

NATIONAL EDITION

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

NATIONAL EDITION

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PRICE ONE CENT

TRADE EBBING LOWER STILL; NEAR BOTTOM

No Upward Swing Seen in Industrial Circles; Railroads Show a Big Shrinkage

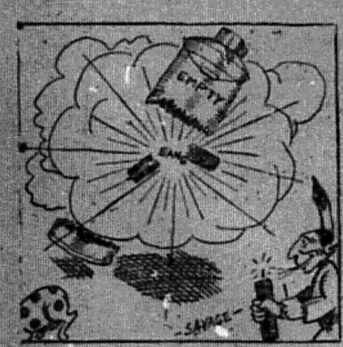
BY MAY WOOD-SIMONS. In industrial and financial circles conditions show that the depression is still approaching bottom and has not yet started any upward swing.

Traffic at Lowest Point. According to the Wall Street Journal traffic on the Western railroads is at the lowest point for the year.

Bank Exchanges Drop. Bank exchanges that are indications of the amount of business being done still show a heavy decrease.

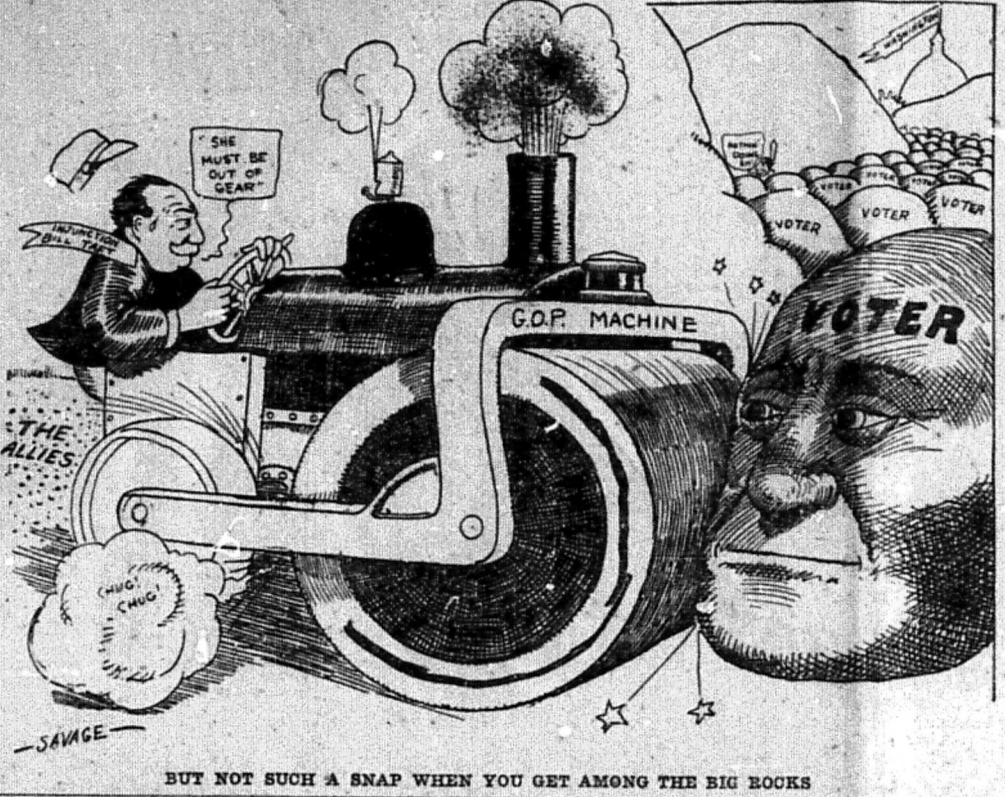
BUT HAVE YOU?

You are a Socialist. You are anxious to do all you can for the Socialist cause in this pivotal campaign of 1908.



Get busy today on the FOURTH OF JULY SPECIAL. See your brother Socialists and make arrangements to place a copy of this issue in the hands of every voter in your community.

It's Easy to Smooth Out the Pebbles



BUT NOT SUCH A SNAP WHEN YOU GET AMONG THE BIG ROCKS

TRYS TO MAKE 'VAGS' PATRIOTS

Minneapolis Judge Gives Unemployed Choice of Jail or Army

(Special to the Daily Socialist.) Minneapolis, Minn., June 18.—There is a judge in the Municipal court of this city who is making unlimited efforts to make patriots out of the jobless men who are "vagged" and brought up before him for "hearing."

Jobless Men "Ragged"

Several days ago a jobless man, shabbily dressed and looking half starved, was brought up before this judge.

Hope of a Job

The man clutched at the prisoners' rail, thinking that the judge was going to give him a chance and find him a job.

NEWSBOYS BILK THE DELEGATES

Charge of 5 Cents for Penny Papers Angers the Politicians

BY DVORAK. The feeling against newsboys at the Auditorium and Annex yesterday afternoon was bitter.

Gompers Now Afraid to Talk

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Wright is Disappointed

Edwin R. Wright, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, said: "It doesn't seem to me I am one of those who have suffered from these injunctions."

High Court Rules Shipley May Discharge Polio Victim

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INJUNCTION BILL TAFT IS NOMINATED

BY G. O. P. CONVENTION; SHERMAN OF NEW YORK IS SURE OF SECOND PLACE

Disorder: Marks Session at Which Labor's Arch Enemy Is Given the Republican Nomination — Hanley of Indiana Scores Roosevelt and Is Hissed by the Adherents of the Big Stick Administration Forces

At the close of a session marked by frantic appeals for the nomination of favorite sons and by disorder of such a serious nature that Chairman Lodge threatened to order the police to clear the convention hall of visitors, "Injunction Bill" Taft was nominated for president by a vote of 702 on the first ballot.

Heat and Disorder

The convention session was filled with disorder. The heat was intense and the emotions which had been kept under control while the steamroller had been eliminating contestants delegates broke out in the speeches which were made urging the hopeless candidacy of "favorite sons."

Proud of Taft Record

Taft had jailed labor leaders for defiance of oppressive injunctions and the G. O. P. showed by its unanimous vote that it was proud of all that Taft had done.

When the convention was called to order yesterday there was a feeling that there might be a Roosevelt stampede, but after a short while all felt that Taft was a certainty. The heat was oppressive and the audience was impatient to see something done.

Hanly Prolongs Agony

The mistake was soon discovered when Hanly began a wild sophomoric speech about a man whom all knew to be Fairbanks.

Would Call the Police

Then Lodge rose from his seat, shaking with anger and thundered: "Each speaker must be allowed the time which he may think necessary, and if this does not cease I shall order the police to clear the hall of all but the delegates."

Congressman James F. Sherman of New York Likely to Be Overwhelming Favorite for the Vice Presidential Nomination — Gov. Hanley's Speech Attacking Roosevelt Methods 'Killed' Charley Fairbanks

James F. Sherman, congressman from New York, leads in the vice presidential race as the result of conferences held last night.

Claim Big Support

The New York delegation met and after a short session endorsed Congressman Sherman unanimously.

Nominations in Afternoon

It is probable that the convention will meet this morning at 10:30 and that the four vice-presidential nominations will be made this afternoon.

The Big Thing at the Convention



PARIS MURDER STIRS TOILERS

(Special to the Daily Socialist.) Birmingham, Ala., June 18.—Alabama Socialists are completing preparations for the holding of the state convention here July 4.

DAUGHTER OF EX-SENATOR MASON TO AID SOCIALISTS

Ethel W. Mason, daughter of ex-Senator "Billy" Mason, a G. O. P. leader, is going to take a leading part in an amateur play to be presented in the Third Unitarian church.

REGENE G. O. P. CASH BUT WELL FOR E. V. DEBS

'Down-and-Outs' Clean Up \$1 Each For Aiding In Roosevelt "Labor" Parade

BY F. S. The protest meeting at the International theater last night, at which Roosevelt was told to run again and Taft was unopposed, proved a great thing for the unemployed of the first ward. The "down-and-outs" carried banners, at the scheduled rate of \$1 each, and some, who had the making of big business men in them, passed two "paymaster" four times and got \$1 at each call.

The "down-and-outs" who have been "carrying the banner," which means waving the "star" with no place to sleep, carried the Roosevelt "banners" for \$1 each last night. In the afternoon others had made \$1 distributing handbills.

Impartial in Cheers The "down-and-outs" were impartial in their politics, cheering Debs, Roosevelt and Bryan equally to the dissatisfaction of the Republican labor leaders from the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The 100,000 handbills distributed all over the city yesterday advertising an "anti-injunction" meeting, brought very small results. The audience was recruited mainly from the ranks of the "down-and-outs" and strikebreakers out of work.

The bills advertising the meeting show that it was trumped up for some political purpose other than the interests of labor. There was plenty of money to hire strikebreakers and bar-house patriots to carry transparents, which read:

"Taft is Van Cleave's Candidate." "Taft and Chinese Cheap Labor." "Teddy and Square Deal." "Teddy or Bryan? Not Taft."

"Labor Has a Friend in Roosevelt and an Enemy in Taft." "No Taft; No Government by Injunction." "Who Hobnobs With the Czar Taft?"

"Organized Labor Is Not for Injunction Taft."

Was a Roosevelt Man Henry Kraus, president of the Garment Workers, was chairman of the meeting. He declared that he is a Roosevelt man.

"The injunction," he said, "owes much to Taft. He is the father of it. I do not believe that Taft is running on the Roosevelt policies with any intention of making the nation worse. Through the new primary law we intend to get rid of all the little steamrollers in this city."

There was little enthusiasm after this speech. Charles Hank of the International Brickmakers' union spoke next, bitterly criticizing Taft. He said:

"They want to make Taft, the father of the matter, the making of the country. We can swallow Roosevelt, but we can't swallow Taft."

There was applause at this point. Russell Has His Say William Russell, who says that he has been a delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor from the "Mechanists" union since the birth of the federation, and is now a Deneen office holder, rose and said:

"I don't know who called this meeting, and I don't care. I am here to oppose the injunction. He never will support Roosevelt. Roosevelt is the man who adopted the policies which have become popular, but the man he favored to take the place of came fit to serve, and we ask Roosevelt, in the name of the American labor movement, to run for four years more."

