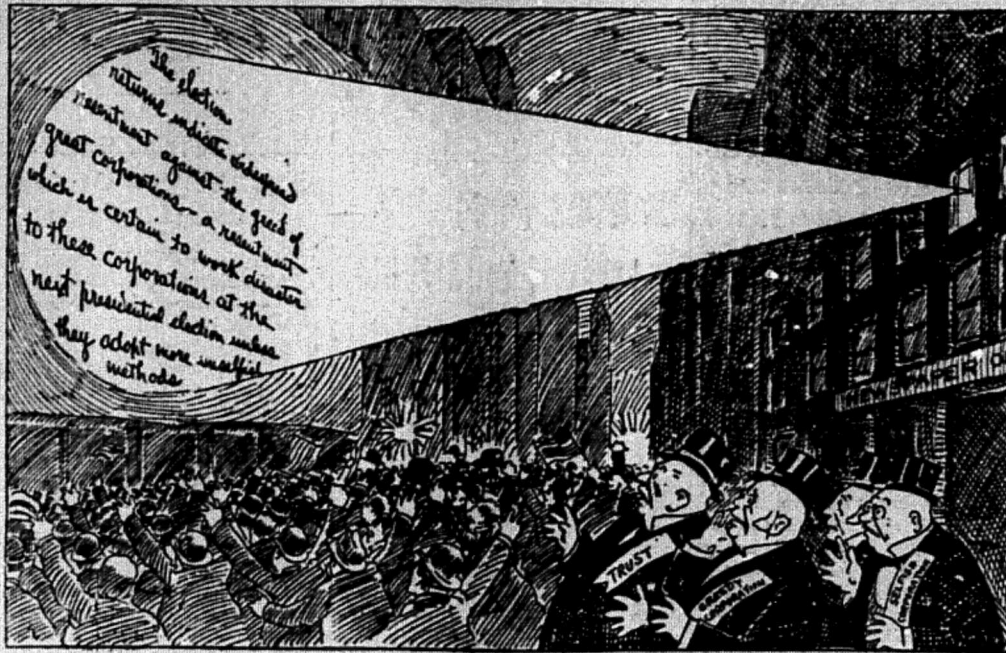
The fraternal delegates to the British Trade union from the American Federation of Labor must have been blind and deaf while across the water. They report that there are no signs that the British trade unions will go into Socialist politics.

The fact is that every important trade union in the British Isles has either directly endorsed the Socialist attitude as to independent political action, or else is actively discussing it.

"The Standard Oil Company is being investigated."—Standing item in most any old paper.

Up to the hour of going to press Harriman had not absorbed another railroad.

THEY SEE THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL



—The Chicago Tribune.

Postal Savings Banks

During the campaign just closed, the Republican congressmen made full use of the recent scandalous bank failures and promised if re-elected to establish postal savings banks so that the money of the laboring people would be safe from loss.

The notorious Martin Madden was one of the loudest in protestations of his love for the poor working people and of his sorrow to see their savings squandered by financiers of the Stensland type. The attempt to establish postal savings banks is liable to split the Bankers' Association as it would threaten the monopoly now enjoyed by the banks acting under state charters. These banks are allowed to loan money on real estate, a privilege denied to the National banks. The state banks are obliged to keep a cash reserve equal to fifteen per cent. of their deposits while the National banks keep twenty-five per cent.

The proposition has been made that the government establish postal savings banks and then deposit the money received through them in the National banks for "safe keeping." The amount of these deposits is problematical. Great Britain's postal savings system has about one billion dollars in deposits. America should have at least two billions in a short time, a large proportion of which will be withdrawn from the present banks.

Two billion dollars in deposits is a fine plum to scramble for. The state banks will do everything in their power to prevent the government going into the banking business.

The Chicago Daily Socialist is in favor of a postal savings system but demands that the funds so accumulated shall not be given to any set of bankers, but shall be loaned directly to municipalities or other governing bodies to be used to purchase or establish public utilities that the people by a referendum vote have decided to take out of private hands.

Signs of Liberty

Tell me what the signs may be Which forever mark the Free.

First, they love all living things, Humbly—yet as proud as kings.

Then of man they think no ill, Let him do what'er he will.

And this shows their freedom too That they grant the same to you.

Neither are they filled with woe Over those that welcome slow.

For they know that in the prime Of the spirit's aftertime,

Comes to every soul the hour When it opens like a flower,

While the universe stands by Ever ready to supply

Lovingly its magic aid, Never hurried, never stayed.

