

WORKING CLASS NAMES CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR

George Koop, Union Printer and Tireless Agitator for Labor, Is Nominated

IN RINGING SPEECH HE OUTLINES POLICY OF SOCIALIST EXECUTIVE

A. W. Mance Is Candidate for City Clerk—Opportunity Given Voters to Demand New Regime in Industry Which Will Give All Persons That Which They Produce

The only real workman that will be nominated for mayor was placed in the field last night by the Socialist party when it nominated George Koop, a member of International Typographical Union, No. 16.

There were about 150 delegates on the floor when the convention was called to order by Marcus Taft, and no time was lost in getting down to work. A. W. Mance was elected chairman and G. Frankel secretary.

The platform committee was composed of E. M. Winston, M. H. Taft, Barney Berlyn, Carl Strover, C. W. Benton, Robert Saltiel and H. Nelson. A resolutions committee was also elected and both committees retired to prepare their reports.

During their absence the convention was addressed by Seymour Stridman, Thomas J. Moran, and Dr. Knowlton, who aroused intense enthusiasm in pointing out the progress of the movement, its solidarity and the opportunity of the present campaign.

Before he was nominated, Mr. Koop addressed the convention. In this address he outlined the attitude of a working-class mayor.

Ringed Words of Worker "Comrades, Fellow workers, Citizens of Chicago—I am before you and invite your suffrages as the candidate for mayor of this city, on the ticket of the Socialist party—the party of the militant working class. I do not as a candidate, nor should I as mayor, if elected, make any pretence to represent all classes in this community. Society in Chicago, as well as everywhere else where capitalism exists and wage labor is exploited, is divided into two classes—the class which produces nothing and takes everything, and the class, to which I belong, which produces everything and gets next to nothing.

Represents Class That Toils "Of these two classes I represent the class that toils, the working class—at all points where the interests of these two classes come into conflict I shall be with and for the class of the workers, and against the class of the drones, I am of, and belong to, the working class. Not only this, but I belong to that part of the working class that is organized politically into the Socialist party.

"I am a Socialist. I consider that the importance of my candidacy lies solely in this, that I am a Socialist and represent the principles and platform of the Socialist party. I am a Socialist because I believe, after many years of careful study, that Socialism is the only solution of the labor problem.

"I believe that if education is to be advanced; if child labor is to be abolished; if the poverty and degradation of the workers are to be relegated to the past, it can only be by the adoption of Socialism. I do not call myself a 'friend of labor.' I am a part of labor itself, and I believe that when labor is its own friend it will need no one to befriend it.

Not Asking Masters "I am not asking for the vote of any member of the master class. Such will vote for those parties which represent their economic class interests. If the working men of Chicago follow that example and vote for THEIR economic class interests, I, and the rest of my comrades on the Socialist ticket, shall be elected by a big majority.

"All intelligent men and women are agreed that something is wrong somewhere and that something needs to be done to make things right.

"In order to discover the nature of the social trouble we Socialists have approached the question in a scientific manner. We have discovered by scientific investigation why it is that society of today is so full of obvious contradictions; why it is that those who work long and hard are always poor, while those who do no useful labor live in luxury; why it is that while so many grown men are in enforced idleness little children work long hours when they should be in school; why it is that the harder we work and the more wealth is accumu-

lated the sooner comes the panic with its bursting granaries and its starving people; we have discovered that all these evils are due to the fundamental wrong, that a few men stand at the very gateway of life and say who shall enter and who shall be denied.

Owners of Wealth Rule "These few men determine the destiny of us all, and they are able to do so only because they own that machinery of wealth production by which we all must live. These capitalists cannot make machines, they cannot use them, but we must both make them and use them or starve. And because they own them, who should rot down them, they are able to dictate the terms upon which we shall be allowed to use them, and their terms are that every time a worker, by using one of the machines they own, produces five dollars' worth of wealth the capitalist shall have four and live in luxury and the worker who produced all the five shall have one and live in poverty.

"In this one all-important fact we have the key to the social problem; this is the social root from which grows the slum, the jail, the poor-house and 90 per cent of the curses that afflict the working class. It is the poverty resulting from this open robbery that produces insanitary dwellings where zymotic diseases stalk forth and slay their thousands, conditions that feed the great white plague, which kills one man out of every three who die during their working years.

"If working men are ever to have decent homes, with pictures on the walls and books on the shelves, homes where the pure air shall circulate and the sun shall shine, homes where health and happiness abound, it will only be when the capitalist class is abolished and they have the right to live and labor, without first obtaining permission from a master.

His Promise "I cannot promise you that all this would be accomplished at once, if I am elected. "We should have to wait for much of it until other cities develop the same social intelligence for Socialism could not be established in one city while the rest of the country remained capitalist, but in the meantime there are a great many things that could be done to make easier the hard lot of the working class."

"The Socialist party, whose candidate I have the honor to be, is in politics only because it is through political action that we rid society of a parasitic class that consumes the wealth we produce and which we need for ourselves and our families.

"We propose to break the bond that holds us in slavery. We shall with our own brains and our own sinews overthrow the rule of the capitalists and establish in its place social democracy where working men and women shall live healthy, human lives, and drones who refuse to work shall starve. Working men of Chicago, we call upon you to fight, not for your master, but for yourselves, your wives and your children. If you would strike a blow for your own liberty, strike at the ballot box. "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

DAILY WRECK RECORD

Freeport, Ill., Feb. 14.—The third section of a stock train on the Chicago Great Western railroad ran into the second section at Pearl City last night. A stockman, name unknown at present, was killed; three more including the engineer were seriously injured, many cars were demolished.

OLD REACTIONARY ILL

[By a Special Correspondent.] St. Petersburg, Feb. 14.—Constantin Pelyedonsky, formerly Premier, General of the holy synod of Russia, is suffering from influenza. The ex-procurator is 80 years old and it is believed he may not recover from this sickness because of his advanced age.



News Item—Western Union operators have been granted a ten per cent wage increase

READ THIS IF YOU WISH VOTING FOR OWN GOOD

This Is the City Platform of the Socialist Party—Compare With Old Party Bosh, You People Who Do Useful Labor

The Socialist Party of Chicago, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of international socialism as set forth in the national and state platforms of the Socialist Party, and declares its purpose to capture the powers of city, state, and national government and to use that power in the interest of the working class.

Other Parties Have Failed Experience has demonstrated that both the Republican and Democratic parties are tools of the capitalist class, and that all their fights of the past have not been made upon working-class issues, but have been merely fights to determine which of the two sets of the capitalist class shall rule.

Private Monopoly Still Exists For the last ten years every city campaign in Chicago has been fought under the guise of giving the city control of the streets and abolishing private monopoly in the street car service. In the last campaign Mayor Dunne was elected on a platform of immediate municipal ownership, yet in the closing days of his administration ordinances have been passed in the city council which virtually gives the traction companies a perpetual franchise.

Denounce Traction Settlement We denounce the proposed settlement of the traction problem as not a settlement, but a clear surrender to the traction companies which have long plundered and corrupted the city government. We assert that their refusal to consider any means by which the interest of the employees of the street car systems of the city might be safeguarded prove that these aldermen and the parties by which they were elected are without care for the working people of this city, and can be trusted only to preserve the moneyed interests.

New Charter a Farce Another forceful illustration of the futility of the working class electing representatives on a capitalistic ticket is found in the new charter as now proposed, it having no provision for the rights of the working class. The Socialist Party will use its power to the utmost to further the interests of the working class and gain for it every advantage that opportunity might offer.