Cries rose from the audience: "That's the matter with Bryan!" "He's all right!" "What's the matter with Debs?" "He's all right!"

Chairman Raps for Order Then the chairman rapped for order. "What's the matter with Roosevelt?" "He's all right!"

The chairman grinned and waved his arms. Then William N. Mitchell, from Atlanta, Ga., was introduced as a son of the sunny south and it seemed that during his speech the meeting would turn into a mob.

He started one of the old time stump speeches. "I used to be a southern Democrat," he began.

"Hurray for Hinky Dink!" "What's the matter with Bryan?" rang through the hall.

"If Roosevelt runs," continued Mitchell, "Georgia will go Republican this election. The Republican party gave us the tariff which made us the richest and most prosperous country in the world."

How About That Panic? "Tell how we got a panic under Roosevelt," said George Koop, a Socialist.

"Tell us what trust Teddy busted, will you?" Koop asked again. "What's the matter with Debs?" "He's all right!" "One man shouted: 'He got a dose of the injunction.' The chairman said: 'The name a yell. 'Hurray for Debs!'"

Great applause! After the chairman restored order he said:

"Saturday, before the sun goes down, Roosevelt will have been nominated by acclamation, and we will see four years more of Republican prosperity."

"Now, boys," said the chairman, "you want to march past the Taft headquarters in the Annex and shout all you can."

"Roosevelt, Roosevelt! Four years more of Roosevelt!"

Back to Lodging House The "down-and-outs," who had been presented with flags and who came to the meeting to have some place to sit down, went back to the lodging houses and box cars with their little American flags in their pockets.

The men carrying the banners got their money and became aristocrats for a night. They had a ten-cent meal and hoped that "Republican prosperity like that would keep up forever."

GOMPERS, THE G. O. P. AND THE SOCIALISTS

What Gompers Asked. We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of a law by congress guaranteeing to the wage earners, agriculturists and horticulturists of our country the right of organized effort to the end that such associations or its members shall not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

We pledge ourselves to the enactment of a law to prohibit the issuance of injunctions in cases arising out of labor disputes when such injunctions would not apply when no labor disputes existed; and that in no case shall an injunction be issued when there exists a remedy by the ordinary process of law, and which act shall provide that in the procedure for the punishment of contempt shall when such contempt was not committed in the actual presence of the court be entitled to a trial by jury.

We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of an amendment extending the existing eight-hour law to all government employees, and to all workers whether employed by contractors or sub-contractors doing work for or on behalf of the federal government.

We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of a law by congress as far as the federal jurisdiction extends for a general employers' liability act for injury to body or loss of life of employees.

We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of a law to the extent of federal jurisdiction granting women's suffrage, and to submit a constitutional amendment for ratification to the states for the absolute suffrage of women, co-equal with men.

We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of a law creating a department of labor, separate from any existing department, with a secretary at its head having a seat in the president's cabinet.

We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of a law for the creation of a federal bureau of mines and mining, preferably under the proposed department of labor, and the appropriation of sufficient funds to thoroughly investigate the cause of mine disasters, so that laws and regulations may be recommended and enacted which will prevent the terrible maiming and loss of life in the mines.

We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of a law for the establishment of United States government postal savings banks.

What Republicans Granted. After using up several hundred words of space telling what it has done for labor, the Republican party makes but one promise, as follows: The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute and that no injunction, or temporary restraining order, should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted.

Extracts from Socialist Platform. 1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour work-day and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to States and municipalities, without interest, for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers:

(a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery. (b) By securing to every worker a rest of not less than a day and a half in each week. (c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.

(d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age. (e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all unskilled products. (f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

11. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction. 12. The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by congress or by a referendum of the whole people.

13. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.

14. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.

15. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.

TRADE EBBING LOWER STILL

(Continued from Page One.)

year was relatively less than in other sections.

As stated by the Daily Socialist last week, the cut in the price of steel, that was heralded as the beginning of business revival, has had little effect. It was pointed out then that consumers do not buy on a falling market but will wait for still lower prices. That this position was correct is proven by the statements of the financial and trade journals. Dun's Review admits that:

"Thus far the better terms have brought no increase in volume of business, consumers deferring operations in the hope that still more attractive prices will be fixed."

The same attitude is taken by Bradstreet. "Cuts in general steel prices have brought out little new business, the feeling being that more concessions are necessary."

The present production of steel is stated by the Financial and Commercial Chronicle as being still but 50 per cent of normal. Ore business is so small that little lake shipments have opened up. The decision of the vessel owners to hold shipping in ports until July 1 emphasizes the dullness of the ore trade. The Iron Age states that if dividends are paid on lake-crafts this year it must be from surplus, if any exists, and that "the lake shipbuilding industry has received a setback from which it will take some years to recover."

Iron ore has been cut 50 cents per ton and the Economist admits that the demand for pig iron is less active than heretofore, and that the reductions in iron and steel prices have not brought any response in orders from the railroads.

Textile Activity Speculative Quiet conditions now exist in the primary markets of the leading textile industries, indicating that the slight activity a few weeks ago was speculative only. Bradstreet reports a halt in the cotton-goods trade following the price revision. In the woollen industry it is stated that the panic caught the company with more than 20,000,000 lbs. of wool, a statement that proves the position of the Daily Socialist that it has been both potential and active overproduction that has caused the present depression.

Still another statement that proves the same position is the fact printed by financial journals that 300,000,000 pounds of copper are at present held by various companies. That this enormous volume of copper must be sold before production in that industry can become normal is evident. Meanwhile, according to the Journal of Commerce, the demand for copper is less now than expected during the summer.

The report of the American Shipbuilding company for the current year shows a heavy decrease in earnings. During the past year the company has had practically no new work because of the unfavorable conditions prevailing on the Great Lakes. The company has closed its Bay City plant.

Shipping Trade Conditions

The shipping trade conditions are the worst on the lakes they have been for twenty years, as a result of the unsatisfactory state of the iron ore situation. There is now employed only five per cent of the total tonnage, although the season opened seven weeks ago. Formerly as soon as the lakes were free of ice full tonnage was put into service. J. A. McGeehan, president of the American Linseed company, states that the present conditions on the Great Lakes are the worst in his experience. The iron ore movement is already fully 12,000,000 tons below last year's movement.

A cut of 10 per cent in wages that took effect Monday was ordered by the Meadbrook Cofton Mills. Eastern shoe shipments are still 22 per cent below those of last year.

Statistics showing the number of new buildings for which permits have been issued in the principal cities over a period of months furnish an excellent index of the trend of affairs in an important line of outdoor work. This data indicates the state of employment among a large body of representative workmen and the figures do not tell a cheerful tale.

Decrease by Months The decrease by months since the beginning of the year are January, 45 per cent below January of 1907; February, 40 per cent; March, 37 per cent; April 30 per cent, and May, 27 per cent. These figures are according to Bradstreet.

Bradstreet also states that bituminous coal is weak and coke is likewise dull, and that lumber and kindred lines are quiet. Even speculation is quiet this week.

Foreign export trade continues upon the same restricted scale, noticeable for some time past. Breadstuffs exported in May amounted to but \$10,000,000 against \$16,000,000 a year ago. Imports in May were but \$55,000,000 against \$72,000,000, a decrease of \$21,000,000. These are the figures for the New York custom house only.

Wheat exports decreased over 300,000 this week below the exports for the same week last year, while but 126,000 bushels of corn were exported against 186,000 last week and 783,000 bushels for the same week a year ago.

Report 225 Bankruptcies Bankruptcies number 225 for the past week. Some of the railroads have shown the white feather. The Wheeling & Lake Erie has passed into receivers' hands, and the Missouri & Pacific has stopped dividends.

In the machinery trade the Iron Age states that inquiries are from small concerns only and with some houses the inquiries are not so numerous as in the last week of May. Hardware is more quiet than a week ago.

Berlin reports state that the ebb tide in the iron industry of Germany continues with no sign of change and that the rate of production and distribution is going lower from month to month. English industry is especially hard hit in the cotton, woollen and linen trades. The shipbuilding is still at a standstill and the building trades are suffering severely. The depression is now serious in South Africa, especially in Kimberly.

Crop conditions as reported by Bradstreet are irregular.

BURGLARS FIRE ANOTHER STORE

Burglar pyromaniacs fired their seventh building within ten days on the north side early today when they entered and robbed the premises of the Freeman Tea & Coffee company, 30 Wells street, and caused fire loss of \$200. Five families living in flats above the store were imperiled by smoke and flames and were assisted to the street by members of truck company No. 3.

Battalion Chief Arthur Seyferlich told Fire attorney that the fact that the quarters of the truck company were only a short distance from the blaze probably saved the lives of several persons on account of the rapid spread of the flames.

Police of the Chicago avenue station and the Chicago police station detected and scoured the district for the incendiaries, but admitted that they are baffled by the mysterious burglars and the terrorized storekeepers on the north side.

The robbers forced the lock of a rear window in the store shortly before 3 A.M. and then ransacked the premises. A cash register was broken into and \$30 taken while desks and lockers were smashed in a search for valuables.

2,000 DELEGATES ATTEND SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION Louisville, Ky., June 19.—The twelfth triennial convention of the International Sunday School association opened here today at the armory. Over 2,000 regularly accredited delegates were on the floor and three times that number of spectators, many of them visitors from a distance, filled the galleries.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PANIC

By Arthur M. Lewis

First edition of 100,000 sold in record-breaking time. Repeated demands forced a second edition. Second 100,000 just off the press. The best propaganda leaflet on the market.

\$1 a Thousand Postpaid

Chicago Daily Socialist

180 WASHINGTON ST. CHICAGO.

This Beautiful Colonial Lamp

\$3.85

For electric light. Finished in dull polished brass, with soft opal shade. May be used for reading and for general illumination. Special price of \$3.85 on 150 of these lamps, while they last. Call Main 1280.

Commonwealth Edison Co. 135 Adams Street

SUFFRAGETTES FIGHT ON TAXES

English Women to Let Goods Be Sold as a Protest

London, June 19.—Women who want to vote in England have just devised a scheme calculated to give more trouble to the square inch than any other method of warfare hitherto devised by these enterprising modern Amazons. It is extremely simple in its methods and secures the largest amount of limelight effect for a given outlay of capital and energy.