Lastly, thus we know the free, That they live right openly.

Standing naked as they are Unabashed by sun or star.

For they deem it grievous sin To secrete the truth within.

Each of these is freedom's sign, How I wish that it were mine!

—ERNEST H. CROSBY.

The capitalist idea of prosperity is plenty of work for the laborer and plenty of money for the employer.

The Socialist is unable to see why the working class should always be the poor class.

TO CHICAGO READERS.

Reasons Why the Paper Has Not Been Delivered—Prospects in the Future.

No one has regretted more than the management of The Chicago Daily Socialist the fact that it has been impossible to deliver the paper to a large number of its Chicago subscribers. A moment's thought would show how true this must be. The whole reason for publishing the paper is to get it to the readers, and if that cannot be done the whole matter is a failure.

Yet the task was beyond human possibility. The paper was so much of a success that the distributing facilities completely broke down.

No human foresight could have prevented this—certainly not with the resources at the command of a working class organization.

Little has been said about this until it could be remedied. It is now being remedied, and there should be no further trouble about deliveries.

One of the most capable distributors in the city of Chicago is now in charge of this work. He is a man that has had charge of the circulation department of one of the largest dailies in Chicago, and was for years an assistant upon another.

He now assures us that the future deliveries will be cared for.

But the management of The Chicago Daily Socialist wishes to make all the recompense in their power for the disappointments that have already occurred. They have accordingly prepared receipts which will be sent to any one who subscribed for the preliminary two weeks and did not receive the paper. These receipts will be sent to any such person who will apply for them, either in person or by mail. These receipts may then be turned into the carrier in payment for two weeks' subscription, and will be received at the office in full payment.

Any of our readers who know of per-

sons who are entitled to these receipts will confer a favor upon the management of the paper by sending in such names to the circulation department, 163 Randolph street, Chicago.

"How I Became a Socialist"

A Youthful Fighter.

I took an interest in politics when I was but 12 years old. That was in 1891, the presidential year. I read the newspapers quite thoroughly at that time. I was in turn both Republican and Democrat. It depended to a large extent on what paper I happened to read.

Also I noticed especially as I was impartial enough to diligently attend meetings of both parties how they brought out various details of each other's shortcomings. So in time I came to believe that at least on these points there were some elements of truth.

Thus I arrived at the stage where I mistrusted everything connected with politics. And to a large extent I lost interest in political affairs.

Toward the end of that campaign, however, I drifted into a social Democratic meeting. I realized the sincerity of the speakers at this meeting almost immediately. When I left this meeting I took all the literature I could get with me, and read it quite thoroughly later. For some months after I bought the Social Democratic Herald at a news store every week.

In 1902 I went to work in a shop where I worked with several Socialist veterans. As there was a city campaign on at the time there was considerable discussion on Socialism. So I took renewed interest and subscribed for Socialist papers, went to meetings, and joined my ward branch when I was only seventeen years old. Socialism has been my religion since.

Milwaukee, Wis. A. H. HUNTER.

Could Not Guarantee Against Socialism.

In April, 1906, John Simpson came to Hastings, Colo., one Sunday to organize the miners union. The next Sunday the miners were ordered to work, but they would not do so. Then the doctor, marshaled the town five weeks for small pay, but upon inquiry I was told there was not a case in town.

A man entered town by an unguarded trail and was talking "union" in the saloon and when he stepped outside the deputies knocked him down but could not hold him.

This is only one experience of many that taught me the class struggle. I lost no time in joining the Socialist party as soon as an opportunity presented itself. I have nothing to lose but my chains, and with my comrades a work to get.

EVAN J. WILLIAMS.
Chicago.

A Laugh or A Smile

By P. B.

A Disbeliever.

"Why, Johnny," cried the Sunday school teacher, "I am surprised that you should not believe that story of Jonah and the whale."

"Well, my paw's a Socialist and he told me to be careful how I let people stuff me."

That band of immigrants, victims of the Baltimore & Ohio catastrophe, were introduced early into the beauties of American capitalism.

Indian summer has at last wended its way toward the happy hunting grounds.

There is war in the camp of the spelling reformers. Unfortunately, Roosevelt, apostle of peace, is temporarily absent, but doubtless he will intervene when he comes back.

A university professor says Rudyard Kipling should have died ten years ago. In what manner? As Danny Dever did?

