

BANKRUPTCY TO AID TOILET

Congress About to Amend Law to Exclude Farmers Also From Benefits

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS BUREAU. Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—(By Mail.)—Debate in the house on the bill to amend the national bankruptcy law developed the fact that more stringent regulations are to be made governing the rights of the small debtor and even secure ultimately a preference to the large creditor over the small creditor.

YOU! BE AT THE BAZAAR TONIGHT

Grand Opening of Big Four-Day Affair Will Begin With a Hurrah

The struggle for existence is on! Promptly at 8 o'clock tonight the "Red Special band" will strike up an air at Brand's hall, which by Sunday night may turn to a pean of victory for the Chicago Daily Socialist. It is up to the Socialists to decide which it shall be. The Young People's Socialist League in co-operation with the management of the Daily has opened the way for all Socialists and workingmen who desire a true spirited daily paper to benefit that publication and place it out-of-reach of danger. Tonight is the first night of the bazaar, and Chicago Socialists will have the opportunity to show once for all whether they want the Daily or not.

COMPLETE CANAL IN SIX YEARS

Taft Promises Panama Ditch Will Be Finished Not Later Than 1915

New Orleans, La., Feb. 12.—President-elect Taft says the Panama canal is going ahead rapidly, and may be completed within four years. He is certain that it will be completed by the first of January, 1915, at the latest. Taft expressed these conclusions on the steps of the city hall here yesterday after his arrival from the isthmus of Panama.

INDIANA HITS LOCAL OPTION

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 12.—The Proctor-Tomlinson counter-local option bill was passed by the Indiana house of representatives yesterday by a vote of 52 to 44. The Kleckner bill, substituting township and ward local option for county option, and understood to be the Democratic platform measure, failed to pass for lack of a constitutional majority of 51. The vote on this bill was 48 to 47.

ABB RAYMER, ALLEGED RIOT LEADER, RELEASED ON BAIL

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12.—Abe Raymer, the alleged leader of the mob which destroyed life and property in the race riots in this city on Aug. 14 and 15 last year, was released yesterday on \$1,000 bond. There were seven cases still pending against Raymer. Four of them were stricken with leave to re-arrest and three charges remain.

MARKET TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 12.—In spite of the opposition of W. J. Bryan, the joint resolution, giving the regents of the state university authority to accept the Carnegie foundation for the benefit of state university professors who have been teaching for fifteen years, was passed by the senate. The vote was 25 to 8. The senate is Democratic and Bryan brought all possible pressure to bear to induce votes against the Carnegie proposition. The senate yesterday voted down two woman suffrage bills, Senator Miller's bill allowing women the right to vote failed to receive the requisite three-fifths vote and Senator Randall's bill allowing the right to vote in cities and towns to women who own real estate or personal property was defeated, 19 to 14.

COME, COME, COME BY VAL ORMOND

WANTED: WHITE SLAVE SELLER

Federal Agents Searching for "Big Chief" of the Notorious Traffic

Secret agents of the United States government are bending every effort to identify and capture the "Big Chief," the man pointed to in twenty federal prosecutions as the head of the international white slave traffic. This man is said to be tall and extremely powerful, with curly reddish hair and beard. He is supposed to be the deus ex machina of the well organized criminal conspiracy which is defying state, national and international law traffic in the young girls from all the nations of the earth.

HE WOULD PROBABLY BE AN "UNDESIRABLE CITIZEN"

370 GERMS TO TWENTY BREATHS

AMERICA IS TO ANNEX LIBERIA?

African Republic Subject of U.S. 'Examination'; Standard Oil Interested?

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—According to the most reliable information to be secured here the United States is about to extend the colonial list of the country by the annexation of the little republic of Liberia on the west coast of Africa.

GIFT BILL PASSES SENATE

INDEPENDENCE PROCLAIMED IN 1817

MARKET TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE

MARKET TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE

MARKET TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE

MARKET TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE

IF LINCOLN WERE ALIVE TODAY



HE WOULD PROBABLY BE AN "UNDESIRABLE CITIZEN"

TAFT AND TEDDY AT LOGGERHEADS

Journal of Commerce Makes This Assertion; Weekly Financial Review

BY MAY WOOD-SIMONS Taft and Roosevelt are at loggerheads. As this is the report of the Journal of Commerce. According to that authority these two men are no longer in harmony and they will see little of each other between now and the time when Roosevelt leaves the country. The capitalists of the country, the Journal of Commerce states, have the utmost confidence in Taft, whom they have named the "Prosperity President," and believe that he will in no way interfere with any corporate power.

PRESENTS STRANGE SITUATION

All this is in accord with the position the Journal of Commerce and the Financial Chronicle have continuously taken that Taft would be a safe president and his inauguration would bring prosperity. They have continuously attempted to spread the idea that the depression is only due to Roosevelt's trust in our money market. Every journal are thus optimistic as to the Taft election bringing prosperity. The Wall Street Summary, in commenting on the present depression, states that "the far-fetched notion of the only remaining factor, Disappointment over a continuing stagnation in industry and commerce throughout last year, with no improvement, relatively speaking, since the election of Taft, as had been anticipated, and predicting a long period of suspense and only moderate activity."

IRON AND STEEL GIVES NO PROMISE OF IMMEDIATE BETTERMENT

Iron and steel gives no promise of immediate betterment, and the talk of further reduction in prices plainly shows some internal weakness, not hitherto suspected. The Iron Age says: "Concessions from official prices for finished iron and steel are being more generally and more openly made, and only steel rails and tubes have escaped. This brings about a loss of business to those who maintain prices and is causing growing irritation. If there were any assurance that a readjustment of prices to or slightly below the level established by cutting being done by the majority of the steel-making makers would lead to any increase in sales and would turn work to the idle mills, then such readjustment would be promptly made."

OTHER ALTERNATIVE PRICE CUT

"The other alternative would be to put prices so low that they must bring out buying, but such a course would probably ruin the monopoly. The plans of great financial interests. "It looks, therefore, as though the iron industry were condemned to a period of drifting, which will be charged chiefly to the iron monopoly. The markets are dull in every direction, and there are hardly any prospects in the iron industry. The Iron Age, reporting to the Wall Street Journal, states that: "The iron market continues to drift aimlessly along. Sales are few in number and small in volume. Every indication is that the iron industry is suffering a marked improvement in January the trade was overoptimistic. It is surprising how content furnaces are in awaiting developments, or in immediately conceding to the iron monopoly. Light concessions, but show no tendency whatever to push sales for distant deliveries."

DECREASE IN PIG IRON

James F. Swank's official figures of the pig iron production in this country in 1908 show a decrease of 33.1 per cent as compared with 1907. Last year was one of the most unfavorable since the election of President McKinley in 1896. The production of Bessemer and low phosphorus pig iron in 1908 was 7,216,978 tons, against 13,231,620 tons in 1907, or a decrease of 45.4 per cent. The production of spiegelisen and ferro-manganese in 1908 was 151,615 tons, against 339,348 tons in 1907, a decrease of 55.3 per cent.

LAST WEEK CLOSED WITHOUT SHOWING ANY TENDENCY TO BELIEVE THAT THE PRICE

Last week closed without showing any tendency to believe that the price movement. London has been the key for the last few weeks, and the weakness abroad has been reflected in this country. Small Dealers Lower Prices So far the reduction in the price of copper has influenced no large sales of the metal. The reduction in the price to 13 1/2 cents has brought about a lowering of prices on the part of the small dealers. Concessions are being made of 1-8 to 1-4 cent below 13 1/2 cents.

GERM TESTS IN NEW YORK

In some experiments made by Dr. T. M. Pruden in New York he found that the number of living germs settling from floating dust upon a round disk 3-4 inches in diameter in different places in New York was as follows: At Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, 941. Edge of fountain basin, Union square, 214. In the library of a private house, Thirty-fourth street and Broadway, 34. At Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, 941.

SOURCES OF CHICAGO'S DUST

The dust appearing on the downtown streets of Chicago is derived from the following sources: 1. Animal refuse. 2. Refuse swept or thrown from buildings. 3. Dirt forced through open joints of pavement laid on earth or sand foundation. 4. Refuse spilled from wagons. 5. Debris from construction of buildings or from the construction and repair of pavements. 6. Detritus from wear of pavements. 7. Soot and dust from the air. The most effective means of cleaning is to maintain a hand patrol for the removal of the heavier material and with a hose or machine flush with sufficient water the dust or mud into the gutters, from where it can be removed. The cost would not amount to more than 50 per cent in excess of what now is expended for street sprinkling."

(Continued on Page Two)

CHICAGO LABOR IN BIG PROTEST Big Demonstration Against the Wright Decision at Garrick Sunday

Perhaps the largest labor demonstration seen in Chicago since the release of Eugene V. Debs from Woodstock jail in 1895 will be held next Sunday afternoon at the Garrick theater. Here organized labor of Cook county and its sympathizers will meet to protest against the attempts of the courts to suppress free speech and free press.

Labor bodies throughout the country have been ready to protest against court decisions since the beginning of adverse decisions more than a year ago, but the sentencing to jail of President Samuel Gompers, Vice-President John Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morse of the American Federation of Labor by Justice Wright of the District of Columbia has, it seems, proven the last straw.

Every Meeting Denounces Wright The sentence of Wright was seemingly uncalculated for and the language used by him was so severe and insulting to the toilers of the country that they were quick to come out in open defiance and resent it. Wright has been denounced at nearly every labor meeting that has been held since the decision was rendered.

It soon became evident that union labor in Chicago would not be satisfied until a monster protest had been made to show the country its feelings, and at the first January meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, it was decided to hold the meeting on Lincoln's birthday.