What Is Needed In behalf of this class we stand in municipal affairs for the following measures:

- First, The eight-hour day on all public works, and in all public employment, and the abolition of all contract work. Second, Efficient inspection of all factories, workshops and buildings under construction, with a view to the safety and health of all employees. Third, The extension of public works for the purpose of giving employment to the unemployed. Fourth, The establishment of municipal coal yards, ice houses, bakeries, slaughter houses, and such workshops as are necessary to furnish supplies for departments of the municipality. Fifth, The extension of the public park system, the establishment of small parks at convenient distances, with free gymnasiums and public baths. Sixth, The election of the school board by the people and compulsory and free education for all children up to eighteen years of age, including provision for free text books and supplies, and all necessary things to insure a full attendance. Seventh, The referendum, initiative, recall and every other means whereby the people can control legislation and their representatives.

CONVENTION SPEAKS ON M. O. ISSUE

Points Out That Reformers Have Failed and That the Working Class Only Can Force M. O.

Whereas, The voters of Chicago have repeatedly declared at the polls in favor of Municipal Ownership of street cars, and Whereas, The members of the city council have disregarded the will of the people and have sold out our streets to J. Pierpont Morgan and the Field Estate, and Whereas, The reform parties have proven their inability to municipalize the street railway service in Chicago, therefore be it Resolved, That the surest and quickest way to get Municipal Ownership is to elect the candidates of the Socialist party.

RELIEF FOR RUSSIANS

[By a Special Correspondent.] New York, Feb. 14.—M. Shishkov, a former member of the imperial council in St. Petersburg, arrived in this city to secure relief for the starving peasants in Russia. M. Shishkov is a well-known liberal and, at the time the duma was dissolved, stepped out from the imperial council as a protest against the action of the government.

BEAUTY AND MONEY

London, Feb. 14.—Edna May, the American actress, is to marry Oscar Lewinohn, a member of the multi-millionaire family of New York. The marriage will take place this year, and the couple will reside in London. The bridegroom-to-be is a brother of Jesse Lewinohn and a son of the late Adolph Lewinohn, who made the family fortune in copper.

MUNICIPAL GOAL FOR CANADIANS

Fuel Shortage Causes Radical Step in Right Direction—Why Not Here?

[By a Special Correspondent.] Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 14.—An important addition to the Municipal act, in regard to prevention of fuel famines, was passed by the Law Amendments Committee of the Legislature. The legislation was first mooted at the conference of the Grains Growers' Association at Brandon, and the action of the committee in accepting the suggestion has been exceedingly prompt. Power will be given for each municipality to solve its own fuel question. The legislation provides that on a two-thirds favorable vote of qualified voters in a municipality, power is given to issue debentures for the purpose of purchasing land and erecting coal and wood sheds. Power is given to purchase a year's supply and to expend moneys for weighing same. The Councils may not sell the coal at less than cost, and may charge delivery.

It is confidently hoped that by the establishment of these municipal fuel yards the lamentable shortage which has this year entailed so much privation and suffering on so many municipalities of the province will in future be avoided, and that the measure will go far to increase the confidence of intending settlers who may have received from friends already in the country alarming reports of the hardships they have undergone.

TRUST'S OWN LAWYER WILL REPRESENT U. S.

[By a Special Correspondent.] New York, Feb. 14.—The principal client of the law firm of Cravath, Henderson & De Gersdorff is Thomas F. Ryan. The dominant power in the tobacco trust is Thomas F. Ryan. One of the lawyers of the firm of Cravath, Henderson & De Gersdorff is J. C. McReynolds, whom the federal government retained today to prosecute Mr. Ryan's tobacco trust for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Coincidentally it was announced that McReynolds had withdrawn from connection with Cravath, Henderson & De Gersdorff.

Last week Ryan held a "conference" with President Roosevelt. This "reforming" the capitalist system is a fine game.

SENATE AGAIN SAVES THE CHICAGO PACKERS

[By a Special Correspondent.] Washington, Feb. 14.—The senate committee on agriculture has refused to incorporate in the agricultural appropriation bill the two amendments to the inspection law proposed by Senator Beveridge, which provide that the packers shall pay the cost of inspection and that the date of packing shall be put on each case of products. Senator Beveridge will offer the amendments on the floor of the senate and will force the members to go on record with their votes on the propositions, which none of them care to oppose publicly because the President and the people generally have shown that they wish the amendments adopted.

Austria-Hungary has been induced by Commissioner Charles W. Kohlsaat to send two cruisers to the Jamestown exposition.

ACTRESS SAYS WHITE WAS BLACKER THAN SHOWN

He Had Many "Admirable" Qualities Thaw Erratic

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 14.—Frankie Bailey, an actress playing here this week, said yesterday: "I knew Stanford White well, and I believe all the awful things said of him are true. He cannot be painted blacker than he was. Yet I dislike disgusting the man, for he had many admirable qualities. Many a woman on the stage in whom he had no interest whatever was helped by Stanford White. Girls would come to him, although they had hardly an acquaintance with the architect, and tell him they were 'broke.' Invariably his hand would go to his pocket, and the girl would receive a 'loan.' But he was a degenerate. "Harry Thaw we always regarded as weak and erratic, rather than insane, but I don't believe the stories about his cruelty to women. I think he would never have married Evelyn Nesbit if his mother had not forced him to it. "Evelyn Nesbit Thaw is just enjoying the limelight. She is a vain, spoiled, putting child, who enjoys notoriety and undoubtedly wanted Thaw to do something to her, although she probably never expected he would do so far."

RAILROAD DESPOTS TO LEVY HIGHER TAX

Traffic Managers Meet and Raise Freight Rates 10 Per cent

Railroads are preparing to levy a tax on every article that people must have to live. They will do this by a uniform increase of freight rates. The increase probably will be about 10 per cent. Meetings to put this thing through have been held by big railway and traffic men here and in New York. That it will be completed and the entire country punished for advocating "radical" rate laws now seems certain. The punishment will fall upon the members of labor unions which have forced the companies to increase their wages. As the railroads are privately owned this act, which will be in effect a national tax, is entirely legal, providing there is no discrimination.

Home Strongest Affected

Flour and coal will be the first commodities to be charged a higher freight rate. Every one uses flour and all but a few persons use coal most of the year. All factories use coal and the increase in the cost of delivered fuel will be reflected in every manufactured thing. A few weeks ago the world was startled by the remarkable generosity of the railroad companies among them the Pennsylvania, which increased wages 10 per cent. Now they propose to get it all back again, if the plan goes through. The scheme to punish a whole people is a royal thing, and that it is contemplated shows that the railroads are real rulers of the country. Should congress do such a thing in times of peace a revolution would take place, if past history is a good precedent. Wage increases always are followed by increases in prices, and as a consequence, wage earners seldom benefit greatly by higher wages.

SHALL ONLY RICH WOMEN VOTE?

Scheme to Limit Woman's Suffrage to Those With Wealthy Husbands to Be Opposed

Any attempt to secure the suffrage for a privileged class of women only, will meet with decided opposition in the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association, which is in session today at the Palmer house.

Miss Anthony, niece of Miss Susan B. Anthony, and private secretary to Miss Anna Shaw, who succeeded Miss Anthony in the woman suffragist work, said today: "There is no probability that the question of a property qualification will come up in the convention. It has not so far. It is not Miss Shaw's or my principle that women should obtain the ballot on any other basis than that on which men have obtained it. We are working to obtain 'I' ballot for all women, irrespective of color or the property they possess or their education."