All women in the movement who own property propose to sacrifice their worldly goods rather than pay taxes under man-made laws in which women have no voice. The affair has already begun to assume serious proportions, owing to the fact that about thirty women householders have refused to pay income tax and other taxes. Legal proceedings are being instituted against them and although there will be some lively times during the next few months.

Woman Doctors in Forefront In the forefront of the fighting are the women doctors, and all those who follow a professional career. They have long had a standing grievance, owing to the restrictions imposed upon all women in England who attempt to "break into" professional careers. Two women doctors have already been "sold up" at public auction, and within the next few weeks many sales are to occur in which property holders will imitate themselves on the altar of political freedom, which, in this instance, takes the form of the auctioneer's rostrum.

The headquarters of the movement are in a big office building, 18 backingham street, Strand, and the instigator of the scheme is Mrs. Edith How Martyn, who has already spent some months in prison for her strenuous advocacy of women's rights. Seen recently by the writer and asked as to her plans for the immediate future, she gave an outline of her forthcoming campaign.

Sell Furniture of One. "We look forward to passive resistance to accomplish a great deal for our cause," said Mrs. Martyn. "The battle has been opened by the seizure of Dr. Lewin's property in Lissen Grove, London. Dr. Lewin—a woman doctor—has been prosecuted for refusing to pay taxes on her armorial bearings. Of course she has a perfect right to display these insignia, but that is not the point. As the law which requires people to pay taxes on armorial bearings was made by men, and as women had no voice in its framing, we protest against this law."

"When Dr. Lewin was summoned she was ordered to pay a \$50 fine or pay this tax. She told the magistrate that she would never pay the tax without force. As a consequence the sheriff's officers were 'put in possession' at her home, and her goods are to be auctioned off."

Fight to Finish "Several other women doctors have refused to pay income tax. Naturally professional women will be the first to suffer by this passive resistance movement, as they are the ones called upon

to discharge direct taxes on their incomes. "If women are to get anything a fight to a finish will have to be made for it. Nothing has been gained in the past by silent endurance, and now all this is to be changed. Ours is a militant organization, and we intend adopting any means in our power to make our cause a success. "A regular campaign will be followed from now on. In addition to passive resistance we are to make regular descents upon the houses of parliament. Our main object is to be allowed to plead our case before the bar of the house. We have ready petitioned for this right, and it has been refused. We intend keeping up worrying tactics until this concession is granted."

DELEGATES IN ODD DOINGS

BY DVORAK. About 9 o'clock last night the lethargy that has prevailed in the Auditorium broke up. No one can blame the delegates for the life that was injected into the hotel audience, for they were not guilty. The cause was a crowd of college chaps, who got hold of what the Indians are wont to call "fire water." They rushed up the stairs leading to the Cannon parlor and yelled and yelled. Some yelled outside, others inside, some at the Auditorium and some at the Annex, while crowds of sightseers, unable to come and see the delegates during the day, were lined up ten feet along Michigan avenue, watching and watching.

"Beloved Uncle Joe" In the Cannon parlor at the Auditorium was a crowd of enthusiastic Illinoisans who vainly tried to arouse some enthusiasm for their "beloved Uncle Joe" who was at the Union League.

On the stairs leading to the parlor there was a crowd of people jammed so close together that the messengers and hotel boys had to climb over the railing in order to reach the ground floor. Some yelled outside, others inside, some at the Auditorium and some at the Annex, while crowds of sightseers, unable to come and see the delegates during the day, were lined up ten feet along Michigan avenue, watching and watching.

Yip, Yip! and Bah, Bah! The singer finally dropped the Illinois song and made up his mind to seek his applause from the women in the audience. Accordingly, he sang a song about the young American heiress. The song told of how independent an American girl could be and how unnecessary it was for her to marry a title. This song brought out much applause from the women and many "y-i-p-y" and "bah-bah" from the students.

All at once a tumult, which sounded as if the lake had jumped its banks, brought the stranger and the audience to their feet with a rush. All ran pell-mell to the balcony and peered down on the sidewalk. Marching behind a band of musicians was a long string of men bearing multi-colored signs. On the signs were such terrible things about "William," the granting of injunctions, and all his followers drew their breaths sharply and grumbled.

They could not be blamed very much, either, for on the sign was printed in bold, large letters Taft's name with the word "N-J-U-N-C-T-I-O-N."

The parade marched down the loop streets for some time, and many Taft buttons could be found lying in the streets as a result. Some of the signs showed how strong the feeling against the "god of injunctions" was. One sign, "Roosevelt or Bryan, but Never Taft," aroused much discussion.

JUDGE UPHOLDS THE INJUNCTION

Brewer Says Restriction Would Be a Step Toward Barbarism

Worcester, Mass., June 19.—Justice Brewer arraigned the anti-injunction agitation in his commencement oration at Clark college yesterday and said it was a "step toward barbarism." The justice took the stand that the prevention of evils is worth vastly more than all efforts to cure wrongs after the harm is done, and declared the injunction power of the courts should not be diminished or restricted. He said:

Important Just Now "There is an attempt to tie the hands of judges. The effort is disclosed in the clamor for a restriction of the power of injunction. It has become a political question and a topic for heated denunciation. There never was time in the history of the nation when the full restraining power of the equity court was of so much importance to the nation as now. As the population becomes denser and activities increase, the restraining power of the equity court is worth vastly more than the punishing power of the criminal courts."

We aim to stay the epidemic and not to cure the ravages of disease after it has gained headway.

"We devote time to training our youth instead of waiting to punish him after he has become a member of the path of vice. Is it reasonable to say that the path of justice of today should not be administered along the same line of higher thought?"

Step Toward Barbarism "To restrict the restraining power of the court is a step backward toward barbarism instead of a step forward toward higher civilization. Courts make mistakes in the granting of injunctions. So do they in other judicial action."

"I know that labor organizations are especially energetic and claim that the power of injunction is used mainly against them; of course this is not true. Injunctions are granted against all sorts of persons and organizations every day in the year."

Look at the acts of violence and strife checked or prevented by this restraining power. It does not follow that the power ought to be used against capital and corporations and not against labor. One class cannot be exempted. The restraining power should be enlarged and not diminished, and the judiciary improved until all people will be assured that the power is only used when necessity requires and the restraints imposed only when justice demands."

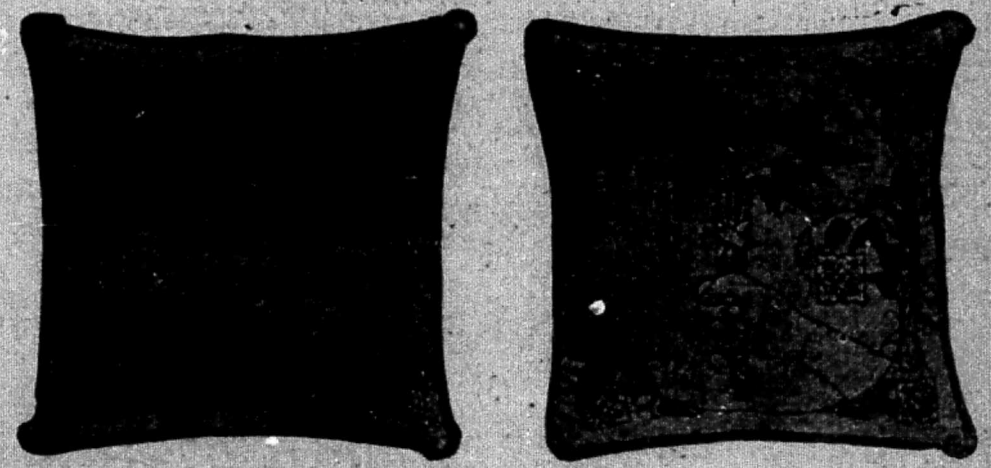
INVENTS AN ELECTRICAL RAPID, POWDERLESS GUN Paris, June 19.—The Journal announces that a French engineer named Pontaux has invented a mitrailleuse worked by electricity, which can fire without powder and with no explosion 120 bullets a minute.

Experiments soon will be made with the weapon, and if successful it is believed the gun will revolutionize modern artillery.

You'll have cause to regret it if you fail to get a copy of the picture of the delegates to the National Convention. Price 5 cents postpaid. Address Chicago Daily Socialist, 180 Washington street.

BUY YOUR WIFE a Socialist Pillow Cover

Show your colors! Have a Socialist pillow in your home. The two pillow tops illustrated herewith are by far the most beautiful and most artistic so far produced. The cuts herewith, however, give no idea of their real beauty and wonderful color effects.



The cushion design, "Socialism, the Hope of the World," embodies the symbolism of the highest ideals of William Morris and Art Socialism of the future. Socialism is an organic growth, a fixed and irrevocable law of Mother Nature, nourished by the life-giving sap of God's green earth. Mother Earth, in her richness of life-giving powers, offers an abundance far greater than any human demand may make upon her. Like a strong, growing plant or tree, the earth can give food in such abundance that every increasing radiation of roots find more and more sources of nourishment which feed an ever-enlarging trunk, of what will become in time a gigantic tree, with the strength of an oak, but more beautiful, a tree without thorns, and giving from its prolific branches every beautiful fruit and flower that can make human life more happy and ideal, as all Socialism sees and hopes.

The tree of Socialism, its roots now firmly planted in every country in the world, has now reached far above the soil and soars higher and higher in its massive strength, throwing its kindly shade over the tired workers, who see fast budding the blossoms of such happiness and kindness among all humanity as the world has been sowing for through all the dark centuries of the past. The story expressed would be incomplete without some further touch of human individual sympathy and love, which is suggested by the yichly hued birds who seem to tell the story of personal sympathy, love and home-building under the protecting shadow of a new and better idea of our duties to one another, such as Socialism teaches.

The design "Let the Nation Own the Trusts" explains itself with the well-known symbol of the Arm and Torch and the re-echoing words of the nationalization of wealth. The circle symbolizes human life in its continuity, as each thought and act of human betterment echoes on through all the ages in an ever-increasing blessing to the generations to come. At various points from this line of eternity branch off special lines of action which become permanent or fixed ideas in principles of life and thought, beautiful things, good things, or permanent blessings.