It was found that it would be impossible to secure anything like a suitable hall on that date so the date was changed to the Sunday following Lincoln's birthday. At the second January meeting it was announced that the Garrick theater had been secured and single tent arrangements have gone steadily forward by the federation officials and those of affiliated unions, as well as those in sympathy with the plan, to make it the biggest labor affair ever held in Chicago.

Many Circulars Sent Out It took the office force of the Chicago Federation of Labor more than a week to get all of the circulars printed, folded and mailed to the 800 or more delegates to that body. These notices included a personal letter, the various resolutions that had been passed by the federation on the matter, a copy of the decision of Justice Wright and a copy of the memorial to congress passed by local No. 18 of the Typographical union.

Many locals have voted to attend the meeting in a body. The membership of some of these runs well up into the thousands. Besides the locals' other bodies among them the Cook county Socialist has sent 2,000 members will attend in a body.

The details of the affair will be completed this afternoon and gives out for publication tomorrow. Among the speakers will be Clarence S. Darrow, George W. Perkins, international president of the Cigar Makers' union, and Louis F. Post, former National President Prescott of the Typographical union is also expected.

ALICE LONGWORTH IS MEMBER OF THE BRICKLAYERS' UNION

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 12.—Bricklayers and Stonemasons' union, No. 1 last night issued a union card to Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth. This honor will be conferred in preparation for the party she will take today in the exercises at the laying of the corner stone of the new Grand Rapids federal building.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF LOAN SHARKS

One more man is locked in a cell and facing a penitentiary sentence through the activities of Chicago's loan sharks. The man is William J. Tewksbury, who borrowed various sums from the sharks in the strength of the credit of the Winona Publishing company, by which Tewksbury was employed.

Although Tewksbury declares that he borrowed only small amounts to keep the Winona Publishing company going, the claims against the company amount to more than \$120,000, and one creditor claims that he loaned Tewksbury \$40,000 at one time, although the section man declares that he was compelled to give a note for this amount while he really received only a nominal loan.

INVENTOR MAXIM AND HIS NEW "GUN SILENCER"



These photographs were taken on the occasion of the first public demonstration of the new Maxim "gun silencer" made by its inventor, Hiram Percy Maxim, before representatives of the press and several prominent gun manufacturers. The device is a little cylindrical affair barely six inches long and

about an inch in diameter, which fits snugly on the muzzle of any gun. United States army rifles and other powerful guns were fired with the anti-noise attachment, and the resultant report was scarcely louder than a mild hand clap. The inventor explained the theory that the new silencer would be useful to assassins and murderers. The sharp click which the bullet makes in

cleaving the air would give warning enough, he said.

TO 'REGULATE' FOR LABOR, TOO

Wisconsin Socialist Legislator Seeks to Amend Public Utilities Bill BY WM. M. LEISERSON (DAILY SOCIALIST CORRESPONDENT.) Madison, Wis., Feb. 9.—Fred Brockhausen, Socialist member of the assembly, has introduced a bill of the greatest importance to workers on public utilities. He proposes to amend the public utilities law so that labor as well as the consumer should be considered in the regulation of industry by the state.

The bill provides that whenever the rate commission is regulating charges, profits and interests of public service corporations, it shall first take into consideration the hours of labor and the wages paid by those corporations. Before rendering a decision as to rates, charges and profits, it shall be the duty of the commission to establish a minimum rate of wages and a maximum number of hours of labor per day for all employees. These wages and hours are to be not below the hours and wages demanded by bona-fide trade unions.

Workers' Interests Considered This is the first time in all the attempts at regulating public utilities, that the interests of the workers have been considered. The reformers have talked much of reasonable rates and reasonable service. It remained for the Socialists to take up the matter of reasonable wages and reasonable hours.

Whether the bill will pass is a question. A member of the state commission as a ban on the bill, but he would look with favor upon some such proposition. If such an act is passed, however, it will probably be a Republican substitute for the Socialist bill.

The Socialists have thus far introduced about fifty bills, and they are preparing a good many more. Some of the bills will have to be passed, for constant agitation has educated the people to demand them. But the politicians have a trick which they have played consistently ever since the Socialist party has broken into the legislature. When they are forced to pass labor measures, they bury the Socialist bill in the committee and substitute a Republican bill for it. This is done for two reasons. First, the credit for passing it is given to the "Progressive Republican party," and secondly, the bill in the committee and substituted bill in the legislature is not so much as is absolutely necessary, while the interests of employers are protected.

Substitute Measure In the workmen's compensation act is a case in point. The bill to be substituted for the Socialist's measure is now in, and in the words of Brockhausen will do a lot to confuse legislation on that question. One thing which adds to the difficulty of the Socialist's work in the legislature is the many new members at each session. While the old prejudices against Socialism are fast disappearing, still it means breaking new ground every session.

The election of Stephenson to the United States senate is still being held up by those who want an investigation into his election expenses. Every vote taken showed a lack of four or five votes of the required majority.

Held Up in Senate It is likely that Stephenson will be declared elected to the United States senate on a technicality. On the first day of voting, when separate ballots were taken in each house the anti-Stephenson Republicans merely voting "present." Thus of the votes cast for

candidates Stephenson had a majority in each house, though a majority of all the men present did not vote for him. If the matter be taken to the United States senate Stephenson will probably be declared elected, as there is no law which says that a candidate for the senate must have a majority of votes cast at a joint session of both houses of the legislature.

DUTY ON PRINT PAPER MAY BE REDUCED OR ABOLISHED Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—There will be a meeting of Chairman James H. Mann's special committee to investigate paper making conditions today. The committee will take into consideration the nature of the recommendations to be made to congress concerning the proposed removal or reduction of the duty on white print paper and wood pulp.

Representative Mann said last night of certain recommendations in regard to wood pulp duty would be made to congress before it adjourned, and he intimated that these recommendations would be of considerable value to the committee on ways and means in making up the tariff measure.

The proposed agricultural bill provides that all discoveries by the agricultural department to regard to producing material shall be patented by the secretary of agriculture for the benefit of all the people.

AGED MAN IS FOUND FROZEN The body of an old man, about 60 years old, emaciated and ragged, was found frozen stiff early this morning under a sidewalk at Twenty-second and Dearborn streets, by two boys. The body was removed to the People's hospital, where doctors gave it as their opinion that the man had been dead for at least four hours.

Around the body of the old man found were wisps of straw and old frozen rags, evidently gathered in a desperate attempt to keep the body as warm as possible. The tattered clothes entwined around the body were crisp with frost.

The body of the sufferer was shrunk and the face emaciated, telling plainly a sad tale of starvation. Nothing was found in the body that would lead to its identification, and a burial in the potter's field will be his reward after having done his best to earn a living under the present industrial system.

BLACKMAILERS DRIVE NOTED ENGLISH ACTOR TO SUICIDE New York, Feb. 12.—Leaving a note complaining of persecution by "thieves, liars and blackmailers," Charles Warner, aged 64, a well known English actor, hanged himself yesterday in the Hotel Seymour. Acquaintances said he had been acting queerly for several months. His rambling note said he had been molested of thousands of dollars.

Warner achieved prominence in England several years ago through his interpretation of the character of a drunkard in the play called "Drink," based on Zola's novel "Nana." The play, which ran for 1,000 consecutive nights, revealed Warner as a realistic actor of the first rank. His portrayal of the last stages of debauchery and the woe made the theme for numberless sermons in pulpits in every part of Great Britain. The horrible effects of drink depicted by the actor being seized upon as a frightful object lesson.

DO YOU HOLD A MORTGAGE OR PLAIN NOTE of The Daily Socialist The success of the plan for the refunding of the outstanding debts of the Daily Socialist depends upon the consent of all the mortgage and note holders to exchange their holdings for the new Improvement and Refunding Bonds. A large majority have already sent in their mortgages or notes, and as soon as all have done so, the bond issue will become a first mortgage on the plant.

All persons holding mortgages or plain notes against the Workers' Publishing Society (the Chicago Daily Socialist) are requested to send them in at once authorizing the exchange.

Buy Iron Mines and Lands Hiramshaw, Ala., Feb. 12.—Wm. and Henry B. McCook of Pennsylvania have bought the entire iron-ore holdings of the Eureka Mining and Development company for \$150,000 cash. The property consists of two mines and 42 acres of land.

Prominent Mine Owner Dead Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 12.—Bert Peterson, president of the El Paso and other large gold mining companies in the Santa Barbara district, state of California, died at the California hospital of typhoid fever.

Surgeon Dies by His Own Knife New York, Feb. 12.—Dr. Adolph von Beck, a dead, the victim of his own knife. While handling a vein-aid instrument during an operation on one of his fingers and blood vessel developed.

GROCERIES At Wholesale Prices to Consumers... This Means a Saving to You of 40c on the Dollar We are the first in this country to take goods from first hands and sell to you at less price than retailers pay for their goods Country Orders of \$7 or Over Packed and Delivered at Depots Free of Charge ALL GOODS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

STORE FULL OF THE BEST AND CHEAPEST GOODS YOU EVER SAW SEND FOR WEEKLY LIST First National Grocery Co., 58 Wabash Ave., Near Randolph St. Telephone Central 5812.

HOSIERY Wanted 1,000 answers to our ad. found in the Business Directory column. Do you want to help the Daily Socialist without any expense to you? We guarantee goods to be fully as good as any you can buy in the local market for the same money.

FORGE MILLS, Spring Forge, Penna. Electric light is truly economical. Likewise it is cleanly and healthful. It does not burn up the oxygen in a room the way other illuminants do.