On the mantle of the room in which she was speaking stood the last photograph of Miss Anthony, seeming to endorse these sentiments.

Once, But Not Now Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCullough, when asked as to the report that the convention would be divided on the property question, said:

"There has never been any discussion whatever about the suffrage being given to propertyed women only, in the national organization. There was such a discussion in the Illinois state organization, when it presented a bill in the last legislature, and we were told at that time that if we limited the ballot to tax-paying women alone, we would be much more apt to get the measure through."

The convention began its work today at the Palmer house. The reports of the executive committee of the national organization occupied the morning. The plan of work for the coming year was laid out and passed on by the convention.

Bright Day Promised

Generally fair and cooler to night, with gradually rising temperature; minimum about 29 degrees above zero. Warmer to-morrow.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS WIN BIG INCREASE

Company Endeavors to Make It Appear That Raise Was Voluntarily Granted

UNION IS NOT RECOGNIZED

Workers Say That This Paves the Way for Recognition and Wages of \$100 a Month—Many are Dissatisfied With Victory

The Western Union telegraphers won a signal victory yesterday and wrested from the gigantic telegraph monopoly a 10 per cent increase in wages for all telegraph operators throughout the United States in all its principal offices.

Causes Great Joy

The news was flashed over the wires yesterday from New York city by Col. R. C. Clowry, president of the concern. The news was received in the local office with much enthusiasm; hats were thrown in the air, men danced, shouted and bedlam generally reigned for a few minutes.

But enthusiasm soon waned and a sober second thought possessed the men. "Of course, the operators will accept the 10 per cent increase in wages, but that does not settle the matter," said President Small of the union today.

"Do you intend that recognition of the union must be granted by the company?"

"They have already granted us recognition, in the matter of increasing wages. It was the union that did the business and we are satisfied temporarily." "As to the reinstatement of the twelve discharged men, it is rumored that a telegram now lies on Superintendent Tabb's desk instructing him to reinstate the twelve discharged men, but this could not be officially confirmed by President Small this morning.

Disappointed at Increase

"However, if they are not reinstated by next Saturday, the matter will come up before the local next Sunday," added Mr. Small.

Said another prominent telegraph operator: "I am really disappointed in the 10 per cent increase. It is a mere bagatelle. It only represents half of the 20 per cent reduction ten years ago, and besides, we have no faith in the telegraph officials. The leopard can not change its spots, and neither can a telegraph official who has for years been in the habit of treating men like dogs, change his disposition. What the old Western Union needs is new blood and honest blood. Their equipment and methods are thirty years behind the times. Every first-class operator should receive at least \$100 per month, and on trunk-line wires they should get at least \$1 an hour, seven hours to constitute a day's labor and fifty messages an hour for the average."

Telegraph Not Easy

"Many people think the art of telegraphy belongs to the easy and simple life. This is not true. On the other hand, it is the most arduous and nerve-racking of any trade or profession in the world, and if a bricklayer or iron molder can command \$60 or 75 cents an hour there is no good reason why a first-class telegraph operator should not receive \$1 an hour. In fact, some brokers' offices are now paying that scale."

After \$100 a Month

Clowery attempted to make it appear that the increase is a voluntary one on the part of the company. That it was forced by the threat to strike is known by every operator in the country. The benefit in union of wage-earners, especially of skilled men, is realized by the wire men, and the prediction is made that from now on the company will be at the mercy of the operators—the men who really do the work. If the \$100-a-month wage is not granted immediately it must come within a year, or there will be a strike of national extent, according to the leaders in the union movement.

Will Solidify Union

Operators who have held aloof from the union for years and played into the hands of a lot of Wall street gamblers now see that they should stand with their class.

Newspaper Workers Threaten

It was learned yesterday that the printers employed on the various newspapers in Chicago will refuse to set up copy which will be wired by non-union telegraphers should a strike occur. It was stated that the printers employed in the office of the Tribune informed the management of that paper that they will be the first ones to refuse to handle such "copy." The management of the Tribune, it was said, notified the Western Union.

Sends Telegram

A rumor was also current yesterday that President Roosevelt will probably take a hand in that controversy and see that a strike is avoided. A telegram sent the president by E. W. Springer, one of the oldest employees of the Western Union company, and one of the oldest members of the union, is largely responsible for this rumor. The text of the telegram Mr. Springer sent to the president is as follows:

Chicago, Feb. 12, 1907. Hon. Theodore Roosevelt. "Personal," Washington, D. C.

The Western Union Telegraph company is discharging some of its oldest and best telegraphers who have become members of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, refusing to give reason for

(Continued on third page.)

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST
Entered at the Chicago Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS
All subscriptions should be forwarded to The Chicago Daily Socialist, 165 East Randolph street, Chicago.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Daily, per week 6 cents
Daily, per month 18 cents
Daily, per year 192 cents

1,000 NEW READERS IN SEVEN DAYS
Chicago Daily Socialist Circulation Has Grown Like a Snowball—Give It a Show

If the present rate of increase continues, the Chicago Daily Socialist will have 60,000 new subscribers at the end of the year than it has today. With such a circulation the paper will be compelled to advertise and carry the paper, thus paying for their own emancipation.

GATHERING A STRANGE LIBRARY IN GHETTO
A library has been opened by the Ninth ward Jewish branch of the Socialist party at 486 South Halsted street.

WILL IT COME TO THIS?
He criticized the show trust, and he could not go to shows: The clothing trust disliked him, it would sell him no clothes;

LABOR UNION NEWS
The International Brotherhood of Bricklayers' Union of the state of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill in the state legislature which will do away with convict labor in the broom trade.

COAL MINE EAST TO WORK
Hongay, Tonkin, China, has the safest coal mine in the world. The working is on the side of a hill, which is one solid block of coal about 200 feet high.

SIX MONTHS' POSTALS
The Chicago Daily Socialist now has a full supply of six months' daily subscription cards. Same will be sold six for \$5.00.

INVENTIVE WOMAN WILL MAKE MILLIONS
If Her Scheme Works and Some 'Captains of Industry' Does Not Steal It

Fort Dodge, Ia., Feb. 14.—Miss Belle Newland, a telephone operator of this city, has secured letters patent in the United States and several foreign countries on a chemical composition which, according to experts, cannot be distinguished from genuine Para rubber.

DOG TRAIN EXCELS THE MODERN LOCOMOTIVE
Winsted, Conn., Feb. 14.—Commander Robert E. Perry, who reached a point within 200 miles of the north pole by snow and ice last spring, was called by snow and ice when he tried to get into Norfolk and tell the good folks assembled there about his experiences in the cold north.

VOTE FIGURES OF LAST ELECTION
Wards by Precincts—One Ward a Day—Clip and File for Reference
Following are the official returns from the Twenty-ninth Ward in comparison of the vote of 1905:

Table with columns: Precinct, 1906, 1905, 1906, 1905. Lists precincts like 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.

WHAT THE PRECINCTS TELL TWENTY-NINTH WARD.
1906. 2,359 2,130 1,972
1905. 2,768 4,475 843

IS RACE ON THE DOWN GRADE?
Father's Wages Shown in Son's Stature and Uncle Sam Recognizes Fact

Is capitalism a failure? If continued, may it eventually reduce Americans to a race of pigmies? The national civil service commission has advised the railway mail service that the physical requirements of applicants for the mail service will be reduced from five feet six inches, and one hundred and thirty-five pounds, to five feet five inches, and one hundred and thirty pounds.