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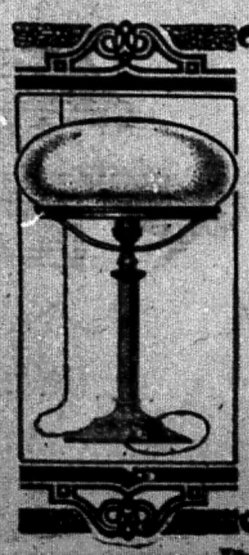
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IS VAGRANCY LAW VALID? TO MAKE FIGHT

Opinions Rendered by Dunne, Darrow and Lewis as to Legality of the Ordinance

BY F. S. The railroad of men to the bridge well because they are out of work, because the judge wants to finish as many cases a day as possible, is denounced in opinions of leading lawyers who have investigated the Illinois vagrancy law, sections 270-271, at the request of the Daily Socialist.

Lawyers Denounce Abuses These lawyers denounced the abuses which are clearly possible and are actually practiced in the enforcement of the law.

Clarence Darrow made the bitter comment that the poor man has little chance in such a case unless he demands a jury trial.

The three attorneys consulted agreed in saying that in their opinion the higher courts would not sustain the application of this law, which is quoted below, to the jobless man who is suffering from want in an industrial crisis.

League to Fight It The police did, however, apply the law to those who are not "tramps" or "professional beggars" or "known pickpockets or thieves" who are arrested by the wholesale.

Some of Chicago's best-known lawyers have been arrested men without receiving previous complaint or securing a warrant, as is known as section 270, and defines what a "vagrant" is, and must be taken, it is declared, as the basis for the enforcement of 271, which prescribes penalties for vagrancy.

Text of Sections The two sections read as follows: "Section 270 of the Criminal Code, 1874. All persons who are idle and disolute, or who go about begging; all persons who use any shell game, sleight of hand or juggling, trick or other unlawful game to cheat, defraud or unlawfully obtain money or other valuable thing; puffers; confidence men; common drunkards; common night hawkers; persons lewd, wanton or lascivious in speech or behavior; common brewers; persons who are habitually neglectful of their employment or their calling; and do not lawfully provide for themselves or for the support of their families; and all persons who are idle or disolute and who neglect all lawful business, and who habitually misspend their time by frequenting houses of ill fame, gaming houses or tippling shops; all persons lodging in or found in the night time in outlying or shacks, barns or unoccupied buildings or lodging in the open air, and not giving a good account of themselves; and all persons who are known to be thieves, burglars, or pickpockets, or by their own confession or otherwise, or by having been convicted of larceny, burglary, or other crime against the laws of the state, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a house of correction of any city, and having no lawful means of support, are habitually found prowling around any steamboat landing, railroad depot, banking institution, public office, place of public amusement, auction room, store, shop or crowded thoroughfare, car or omnibus, or at any public gathering or assembly, or lounging about any entertainment, private dwelling houses or outhouses, or found in any house of ill fame, gambling house,

or tippling shop, shall be deemed to be and they are declared to be vagrants, and shall be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars for each offense.

"Vagrants," section 271, laws of Illinois, provides for the arrest and punishment of vagrants.

"It shall be the duty of the sheriff, bailiff of the Municipal court of Chicago, constable, city marshal and police officers of the county, town, village, city, or other municipality in this state, to arrest upon warrant, and bring before the nearest justice of the peace or police magistrate, either by the verdict of a jury or by the finding of the said justice of the peace, police magistrate or municipal court, where a jury trial is waived, the said justice of the peace, police magistrate or municipal court may sentence said vagrants to imprisonment at hard labor on the streets or highways, or in the jail, calaboose or other buildings used for penal purposes of the county, town, village, city or other municipality in which such vagrants were convicted, or the house of correction of any city having a contract with such county for the care of prisoners, for a term not less than ten (10) days and not exceeding six months, in the discretion of the said justice of the peace, police magistrate or municipal court, may sentence the said vagrants to pay a fine of not less than twenty dollars (\$20.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) and costs of suit, and in default of immediate payment of said fine and costs so imposed, said vagrants shall thereupon be sentenced by said justice of the peace, police magistrate, or municipal court to imprisonment at hard labor in said jail, calaboose, or other building used for penal purposes, or in said house of correction, or on the streets or public highways, until said fine and costs are worked out at the rate of \$1.00 per day for each day's work, or until said fine and costs shall have been otherwise paid, or until such vagrants is discharged according to the law."

What Dunne Says The following opinion was given by ex-Mayor Dunne, formerly judge on the county bench. He states that section 270 is in part invalid, and gives his reason for so declaring section 271 of the laws of Illinois as amended by the act of 1907, and cannot find that it contravenes the constitution of this state. It must, however, be construed with section 270 of the criminal code, which section defines, in part, what is a vagrant. Section 271 simply provides for the apprehension or punishment of vagrants, and, in my opinion, is not necessarily drastic, but is legal.

"Section 270 itself defines what is a vagrant, and in two important provisions of that section which define

what is a vagrant, the law, in my opinion, is invalid in two instances.

"In section 270 occurs the following language: 'All persons who are known to be thieves, burglars or pickpockets, either by their own confession or otherwise, are declared to be vagrants.'

"This provision permits any and every police officer, or other person not a judicial officer, to determine for himself whether or not certain persons are known to be thieves, burglars or pickpockets.

"Any law which permits any such wide and unwarranted discretion to persons not judicial officers without the hearing of any evidence of any character, is plainly invalid, and permits any person to brand another, without hearing of evidence or trial of any sort, as a thief, burglar or pickpocket.

"Another provision of this same section is as follows: 'All persons who are found in any tippling shop shall be deemed to be and they are declared to be vagrants.'

"This provision also, in my opinion, is invalid, for the reason that the laws of this state expressly recognize the tippling shops or dramshops, if properly licensed, as a legitimate business. If the licensed tippling shop or dramshop is a legitimate business it is a legislative absurdity to declare a man found in such a place of business to be a vagrant simply because of the fact that he is found therein.

"I am, therefore, of the opinion that the provision 270 defining what is a vagrant, in so far as it declares that a person known to be a thief, burglar or pickpocket, by his own confession or otherwise, and the provision declaring that a person found in a tippling shop is a vagrant, is invalid, and cannot be enforced upon a fair hearing before a court of justice in this state.

"E. F. DUNNE"

Opinion of Darrow Clarence Darrow gave the following opinion of the law, asserting that while the language is loose he believes that the legislature had only professional tipplers in mind when it set the penalty. He states that the courts will not sustain an interpretation as broad as the statute implies.

"I have examined sections 270 and 271 of the criminal code, and would say: Section 270 defines what constitutes a vagrant or vagrant. This section is carelessly or ambiguously drawn and is somewhat indefinite and uncertain. It can only be interpreted by reading the whole section together and deciding, if possible, from this what the legislature intended.

"It is clear to my mind that this section was never meant to cover anything except those who are habitually disolute or vagrant; those who do not work and will not work, and still are not rich enough or fortunate enough to compel others to support them. It is not meant to cover men who are casually out of a job, men who are looking for work, men who are willing to work, and men who are unfortunate and who are seeking to support themselves. Neither is it meant to cover those who are living on a cot and rent and who are able to be leaders.

"While the language of the statute might seem to indicate that any poor man while begging would be guilty of this crime, I am confident the courts would not interpret it as such, and only the habitually idle and vicious could be rightfully held under the provisions of this act. I am, of the opinion that the law is constitutional, but the opinion of the Supreme court is the only one that is worth anything as to the constitutionality of a statute.

"CLARENCE S. DARROW.

Colonel Lewis looked at the section 271 by itself, looking at the extreme abuse of which it is susceptible.

Unconstitutional, Says Lewis In this connection Colonel Lewis asserts: "The act is apparently very pernicious and capable of such extreme misuse as to conflict with everything that is American, but particularly in violation of the constitution, which insists that all law shall be explicit and direct, not only by defining the offense but defining what kind of a person comes under the offense, and also making plain what things make an offense, as well as what acts or conduct bring a person under the definition of the thing denounced.

"The law does not define what is a vagrant. It practically permits any time President Roosevelt gets shaved, and he shaves every day in the year. The White House barber is now paid \$1,000 a year. That is equivalent to \$425 a shave. It takes him about ten minutes each day to do the job, so he draws 42 1/2 cents a minute for his work. There is no barber in the United States or anywhere else on earth who makes that much a minute.

The White House barber is a negro. His salary up until a few weeks ago was only \$1,000 a year, but he was such a good artist that the president decided to give him more wages. So he set aside the civil service rules and placed him on the pay roll in the office of the auditor of the Treasury with a salary of \$1,500 a year.

MODERN WOODMEN ELBOT THEIR NATIONAL OFFICERS Peoria, Ill., June 19.—At the second day's session of the 17th camp of the Modern Woodmen of America the following officers were elected:

Head consul, A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.; past head consul, W. A. Northcutt, Peoria, Ill.; head consul, Charles E. Harnes, Rock Island; head lawyer, F. E. Darrow, Des Moines, Iowa; head chaplain, Rev. Henry Dunning, Henry, Mo.

In other words, it leaves one to be termed a vagrant through misfortune. Therefore, the penalty provided is excessive and unusual, and apparently

Editor of New Jewish Newspaper

if this is all the law is unconstitutional from my standpoint of reason. The law should be amended so as to define absolutely and exactly what is meant and eliminate from its provisions or its operations men of honest purpose who have been simply unfortunate in not obtaining or having employment. "JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS."

ILLINOIS NOTES

By James B. Smith.

The Socialists of Randolph, Marion County, have organized a local of the Socialist Party and elected Wm. B. Spickard, secretary.

Petition lists for the state ticket are now being returned very satisfactorily, and there is being printed up every all the lists that have been sent out must be returned not later than the 1st of July, and there is a place for our ticket on the primary ballot on the 8th of August.

The Socialists of Florida, Clay County, have been successful in organizing material, as they intend to effect an organization of a local and take their place in the ranks during the coming campaign.

Frank O'Hare of Oklahoma will speak at St. Louis on the 22d, 23d and 24d of June.