ECONOMICAL Electric light is truly economical. Likewise it is cleanly and healthful. It does not burn up the oxygen in a room the way other illuminants do. Call up Randolph 1280 for particulars.

TAFT AND TEDDY AT LOGGERHEADS Distribution Restricted The Wall Street Summary says as to conditions: "Business last week was dull, as a consequence distribution generally was restricted, and according to western traffic managers there was an appreciable falling off in tonnage."

BY CITY RAILWAY ON LINES Nearly \$12,000,000 will be expended by the Chicago Railway company this year in completing the rehabilitation of its lines, according to an announcement made by officials of that corporation. This is said to be the largest sum ever set aside for a year's traction improvements.

Gas Kills Man 75 Years Old Police are investigating the death of Ernest Kintore, 75 years old, 44 Locust street, in an attempt to learn whether he committed suicide or was accidentally asphyxiated. It was found that the man had been in bed for several days before he died.

Who Constitute the Proletariat? This question was raised in the remarkable article by Thomas Shadden in the December International Socialist Review entitled 'The Revolutionist.' Of it George D. Herron writes from Italy: I read with immense interest the article by Comrade Shadden. Nothing better, nothing so good indeed, has appeared in any Socialist magazine for a long time.

Opportunists generally condemn the article as warmly as Comrade Herron praises it, and because we wish to give both sides a hearing we invited Comrade Carl D. Thompson of Wisconsin to reply. His article is in the February number. This also contains the conclusion of Jack London's story, 'The Dream of Debs,' which started in January. We will mail the three numbers for twenty-five cents, or you can start a yearly subscription with the December number if desired. Ten Cents a Copy; \$1.00 a Year. CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 153 East Kinzie Street, Chicago.

MARCH FORTH! On or before March 4th we shall issue the COMRADE BULLETIN, a paper for enterprising men and women—and you are invited to march forth with it. Ask us now to put your name on the mailing list. Cost nothing. If you are content with your lot, however, 'DON'T!' We want 10,000 discontented folks who wish to improve their material conditions. CONTENTS OF NUMBER ONE: We expect to offer several splendid openings for investors in California, Mexico and Idaho in irrigation bonds in Colorado, and in such mercantile stocks as the Universal Machine (H-type) and Bennington (word printing typewriter). And we shall offer lands in American settlements in Cuba and Mexico, also an array of scattered farms in the United States. In Georgia we have a proposition that will appeal to all comrades who wish to enter a semi-cooperative farm community.

IF YOU, COMRADE— have stocks to sell, want to buy stocks or have lands or want lands, or—if in business, need a worker or more, or know where work can be had, we want to hear from you at once. If you have ten dollars or more that is idle money (money at 3 per cent in the bank is idle) and want to put it to work FOR YOUR GOOD (and not the bank's good), ALL THESE OPPORTUNITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES WILL BE ILLUSTRATED WITH HALF-TONE PICTURES.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE HERE IT IS THE PLACE YOU ARE LOOKING FOR: Six-room house, all modern, two porches, hot water, gas, etc.; \$12,000.00; balance to suit. CRISP BROS., 436 Milwaukee St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR RENT BEAUTIFUL ROOMS—NICKEL FURNISHED, newly decorated, hot water, bath, fireplace heat; handsome, furnished or unfurnished; \$1.50 up. Mrs. L. E. Wilson, 112 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS 'MIGHT BE RIGHT OR THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST' by Sir Ragnar Redbeard, LL.D., U. of C. One of the most remarkable books ever printed. Every Socialist should read this extraordinary publication. Price 50 cents mailed. Money refunded if book is returned within 10 days. Describe by mail. Request: Mueller & Co., 108 S. Clark St., Chicago.

BUSINESS PERSONALS SIGN BANNERS WINDOW LETTERING. CHAMBERLAIN'S ESTIMATES. Estimates furnished; part trade if desired. RUFFNER UNDERTAKING THIRTY MINUTES. Day, evening, cured. Dr. W. F. Briney, 212 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

# IMMEDIATE AID FOR FRENCH IDLE

## Chamber Donates \$200,000 Without Debate; Reactionaries Alarmed

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Paris, Feb. 12.—The French chamber has voted a supplementary credit of \$200,000 for the immediate relief of the unemployed. This credit is to be immediately available for use throughout the country. The money was voted on motion of Jaures, Socialist leader, and was not opposed, even by the clericals and extreme rightists, the situation of the unemployed in France having become such as to frighten even these reactionary groups into submission to the inevitable.

### Taken Without Debate

The remarkable thing about this vote was that it was taken as a matter of course without debate. It was proposed in the chamber just before the momentous discussion on the Franco-German entente and the situation in Morocco in which Jaures was to take a leading part.

The \$200,000 voted by the chamber for relief of the unemployed is only a supplementary fund to one of \$400,000 voted last autumn. It was made necessary by the ever increasing pressure of unemployment, everywhere, which even the clericals would not deny.

The misery around the district of the Buttes de Chamont in this city is something to awe even the hardened members of M. Leprieux's police. Never in the history of Paris has the misery of the men who have good character and are known as honest workmen been so pronounced. Even the robbers and the drags of society are suffering because there is no one with money enough to rob and the professional beggars are leaving the city by hundreds.

### Throughout Whole of France

In a same condition, according to reports received by the investigators who made report before the chamber of deputies, prevails throughout the whole of France. Everywhere the same state of unemployment, everywhere the starvation for those dependent upon the unemployed workmen. There have been several serious demonstrations in the Rue de Montmartre and the Montmartre sections lately of the unemployed. And the danger of a new communistic outbreak is thought to have influenced the supreme acquiescence of the Clemenceux and the right of the chamber in voting the new subsidy for the unemployed.

# THORNY WAY FOR SENATOR KNOX

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—Circumstances developed yesterday make it less certain that Senator Philander C. Knox will become secretary of state in President Taft's administration. Mr. Knox has indicated to his friends that he would not enter the cabinet if there were any cloud in his title to the office or if there should be any decided opposition to removing his constitutional ineligibility for the position.

It became apparent yesterday there probably will be decided opposition in the house of representatives when that body comes to consider a bill raising the existing embargo against Mr. Knox.

The senate, however, already has done its part to smooth the way for Mr. Knox's entrance into the cabinet. A bill designed to remove the embarrassing situation in which he has been placed was passed by the senate late yesterday afternoon. It was reported from the committee by a majority of 17 to 11. The bill was introduced by Senator Bland, and was passed by a vote of 58 to 25.

# 17,000 PUPILS HUNGRY IN N. Y.

New York, Feb. 12.—Dr. W. Maxwell, city superintendent of schools, is authority for the statement that one-third of the pupils in the public schools of New York are suffering from malnutrition.

In his annual report Dr. Maxwell says an establishment at each school where pupils can obtain wholesome food at cost price is sorely needed. Commenting on the ill-fed children, he says: "What a commentary it is upon our boasted civilization that in the largest and richest city in America 17,000 children should be suffering from bad food and lack of food! And how ridiculous it is to compel children to attend school when their hungry stomachs will not permit them to learn."

# SENATOR SCORES TRINITY CHURCH

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Trinity Church Corporation of New York City, with its \$10,000,000 in property, continues to be discussed by legislators.

Senator Brough introduced a bill aimed at Trinity. He said yesterday that the recent statement of its affairs issued by Trinity church gives almost no details as to how its immense income is spent.

"Enormous sums are spent each year for music which could, in the opinion of many Episcopallians, be more wisely spent on the lower west side in the neighborhood of St. John's chapel.

The newspapers have from time to time given some information in regard to the wretched character of many of the tenement houses owned by Trinity church, and it has been suggested that some of the money now spent for schools for the rich and middle for the entertainment of those who can well afford to pay for it might more profitably be expended in making some of the dwelling house property of Trinity inhabitable.

# JAPANESE "SAKE" LIKE BEER IS GOVERNMENT'S CONTENTION

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 12.—Another Japanese question arose in Los Angeles today, involving something like a million dollars in money in the simple matter of whether the customs officers shall classify the Japanese drink "sake" as beer or wine. Protests were filed with General Appraiser Waite today by importers who contend that it should be classified as beer on which there is a duty of 20 cents a gallon.

The government maintains it should be classed as wine, which pays a duty of 50 per cent. The difference involved is about a million dollars on protested shipments. The question is already in the courts and the present protests were taken under advisement.

# ATTEMPT TO DRAW A COLOR LINE IN BIRMINGHAM FAILS

London, England, Feb. 12.—An attempt to draw the color line and create a new departure in this country met with signal failure today at Birmingham, where an effort was made to exclude a negro student of the university from the local skating rink.

The incident aroused a heated controversy. The students took up the negro's cause and hired a lawyer to oppose the renewal of the rink's license. The management of the rink apologized in court and promised not to make any race distinction in the future.

# PETTICOATS ON BELGIAN "COP"

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Brussels, Feb. 10.—A policeman, Antoine Becheur, has been caught stealing petticoats. Whether the policeman intended to wear the petticoats, present them to his wife, pledge them at a convenient pawnshop, or whether it was just because he was enamored of ladies' lingerie was not brought out at the preliminary arraignment.

### Sundry Under-Garments

All that was established at the examination was that Becheur, who is a policeman in the Rue des Chandeliers district, had upon his person when captured by Detective Baeklandt, a sundry assortment of women's undergarments of various sizes and kinds, the names of many of which puzzled the police.

Becheur was struggling under the Rue des Chandeliers under a huge bundle when arrested. When he was taken to the police station the bundle was opened and forth poured the mysterious lingerie.