WAGER AND HEALTH
The well fed man and the stum dweller, when measured against each other, always shows the stum dweller under-sized. The medical profession is now agreed that children that are well fed from babyhood and that enjoy an abundance of air and sunshine, are not the victims of hard toil in shops and factories grow into larger, better developed men and women physically than those underfed and overworked.

SHORT STORY FROM "BRAINGLESS" TOWN
[By a Special Correspondent.]

Piqua, O., Feb. 14.—The L. C. & W. L. Cron Furniture Co., employing about 300 men, has raised the prices on its products, but have not raised its employees' wages. Skilled labor, men with trades, get one dollar and twenty-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents a day; most of the more unskilled and have large families.

COMSTOCK IS AFTER BERNARD MACFADDEN
[Scraps-McRae Press Association.]
Trenton, N. J., Feb. 14.—Bernard MacFadden, prophet of muscular manhood and head mogul of "Physical Culture City," has risen in his might and today is preparing to defend his right to publish in his magazine pictures of human beings in such garb as to show muscular development.

FLOATING DUST
When anyone with a nasal eyesight stands at right angles to a ray of sunlight it is easy to see floating dust particles which are not discoverable with the aid of the strongest microscope. What is seen by the naked eye is not the particle of solid matter, but the cone of light reflected from it and occupying a much greater space.

PERSONAL
COMRADES—I HAVE A FEW FIRST CLASS stock propositions in Socialists' commercial enterprises. No false investigation consult O. T. Anderson, "Personal," 738 Postal Tel. Bldg., Chicago. Automatic 9437. Harrison 4222.

LAWYERS
STEDMAN & SOELKE
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
64 LA SALLE STREET - CHICAGO.
PETER SISMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Suite 427-43 Stock Exchange Bldg., 108 La Salle street. Phone Main 3618.

BUSINESS CARDS
FOR CIGARS call on or write to B. BERLYN, 662 E. 63rd St., Chicago, Ill. Phone Hyde Park 5425.
TYPEWRITERS—ALL MAKES, NEW and slightly used, sold, rented and repaired. Office furniture, stenographers furnished. Comrade O. T. Anderson, 222 Dearborn St., Chicago. Automatic 7241. Harrison 4240. Reference, Daily Socialist.

SCHOOLS
GIRL SCHOOL, 151 WADSWORTH AVE.—North end, Greenwood, day and evening. Catalogue free. Phone 4739.
DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME. IF YOU want to learn music, learn right; day or night lessons; 14th year. Chicago Conservatory of Fine Arts (Incl.), 523 S. Western ave. Phone Ogden 5581. C. P. Kellogg, president.

MISCELLANEOUS
WANTED—AN OPPORTUNITY TO tell the truth to the people. I guarantee to do both the building and skinning of the hypocrites and thieves in the most modern and approved style. Will meet any one in discussion, from the most noble workman to the lowest and most ignorant D. D. Socialist and lead that are progressive, take notice. Charges reasonable. J. F. Corliss, 24 Bishop court.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD. MUST be strictly Socialist people. German or American. Can't last more than Sunday, Feb. 16. Address H. B. Daily Socialist.

"SOCIALISM INEVITABLE"
Wall Street on Wilshire's Book

DOMINION COAL COMPANY.
"Real-G. H. Dugan, general manager. President of mines of the Dominion Co. have been... Sir William Va... S. Pearson of New York."
JANUARY 21, 1907.
Books will close on Jan. 21, 1907.

CLASSIFIED
For the assistance of such readers as may be looking for work, we will, for a limited time, publish bona fide advertisements for "Help Wanted" free of charge. No advertisements of employment agencies, or where there is a strike will be inserted, and we ask the help of our readers to see that this rule is not violated.

BOOKS, ETC.
MARK TWAIN WRITES: "THE UNIVERSAL KINSHIP" has furnished me several days of deep pleasure and satisfaction. It has compelled my gratitude, at the same time, since it saves me the labor of stating my own long-cherished opinions, reflections and sentiments, by doing it helpfully and fervently for me. "The Universal Kinship" is by J. Howard Moore. Cloth, 31c postpaid. Catalogue of Socialist books free. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 264 Kinzie St., Chicago.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE
The present situation is described as follows: "Notwithstanding that we are producing so much food and clothing for actual day-to-day consumption, we are at the same time diverting an enormous quantity of our labor force to the building of more machinery for use in the future. We are building a two hundred million dollar canal at Panama, a new hundred-million dollar steel plant at Gary, Ind., half a dozen railway enterprises are going on, and each costs over a hundred million dollars. Millions and millions are going into new houses and factories. If one-quarter of the millions we are now putting into new machinery were devoted to the making of more goods for immediate consumption by the working class, it is difficult to compute how great would be the ensuing good and comfort to the recipients."

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE
25 CENTS PER YEAR
A Socialist Magazine with 300,000 Circulation
WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE
200 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

EVERY Socialist speaking the Bohemian language should subscribe for the Bohemian Socialist paper SPRAVEDLNOST. Subscription, per year: Daily, sent by mail in Chicago \$5.50 Daily, for the outside of Chicago 4.00 Delivered by carriers in Chicago, 10c per week Weekly for Chicago and outside, \$2.00 per year ADDRESS: 683 LOOMIS STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLIDARITY OF WORKINGMEN DEMANDS THAT THEY
Wanted—A FARM. WILL SOME COMRADE who knows of either government land or good land that can be bought reasonably cheap, because of new country or a lack of improve- ments, please assist me at my expense. I want to keep one of the hands of the real estate boomers, hence this ad. Write, W. H. Lindsey, Madison, Lake Co., S. D.

Wanted—MOLDERS. SEVENTY-five bench and squarer men for new addition, good location, steady work; no labor trouble. Apply at once, Chicago Malleable Castings Co., West Pullman, Ill.
USE NATURAL HEALING FIRST for any kind of disease. Consultation free with Dr. C. W. Conroy, Dr. Gleitsman, Natural Healer, 687 Fullerton ave.

Wanted—ROOM AND BOARD. MUST be strictly Socialist people. German or American. Can't last more than Sunday, Feb. 16. Address H. B. Daily Socialist.

THE COMING RACE
By BULWER LYTTON

CHAPTER XVII
The Vril-ya, being excluded from all sight of the heavenly bodies, and having no other difference between night and day than that which they deem it convenient to make for themselves, do not, of course, arrive at their divisions of time by the same process that we do; but I found it easy, by the aid of my watch, which I luckily had about me, to compute their number of days by which I reserve for a future work on the science and literature of the Vril-ya, should I live to complete it, all details as to the manner in which they arrive at their notation of time; and content myself here by saying that in point of duration, their year differs very slightly from ours, but that the divisions of their year are by no means the same. Their day (including what we call night) consists of twenty-four of our time, instead of twenty-four, and of course their year comprises the correspondent increase in the number of days by which it is summed up. They subdivide the twenty-four hours of their day thus: eight hours, called the "Silent Hours"; for repose; eight hours, called the "Earnest Time," for the pursuits and occupations of life; and four hours, called the "Easy Time" (with which what I may term their day closes), allotted to festivities, sport, recreation, or family converse, according to their several tastes and inclinations. But, in truth, out of doors there is no night. They maintain, both in the streets and in the surrounding country, the light of their territory, the same degree of light at all hours. Only, within doors, they lower it to a soft twilight during the Silent Hours. They have a great horror of perfect darkness, and their lights are never wholly extinguished. On occasions of festivity they continue the duration of full light, but usually keep note of the distinction between night and day, by mechanical contrivances which answer the purpose of our clocks and watches. They are very fond of music; and it is by music that these characters strike the principal division of time. At every one of their hours, during their day, the sounds coming from all the timepieces in their public buildings, and caught up, as it were, by those of houses or hamlets scattered amidst the landscapes without the city, have an effect singularly sweet, and yet singularly solemn. But during the Silent Hours these sounds are so subdued as to be only faintly heard by a waking ear. They

healthful and enjoyable longevity, though, no doubt, much also must be owing to hereditary organization. According to their records, however, in those earlier stages of their society when they lived in communities resembling ours, agitated by herce competition, their lives were considerably shorter, and their maladies more numerous, and grave. They themselves say that the duration of life, too, has increased, and is still on the increase, since their discovery of the invigorating and medicinal properties of vril, applied for remedial purposes. They have few professional and regular practitioners of medicine, and these are chiefly Gy-ci, who, especially if widowed and childless, find great delight in the healing art, and even undertake surgical operations in those cases required by accident, or more rarely by disease.