Galena remits \$4.50 for due stamps. The caucus of the second congressional district will be held at the Grand Crossing Turner Hall, 73d street and Dobson avenue, 10 a. m., Sunday, June 21st.

The Socialists of Chicago have long wanted to establish a paper to be printed in their own language, and now that the want is about to be gratified it is thought that they will support the paper and make it a powerful weapon with which to fight their battles, both big and small.

Price of the Paper. The price of the paper will be \$1 per year, 50 cents for six months and 2 cents per single copy. A special appeal is made to Jewish Socialists throughout the United States to aid in getting subscriptions for the paper.

Editor from New York. H. Rogoff of New York has been appointed editor of the paper. Many prominent Jewish writers have promised to contribute weekly. Most prominent among the writers who have agreed to write for the new organ are Abe Kapan, editor of the Jewish Forward, R. Fiegebaum, I. Olga of Russia and Yente Sorklaky.

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NEW JEWISH PAPER IN FIELD

Initial Edition of "Jewish Labor World" to Appear July 10

The initial edition of a new weekly Jewish Socialist paper, the "Jewish Labor World," will appear July 10. The paper, which will be the organ of the United Hebrew Trades of Chicago, will support unionism and Socialism and strive to help Jewish workers in their struggles of the economic and political field. It will be devoted to the cause of the workers in all things.

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Editor from New York. H. Rogoff of New York has been appointed editor of the paper. Many prominent Jewish writers have promised to contribute weekly. Most prominent among the writers who have agreed to write for the new organ are Abe Kapan, editor of the Jewish Forward, R. Fiegebaum, I. Olga of Russia and Yente Sorklaky.

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HERE IS A SAMPLE OF HOW SOCIALISM IS MOVING

(Special to the Daily Socialist.) Smotherville, Ill., June 19.—The Socialists of Northern townships, Franklin county, met at the office of Dr. J. E. Clinton for the purpose of organizing a local of the Socialist party Saturday night. There were probably sixty people there, and after short talks by some of those present and the reading and explaining of the program of the Socialist platform by Dr. J. E. Clinton, refreshments were served to the crowd. Then the work of organization was taken up, and as there was no organizer present an application for a charter was signed by eleven persons. The meeting then adjourned to meet when the charter was received from headquarters.

LEWIS SPEAKS IN OPEN AIR

BY ARTHUR M. LEWIS (Traveling Lecturer for Daily Socialist.)

The idea of raising

1,000 TICKETS NOW TO BE SOLD If This Amount Is Not Purchased Daily Socialist Will Lose

ONE THOUSAND admission tickets still remain to be sold to Riverview park, Socialist day, Sunday, June 21, or the Daily Socialist will LOSE money and the efforts of the Socialists who have tried to make the picnic a success will be wasted.

It is essential that all persons having tickets to sell return them to the money Saturday night to Circulation Manager Greene, as the settlement will be made with the park officials Sunday morning before the picnic is begun.

Profits for the Daily Socialist will not receive any part of the profits outside of the picnic grounds proper. Tickets purchased through the Daily Socialist, Cook county headquarters, or volunteer agents, admit the purchaser of the picnic grounds.

The German Socialists Active The German Socialists, supporting their own paper, the News Leader, which is co-operating in giving the picnic with the Daily Socialist, have shown remarkable activity in the arrangements for the picnic and selling tickets.

REMEMBER ONE THOUSAND TICKETS WILL TURN THE TRICK.

SLAYS HUSBAND, THEN GOES TO MOTHEE; ENDS LIFE Little Falls, N. Y., June 19.—Martin Finn, a farmer, was killed by his wife, Elizabeth, as he lay asleep in his home at Salisbury early yesterday.

A SAMPLE SET OF BY-LAWS

The following by-laws, order of business and rules of order of Local Muscatine, Socialist party, which seem to be models of their kind, are printed by the Daily Socialist with the hope that they will be of value to Socialists throughout the country.

ART. 1.—NAME AND AFFILIATION.

This organization shall be known as the Local Muscatine County, and be an integral part of the Socialist Party of America, subject to State and National Constitutions, Platforms and Party Mandates.

ART. 2.—OFFICERS.

Section 1. The officers of this organization shall be a Chairman (elected at each meeting), a Recording Secretary, a Reading Clerk, a Treasurer and a Lecturer, an Executive Committee of three, and a Literature Committee of three.

ART. 3.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Section 1. The Chairman shall conduct the meetings according to the rules of order, and appoint all special committees and such other officers as the Local may require.

ART. 4.—DUES.

Section 1. The dues shall be fifty (50) cents per month, with the exception of women and members at large in the country, whose dues shall be fifteen (15) cents.

ART. 5.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Section 1. All officers and committees shall be subject to the instructions of the Local at all times.

ART. 6.—RESOLUTIONS AND REPORTS.

Section 1. All resolutions, resolutions and charges must be presented in writing.

ART. 7.—FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Section 1. The Recording Secretary shall keep a correct account of all business proceedings of each regular and special meeting, and attend to all matters as required of him by the order of business.

ART. 8.—LECTURE AND READING.

Section 1. The Lecturer shall read or read an essay or article of social or Socialist thought (chosen by the Local), which shall have been given value to the party membership, the same to occupy not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes at the close of each regular business meeting.

ART. 9.—LITERATURE COMMITTEE.

Section 1. The Literature Committee shall care for the purchase and distribution of the Socialist literature, raise funds in its own way, subject to the approval of the Local, it shall care for the circulating library, and all books owned by or loaned to the Local, and care for their proper circulation.

ART. 10.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1.—Call to Order. 2.—Reading of the minutes. 3.—Admission of new members. 4.—Collection of dues (if business meeting).

ART. 11.—RESOLUTIONS AND REPORTS.

Section 1. When a member wishes the floor he shall rise and address the chair as Comrade Chairman, and if recognized by the chair may proceed.

ART. 12.—FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Section 1. On motion the regular order of business may be suspended, at any time, to dispose of any urgent business.

ART. 13.—LECTURE AND READING.

Section 1. Any conversation by whispering, or otherwise, which disturbs a member while speaking or hinders the transaction of business shall be deemed a violation of order.

ART. 14.—LITERATURE COMMITTEE.

Section 1. The Literature Committee shall care for the purchase and distribution of the Socialist literature, raise funds in its own way, subject to the approval of the Local, it shall care for the circulating library, and all books owned by or loaned to the Local, and care for their proper circulation.

Shoes Bearing this Stamp Are made by Union Labor and Fair Employers agreeing to arbitrate all differences. Believers in Industrial Peace and Fair Treatment of Labor should ask their shoe dealer for shoes bearing this stamp.

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Boot & Shoe Workers' Union 246 Sumner St., Boston, Mass. SPRING OPENING SALE LATEST styles in Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods at lowest prices.

SOLIDARITY OF WORKINGMEN DEMANDS THAT THEY Smoke Union-Made Blue Label Cigars. Union-made Cigars.

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THIS LABEL Do you wish to make Irishmen Socialists? THE HARP Let Irishmen speak to Irishmen through its columns and you will see their prejudices melt away.

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STANDARD SOCIALIST SERIES—This series of books, the first volumes of which were issued in 1901, contains some of the most important works by the ablest Socialist writers of Europe and America.

- 1. Karl Marx: Biographical Memoirs. By Wilhelm Liebknecht, translated by Ernest Untermann. Cloth, 50 cents. This personal biography of Marx by an intimate friend, who was himself one of the foremost Socialists of Germany, gives a new insight into the beginnings of Socialism. Moreover, it is a charming book, as interesting as a novel, and will make an admirable introduction to heavier reading on Socialism.
- 2. Collectivism and Industrial Evolution. By Emile Vandervelde, member of the Chamber of Representatives, Belgium. Translated by Charles H. Kerr. Cloth, 50 cents. The author is a Socialist member of the Belgian parliament and is one of the ablest writers in the international Socialist movement. This book is, on the whole, the most satisfactory brief summary of the principles of Socialism that has yet been written. One distinctive feature of it is that it takes up the difficult questions of how the machinery of production could be acquired and how wages could be adjusted under a Socialist administration.
- 3. The American Farmer: An Economic and Historical Study. By A. M. Simons. Cloth, 50 cents. "The American Farmer," in spite of its small size, is the largest contribution yet given to the agrarian literature of this country. The author, besides being a student of American social conditions, is a practical farmer, and there is little doubt that the farmer who reads the work will have to admit that the conclusions are based on a real understanding of the difficulties of his struggle with the soil, with railroads, and with foreign competitors.—Chicago Tribune.
- 4. The Last Days of the Ruskin Co-operative Association. By Isaac Broome. Cloth, illustrated, 50 cents. Socialism does not mean withdrawing from the class struggle and trying to set up a paradise on a small scale. If there are those who still think such a scheme practicable, they will find interesting facts in this book.
- 5. The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State. By Frederick Engels. Translated by Ernest Untermann. Cloth, 50 cents. This is one of the most important of the author's works, and although first published in 1884, was never accessible to English readers until our translation appeared in 1902. It contains practically everything necessary to the general reader in the voluminous work of Morgan, and it furthermore gives many additional facts and a coherent scientific treatment of the whole subject. The book is of great propaganda value, in that it shows the folly of the popular idea that wealth and poverty always have existed and so may always be expected to continue.
- 6. The Social Revolution. By Karl Kautsky. Translated by A. M. and May Wood-Simons. Cloth, 50 cents. Kautsky is the editor of the Neue Zeit, and is universally recognized as one of the ablest Socialist writers and thinkers in Europe. This book is in two parts. Part I. Reform and Revolution, explains the essential difference between the Socialist party and all reform parties. Part II. The Day After the Revolution, gives straightforward answers to the questions so often asked about what the Socialists would do if entrusted with the powers of government.
- 7. Socialism, Utopian and Scientific. By Frederick Engels. Translated by Edward Aveling, D. Sc., with Author. Cloth, 50 cents. This book ranks next to the Communist Manifesto as one of the best short statements in any language of the fundamental principles of Socialism. It is an essential part of every Socialist library, however small.
- 8. Feuerbach: The Roots of the Socialist Philosophy. By Frederick Engels. Translated, with Critical Introduction, by Ernest Untermann. Cloth, 50 cents. This book is a criticism on the works of a forgotten philosopher, but it is still of timely interest, since attempts are still being made to reintroduce dualist notions into the philosophy of an interesting historical introduction.
- 9. American Pauperism and the Abolition of Poverty. By Isador Ladd, with a supplement, "Jesus or Mammon," by J. Felix. Cloth, 50 cents. A study of the last United States census, bringing out in bold relief the social contrasts that are purposely left obscured in the official documents, an arsenal of facts for Socialist writers and speakers.
- 10. Britain for the British (America for Americans). By Robert Blatchford, with American Appendix by A. M. Simons. Cloth, 50 cents. A popular presentation of Socialism, in the same charming and simple style as the author's "Merrie England," but giving a far more adequate and scientific account of the subject.
- 11. Manifesto of the Communist Party. Authorized English Translation: Edited and Annotated by Frederick Engels. Also included in the same volume, No Compromise: No Political Trading. By Wilhelm Liebknecht. Translated by A. M. Simons and Marcus Hitch. Cloth, 50 cents. 1848, is still recognized the world over as the clearest statement of the principle. It has been translated into the language of every country where capitalism exists, and it is being circulated more rapidly today than ever before.
- 12. The Positive School of Criminology. By Enrico Ferri. Translated by Ernest Untermann. Cloth, 50 cents. The science of criminology has been by the Socialist students of Italy, of whom Ferri is the most prominent living representative. This book is indispensable to anyone desiring reliable information on the modern theory of crime and its treatment.
- 13. The World's Revolution. By Ernest Untermann. Cloth, 50 cents. A study of the economic causes of the great revolutions of the world's history in the light of the Socialist principle of historical materialism.
- 14. The Socialists Who They Are and What They Seek to Accomplish. By John Spargo. Cloth, 50 cents. Scientific, yet readable and easy, written in a style that the man in the street will understand and the man in the university will admire. Just the book to start a new reader.
- 15. Social and Philosophical Studies. By Paul Lafargue. Translated by Charles H. Kerr. In preparation. This book will contain two studies entirely new to American readers, "Causes of Belief in God," and "The Origin of Abstract Ideas." It will also contain several studies reprinted from the International Socialist Review. Lafargue's brilliant style, makes even the most abstract subjects delightful.
- 16. What's So and What Isn't. By John M. Work. In preparation. This book was originally published in pamphlet form by the Appeal to Reason. It has proved exceptionally valuable from the fact that it gives convincing and forcible answers to all the stock objections to Socialism. The present edition is the first to be printed in library style, and it has been carefully revised by the author, several new chapters being added.
- 17. Ethics and the Materialist Conception of History. By Karl Kautsky, translated by John B. Askew. In preparation. This work, by one of the foremost European Socialists, is one of the most important helps to clear thinking on a vital part of the Socialist philosophy and its application. The author reviews ancient and Christian ethics, the ethics of the Renaissance, the ethic of Kant and the ethic of Darwinism, and devotes the latter half of his book to a comprehensive study of the ethics of Marxism.