The prefect was able to identify as far as home; a detective carried the identification still farther and managed to make out that there was a night-shirt in the bundle, another policeman identified one part of the plunder positively as a garter; but there were many, many things in the booty collected by Becheur which defied any definition by mere man. There were mysterious things with lace edges, other mysterious things all of linen, also things which—well, the police finally gave it up.

# KING EDWARD, ATTACKED BY CATARRH, ABANDONS TRIP

Berlin, Germany, Feb. 12.—King Edward is suffering from an attack of bronchial catarrh and, according to a local newspaper, he has called in consultation a German physician, who has ordered him to remain in his room until he is better. In spite of this, however, the king had luncheon with the officers of the dragon regiment, of which he is honorary colonel. This was one of the functions scheduled for today.

It had been planned also that the king go in an automobile to Potsdam this morning, to lay a wreath on the tomb of his sister, the mother of Emperor William, but this part of the program was not carried out, owing to the cold weather and the high wind.

# TEACHERS' PAY IS INCREASED

Wages of school teachers were raised last night by the board of education and \$3,207,594 was appropriated for new buildings and sites. Those benefited by the wage increases are principals and teachers in the high schools, every elementary teacher of manual training and household arts, and every physical culture teacher.

A flat increase of \$250 a year was given every department head. Instruction in the Chicago Normal, teachers of music and drawing in the elementary schools, the director and assistant in the child study department and high school principals.

All employees except the office workers now have received wage increases and this class of workers is led to expect "prosperity" in the near future, probably in March.

# \$1.25 MINIMUM PRICE ON WHEAT

Washington, Feb. 12.—Declaring that the farmer should receive as much profit on his business as the manufacturer or the merchant and that the minimum price of wheat on the farm should be \$1.25 per bushel, the American Society Equitists has transmitted a paper to the congress showing the cost of the farm, materials and machinery, and the amount of capital which it is necessary for a farmer to invest before beginning the raising of wheat.

# CAPITAL MOVES THE CLOCK BACK

## Dr. Eliot Shows How Modern Industrialism Creates Wage Slavery

Capitalism has shoved the clock backward. It has made nomads of the workers. It has brought society into such a condition that the ethics of war govern the relations between capital and labor. The employers' associations and individual employers make free use of spies to pry into the affairs of the labor unions.

Labor also has its spies. But the labor union is more open to attack from such a source than is a great industry. The necessity of delivering a sudden blow prepared for in secret—the object of war—is the sole justification of the spy system. These things were admitted by Charles W. Eliot, formerly president of Harvard university, who spoke at the convention of the Society for Religious Education in Orchestra hall last night.

### Wage-Earning an Eye Opener

Many young men and women, asserted the noted educator, are trained in morals and ethics only to have their career as wage earners knock all such ideas out of their heads. After a severe arraignment of present society, Dr. Eliot proceeded to lament the fact that labor unions regulate wages. He put their regrets on the ground that old men and women who were not up to the efficiency standard demanded by the employer were prevented from earning a living by the fact that the union had established a minimum wage scale which these old men and women were not able to earn.

He declared that some employers are indifferent to the proper sanitation of their factories, and do not provide for the workers' safety. He stated that the arbitrary dismissal of an employee is a bad practice. At one point he became at least Socialistic, saying: "The ethical influence of a well regulated industry brings industry and a permanent home, loyalty and good work, reasonable freedom to profit by intelligence, alertness and fidelity so that there may be a constant hope of improving the man's lot. The possession of a permanent home makes all the difference between a nomadic, semi-barbaric tribe and a settled civilized population."

### Unionism Also Slapped

The noted educator delivered a blow at the present industrial system which is subject to periodic collapses, saying: "Interference with steady work by foolish and hence unsuccessful management of business is largely the result of unionism." He declared that the limiting of the amount of work a man may do by the rules of his union was bad. He also said that it is an injury to society for employers to fail to protect the workers, and that the interests of employers and workers were really identical. Of spies he said: "It has now become the common practice of associations of employers and individuals to spy and report on the proceedings of labor unions. Except in war the employment of spies is unethical unless we admit the contention made by both the employers and the unions that it is necessary as in war to deliver sudden blows which have been prepared for in secret."

### Labor Exposed to Spies

Labor he declared is more open to the attacks of spies than is the corporation, the organization of the union being easier to enter and pry into than the small board of directors which transacts the business of a corporation in a private room.

Dr. Eliot offered as remedies mutual acquaintances between labor men and employers, and the widest publicity. He asserted that monopoly is in some respects a great advantage, but morally repulsive.

# MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—Firm. Sales, 115,000 bu. No. 2 red, cor. lots, fresh receipts, \$1.14; No. 2 white, \$1.13; No. 2 red, \$1.13; No. 2 white, \$1.12; No. 2 hard, \$1.11; No. 2 soft, \$1.10; No. 2 extra, \$1.09; No. 2 good, \$1.08; No. 2 fair, \$1.07; No. 2 poor, \$1.06; No. 2 very poor, \$1.05; No. 2 extra, \$1.04; No. 2 good, \$1.03; No. 2 fair, \$1.02; No. 2 poor, \$1.01; No. 2 very poor, \$1.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Firm. No. 1 northern, cor. lots, fresh receipts, \$1.15; No. 1 northern, \$1.14; No. 1 southern, \$1.13; No. 1 northern, \$1.12; No. 1 southern, \$1.11; No. 1 extra, \$1.10; No. 1 good, \$1.09; No. 1 fair, \$1.08; No. 1 poor, \$1.07; No. 1 very poor, \$1.06; No. 1 extra, \$1.05; No. 1 good, \$1.04; No. 1 fair, \$1.03; No. 1 poor, \$1.02; No. 1 very poor, \$1.01.

Legislature Retracts Charges  
Austin, Tex., Feb. 12.—Following an investigation by a special committee of the senate, the charges made by Senator Thomas that members of the state legislature were being unduly influenced by lobbyists were withdrawn. The charges were based on rumors which he now believed untrue.

# ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S EDUCATION.

During Lincoln's boyhood the getting of an education was not the easiest thing imaginable. Schooling was out of the question, because schools in the West were usually accidental, depending upon the settler's ability to board the master and pay his small salary. Honest Abe, however, did not depend upon schools—he resorted to books, and the few in number he knew them thoroly.

## Read All He Could Get.

It has been told that he read thru every book he had ever heard of in that part of the country for a circuit of fifty miles. TODAY every man has at his disposal millions of volumes. Foremost in the field of literature is

# The Library of Original Sources

which is the most important contribution to independent research and freedom of thought that the scholarship of the Centuries has produced. This work represents the ten years' labor of 125 of the greatest scholars of the present day—each one a specialist—searching thru the old Monasteries and famous libraries of the world for the ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS which underlie all our scientific, religious and historical knowledge.

## Get Your Knowledge at First Hand.

The "original source of documents" goes back six thousand years and covers the entire field of that in Religion, Philosophy, Science, Education, History, Art, etc. They are translated into clear English, classified, arranged in chronological order and thoroly indexed—for the daily use of the scholar, the professional man, the person of affairs, the mechanic, the clerk, the farmer, the teacher. In fact, every intelligent man or woman can comprehend their import.

# A Complete Education.

THE LIBRARY OF ORIGINAL SOURCES is the only work of its kind ever attempted. It is not an encyclopedia, but an education; not a history, but a record of the evolution of human thought from ancient Assyria and Babylon to the present era of Anglo-Saxon prestige. Every step upward in civilization is shown—every act, discovery or invention is recorded.

## What Recent Subscribers Say:

M. C. VAN LEUVEN, ORE.—"The Library of Original Sources seems to be just such a work as I have often wished for, most particularly for the guidance and education of my boy's mind. Of course, I shall find it a companion for spare moments."  
W. G. ABRIEL, N. Y.—"The Library received, and I am highly pleased with the work."  
M. C. JONES, N. J.—"I am highly pleased with the documents."  
IKE M'BRIDE, PA.—"I am very much pleased with the books."  
S. C. CLARK, CALIF.—"The 'Original Source' idea is one of the grandest of our New Century, and I wish you success."  
A. T. PETERSON, ILL.—"I am very much pleased with the Library of Original Sources. The Four Year Study Course is very good—giving one an idea how to study the volumes to get the most out of them."

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I want to send you a seven-page table of contents, reviews by A. M. SIMONS, editor CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, and VICTOR L. BERGER, editor MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, and fac-simile letters of ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS, SEYMOUR STEDMAN, B. O. FOWLER, M. M. MANGASARIAN, and other big men of today. Sending the coupon will not obligate you in any way—so ask for my proposition this very day. If it appeals to you and you subscribe I will give you

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# Telephone Attachments

Telephone attachments are being peddled throughout the country and purchased by unsuspecting users and attached to their instruments. Many so-called "helps," "disinfectants," etc., are a hindrance to telephone service, not securing the maximum of efficiency in hearing or speaking.

Many of them get the lines and instruments into trouble. When the company, to protect its service, is obliged to remove them, business attachments do not support the sounds received and often make it impossible to hear the other party properly upon the telephone. Remove the same result can be obtained by closer attention to the quality of the attachments.

Telephone instruments have been designed to produce the best results as they are. In the interest of good service, subscribers are recommended to make no mechanical attachments whatever to their instruments.

Chicago Telephone Co., 203 Washington St.

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You help better Shoemaking Conditions  
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Do not be misled by retailers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but is made under Union Conditions." This is false—No shoe is union made unless it bears the Union Stamp.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION  
240 Summer St., Boston, Mass.  
JOHN F. TORIL, Pres. CHAS. L. RAINE, Sec.-Treas.