They have their diversions and entertainments, and, during the Easy-Time of their day, they are wont to assemble in great numbers for those winged sports in the air which I have already described. They have also public halls for music, and even theatres, at which are performed pieces that appeared to me somewhat to resemble the plays of the Chinese—dramas that are thrown back into distant times for their events and personages, in which all classic unities are outrageously violated, and the hero, in one scene a child, in the next an old man, and so forth. These plays are of very ancient composition. They appeared to me extremely dull, on the whole, but were relieved by a kind of farcical humor, and a detached passages of great vigor and power expressed in language highly poetical, but somewhat overcharged with metaphor and trope. In fine, they seemed to me very much what the plays of Shakespeare seemed to a Parisian in the time of Louis XV., or perhaps to an Englishman in the reign of Charles II.

The audience, of which the Gy-ci constituted the chief portion, appeared to enjoy greatly the representation of these dramas, which, for so sedate and majestic a race of females, surprised me, till I observed that all the performers were under the age of adolescence, and conjectured truly that the mothers and sisters came to please their children and brothers.

(To be continued.)
Don't forget the Chicago Daily Socialist has a full line of Socialist literature on sale. Send in your order.

Varicocele
Has Your Local Taken a Share in the CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST?
Don't forget the Chicago Daily Socialist has a full line of Socialist literature on sale. Send in your order.

ALL LABOR'S OLD ENEMIES LINE UP

This Time They Expect to Spread Taffy on Wage Earners

WANT WORKERS TO GIVE \$100,000,000 FRANCHISE

Brainless Bosses Appoint Well-Known Anti-Union Men on "Salving Committee"

David R. Forgan, banker, has called together all the old guard of strike-breaking firms in Chicago and is preparing to lead them once more against organized labor.

This time the services of Farley, Frank Curry and the negro toughs of the southern slums will not be required, since it is a flank attack which is meditated, where the weapons will be large gobs of taffy.

The new campaign is to persuade the voting workers that they ought to give Forgan, Morgan, Field & Co. a street car franchise.

The Chicago Commercial association is engineering this new fight. The committee to whom the task of bamboozling the laborers has been entrusted consists of H. A. Stillwell, manager of Butler Bros., who was active in getting some \$2,000 a day of free labor out of their employes without paying for it, during the holiday season.

Another is Joseph Schaffner, of the notorious non-union clothing house of Hart, Schnaffner & Marx. One of the methods of campaign suggested was to have all envelopes sent out by any of these firms stamped with the words: "Settle the traction question now."

It is expected that this will be especially effective when printed on the pay envelopes of discharged workers. It will suggest that he settle the problem by walking instead of riding.

DEFENSE HAS ITS INNING IN COURT

Steadily the mass of testimony so carefully made up by the State street stores in the Shea case is dwindling away.

Edwin Frost, the manager of the Winsor-Clifton hotel, who housed strike-breakers during the teamsters' strike, was on the stand to-day. He testified that Golden had ordered him to turn the scabs out.

Asked to describe Golden he said he was red-headed. A smile went round the courtroom, in spite of Judge Kavanaugh's stern discipline at the thought of Golden's raven locks appearing red.

Andrew L. Fosco of the United States Express company, also testified to having been attacked by a furious mob during the strike, armed with all sorts of weapons, and was somewhat surprised when confronted with his previous testimony where he had been able to recollect only one boy with a stone.

The most important point for the defense was brought out in the testimony of J. T. McGill, one of the state's witnesses, and who was brought on to testify to the mobs which attacked him while he was driving caravans of strike-breakers through the streets.

In cross-examination he stated that the express drivers struck because three of their members were discharged for refusing to deliver under guard to Montgomery Ward & Co. This destroys the state's contention that these men struck as part of a conspiracy involving the defendants.

ENFORCING THE 8-HOUR LAW; IDIOTIC FEATURE

[By a Special Correspondent.] Cleveland, O., Feb. 14.—The federal grand jury today returned indictments against eight contracting companies and firms on the charge of violating the eight-hour labor law in connection with government work in this federal district. The companies and firms indicted are as follows:

- The Federal Construction company of Albany, N. Y.; The Buckeye company, Cleveland; Patrick Keohan of Indiana; Hughes Brothers & Bangs, Syracuse, N. Y.; U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee company, Baltimore, Md.; I. P. & J. A. Smith, Cleveland; The Great Lakes Dredge and Dock company, Jersey City, N. J.; and the Great Lake Construction company of Buffalo.

There are an average of five counts returned against each of the concerns named.

The idiotic feature of this step is in the fact that the federal government is the most evil violator of the eight-hour law. All postal clerks are worked longer than eight hours. They often work fifteen hours in one day.

CHURCH ORGANIST IN CHILD LABOR FRAUD

Chief Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies believes that he has discovered "a certificate mill" where fraudulent or illegal school certificates have been issued by the hundreds to children under the age at which they are allowed to work.

The factory inspector, following the discovery of 1,352 alleged fraudulent certificates, has issued orders to all manufacturers who employ children not to accept certificates bearing the name of a pastor of a church. The organist issued orders for the organist's arrest, it is said, on a charge of violating the state laws governing the issuing of school certificates.

The inspector is in Springfield, Ill., to-day. At his office it was said no warrants had so far been issued, and there seemed to be a lack of certainty as to when they would be issued.

According to the inspector the organist issued bogus certificates upon the mere word of the child who applied.

SELF-GOVERNMENT GIVES CIVIC DYSPEPSIA

General Lee Returns From Philippines and Talks of Natives

[Scripps-Mellie Press Association.] San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 14.—Major-General Jesse M. Lee, who was placed on the retired list on Jan. 2nd, having reached the age limit, arrived here Wednesday from the Philippines, accompanied by Mrs. Lee, and registered at the Statay. In an interview the general said:

"The Filipinos are being fed self-government faster than most of them can thoroughly digest it. Their political dyspepsia is manifest in their inability to reconcile themselves to being governed by a candidate whom the majority opposed at the elections. The man out of office is constantly scheming against the one that is in, and trying to bring about his own advancement. The Filipinos are making good progress under American guidance, but they need our help and will continue to do so for a good long time."

E. H. HARRIMAN REFUSES TO SELL OUT TO JAPS

Rich Orientals Desire Pacific Steamers But Are Balked

[Scripps-Mellie Press Association.] San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 14.—It has just been learned here that E. H. Harriman has finally rejected all the propositions made to him by Japanese steamship men for the purchase of his big Pacific steamers Mongolia and Manchuria.