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CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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PICK COMPLETE COUNTY TICKET

Socialists Assemble In Convention Hall and Name Candidates

Socialists of Cook county assembled in Ulich's hall last night and selected a list of candidates to be voted on at the primaries in August.

Where To Go

The Young People's Socialist League will meet Friday at 8 p. m. at 14 East Washington street.

LABOR OFFICIAL RAPS GOMPERS

McDonald Is Opposed to Political Tactics of Labor Leader

(Special to the Daily Socialist.) Oglesby, Ill., June 18.—Duncan McDonald, a member of the international executive council of the United Mine Workers of America, is one of the prominent labor leaders of Illinois that is opposed to the political tactics of the American Federation of Labor.

"I consider myself a true trade unionist and cannot help protesting vigorously and with all the power at my command at the disgusting spectacle of Samuel Gompers or any other good union man, leader or no leader, endeavoring to secure some promise from the Republican convention."

"If Gompers and his colleagues were as class conscious as those constituting this convention it would not be necessary for him to be there on bended knee, asking for favors, and I am sure the American workingman cannot and will not endorse such tactics."

"What is the use of spending millions annually to carry on a warfare on the industrial field, in strikes and lockouts with the attendant starvation, eviction and so forth, as long as the other fellow has control of the political machinery and unless we make an honest effort to wrest it from his control?"

"We have two organizations on the industrial field, the employers' organization and the workers' organization. On which side do you stand?"

BRITISH EDITOR HELD IN \$1,000 BONDS IN KOREA. Tokyo, June 18.—The trial at Seoul, Korea, of an editor charged with the crime of encouraging sedition by publications in a paper of which he is proprietor was concluded today. He had been held in \$1,000 bail pending judgment, which is expected late today.

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN

CONDUCTED BY H. G. CREEL

THE BATTLE CPY

BY MAY M. STENOGLAND, State Secretary S. P. of Indiana. We are on the eve of the greatest campaign ever waged. Twice before the Socialist Party has fought this battle of ballots with similar results.

Our speakers went from city to city, the comrades worked day and night to make the meetings a success. Our weekly papers did great work and from the National and State offices poured literature.

Wm. Scofield, Riverside, Cal. orders 100 copies of the Daily Socialist for four consecutive weeks. He not only goes to boost the paper, but he'll make Socialists as well.

Wentworth's "Fide of Intellect" goes forward to T. S. Hannon, Cedar City, Mo., as per his order accompanying a new sub.

John Brantetter, Cincinnati, O., gets in his repeat pledge of \$1 and brings a copy of the book "The Socialists" and gets the book of trade secrets. Several copies have already gone to Cincinnati and the book has proved its worth.

Wm. Felguyer, Hamilton, O., remits \$1.50 for paper, order and send for the past month. That's some, isn't it? There are a lot of people right in your town who'll pay you or your local agent for a copy of the paper.

Wm. Felguyer, Hamilton, O., remits \$1.50 for paper, order and send for the past month. That's some, isn't it? There are a lot of people right in your town who'll pay you or your local agent for a copy of the paper.

UNEMPLOYED

They turned me down when I asked for work. When I begged for bread they called me "shirk." And ran me in with a trump, and a jerk. And I've been here since Friday morning!

When I begged for bread they called me "shirk." And ran me in with a trump, and a jerk. And I've been here since Friday morning!

UNION MEETINGS

Lumber, Box and Shaving Teamsters Local No. 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, A NO. 1 subscription collector for the Socialist Herald; must also be able to conduct hustling campaign; state address expected. \$44 Starry St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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YOUNG MAN—18 YEARS OLD, recently from Norway, desires position; machine shop preferred; strong and willing worker. Alfred Halvorsen, 187 N. 1st St., Chicago.

BOOKS

"CAPITALISM IN ITS RELATION TO CHARACTER," by J. S. H. Sells, shows the very gradual process of the degenerating effect of capitalism on real manhood and why Socialism will have the opposite effect. Price 10 cents. Address Social Justice Publishing Co., 302 Fifth St., Minneapolis, Minn.

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"THE TRIUMPH FROM POVERTY," a book of 50 pages. Paper cover. Price, 25c. "The New Financial System," Paper cover. Price, 25c. 2 books for \$1.00. One million of these books will turn the tide toward the Socialist party in our next election.

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SPECIAL BOOKS

COMBINATION No. 1. Anarchy in Colorado... 25. Pinkerton Labor Spy... 25. Better World Philosophy... 10. Caesar's Column... 50. Publishers' price... \$2.00. Our Price, postpaid... 75.

Look Before You Bite

"The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate.

We believe, however, that the rule of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute and that no injunction or temporary order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted."

This is the "anti-injunction plank" with which it is expected to catch the votes of the trade unionists of America. It is to be the bait with which the hook of exploitation and wage-slavery is to be concealed when votes are fished for in the political pond.

Take a good look at that bait. Pull it in pieces and see what it actually promises, only PROMISES, mind you, and long experience with political platforms has shown that there is many a slip between promise and performance.

The first sentence is almost identical with the one in Senator Burrow's speech, which was accepted by all the exploiters of labor, the Citizens' Alliance and the Manufacturers' Association as expressing their sentiments.

"The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will insist that their powers to enforce their processes and to protect life, liberty and PROPERTY shall be preserved INVIOLE." Note that last word. That means "uninjured"—just as it is now.

The next sentence is supposed to be the one that is to protect Labor. It only pretends to touch one phase of the subject, that of the secret, sudden issuance of injunctions without the privilege of a hearing by the party enjoined. Nothing is said about a trial by jury, nothing of any of the many other abuses that have clustered around injunctions in labor disputes in recent years.

Even on this point nothing whatever is really promised. "No injunction should be issued without notice," says the first clause, "EXCEPT WHERE IRREPARABLE INJURY WOULD RESULT FROM DELAY." How many who will read this know that it is almost exactly the legal phraseology NOW EMPLOYED WHENEVER AN IMMEDIATE INJUNCTION IS ASKED?

No injunction is ever issued unless the court decides that "irreparable injury would result from delay." In other words this plank simply PROMISES THAT THINGS WILL REMAIN EXACTLY AS THEY NOW ARE.

With "Injunction Bill" as the candidate it certainly should take better bait than this to catch the Labor vote.

Taking Their Medicine

One feature noted by every observer of the Republican convention is that none of the delegates want the man whom they are going to nominate. Of the 700 and more delegates who will vote and shout for Taft, not more than fifty really want him. The rest are officeholders, present and prospective, who have been whipped under the line by promises and threats. The whole convention has been hammered into shape by the "big stick."

Another convention will meet in Denver in a few weeks where a similar performance will be gone through. Unless the age of miracles is still with us Bryan will dominate that convention as absolutely as Roosevelt controls this one. He will dictate the platform, make himself the nominee and direct the campaign.

The strength of both these men lies in their supposed radicalism, in the fact that they have exploited themselves through the press and on the platform as opponents of "predatory wealth," "criminal rich," etc. YET THE CAMPAIGN FUNDS, UPON WHICH BOTH THESE MEN MUST DEPEND FOR ELECTION, WILL COME FROM THE VERY BODY OF MEN THEY ARE SUPPOSED TO BE FIGHTING.