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Rates under this heading: Three lines daily for one year only \$3.00 per month. Each additional line \$1.00. Tell your merchant about it. Tell him about the Daily Socialist Purchasers' League. Invite him to advertise. If you are an advertiser yourself telephone us your ad without delay. Phone number, Main 1488.

# South Side.

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STEDMAN & SOELKE  
CONSELLORS AT LAW  
14 La Salle Street, Chicago.  
**CARL STROVER**  
GENERAL LAW PRACTICE—PATENTS  
127 Madison Street, Chicago  
PETER HIRMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW  
127 Madison Street, Chicago  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW**  
Suite 24, 99 Randolph St., Burden Block  
**FREDERICK MAINE, ATTORNEY AND**  
COUNSELOR GENERAL PRACTICE ALL COURTS  
1114 Unity Building, of Dearborn St.  
**WHERE TO EAT**  
DE PERCY L. CLARK'S IONIA  
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116 E. Randolph St., 276 S. Clark St.  
MEMBER 10TH WARD BRANCH  
**MEATS AND GROCERIES**  
FEILCHENFELD BROS.,  
614-616 W. Madison St., corner Woodlawn av. Tel.  
Sixty-third Street—SUPERIOR QUALITIES—  
BEST SERVICE  
**BUFFET**  
ASK FOR BERRY'S CIGARS AT BUFFET  
second floor east of Daily Socialist, corner  
14th av. and Washington St., P. H. Marx, Mgr.  
**MILK AND CREAM**  
Union Dairy, Wm. Horning, Prop.  
Dealers in Pure Milk and Cream.  
Tel. 907  
607 Center Avenue.  
**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEONS**  
H. H. GREER, M. D., 32 DEARBORN ST.  
Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Wed. and Sat. until  
8 Sunday 9 to 12 Tel. Central 6611, Chicago.  
**GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
MEET ME FACE TO FACE  
TOM MURRAY  
8 W. Corner Jackson and Clark Sts.  
**CLOTHING**  
RELIABLE MADE-TO-ORDER SUITS—\$10 TO  
\$20; others ask \$15 to \$40. See first A. H.  
CONKLIN, room 30, No. 16 Fifth av.

# West Side.

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NO BETTER TRADING PLACES  
WALTER HUGHES' 2 GROCERY STORES—  
No. 22 N. LaSalle av.  
No. 30 N. E. Lake av.  
No. 32 E. 4th av.  
CARLSON & DYBECK  
MILK MEATS AND GROCERIES  
49 W. Montrose Blvd.  
FRANK HANKENMEYER, GROCERY-MAR-  
KET, 34 N. Park av., Austin, Phone Aue 34  
**OPTICIANS AND JEWELERS**  
A. A. PATTERSON & CO.,  
Eyes Tested Free. 124 Ogden av.  
DR. SAMUEL H. WIENEK  
EYES TESTED FREE. Hours 11:30 UP.  
217 W. 18th st.  
**TEAS AND COFFEES**  
A. COMRADE SHOULD PATRONIZE HIS  
comrade. Order your tea and coffee direct  
from your party member. L. Rosenstein, 411  
E. Paulina st.  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
M. BOYSEN,  
SHOES, HATS, and GENTS' FURNISHINGS,  
Nos. 1 and 11 North 4th St.  
**DENTISTS**  
HAROLD DENTAL PARLOR,  
200 E. Halsted at Corner Drs. Kania Fran-  
ck and Silverberg, Dentists.  
**HATS**  
OUR HATS ARE RETAILED AT WHOLE-  
SALE PRICES. Hours 11:30 UP. 11th St. Mfg.  
Co., 20 W. 18th St., Chicago.  
**LAUNDRY**  
AMERIKO LAUNDRY, 33 E. FULLERTON  
av. Tel. Lincoln 2124  
WAGON WILL CALL.  
PURE FOOD STORE,  
1271 Sheffield Avenue,  
Tel. Grandland-191. Wagon will call.  
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AUGUST P. KEITING,  
Dry Goods, Notions, Gents' Furnishings,  
701 Belmont av., cor. Paulina.

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**MEATS AND GROCERIES**  
All Orders Promptly Delivered.  
F. RADE & CO., Grocery and Market.  
First stages and fresh produce.  
101 N. HALSTED ST.  
Telephone Lincoln 804.  
JOHN WILL, MEATS AND GROCERIES, 233  
WILSON ST., CHICAGO.—TEL.  
LAKE VIEW 423  
**LAUNDRY**  
WAGON WILL CALL.  
PURE FOOD STORE,  
1271 Sheffield Avenue,  
Tel. Grandland-191. Wagon will call.  
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**SURE, QUICK, CHEAP, LASTING—ARE YOU SICK?**  
NO MATTER HOW SICK YOU ARE, how many doctors have failed to help you, come to my office, 27 Dearborn st., cor. Randolph st., room 2. Take office, I prescribe and FREE, will cure you. If your case is incurable, I will tell you so. I have every medicine and appliance in my office for the treatment of disease. NO CHARGE TO PATIENTS.  
**MATTER WHAT AILS YOU,** if you want the best doctor in the West, come to me. No other doctor in Chicago has or can have the appliances I use, because they are my own invention.  
**Eyes Diseases of the Skin, of the Blood, of the Lungs, Kidneys, Throat, Heart, Throat, Eyes, Ears, Nose, Chronic Ailments, as Catarrh, Rheumatism, Asthma, Consumption in the first stages and after advanced, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Pileus, Bladder Trouble, Diseases Peculiar to Women.**  
My modern process of treatment and my experience, together with my conscientious care and personal attention and study of each individual case and its special requirements, make cures when other doctors have failed. I cure my patients quickly, permanently and cheaply. You make a mistake, WHEN YOU ARE SICK—DON'T MAKE MONEY—DON'T GO FROM bed to work, and become incurable while you are waiting for a change for the better, and after such an incurable condition before you know it. Imperfect treatment by doctors with little experience in their field. I have treated these diseases 14 years, and our hundreds of cured cases, many of whose testimonials have appeared in the press, will tell you of it, and to whom I can refer you, will convince you.  
**WHY TAKE MEDICINE TO CURE PILES OR TUMORS, DISEASES OF THE RECTUM OR OTHER AFFLICTIONS OF THE KNOTTED VEINS, RUTHERS OR OBSTRUCTIONS?**  
No suppositories, salves, powders, pills or drugs cure these affections. You have tried for years. They have failed. Do not let pride or modesty prevent you from consulting the skilled and conscientious Doctor and Surgeon who has charge of this department in my office.  
**OFFICE HOURS: ALL DAY TO 8: MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS TO 5: THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS TO 4: EXAMINATION FREE BY DR. EDWARD SCHULTZ, 117 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO. SPECIALIST IN DEARBORN ST. OFFICE: RANDALPH ST. ROOM 2 TAKE ELEVATOR TO 2ND FLOOR.**  
N. E. Rising in ad. with you for a free examination. If you cannot come to the office write for a quantity blank.

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is the only guarantee that BREAD and other Bakery Goods are made in UNION SANITARY BAKERIES. Buy no others. Patronize only those where you find this label on all baked goods manufactured by the Baker's Union Label. Patronize our advertisers.

The Daily Socialist gives news which is usually suppressed by the capitalist press. Read the Daily Socialist.

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GEO. W. PERRY,  
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I will receive and purchase checks delivered to the Daily Socialist during period ending March 1st at 10 per cent. of their face value and turn the proceeds over to the Daily Socialist.  
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TRISTEY'S IS THE ONLY RADICAL cafe and restaurant in town. 417 E. Halsted street.  
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JOHN AIRD,  
24 W. Van Buren st. Phone Ogden 82. French bakery goods. Wedding specialties.  
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MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF LA PROSPERITE Socialist Colony, Hinsdale, Mass. meet Thurs. eve. office Dr. Gleason, 1744 Heiler, 641 Fullerton Blvd. Ask for particulars.  
**PURE FOODS**  
REBOLD'S  
PURE FOOD STORE,  
41 E-NORTH AVENUE.  
**INSURANCE.**  
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\$2.50 FOR ONLY 50 CENTS—WE HAVE three of the best plans ever originated to make money easily and honestly. These plans cost \$2.50 but we will sell the few we have at 25 cents for the three complete plans. All orders for \$2.50 lots or more any assortment, delivered to your door in Chicago only. Make \$100, \$200, 500 cents cash for its originator. You get the three, \$2.50 worth, for only 1 cent, coin or stamps. If you prefer cash, address: Justice Supply Co., box 31, Squirrel, Mo.  
**NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS**  
READ SOCIALIST BOOKS  
Nearly 1,000 described in our new free catalog, "The Question of the Hour." All pamphlets and leaflets at lowest prices.  
**WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY**  
CLERMONT 711  
81 BROADWAY  
200 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.  
Do you wish to make Irishmen Socialists? Then Give Them THE HARP  
An Irishman speak to Irishmen who do not know and use their English and American friends to whom all other Irish have labored in vain.  
20 CENTS PER YEAR  
749 Third Avenue, New York.

JONAH-PURSUED PITCHERS SIGN

Pfiester and Manuel Send In Contracts With but a Weak Howl

Jack Pfiester, the Cubs' good south-paw, but likewise the champion hard luck pitcher of the world, sent his signed contract to the local National league office yesterday.

SOREHEADS BAND TO FIGHT LABOR

The strange strike at the new Chicago & Northwestern passenger station has furnished an excuse for some of the most powerful union labor hating organizations in Chicago to band together.