The first proposition of the Japanese was to buy the vessels outright, and when that offer was refused they proposed that Harriman transfer his liners to a holding company in which they would hold 51 per cent of the stock, while Harriman retained the minority interest.

A handsome bonus was also offered Harriman if he would agree to the plan. All overtures he rejected, however, and will remain a strong factor in Pacific trade.

MILLINERS ORGANIZE A MILITANT UNION

A considerable number of the 3,000 hat makers in Chicago attended a meeting called yesterday at the School of Millinery, 6 Madison street, and perfected plans for their organization and elected the following officers:

- President—Helene Mahon. Vice-president—Mrs. R. G. Paterson. Secretary—Mrs. Elinor Baker. Treasurer—Miss Louise B. Mill. Miss Mahon, the newly elected president, declared that the milliners wish to be classed as artists, and to be paid as such. The organization declared itself against piece work and will try to place all shops on a union wage scale. Application for a charter will be made by the organization at the next meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The following minimum wage scale was adopted: Makers, \$10 weekly; trimmers, \$15; managers and buyers, \$25; saleswomen, \$12.

Candidates for Aldermen

All branch secretaries are requested to send in promptly the names, addresses and occupations, giving a short history of candidates for aldermen.

The following members of the Socialist Party have been nominated for aldermen in their respective wards by caucus conventions: Second Ward—A. E. Corking, 2358 Indiana avenue.

Third Ward—William Figolah, Jr., 3251 Fifth avenue. National secretary of the Glass Workers' Union.

Sixth Ward—M. J. Demuth, 397 East 46th St.

Seventh Ward—Charles E. Curtis, 6033 Drexel avenue, printer.

Ninth Ward—Charles Schlieker, 24 West Seventeenth place.

Eleventh Ward—W. C. Benton, 234 Hastings street, correspondent.

Twelfth Ward—F. G. Kral, 1516 W. 19th St.

Thirteenth Ward—G. R. Franklin, 1054 Wilcox avenue, milk dealer.

Fourteenth Ward—William Gubbins, 449 West Huron street, machinist.

Fifteenth Ward—August Miller, 431 North Lincoln street.

Sixteenth Ward—Sigmund Odalsky, 730 North Wood street.

Seventeenth Ward—John Matthews, 393 West Ohio street, business agent of the Sign Painters' union.

Eighteenth Ward—William Zimmerman, 306 Jackson boulevard, garment worker.

Twenty-first Ward—William Bros Lloyd, 460 Dearborn avenue, lawyer.

Twenty-second Ward—Fred Foster, 258 Blackhawk street, organizer of the Glass Workers' union.

BELL TELEPHONE CO. HAS PAID "LISTENER"

Discovery Puts Canadians in Bad Humor and They Refuse to Be Comforted

PAVES WAY FOR THE GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Commission of Inquiry Took No Action Concerning Strike, but are Hot on Trail of "Buttins"

[By a Special Correspondent.] Toronto, Canada, Feb. 13.—The Bell interests here, by enrolling themselves in a strike with 400 of their operators, has brought to light one of the most discouraging and most disgusting things ever jerked out of the mire of a capitalist-evil hog wallow.

It was discovered that the telephone company regularly employed a girl at four dollars a week whose duty it is to run the "listening department."

A "listening department" is used to listen over the line when parties are talking and for the purpose of detecting if subscribers who are paying for "home phones" are "transacting business" with them.

The odd part about it all is that while one of the daily papers here brought forth undeniable proof that such a department existed, the other publications wrote long editorials that teemed with whitewash and soothing syrup for the Bell company. The phone monopoly had stubbed its toe and the capitalistic press is supplying the salve.

Presages Government Ownership. The "radical" press says that this is the "shadow ahead" of government ownership of the telephone companies, and are not chary with exhortation in speaking of the low methods employed by the company.

The following letter was dug up from the slime and shows conclusively the facts in the case. The paper publishing it here used an engraving, making it a fac simile:

"From E. C. Maw: Put Park 551 on Listener at once please. Return at once this letter after you have read it. The commission of inquiry has also taken up the hue and cry and is hot on the trail. The matter has touched the business men in a sore spot, and while they have taken no action in building legislation in regard to the strike of the 400 girls and its causes, they are making every effort to have a stop put to the 'listening department'."

Pessimistic souls, with no respect whatever for the Bell Telephone company, say that they are afraid to allow the "listener" to go on, on account of the fear of hurting themselves. One man said:

Similar to U. S. Packers. "It is a parallel case with the packers' inquiry of the United States. Upton Sinclair aimed to hit the heart of the American people with his awful revelations of the packing industries, and the conditions under which thousands of human beings worked, but instead he hit them in the stomach."

The same is true of this case. The girls on strike revealed the fact that the most unfair conditions prevailed, and the public never blinked an eye, but now that they are brought close to the fact that the company has been listening to their telephone conversations they are up in arms, and there will doubtless be some legislation that will have a tendency to further the aims of the government ownership faction in Canada."

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS WIN BIG STRIKE (Continued from first page.)

such action, or to receive a committee sent by the union to request reasons for dismissals of the men. If this action is continued it will cause a strike of telegraphers all over the United States, which would result in great damage to business.

The telegraphers of Chicago appeal to you to stop this unjust discrimination. E. W. SPRINGER.

Union Has Hard Fight. An old-time telegrapher in discussing the situation this morning said: "The president of the Western Union, Col. R. C. Clowry, has always fought the telegraphers in any attempt to organize. The operators know this, and feel that the light might as well come now as any other time. They feel that so long as Col. Clowry is at the head of the Western Union they will be discriminated against in the matter of affiliating with the union representing their craft."

"I have been in close touch with the general officers of the Commercial organization ever since the petition for an increase was sent to President Clowry."

LEGAL NOTICE TO ELECTION OFFICIALS; TAKE HEED

All chairmen and secretaries of ward conventions are requested to appear at headquarters on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 16, to certify before a notary public the correctness of their respective ward conventions and elections. G. T. FRAENKEL, County Secretary.

"TREATED LIKE A DOG." Permit me to give a warning through your columns to all proletarians who may have the misfortune to have to cross the ocean, never to go with the American Line, and especially with the steamer Noordland. A journey to Liverpool with any of the liners of that company takes fourteen, and not eight days, as the American Line promises. On the ship men are treated like dogs. I had the misfortune to fall a victim to the fake advertisements of the company and have been treated in the most abominable manner. The food they give to passengers is not fit for dogs. I hope to see this published and many emigrants and wage earners warned against the false promises of the American company. A. H. BERGMAN, Philadelphia.

If we get up to 75,000 subscribers in Chicago the capitalists will be compelled to advertise and support the paper that will free them from the degrading competitive system.

Take a share of stock and pay for it on the installment plan.

The Hustlers' Column Words From the Field At Home and Abroad

More and better things are always coming. The Daily Socialist has arranged for the publication of Ernest Pool's "The Voice of the Street" as a serial as soon as the one running at present is completed, which will be in about ten days. This is one of the most intensely interesting stories of the year. It is the story of street wars, two of them, of an old musician and his daughter, and woven through it is the story of our present civilization and the way out, and yet it is told so well that only a few Socialists ever discovered it. The rest said it was a splendid novel.

Now is a good time to subscribe for that share of stock that you have been planning to buy.

There is only about a week left in which to get the building ready for that new plan, and it is going to be a big struggle.

Always send in a few new subscribers when you renew your own subscription.

Subscription postals for mail subscriptions are ready. Ten three-months cards for \$5. Every worker should have a bunch in his pocket.