The officeholders and members of the Republican and Democratic machines will swallow their medicine and yell and vote for Taft and Bryan, with their hands out-stretched in the direction of the dough barrel.

What will the great mass of working class voters do?

Convicted by His Own Testimony

The statement of the Daily Socialist that what little consideration Samuel Gompers is receiving before the Republican convention is due to the threat of Socialism found most striking confirmation in the very speech which Gompers himself delivered before the resolutions committee.

In that speech he said: "Compare the inconveniences in the shape of strikes in this country with the revolutionary movements now going on throughout the world and in times gone by you will find the expression of discontent has taken some other form with which you will have to contend."

This can have but one meaning. Reduced to simple English it means, "Deal with me or the Socialists will deal with you." It means that if the Republican Party does not make a pretense of doing something for the working class the working class will do something with the Republican party.

Long continued enforced idleness is breaking the spirit of the men of labor. Want and the fear of want is stamped upon their faces and tells the story of unstarved suffering and anguish, of shattered hopes and despair. The hum of machinery is stilled. The blasted prospect of a few months ago has taken flight, and the specter of hunger stalks forth amid the silent factories, workshops and mills.

On the street corners groups of workers are gravely discussing among themselves the seriousness of the situation and are asking, "Why this 'problem of the unemployed'?"

They are asking themselves this question, "Why must we be idle and our families suffer for want of the mere necessities of life, though we are able and willing to work, surrounded, as we are, by an abundance of natural material resources and the means of converting those into the things which will satisfy our wants ready at hand?"

And as they revolve this question in their minds it would be surprising, indeed, if a few of them did not stumble upon the fact that the cause of all their industrial ills is due to the private ownership in the means of life, and that if they would hope to forever put an end to these recurring periods of distress they must seize the powers of government, and through it take possession of a world their labor has made.

An army of nearly two thousand unemployed tells the story in Sedalia how capitalism is running to seed. One thousand railway shopmen of the Missouri Pacific railway have been completely dispossessed from their jobs since February 22, 1908. Another five hundred railway shopmen employed at the M. K. & T. shops have been employed only half time for almost the same period. Thirty days ago they took the "down" and "out" club. The remaining five hundred represent the various skilled and unskilled workers in other industries, including factory employes, clerks, etc.

In the car department of the Missouri Pacific railway, covering the entire system, including the Iron Mountain and the other Gould systems of railroads, a strike is now on. The company wanted this department June 1, and inaugurated the piece work system on the contract plan, the jerkmen at the various points becoming the contractors.

It is quite evident that it is the intention of the railway companies here, in connection with the general policy of railroads first started throughout the country, to first starve through, and then, if that fails, to pay a proverbial lesson in the form of decreased pay and longer hours.

But the spirit of the men is not yet completely broken, as was shown by the carmen's strike. The organized workers realize that a better struggle is ahead of them, and will resist to the utmost any attempt at a reduction in wages.

E. T. BEHRENS.

HOW "UNDESIRABLES" ARE MADE

BY LEWIS G. DE HART

The girl, 18, and the boy, just 21, stood at the front of the 30-foot lot and gazed proudly at the rough framework before them.

"It will be a beautiful house, won't it, Edward?" said the girl, softly.

Edward stole a glance around to see if the neighbors were watching, but the latter were well concealed behind front window curtains, so he caught the girl's hand, caressingly, in his.

"Yes, Ethel, it will be nice. But the best thing there will be you."

The girl flushed at his words—sweet words to her—and returned his thrill through their clasped hands.

"And you," she whispered.

"It is a bargain," Edward had told her; "only \$100 down and \$10 a month, and the builder will let us select the wallpaper!" Edward had saved \$200, which more than represented weeks, for he was only a clerk, but now the sum seemed plenty.

"I feel almost rich," he said, as they still looked at the bare studding and rafters, before them, "for after we make the first payment on the house and pay \$20 down on the furniture, we will still have nearly a hundred dollars left for emergencies. And that is one thing we must do," he continued, with the wisdom gleaned from married friends who preached but never practiced, "we must never let our reserve get below \$50 until the house is paid for. Then we can let it get as big as it will."

It was all so simple to this couple. For Edward was a man and had been working for years. To Ethel, King Solomon's words could not have been wiser than Edward's. She was content to follow his plans, and as for thinking he might be mistaken—why, the idea, and Edward so manly and self-reliant!

On only one feature had he expressed doubt. "It will take nearly eleven years to pay for it," he said, "and there's the interest at 6 per cent. We won't get a deed until it's all paid, but I guess that's all right. We've got to make the owner safe."

So now it was settled. The hundred dollars had been paid, the wall paper selected and, in their minds' eyes, they could see it finished—four rooms, plenty big enough for them, and a cute little

bathroom with imitation tiles, imitation oak in the front room and the outside white, trimmed in blue.

It was all over—the wedding supper was cleared away, the minister had blessed them and departed with his fee, the congratulations had all been said and the guests gone home, and the newly wedded couple stood in the parlor and looked around them as in a dream at their beautiful home.

The building had come up to their fullest expectations, the wall paper was glorious, and the new, shining furniture from the credit house was superb. And the bookcase, which was so cheap at \$30, set off the parlor to perfection. And to think that it was all theirs!—as soon as it was paid for.

And when, after the tenth critical inspection and approval of every room in the house, the wedded lovers sat down on the folding sofa, which was to be used for guests, they were very happy.

"Edward," said the young wife, as she put a hand trustingly on his shoulder, "we ought to be so contented and never quarrel or worry like other folks do. And we are happy, are we not, dear?"

And Edward, his eyes beaming with a very tender light, replied with a kiss that answered all.

"Can't you keep that kid quiet?" asked Edward, impatiently. Ethel made no answer, and when he at last, penitent, glanced up, she was crying.

"Forgive me, Ethel," he said, quickly. "I meant nothing. I've been worrying about that payment and forgot myself."

The young mother brushed away her tears, but her voice was quivering as she spoke.

"Of course I forgive you. But since we've got behind on our payments you worry so much that you don't seem like you used to."

"I know I'm a brute. But you know that I raise I've been expecting so long? Well, the old man told me today that he couldn't give it—times are too hard. And the payment tomorrow will take almost my last cent. To think," he added, bitterly, "that I was never going to let our reserve go below \$50! Fifty cents I must have meant!"

"It's too bad, Edward. But the

baby—the doctor and all—was so expensive. But he's worth it all and more, isn't he?"

And as she held the youngster up to his appreciative gaze, their worries and cares were for the time forgotten and they saw the child a man, and themselves, still lovers and contented, living happily in The House, with a much needed addition.

"Johnny, take your sister to the kitchen and play with her. I want to talk to your mother."

Johnny, apprehensive of the frown on his father's face, obeyed quickly, and the wife sat waiting, quietly, for that something which Edward was going to tell her.

He stood silent for a minute, and looked moodily around him—at the dear, familiar room, dear to him memories of their young love; dear because it was the children's birthplace, familiar from six years of intimate acquaintance. And when he turned to the wife she knew what he must say.

"It's all up, Ethel. Martin says we've got to get out. We're three payments back, and he's got another couple to move in next week. I haven't got money enough to pay up clear, and I don't know as it would help if I did, for there's the sidewalk, sewer and paving bills overdue. So I've rented a couple of rooms and we'll move tomorrow. It's a confounded, dirty shame, but we'll do well if we live and have enough to eat. Besides, the house here is nearly falling to pieces."

Thirty minutes later, when Johnny peered in at the door, he saw mother clasped in father's arms and some of father's worry lines already vanish.

And when, with his baby sister, he slipped up in front of them and "peeked," he found himself caught up in father's strong arms and heard mother say, brokenly, but still happily:

"But the children—we're still got them, Edward. So what does the old house matter?"

"Yes," replied father. "We've still got the children. We can't mortgage them."

And with an economic lesson learned, Edward went along his uphill way, easy prey for the insidious words of the first "undesirable citizen" he might meet.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND

BY HENRY ALLEN.

The following conversation recently took place in the office of the Chicago Title and Trust company. A title to a lot in Edgewater had been guaranteed and a fee of forty-five dollars paid. An assignment of the policy was asked for, and the re-examination of the records caused some delay. When, finally, the policy was delivered the client said:

"Don't you think our system of private titles to land somewhat resembles the patent office?"

The official's surprised look clearly indicated that he didn't know there was anything wrong with the patent office—that in some instances a half dozen patents or more have been granted for the same claim. His official duties had

kept him too much occupied to discover worth the paper on which they are printed.

He did not know that it is common practice today for corporations to appropriate any invention they want, then fight the inventor's claims in the courts, this being found cheaper than paying royalties.

"When the working class get their eyes open, use and occupancy will be the only title to land, and then your Chicago Title and Trust company will be brushed aside as so much rubbish."

"This will never come in your day or mine," said the official. "Private ownership of land will continue because it is based on justice."

"If you will prove that Herbert Spencer's argument on 'Title Deeds to Land' is fallacious or unreasonable I will make you a present of the four-thousand-dollar lot you have guaranteed in your policy."

The official then seemed a little less sure of his position. Like most of his class he had no reply to make except to mumble over something about Socialism being a "dividin'-up scheme."

"Title deeds to land, like the wage system and other worn-out customs, will go just as soon as the public become sufficiently informed to do effective thinking along economic lines."

Then the meeting adjourned, that most patents nowadays are not

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Work for Woman Suffrage

BY CARRIE JOHNSON TRILLER.

We must not forget, for an instant, that we are pushing the demand for the ballot for women in Illinois.

The thought has come to me that while we are marshaling our forces in Chicago other Socialist women in the locals throughout the state might start a similar movement in their own cities and towns, and when we are ready to descend upon Springfield at the next session of the legislature, it would be a concerted movement from the entire state.

A point to which attention ought frequently to be called, if it proves useful, is that while the Socialist women have taken the lead in the beginning of this work, we not only expect cooperation and encouragement from the men, but also that at least the more enthusiastic among them shall join in the active campaign that has been started.

From the Socialist standpoint this

work for the suffrage is not woman's work alone; man's interest is also involved in it.

Poets also recognize this identity of interest. Tennyson says:

The woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink together, dwarfed or god-like, bond or free.