Some people insist that it is healthy to wear light underwear the year round. At least, it has the advantage of economy.

Sawing Him Off.

"Ah," said the joker to the milkman, "I suppose you are glad to see that it is raining."

"Not at all," was the reply. "I always use well water in my milk, anyway."

How is the czar to know how many of those plagues Socialists there are in his empire unless he allows them to vote?

However, "Jim" Hill won't be so impolite as to neglect the formality of asking Canada before annexing her.

The Boers of South Africa doubtless agree with that university professor who said it would have been better if Rudyard Kipling had died ten years ago.

The new gigantic theatre trust is being formed, of course, merely for the benefit of struggling playwrights and promising young actors.

The notoriety accruing to Pittsburg from her scandals was not enough. She is now trying to break the murder and burglary record of the country.

A Wise Youth.

"If you try to kiss me I will scream," cried the demure young woman.

"But if you do that your mama

will come, and then I can't kiss you at all," the ardent youth protested.

No matter whether it be spelled "Socialism" or reformed to "Soshulism" it would remain just as disagreeable to Mr. Roosevelt.

If the czar keeps sending social revolutionists to Siberia, that country will be so thickly populated some day that it can easily lick Russia proper.

It isn't the yellow peril that is troubling Kaiser Bill just now. It is the Teuton peril and it threatens to make matters very unpleasant for him.

A negro state fair is being held at Macon, Ga., and Booker T. Washington seized upon the occasion to make a few remarks.

England had better wake up. The United States has had two great railway catastrophes since the mother country has been heard from.

Worldly Wisdom.

"Why is it that when you are with Green you always pretend that he knows more about everything than you do?"

"Because I consider Green a valuable man to have as a friend."

A New York pastor gave a vaudeville show in his church in order to attract a crowd. It requires no such effort as that to draw the people to Socialist meetings.

It is well to remind Mr. Harriman that Mr. Hill doesn't have to buy up a railroad to get his name in the papers. All he has to do is make a speech.

Mrs. Sage will give no money to those who are immodest enough to ask for it. Moral: Get someone else to speak for you.

Perhaps that Nebraska congressman who sent back part of his salary because he didn't earn it, has gubernatorial or, maybe, presidential aspirations.

SOCIALISTS WILL CONFER WITH SCHOOL TEACHERS

School Problem the Most Important Confronting People of Chicago.

The executive committee of the Socialist party has appointed a sub-committee to invite all known Socialist and ex-Socialist school teachers to a conference for the purpose of outlining some plan of action.

It was the consensus of opinion of the members of the executive committee that the school question is by far the most important problem now before the people of Chicago.

Socialism will develop varied and scintillating individuality and originality that will make it a keen pleasure to mingle with men.

Send in Definitions

The contest for the best definition of Socialism begins to-morrow. There is a prize of \$5 for the best definition.

They must not be more than one hundred words in length. They may be as much shorter as you wish.

If you think you know what Socialism is tell us about it in one hundred words. These definitions should prove the best sort of propaganda matter when published. Some of them have already come in, and show that our readers are thinking the matter over carefully.

One good way to write these definitions is to sit down and make it just as full as you wish. Then take out the parts that seem the least essential. Then go over each sentence and see where it can be made shorter and stronger. Finally you will have the boiled-down essence of a whole essay in half a dozen sentences. There is no exercise that will help more in learning how to write.

Try it to-day.

By the Innocent Bystander

All this race prejudice that is being stirred up just now will come in handy the next time it is proposed to import negro scabs.

If Hetty Green wants to prevent that bloody revolution she might help the Socialists show the way to peaceful evolution.

Try a little Socialism—the kind that made Milwaukee famous.

Isn't it fun watching a capitalist editor trying to earn his salary by jumping on socialism?

It must make old Granny Chronicle and dear little Sissy Journal feel like three counterfeit dimes to see The Chicago Daily Socialist outselling them all over the city.

Chicago claims that its street cars are the dirtiest in the world. Score another for Chicago.

No true Socialist has finished his day's work until he has done something for the party press.

Did you ever see a Socialist that looked as though he wanted his individuality destroyed?

It's the fellow with a brass tag on him that is always frightened for fear he will lose his individuality.

Socialism means that all men shall have an equal opportunity to develop themselves. Each will naturally develop himself in accordance with his special bent. And all will acquire wide culture and enlightenment. But their special development will make them far more varied and unlike than they are now. They are very much at the same stage of lack of development now. They are on a dead level of lack of development.