When the Moyer-Haywood trial begins, the Daily Socialist will hold a protest meeting every day. It will be more than ten times as large as any ever held under a roof. It will be composed of all the thousands of readers of this paper. It will be addressed by Eugene V. Debs and will also have on hand all the information supplied by regular news agencies. If the workers will but get busy that protest meeting will be so large that all idea of murdering our fellow workers will be dropped.

Make a kick or "boffer" that can be heard if you fail to get the paper delivered or know of any other subscriber that is not getting the paper regularly.

Mention something you read here to those who read only those newspapers that are owned and of course censored by a millionaire.

If you belong to a labor union, see that your union leaders know that a newspaper is published entirely in the interests of the working class.

ON THE STAGE By ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS

Grand Opera House—Miss Emma Carus in "Too Near Home."

Garrick—Blanche Bates in "The Girl of the Golden West."

Powers—Florence Roberts in "The Strength of the Weak."

McVicker's—Mr. Wright Lorimer in "The Shepherd King."

Colonia—Richard Carle in "The Spring Chicken."

Illinois—Grace George in "Clothes."

Chicago Opera House—"The Climbers."

Studebaker—Raymond Hitchcock in "A Yankee Tourist."

La Salle—"The Time, the Place, and the Girl."

Great Northern—"Mr. Him and I."

Majestic—Arnold Daly in Benard Shaw's one-act comedy, "How He Lied to Her Husband."

Olympic—Empire City Quartette, Six Musical Comedians, etc.

Harmark—Master Gabriel and Co. in "Auntie's Visit."

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

William Tacey, Salem, Ill., who is charged with robbing the bank at Odun, Ill., has been bailed out by C. E. Hull and T. M. Mooney, of a rival bank.

Consul Albert Halstead writes that Birmingham, England, is securing control of the street-car system there. Early in January the municipality instituted electric traction covering 80 miles of track. The receipts for the first five days were \$19,406 from a daily average of 20,000 passengers.

Consul General Hugh Pitcairn of Hamburg reports the application by the German government of wireless telegraphy to the transmission of time signals to outgoing and incoming vessels. A regular wireless service has also been established between Paris and Berlin, and from Paris, via Amiens, to the north coast of Africa.

The Rand gold companies of South Africa paid dividends during the year 1906 to the amount of \$27,080,838. This constitutes a record. The total dividends paid since the South African war amount to \$97,855,432. South African mines not in the Rand district paid dividends last year amounting to \$823,374. One diamond mine paid \$1,265,900 dividend; the coal companies \$901,100, and the financial corporations \$5,862,000.

According to officials of the ministry of public instruction in France a more complete understanding between the French government and the Vatican on the subject of overturning the church's religious usage for a period of eighteen years is a question of only a few days or even hours.

In discussing the Irish question in the British parliament yesterday, Walter Hume Long and Augustine Birrell both declared that the only solution of the difficulty was the passage of the home rule bill.

Further developments in the New Britain, Conn., bank abandonment case show a shortage of \$500,000 instead of \$150,000, as cited in an earlier report. No trace of the missing cashier has been obtained.

To disappear in the role of a famous horse ball player and to be mourned for dead, then to turn up twelve years later as a workman in Hammond, Ind., was the interesting experience of Charles McGee Williams, a Wisconsin university athlete, who played in Chicago in 1893. He is married and a day laborer.

Don't forget the Chicago Daily Socialist has a full line of Socialist literature on sale. Send in your order.

CHANCELOR DAY PUPIL OF SAINT JOHN D.

Puts Through Methodist Book Concern "Merger" Like Old Hand at the Business

[By a Special Correspondent.] New York, Feb. 14.—Chancellor Day of Syracuse university, who has achieved quite a reputation for interpreting religion and economics in accordance with the gospel of St. John D. Rockefeller, met through a merger of his own yesterday.

The chancellor is the leading spirit of the book committee of the Methodist Episcopal church. He submitted a report yesterday in which he urges the consolidation of the various departments of the Western Methodist Book Concern, one of the largest publishing houses in the world.

According to the Chancellor's plan the Methodist Book Concern will henceforward be known as the "Publishing House of Methodist Episcopal Church" and will have its principal office in New York. The direction and control of the combined business will be placed in the hands of a business manager. All books will be published in New York, and the plants of the concern in Chicago and Kansas City will be moved to New York or Cincinnati. This consolidation will result in many of the men now employed by the Western Methodist Book Concern in responsible positions losing their jobs. But it will also place the religion of this church on a thorough business basis, on a basis thoroughly satisfactory to our latter day saint, John D.—Amen.

DIET DELUSIONS OF TODAY They Come Down from the Old Barbarous Tribes—Ancient Beliefs

Some diet delusions are of most modern date, while others are of most respectable antiquity. Among the latter is that very ancient survival, the notion that particular foods are "good" for particular things or effects.

This is an almost direct descendant of the notion, held with greater or less inhumanity by nearly all savage and barbarous tribes, that the flesh or viscera of birds and animals possessing particular qualities will be likely to produce the same qualities in those who eat them.

Thus Nero used to banquet on nightingales' tongues in the hope of improving his voice, and the savage cut out and devour the heart of the bear, the liver of the buffalo, etc., believing that the strength and courage of these animals would thereby be transferred to himself.

It is probable that the most gruesome of ancestral rites—cannibalism—was largely due to the same belief, although, of course, in Neanderthal days primitive man would have no more hesitancy about eating his enemy after he had killed him than he would in devouring a bear or a deer.

In fact, the early converts of the missionaries in the South Sea Islands referred to their favorite dish as "long pig." Every known race has at some time been cannibal—McClure's Magazine.

CHINESE EAT ANYTHING

The Chinese will eat anything that comes out of the stew. All the fishes are good to their taste, and are caught with great skill. Sewerage is used to thicken soups, gravies and puddings, and is highly prized because they give the relaxing flavor of salt, which is a luxury to most Chinese peasants.

A sensation was caused in Socialist and liberal circles in Berlin when it was learned that a son of Herr Hoffman, a Socialist member of the Reichstag, was expelled from school for being absent from a school celebration of the kaiser's birthday.

Braford Hubbard Cox, a Kansas City evangelist, is dead from ptomaine poisoning, caused from eating canned oysters.

As the result of the death of an unknown woman, whose body was found last night at the rear of 478 West Fourteenth street, Mrs. Anna Knofstok and Stanislaus Tolman, two companions of the dead woman are being held by the police.

Mrs. Lena Smith of Philadelphia suffered the loss of her right arm yesterday from the attacks of an enraged dog, which she had whipped for disobedience. She probably will die.

Reports from Manila indicate another rampage of Palajanes. Two towns in Occidental Negros have been burned by the insurgents, and several American school teachers are missing.

Twenty extra postal clerks are employed to-day to assist in distributing the enormous quantities of mail matter, occasioned by St. Valentine's Day observance.

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DEMOCRATIC IDEA IS TO GO TO TEACHERS

Plans to give Chicago school teachers an advisory voice in administration of the public schools were adopted at midnight last night at the close of a long meeting of the board of education. The plan reported for favorable action by the committee headed by Dr. Cornelia de Bey provides for redistributing the city into ten districts, the formation of district councils in each, elected by the teachers, and endowment of these councils with advisory powers on all school matters.

A substitute plan, offered by Mrs. Emma Blaine, provides for making each school a district with an advisory council, with a central council composed of the superintendent and one teacher. The two plans are to go before the teachers on a referendum vote as to their merits.