The ballot is a weapon of defense for the worker—man or woman—against the ever-increasing encroachments of the ruling or capitalist class.

Judging from the manner in which race progress has been made, political freedom must precede industrial freedom; it is a means by and through which we hope to achieve our industrial freedom, and women must be given the ballot to equip her for her part in the battle for the industrial emancipation of the entire race.

For this end we labor.

A Bit of Propaganda Work

BY NELLIE M. ZEH

Every Socialist should memorize a short, simple, concise and authoritative definition of each of the three terms most frequently met in discussing Socialism with the uninformed. These terms are "Socialism," "Anarchy" and the "Red Flag."

To illustrate how handy these definitions come in I will tell you of an incident in my own experience which happened a few days ago.

I was coming down the street as he alighted from a car. Our pathways intersected at the corner. I carried a copy of the Daily Socialist under my arm. He was a laboring man and signs of hard work and weariness were plainly visible.

"Beg your pardon, sir, but would you like to read this paper? It is the Chicago Daily Socialist, published in the interest of the working class."

"No," he said, as he drew back. "I am not an anarchist."

"Neither am I, but I am a Socialist. Would you like to know the difference?" I asked, as I walked up beside him.

He gave a sort of half consent, and said: "I suppose, being a Socialist, you ought to know something about it."

"Well," I replied, "you will find in Webster's Dictionary this definition: 'Socialism is a theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed.'"

to tell me what it was, but I could make nothing out of it."

"Now, I will tell you what anarchy is. The same dictionary defines it as 'Want of government; lawlessness.' The anarchist proposes to do away with all government and give absolute freedom to the individual to do as he or she pleases. Our present day millionaires and captains of industry are like the anarchists, for they do very much as they please, irrespective of the rights of others."

"Socialists are not satisfied with our present system of society, and believe that the many should not work and starve that the few may live in luxury and idleness. You agree with them in this, do you not?"

"Yes," he replied. "But how about the red flag? Does it not mean anarchy and blood?"

"Yes," I said, "it means blood-red blood—and the Socialists have adopted it as the color for their flag."

"Passage"

BY RICHARD LE GALLIENE.

I saw a rose in my garden blowing—I said, "O Rose, where art thou going?" Answered the Rose, "Where the stream is flowing. And all the winds of the world are blowing. Where thou thyself art also going?"

For Home Dressmakers

emblems, covers for their books, etc., because to them it signifies that, irrespective of sex, race or color, the same red blood flows through the veins of all peoples, thus attesting the 'universal brotherhood of man.' Nothing so very bad about that, is there?"

By this time we had reached my home, and I said: "I must leave you now. Would you like this paper?"

"How much is it?" he inquired.

"Nothing at all—nothing. You are perfectly welcome."

"Thank you," he replied.

"The only penalty I exact of you," I said, "is that you give me your name and address."

This he did as he touched his hat and disappeared around the corner.

LADIES' NIGHT-GOWN. Paris Pattern No. 2355. All Seams Allowed. This is a French fashion which is just being taken up over here, most people preferring plain white for garments of this character. The square yoke-band is of the material, seam binding finishing the upper and lower edge; the former finished by an edging of fine lace. The flowing sleeves are tucked into the armholes and the garment fastens at the centre-back. The pattern is in 4 sizes—22, 24, 26 and 28 inches, bust measure. For 26 bust the night-gown requires 3 1/4 yards of material 22 inches wide, or 3 1/2 yards of material 24 inches wide, or 3 3/4 yards of material 26 inches wide, or 3 1/2 yards of material 28 inches wide. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

WHY SOCIALISM IS INEVITABLE

By Robert Hunter.

You often hear Socialists say that Socialism is inevitable. True or not, there are many good arguments to support that claim, and the one that most appeals to me I rarely hear made.

Socialism is inevitable because our masters, the captains of industry, have no sense whatever of their social responsibility.

They own and control our government, our natural resources, and all the great industries. In other words, they have in their hands the health, the peace of mind, the well-being of millions of human beings.

Ten men in this country could come together and decide upon a program of social reform that would allay the misery of millions.

But go to any one of these men and you will find him deaf to your appeal. I know, because I have myself in years past gone to plead.

Show any one of these men how he can add two per cent to his profits, and he will become mad with excitement. Like a flash the telephone and telegraph will be set to work, and the thing done!

Go to this same man and tell him that millions are unemployed, that men labor for starvation wages, that men are hungry while they toil, that hope has deserted the breast of a million mothers, and that men are sore pressed—on the point of "fiery wreck and madness."

He will wonder what all this has to do with him. It is not his business; but if you press him he will give you a check for a hundred dollars to supply misery with soup and bread.

It was the same with the old kings and feudal lords and landed aristocrats.

Read Carlyle's agonized pleadings. He turned to the kings, then to aristocrats, then to captains of industry, to the landed, and to the men of gifts. He said the people perish for want of leadership. The sick, the drunk, the idle, the famished, overrun the land. Anarchy and chaos rule. Alternately he pleaded with and threatened those in power.

As we look back now at those sad days we know that Carlyle spoke the profoundest truth. Yet no one listened. The men of power, when they heard at all, spoke in contempt or derision of this "mad" philosopher.

The early Socialists, all of them, went among the rich to plead. Aside from a few little philanthropic, visionary colonies—the playthings of rich men, the toys of faddists—nothing came of the efforts of those early Socialists.

It is precisely because not even the jagged, lightning-like curses, pleadings and prophecies of Carlyle, nor the rationalism or utopianism of those early Socialists, availed to move the powerful that Socialism is inevitable.

Up to sixty years ago nearly everyone who was trying to ameliorate the conditions of the workers went to the upper classes to have it done.

But the upper classes were comfortable. They were content with things as they are, and beyond their giving of alms they did nothing.

It was Karl Marx who saw that Socialists must arouse the uncomfortable, men of misery, the wage workers and the oppressed. They were the ones who suffered from conditions as they were. They were exploited, impoverished, and wretched from year to year.

If Socialism came at all it would come only when these men were determined that it should come. He moved them with "divine discontent." He agitated, organized, and instructed. He sent his disciples into every civilized country where little by little they built up tremendous organizations of labor.

From a small handful of intelligent men the movement has grown to incredible proportions. Millions now know its meaning and believe in its destiny.

As necessity is the mother of invention, so is discontent the mother of a better social order.

Now the workers have themselves determined to civilize society, to demand and obtain humane conditions for themselves, and for that reason, if for no other, Socialism is inevitable.

TUBERCULOSIS IN BRAZIL

Consul General George E. Anderson reports that the federal government of Brazil is preparing a campaign against tuberculosis in the cities of the republic, especially in Rio de Janeiro, equal to that against yellow fever, which has placed that city among the most healthful cities of the world.

The present number of deaths due to consumption in Rio de Janeiro and in Brazil generally explains the extraordinary measures to be taken by the government against tuberculosis according to the announced plans.

The tables of mortality of the federal district show that out of a total of 14,660 deaths in 1905, 2,663 were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, as compared with 287 from the dreaded yellow fever. In 1906, out of a total of 13,956 deaths, 2,649 were from tuberculosis, while in 1907 out of a total of 13,214 deaths 2,587 were the proportion.

Therefore, of all deaths in Rio de Janeiro during those years one in five was due to consumption, and that, too, in spite of the highly commendable work done by the League Against Tuberculosis hereinafter mentioned, whose efficacy is already shown in the slightly decreased record for the past two years. What systematic work in sanitation can do, however, is shown in the totals of deaths given in the case of yellow fever.

In the latter disease the deaths in 1905 were 287; in 1906, 42, and in 1907, 29. The disease is stamped out, so far as the general public in Rio de Janeiro is concerned, the few cases noted arising in out-of-the-way places and being so well guarded and pursued that all danger of epidemic under present regulations is gone away with.

Naturally, with such success in disposing of yellow fever back of them, the sanitary authorities of Brazil feel that something can be done against tuberculosis.

There are twenty-six cities in the country which are included in the plans outlined in this report, but for the time being, and with the initial expense, most attention will be paid to Rio de Janeiro as the capital and chief city of the nation. This new campaign involves the expenditure of \$1,550,000 as a beginning of the movement.

The plan includes legislation which may have a marked influence upon similar movements in the world generally. The Brazilian project includes as its material features:

The compulsory reporting of tuberculosis to the sanitary authorities; the complete assumption of charge of all cases of tuberculosis by public authorities, in which infectious cases are separated from the public and patients supported by the public; the establishment of hospitals, with complete isolation, for tuberculosis-infected invalids, and of hotels and boarding houses, agricultural colonies and sanitariums for those not invalid; the absolute refusal of admission into Brazil of any person or animal having tuberculosis; the inspection of all foods and materials likely to carry bacilli of the disease, with power to destroy anything affected; and the betterment of food, housing and other conditions of life for the large mass of the population in which tuberculosis is raging, for the prevention of the disease by fortifying the people against it by improving their general health.

No modern means for combating the disease is to be neglected and there is to be given full effect in Rio de Janeiro to practically all methods of fighting the disease which sanitary officials the world over have been working for at various times and places.

When Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were about to be retroroaded to the gallows by conspirators, the "silver-tongued orator," W. J. B., was as silent as the sphinx until they were acquitted, then he said, "I always thought they were innocent." Maybe he did, but he did not dare to think "out loud," and now he poses as the workingman's friend.

Just think of it—Colonel Snell had been a Socialist! Wow!

Mr. Workingman, don't get excited about Taft, Bryan or Johnson, because no matter who wins, remember, you lose.

Somewhat or other we don't hear so much about our "unprecedented prosperity." Well, "there's a reason."

When will we recover from the effects of the panic? "God knows" Taft doesn't.

Taft thinks that Debs is not in his case. And he's right. Debs wouldn't be guilty!

HIT OR MISS

BY G. E. L.

Debs has proven his fidelity to labor by spending six months in Woodstock jail rather than desert the cause so dear to him that he has consecrated his life to save it.

"Injunction Bill" Taft enjoys the reputation of being the "father of the injunction." However, he is entitled to all the honor. No one seems to envy him on that score.

Tom Watson will attempt to galvanize the corpse of Populism into new life. Watson is all right, only his political views belong to the times of Thomas Jefferson. That's all.

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