Madden Affair Causes Union-Hating Bodies to Plan Fight on Workers

The meeting is called for the ostensible purpose of planning a more extensive fight on "Skinny" Madden and his methods of calling and settling strikes and forever ending his rule in Chicago.

More Than 250 Offer Evidence

It is said that more than 250 different persons, declaring that they have been blackmailed, have given their evidence to the state's attorney.

TO SEEK SLAVES ON LINCOLN DAY

New York, Feb. 12.—On the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lincoln, the emancipator, 200 "white slaves" are to be sold at auction by E. T. O'Roughlin, who is offering them in the name of the "Lincoln League."

DISCUSS PULLIAM-MURPHY FEUD

Johnson and Herrmann Meet, Consult and Then Keep Mute

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN BY A. W. MANCE.

The Next Four Days

These are strenuous days with the Hustler Editor. I am matching a few moments to speak to the great audience of the readers of the Chicago Daily Socialist about the immediate things we have in hand.

COMRADES OF CHICAGO, IT IS NOW UP TO YOU!

On Monday night an enthusiastic band of young Socialists, of both sexes, got the party membership list from County Secretary Fraenkel and addressed and stamped an envelope, folded a letter and placed a season ticket for the bazaar in it to send to you.

PLEDGE OF THE LEAGUE OF 1,000

I pledge myself to buy \$5 worth of Chicago Daily Socialist sub cards as soon as one thousand other Socialists have pledged themselves to do the same.

MORE MATERIAL FOR THE BISHOP

Will Socialist Foe Use These Scandals in His "Home-Breaking Sermon?"

On next Monday night, at Orchestra hall, the Right Rev. J. J. Donaghy, Bishop of Wheeling, will preach an audience just exactly how Socialism breaks up the home.

Home Broken by Murder

New York, Feb. 12.—The Rev. Frederick W. Loove of Yale, S. D., was the principal witness against his father, Carl Loove, of this city, who was put on trial yesterday.

Bigamist in a Mix-Up

Helena, Mont., Feb. 12.—Thomas Haby, a former South Carolinian, yesterday in his deposition in the federal court here, of what is regarded as the most remarkable sentence on record.

An Exchange of Wives

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 12.—A divorce case was heard here today. Mrs. Grace Goodyear Depey obtained her divorce from her husband, Capt. Ashton Potter.

Women Excluded at Trial

A crowd of morbidly curious men (women were not there because by order of court they were excluded) yesterday attended the hearing in the common law case of Mrs. Chapin and her husband, Herbert O. Chapin, who seek divorces from each other on similar charges.

Husband Cited at 110

Toronto, Can., Feb. 12.—To have lived to the age of 110 years—sixty-five as a slave in the southern states—every day of which was spent in hard and unrelentless toil, and then to be arrested for non-payment of taxes, which awaited William H. Morgan, and which came to him when he was locked up in a cell at the Court street police station on a warrant issued by his second wife, who is 55 years of age.

Pink Slippers His Downfall

New York, Feb. 12.—In the opinion of J. Nathaniel Ely, a Brooklyn real estate dealer, so man who is separated from his wife should leave little pink slippers around his bachelor den.

Charges Invalve 12-Year-Old

Victor Depuydt of Chicago was held to the grand jury yesterday in bonds of \$10,000 on charges preferred by the mother of Madeline Van Rosten, 12 years old.

Lump and the Underworld

St. Louis, Feb. 12.—Evidence introduced into the William J. Lump, Jr. divorce case dealt in the main with certain trips he had made to the underworld and of occurrences there.

IT WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE TO GET DEERS

To Press the Button at The Monster Bazaar

But if you want to see the press of the people that now express a determination to be there you will suppress every feeling that might depress you and hike off to the very opening session.

This Is a Big Thing

and we want you to get that into your system. We want to put The Daily on its Feet TO MAKE IT The Battling Nelson of the Socialist movement that will give capitalism The Knock Out Blow

TOILER BECOMES BLAZING TORCH

Vito Tovenia, a laborer employed in the construction of the La Salle hotel, La Salle and Madison streets, was nude a human torch as he rushed through the streets in the immediate vicinity of the hotel, this morning, screaming with pain.

WANTS CATHOLIC FOR PRESIDENT

New York, Feb. 12.—George W. Mundein advocated the election of a Roman Catholic to the presidency of the United States in a speech last night at a dinner of the alumni of St. Ignace college at the Hotel Knickerbocker.

Where To Go

All Socialist speakers are urged to emphasize the necessity of pushing the circulation of the Chicago Daily Socialist at all meetings where they can consistently do so.

UNION MEETINGS

Woodworkers' local No. 67 will meet Friday, Feb. 12, at 620 West Halsted street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ON AND AFTER APRIL 15TH, 1909, THIS institution will be in the hands of the State of Ohio.

Bring your stuff—the best you have. Bring your friends—all of them—and your enemies. Bring your dollars for those tickets and get more tickets to sell.

Bring your stuff—the best you have. Bring your friends—all of them—and your enemies. Bring your dollars for those tickets and get more tickets to sell.

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Bring your stuff—the best you have. Bring your friends—all of them—and your enemies. Bring your dollars for those tickets and get more tickets to sell.

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ELEGY ON DEATH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

BY WALT WHITMAN (Condensed).

When lilacs last in the dooryard bloom'd,
And the great star early drooped in the night,
I mourn'd, and yet shall mourn with ever-returning spring.

Sing on, sing on, you grey-brown bird,
Sing from the swamps, the recesses, pour out your chant from the bushes,
Limitless out of the dusk, out of the cedars and pines.

With the knowledge of death as walking one side of me,
And the thought of death close-walking the other side of me,
And I'm the middle as with companions, and as holding the hands of companions,



LINCOLN IN THE GREAT DEBATES, BY CHARLES J. MULLIGAN

Down to the shore of the water, the path by the swamp in the dimness,
To the solemn shadowy cedars and ghostly pines so still.

And the singer so shy to the rest received me,
The grey-brown bird I know received us comrades three,
And he sang the carol of death, and a verse for him I love.

THE DAY AND THE DEED

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL
(Abraham Lincoln; born Feb. 12, 1809.)
Nature, they say, doth dot
And cannot make a man



LINCOLN DAY EMANCIPATION

BY R. J. CALHOUN.

It should be of interest to consider whether we are to take the history of emancipation as a criterion from which to judge of the progress we may expect in the movement toward the final abolition of wage slavery.

ter's interest, and the master in turn should recognize his obligation to feed and clothe the slave and treat him kindly. The yoke of bondage would be forgotten in a service of love.

000,000 lives to abolish" the special "graft" of less than 300,000 of its citizens. But the condition of slavery had become an anomaly, a departure from the natural course of evolution and its law.

LINCOLN THE CONFISCATOR

BY JOSEPH E. COHEN

There are many estimates of Abraham Lincoln. Some would make Lincoln out to be an unambitious, retiring, Christian gentleman, possessed of all the petty virtues, who would not think of using obscene language or telling questionable stories.

which property is bound to respect," Lincoln has said: "Property has no rights which man is bound to respect." Such property as stands in the way of human freedom must be abolished.

Lincoln's name belongs to liberty. It belongs to the long list of men who have fought for the oppressed and against the oppressor, who have fought against the claim of the privileged few to eat bread by the sweat of the many.

SOME SAYINGS OF LINCOLN

Whatever is calculated to improve the condition of the honest, struggling laboring man, I am for that thing.
Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed.

LINCOLN THE EMANCIPATOR

BY ROBERT HUNTER

Today the whole nation commemorates solemnly the name of Lincoln. All classes and ranks of life gather today to listen to eulogies pronounced upon the life and service of our martyred president.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Lincoln should not have been a Socialist, but it is surprising that this great, simple man of the people should have stated as powerfully as he did the entire demand of labor and socialism.

SLAVE SONG

BY GEORGE E. BOWEN

What is a happy human right—to think or act or rest?
What is the sovereign strength of man, the truth of things to test?
What is the light of liberty, whose promised dawn I wait?

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The Poverty of Lincoln

Every biographer of Abraham Lincoln dwells long upon the fact that his early days were days of struggles. We learn of the "lean-to" camp, open to the weather upon one side, in which he spent a northern winter. His prowess as a rail-splitter has become proverbial. His trips down the Mississippi upon a flatboat, his long evenings spent in study by the light of a pine torch or the flickering blaze of an open fire, his long walks to borrow books, all these have been reiterated until they are a part of the mental make-up of nearly every American.

There has been a purpose in the persistency with which these things have been reiterated. They have been repeated that the lesson might be impressed upon the hearers that poverty is not only no bar to "success," but that it is a valuable incentive. This is the lesson which, it is safe to say, has been drawn millions of times within the last few days. The preaching of sermons upon this text is one of the means by which an exploited working class is to be kept contented in its misery. If the father and mother can be made to believe that the future of a Lincoln stretches before their child BECAUSE they are poor, then they will rest content in poverty; the preaching will have paved the way to profit.

We do not know that Lincoln would not have been an even greater man had he not been compelled to suffer a poverty which shut him out from much that is best in civilization.

WE DO KNOW, HOWEVER, THAT THE POVERTY OF LINCOLN WAS NOT THE POVERTY IN WHICH THE WORKING CLASS OF TODAY ARE COMPELLED TO LIVE.

The poverty which Lincoln knew was the poverty of the frontier. It was a poverty which, in historical times, has been peculiar to America. It was the primitive race poverty that comes when man tests his strength with naked nature and fights for every vantage gained. It was the poverty in which progress is limited only by the resources of nature and the strength of man.

None of these apologists for poverty ever mention the fact that the poverty of Lincoln and the poverty of today are as different as noon and midnight. Lincoln's was the poverty of the frontier, not the factory, of the open sky and the boundless forest, not of the crowded slum and narrow streets.

The poverty of Lincoln was the poverty of struggle and conquest. The poverty of the modern worker is the poverty of defeat and slavery. Lincoln was hemmed in only by the niggardliness of nature. The modern worker is crushed by the power of monopolized capital.

The pioneer who pushed on into the wilderness because he sought new fields of battle, new worlds to conquer, new societies to build, was a very different figure from the homeless tramp wandering hopelessly in the wilderness of capitalism, seeking for a new master, begging for an opportunity to live.

It is true there was something in the poverty of Lincoln that spurred the strong man on to new achievements. But it was as different from the poverty that exists today as the forest air which expanded his lungs is different from the smoke-laden tuberculosis-infected atmosphere which poisons the workers of today; as different as the leafy mold that lent elasticity to his footsteps is from the clinging slime that drags down the feet of the city worker.

Lincoln strove side by side with his fellows in the age-long battle of man against environment. All stood on an equality. Victory went to the strong and the skillful. The modern worker fights against social institutions, handicapped from the beginning by being deprived of the very instruments of struggle. The product of toil was small in Lincoln's day, but on the frontier that product went to the man who produced it. The product today is almost boundless, but the reward of the producer has little relation to the amount he produces.

The poverty of Lincoln inspired to greater achievements. The poverty of today deadens and destroys every desire for better things. The poverty of Lincoln's day was the poverty of the individual, and escape from it was possible through an individual struggle. The poverty of today is the poverty of a social class, and escape is only possible through a class struggle that shall abolish that poverty for all.

Lincoln on Capital and Labor

The candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government, upon vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme court, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers.

We let this property abide by the decision, but we will try to reverse that decision. Somebody has to reverse that decision since it is made, and we mean to reverse it and we mean to do it peaceably.

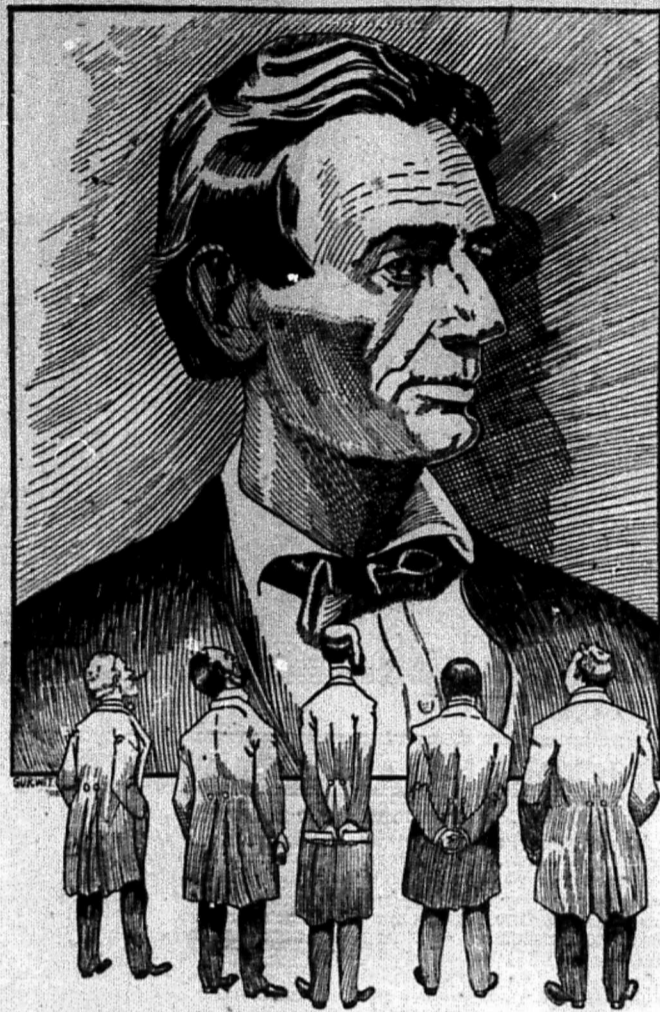
Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never exist if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much more consideration.

And inasmuch as most things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things of right belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened, in all ages of the world, that some have labored, and others have, without labor, enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong, and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government.

Abraham Lincoln's Idea of Democracy

"As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy. Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference, is no democracy."

"OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE"



MAKES OUR MODERN STATESMEN WONDER!

LINCOLN AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

BY A. M. SIMONS

For almost half a century the Republican party has used as its chief political assets two traditions. The first of these was that the Republican party was founded to abolish slavery. The second, that it is today the "party of Lincoln."

Like most traditions used as political assets these lack the element of truth.

The Republican party, like all political parties of enduring importance, was born to represent certain class interests.

This party had its origin in the upper Mississippi valley. The people of this locality had little of that state pride and local patriotism for the recently created commonwealths in which they lived so characteristic of the residents in the seaboard states, with their revolutionary traditions and long independent existence. Whether employers, wage workers, small traders or farmers, they all possessed the "capitalist mind," and all hoped, and with infinitely better reason than ever since, to become capitalists. They saw in the unsettled west opportunities to carve out new cities, locate new industries, build yet longer lines of railroads—in short, infinite opportunities to "rise," the highest ideal of the bourgeois mind.

They all favored immigration—the manufacturer to cheapen labor, the little land owner to raise the price of land—all to "build up the country" and bring "prosperity." They were in favor of a tariff; the manufacturer to build up "infant industries," the farmer and little shopkeeper to create a "home market." Better methods of transportation were bringing them into competition with other countries, making the need of protection more definite. They wanted internal improvements built by the national government for all the reasons that the property owning class are still advocating them.

The first national convention of the Republican party was held at Pittsburg in February, 1856.

The "address" submitted to that convention by the committee calling it gives the following reasons for forming a new party:

The slave holding interests cannot be made permanently paramount in the general government without involving consequences fatal to free institutions. We acknowledge that it is large and powerful, that in states where it exists it is entitled, under the constitution, like all other local interests, to immunity from the interference of the general government, and that it must necessarily exercise through its representatives a considerable share of political power. But there is nothing in its position, as there is certainly nothing in its character, to sustain the supremacy which it seeks to establish.

The representatives of freedom on the floor of congress have been treated with contumely if they resist or question the right to supremacy of the slave holding class. The labor and commerce of sections where slavery does not exist obtain tardy and inadequate recognition from the general government. Thus is the decision of great questions of public policy, touching vast interests and vital rights, questions even of peace and war, made to turn, not upon the requirements of justice and honor, but upon its relation to the subject of slavery—upon the effect it will have upon the interest of the slave holding class.

Here is no indictment of slavery. The slave owners are denounced, not because they own slaves, but because they control the government which the growing capitalist class required for the defense of its interests.

During the next four years the industrial forces that had created the Republican party grew in strength and solidarity, and in 1860 they were sufficiently powerful to carry Lincoln into the presidential chair.

No man could better typify the ideals of the class he represented than Abraham Lincoln. The best fruit of the golden age of the competitive system, he is the embodiment of all that is good in that system. "Rising from the people" by virtue of a fierce "struggle for existence," under those frontier conditions which were free and fairer than the world has ever known elsewhere, he truly incarnates the very best of the best days of competition. His strong common sense, his marvellously keen judgment of men, his shrewd insight into human relations, his infinite patience, his sterling honesty, all these were the ideal virtues of little capitalism, and in Lincoln they reached their transcendent expression.

The days that produced him are gone. We can be sure that he will stand as the greatest American until some other social stage shall have produced its best. However much we may denounce capitalism, it must be admitted that the mark which it has set in Lincoln is one not easy to attain. That in some ways he stood above that system seems true, but this is equally true of any man who reaches the topmost height of his age.

Paid in His Own Coin "I've got nothing else, and you'll have to take it," said the consequential man in the tramcar. "But we ain't supposed to change half-soverigns," said the conductor. "Can't help that," said the passenger; "you'll have to find change, that's all. I'm not going to get off."

A man in the corner with a big black bag beckoned to the conductor; there was a whispered confab, and a smiling conductor returned to the wealthy passenger. "A gentleman has offered to give you change," he said. "Ha, ha! So you had to climb down

and find change after all, my fine fellow, eh? Well, here's the half-soverign." It was five minutes before he got his change. "Then the conductor brought it, it was in a double handful. 'There you are, sir,' he said. And, dumping down one hundred and nineteen pence and a penny into the pocket upon the cantankerous one, he left him to gasp out his expostulations. The man with the black bag was an automatic gas-meter collector. Slippers from the Swamps The newest slipper is made of alligator skin, of which some thousands

To say that the Republican party was organized, for the civil war waged to abolish chattel slavery is but to repeat a tale invented a generation later to glorify that party and the class it represented. There was never a man who better represented his party than Lincoln, and he reiterated over and over again that he had no intention of interfering with slavery. In his famous debate with Douglas he said, concerning slavery: "We have no right at all to disturb it in the states where it exists, and we profess that we have no more inclination to disturb it than we have the right to do it."

In his first inaugural he pledged himself to a strict enforcement of the fugitive slave law if thereby the south could be kept in the union. Congress and Lincoln sought in every possible way to keep the south in the union with slavery intact, offering a constitutional amendment forever guaranteeing the inviolability of slavery in the states where it existed.

Nothing would start a riot quicker among the northern troops at the beginning of the war than to accuse them of fighting to "free niggers." For a considerable time chattel slave owners were permitted to come into the camps of the federal army to search for fugitive slaves. The administration issued definite orders that where the claim of slave owners to be union men, the federal commanders should assist in recovering the slaves.

The capitalist class began its progress as the ruler of the world by the bloody horrors of the French revolution. It established its position of dominance on this continent by the most sanguinary struggle of modern times—the American civil war. Is it any wonder that to it the word "revolution" has always the suggestion of bloodshed? During the civil war a new stratification took place within the ranks of the capitalist class, which was necessarily reflected in the ranks of the Republican party. To the working class the civil war meant wounds and suffering and death. To the capitalist class it meant an opportunity to speculate in war values, to manipulate government contracts, to smuggle cotton. Throughout the war those for whom the terrible conflict was really waged, the capitalists of that time, hung like vultures above the field of battle, safe from personal injury and seeking only for opportunities to turn blood into gold.

Internal revenue taxes were manipulated so as to net the "whisky ring" \$14,000,000. The gigantic war contracts were steeped in corruption. One investigating committee found \$17,000,000 of graft in a \$30,000,000 contract. Members of congress, government officials of all kinds, and even army officers, were engaged in this carnival of corruption. The "embalmed beef" and "blow-hole armor" frauds of a later day were outdone manifold during the time of greater opportunity. Shoddy uniforms, defective carbines, rotten leather were sold to the government at exorbitant prices. While laborers were fighting and bleeding and dying a horde of harpies were fattening upon them.

From this breed sprang the majority of our present great capitalists. Well might Marx say, "If usury comes into the world with a congenial bloodstain on each cheek, then capital comes dropping with blood and dirt at every pore." From this unsavory brood came the great capitalists, whose interest differed in detail from those of the class of small competitive capitalists, farmers, frontiersmen and expectant capitalists to which Lincoln belonged. Then came a struggle within the Republican party for the capture of that organization.

Immediately upon the close of the war there were signs of an alliance between the northern and southern divisions of the small capitalists. Lincoln naturally stood with this division, to which he belonged. At once a bitter war was declared upon him by the great capitalists who controlled congress, and who had captured the Republican party. Lincoln's entire plan for peaceful legal reorganization of the southern governments was rejected and the foulest abuse heaped upon him by the leaders of the same party that now boasts him as its patron saint. In the midst of this disgusting fight the band of the assassin cut short the life of the greatest figure of capitalism.

With Lincoln out of the way it was an easy matter for the fat financial vultures who had grown bloated with war plunder to seize upon the Republican party, toss all legal and constitutional obstacles aside and inaugurate such a reign of graft and public corruption as the world had scarcely known since the days of the decadence of Rome.

The Republican party, having overthrown the class represented by Lincoln, having hounded him with bitter warfare until his death, now proudly announced itself the "party of Lincoln," and from that time has traded upon the memory of the principles it repudiated.

of pairs are now being manufactured. They come from the hides of the voracious amphibians of the swamps of Florida and Mexico, and, by reason of their pliability and wearing properties, are rapidly getting into favor in this country. Alligator shooting is an exciting occupation, and is chiefly followed at night, when the eyes, shining luminously out of the inky darkness, are the objective of the hunter's rifle. The skins of snakes and the great lizards of the western swamps are also in great demand for slipper making. Alligator skin slippers cost as much as \$3 shillings a pair, but they will stand an enormous amount of wear.

A Healthy Contempt Needed

One of the greatest needs of the present time is a HEALTHY, ENERGETIC CONTEMPT OF THE COURTS—and especially of the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. In such a contempt lies the greatest hope of immediate progress. On the maintenance of the present fetish worship of the courts depends the continuance of reaction and obstruction until peaceful progress will be impossible.

When the constitution of the United States was adopted no more concessions were made to democracy and popular government than were thought absolutely necessary in order to secure its adoption. Had a popular vote been required for that adoption more concessions might have been made. Even with indirect action through legislatures and conventions chosen by a restricted suffrage, the constitution barely squeezed through. It would not have escaped rejection had the voters known of the "joker" which it contained.

This "joker" was the Supreme court of the United States, or rather the power which that court afterward usurped, to declare laws unconstitutional. This power, which the court never dared to assert until the government had been established for several years and Hamilton had succeeded in so centralizing power in the hands of a small ruling class that revolt was impossible, was sneaked into the constitution under false pretenses.

With John Marshall as chief justice of the Supreme court for nearly thirty years of the early formative years of the government, it was impossible to make that court far more powerful than president or congress.

Time after time the Supreme court showed its subserviency to the powers of plunder, its utter disregard of law, its willingness to play the harlot to whatsoever class of exploiters had need of its power. Before the civil war it was the creature of the chattel-slave owners. In the Dred Scott decision it forced a condition that could only end in civil war. Of this decision Abraham Lincoln said: "Somebody has to reverse that decision since it is made, and we mean to reverse it, and we mean to do it peaceably." But peaceful intentions were unavailing. The Supreme court was too firmly entrenched to be reversed by anything but a bloody war.

When that war was over the Supreme court hastened to transfer its favors to the new ruling class of capitalists that had grown up from the rich pickings which, vulture like, it had gathered from the battlefield. For a moment it showed signs of wishing to cling to its old love, the southern slave driver. During the "reconstruction" days the Supreme court was thought to be about to declare unconstitutional some of the legislation enacted by congress in regard to the south. The northern capitalists had the army and congress in their possession and promptly passed a resolution through congress informing the Supreme court that CERTAIN LEGISLATION WAS NOT SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY THAT COURT. This action of congress has been carefully suppressed until not one constitutional lawyer in a thousand knows of its existence. But it may still be found upon the pages of the Congressional Globe.

After that the Supreme court was subservient enough. It declared an income tax and a legal tender law constitutional when capitalists "needed the money" and unconstitutional when the little capitalists sought to use them in defense of their interests.

For a time there was little need for usurpation of power by the Supreme court. The capitalist reigned so completely that there was none to dispute his power.

By 1894 organized labor had grown to the point where it challenged the supremacy of capitalism. At once the Supreme court was called upon to defend ruling class interests. Then another Dred Scott decision was made, and the seal of legality placed upon "government by injunction" in the war upon the rising power of labor.

This decision, violating the original "bill of rights," the insertion of which was one of the conditions of the adoption of the constitution by several states, was a clear usurpation of power. Had it been met promptly by a powerful political movement of labor subsequent history might have been changed. But labor was not then conscious of the full meaning of the sneaking revolution perpetrated by the Supreme court. So the process of usurpation went on.

Right after right was stolen away by the berobed corporation lawyers who sat upon the Supreme court benches. Freedom of speech, of assemblage and the press were invaded, until today the highest officials of the labor movement in America are threatened with imprisonment because they dared to warn labor of its enemies.

The screen behind which all these sneaking revolutions have been carried on is "respect for the courts." Until that screen is removed these underhanded usurpations of power will continue.

Had there been a healthy contempt of court in America when the Dred Scott decision was rendered a civil war might have been averted. The thing most essential to peaceable progress in the United States at this moment is CONTEMPT OF COURT.

When a majority of the population learns that placing a wig and a title upon the tool of a corporation does not make him infallible, when they insist that the FURTHER ANY INSTITUTION IS REMOVED FROM THE CONTROL OF THE PEOPLE IN A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT THE LESS RESPECT IT SHOULD RECEIVE, THE ROAD WILL BE CLEARED FOR PEACEFUL PROGRESS TOWARD LIBERTY.

LINCOLN'S MOTHER

In a way there are two women to whom Lincoln owed the duties and to whom he always paid the reverence due from a son to a mother, his own mother who bore him, who gave him something of her own tender and motherly nature, who cared for him and taught him and loved him till he was seven years old, and his second mother, his step-mother, who took over the two motherless Lincoln children, Abraham and his sister Sarah, a little older than himself, and brought them up from then on, watched his rise to responsibility with anxious solicitude, and long outlived him.

Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks, became a wife when a little over twenty. Her first home was in a log cabin near Elizabeth in Kentucky. But anxious to add to his slender wage as a carpenter her husband, Thomas Lincoln, after a while moved out to a small clearing about fourteen miles farther out and there he tried to mingle farming with carpentering. Life in those pioneer days was certainly very rough, but on the other hand it was to the little boy as he grew up full of the interest that the untouched country has to the child of the sensitive wife.

Considering the time and disadvantages of her lot, Mrs. Lincoln was well educated. I am afraid there was not much of the enthusiastic pioneer's wife about her and that in so-called practical qualities she was much surpassed by her successor, but she was determined to do all she could for her children. She taught her children to read and write, and poured into their eager little minds all she knew of fairy tales and country legends, and doubtless also what she knew of the history of the young country. But in 1818 she died of an epidemic sickness that killed many

Advocate. The next year his father married Sarah Bush, a widow with three children herself. When she came she brought quite a stock of furniture and household articles. She was clever and practical and with it all very kind, so kind that it seemed no effort at all to take the two motherless children to her heart and treat them in reality as in name as her own.

The cabin was now promptly floored, doors and windows were put in and innumerable other inside comforts added. She saw to it that the children, Abraham included, went to school. This was a doubling up with more or less irregularity, for schools were distant and roads bad, but she helped all she could and threw no difficulties in the way.

Indeed, when her stepson was older and school for him was over, she encouraged in every way his insatiable desire for knowledge, helped him to get books and (most touching proof of all of her eagerness to assist him) she took all possible pains that he was not interrupted a moment at his studies in the narrow cabin.

All who have ever tried to study under home difficulties will appreciate this genuine proof of sympathy with the student.

The second Mrs. Lincoln watched her boy's rise to the highest position in the States. Ever to know his tragic end, and herself died in 1869 upon a farm near Charleston, Ill., which had been the gift of her grateful son.—Union Labor