In addition to forcing a provision that the new system shall not become operative until March 18 and only after a referendum vote, the opponents of the De Bey measure made submission of the constitutions of the teachers' councils to the board obligatory on the teachers. The vote stood 14 to 5 on final adoption of the plans.

RICH BOY IS SHOT. Benton Kuppenheimer, twenty-two years old, son of Jonas Kuppenheimer, of B. Kuppenheimer & Company, wholesale clothing, was found dead on the floor of a room in his father's home, 2927 Prairie avenue, this morning.

The young man died of pistol wounds supposed to have been accidentally inflicted.

NOTICE

The Twenty-sixth Ward Convention will be held at Kemper Hall, Melrose and Hoyne avenues, Friday, Feb. 15, at 8 p. m. After business the evening will be spent in pleasure. All comrades are urgently invited to attend.

FOR A GERMAN NEWSPAPER, READ Neues Leben

Socialist Party Organ. Price \$1.00 Per Year. 25 cents for Six Months. Address: NEUES LEBEN, Room 12, 163 N. Randolph St., Chicago.

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322 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

MURRAY

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2nd Grand Prize Masquerade Ball

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MUSIC BY PAUL GOETHL'S ORCHESTRA Tickets from Members, 25c Tickets at the Door, 50c

Where to Eat E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS Where to Eat

70 S. Harrison St., Tel. Har. 6085 97 1/2 Van Buren St., Tel. Har. 5947 200 Dearborn Street 154 La Salle St., Tel. Main 7990

51 Clark St., Tel. Central 6772

H. R. EAGLE

19 EAST RANDOLPH STREET

Save dollars on your Shoe purchases. 10,000 pair more of Women's and Misses' Shoes. The greatest values ever offered.

TABLE NO. 1. Hundreds of pairs of Women's, Misses and Children's lace and button High Shoes, Oxford and Slipper, splendid, durable and substantial every-day numbers, per pair.....25c

TABLE NO. 2. Women's and Misses' Vici and Dongola Kid and Box Calf Shoes. Many splendid pairs of Oxford in the lot; heavy extension or flexible soles, all good styles. Handsome, are taking advantage of this table. Thousands of pairs to select from, at per pair.....40c

TABLE NO. 3. One of the most popular styles, Women's and Misses' elegant hand-turned Vici and Dongola Kid Shoes, both lace and button, splendid styles, all sizes, in high lace or button, per pair.....50c

TABLE NO. 4. Budd's famous Misses' and Children's shoes, in Box Calf, Dongola and Vici Kid, all sizes. A wonderful opportunity to secure good children's shoes at our very low price, per pair.....35c

TABLE NO. 5. This is our Star Item. Women's and Misses' hand-turned shoes, worth up to \$7.50 per pair, all new and up-to-date styles, flexible or extension soles, of choicest Vici and Dongola Kid or Box Calf. It will save you dollars to see this lot at per pair.....60c

See our table of Men's and Boys' Shoes, at.....50c, 75c and \$1.00. Our famous heavy Calf Men's Work Shoes, at.....\$1.50, \$1.25 and \$1.00. Shoes worth up to \$12.00 a pair.

H. R. EAGLE COMPANY

Welding the Workers Together

Two years ago last month a body of men, women and children marched up the Nevsky Prospect in St. Petersburg to present a petition to the Czar. They were met with deadly volleys from the rifles of soldiers, and as they lay dead and dying Cossacks rode over their prostrate bodies lashing the backs of such of the humble petitioners as were not already wallowing in their own blood.

The bureaucracy rejoiced over the "crushing of the revolt," and declared that the people had been "taught a lesson."

They had been taught a lesson, but it was not the one their masters intended. They had been taught the uselessness of peacefully appealing to a beast, and the blood of a host of tyrants has since mingled with that of the poor petitioners who fell on the Nevsky Prospect.

This was but one result. A more significant result was the gathering of the workers of a hundred other lands one year later, and again one month ago in commemoration of "Bloody Sunday."

THE RULERS OF RUSSIA HAD GIVEN THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD ANOTHER RALLYING DAY, ANOTHER POINT OF INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

Next month millions of workers will meet to commemorate another "crushing defeat of labor"—the Commune. When the workers of Paris were mowed down by machine guns and shot down in rows against the walls of Pere Lachaise in Paris, some thirty years ago, the whole class of rulers breathed easier for a moment.

The rebellious slaves had been driven into their holes, and exploitation and tyranny and wage-slavery—as saved.

They did not realize that they were only adding one more to the anniversaries which the laborers of the world will observe until they shall triumph over all forms of slavery and tyranny.

One year ago the combined capitalistic forces of the Rocky Mountain states stole two men from their beds at dead of night and hurried them away, in defiance of all the rights guaranteed by our fundamental laws, to an Idaho jail, where they are today, denied their liberty or the right of that speedy trial by their peers which is supposed to be one of the basic things of our civilization.

Again capitalism had scored a victory. Again it had struck a deadly blow at those who had dared to defy its power.

On next Sunday hundreds of thousands of workers in every corner of this country will meet to commemorate that outrage, and to swear by the names of those men thus foully dealt with, eternal hatred to the system of which they are the victims.

CAPITALISM HAS AGAIN FURNISHED AN ANNIVERSARY FOR THE WORKERS AND GIVEN THEM ONE MORE RALLYING POINT AROUND WHICH TO GATHER IN PROTEST.

Years of Socialist agitation could not have accomplished what the agents of capitalism did in these three cases.

It would seem as if the rulers of the earth would some day learn that blows upon a subject class, like the strokes of the hammer on heated iron, serve only to drive the particles more closely together and forge it into a more perfect weapon.

If the capitalist class of the United States wants to give a final blow to the still disintegrated mass of workers and transform them into a compact, militant army eager for battle, the surest way to do it will be to carry out their murderous plot against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

The day that such a crime shall be consummated will be the beginning of the end of rulership and exploitation.

Yet by such means no Socialist would wish it to come. Rather by the slower and peaceful methods of education, organization and political action is the earnest desire of every Socialist.

It is not we who have the choice. The Socialists are bending every energy to prevent the awful crime that is meditated in Idaho. They are doing everything that lies in their power to save the lives of their imperiled fellow-workers.

If the rulers of today are awake even to their own interests they will hold their hand from the contemplated murders.

RUSSIAN WAGES

Carpenters, masons and workmen of similar trades, who in American centers of industry make four or five dollars a day, are in Russia paid from sixty to eighty cents, with about ninety cents or one dollar as the maximum for the exceptional man. In the factories the men are paid, according to their skill and the character of their work, from thirty to sixty cents a day, and women from fifteen to thirty, with slightly higher rates for work demanding extraordinary training. A dollar a day is to the average Russian workman what five dollars is to the average American—the limit of what he can hope to attain. Only a very skilled man in a very skilled trade, can reach the supremacy of one dollar and fifty cents a day or two dollars a day. Of the unskilled you can have all you want for twenty-five cents—and more than you want, for they are unskilled indeed.

The policeman, despised of all, belongs to this class, and is paid accordingly—from seven to twelve dollars a month. As for the drivers of the jolting little cabs and the whizzing little sleighs that take the place of street cars (for Russia is practically streetless, and in St. Petersburg alone there are more than twenty-five thousand of these drivers), many have told me they do not average one dollar and fifty cents a week, and on some days are not the better off by a single copeck. And as for domestic workers, a good cook gets from five dollars to six dollars a month, an ordinary servant from two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars and fifty cents, and I found laundry women, their hours from 7 to 7, washing clothes, through holes chopped in the ice of the Volga for twelve to fifteen cents a day.

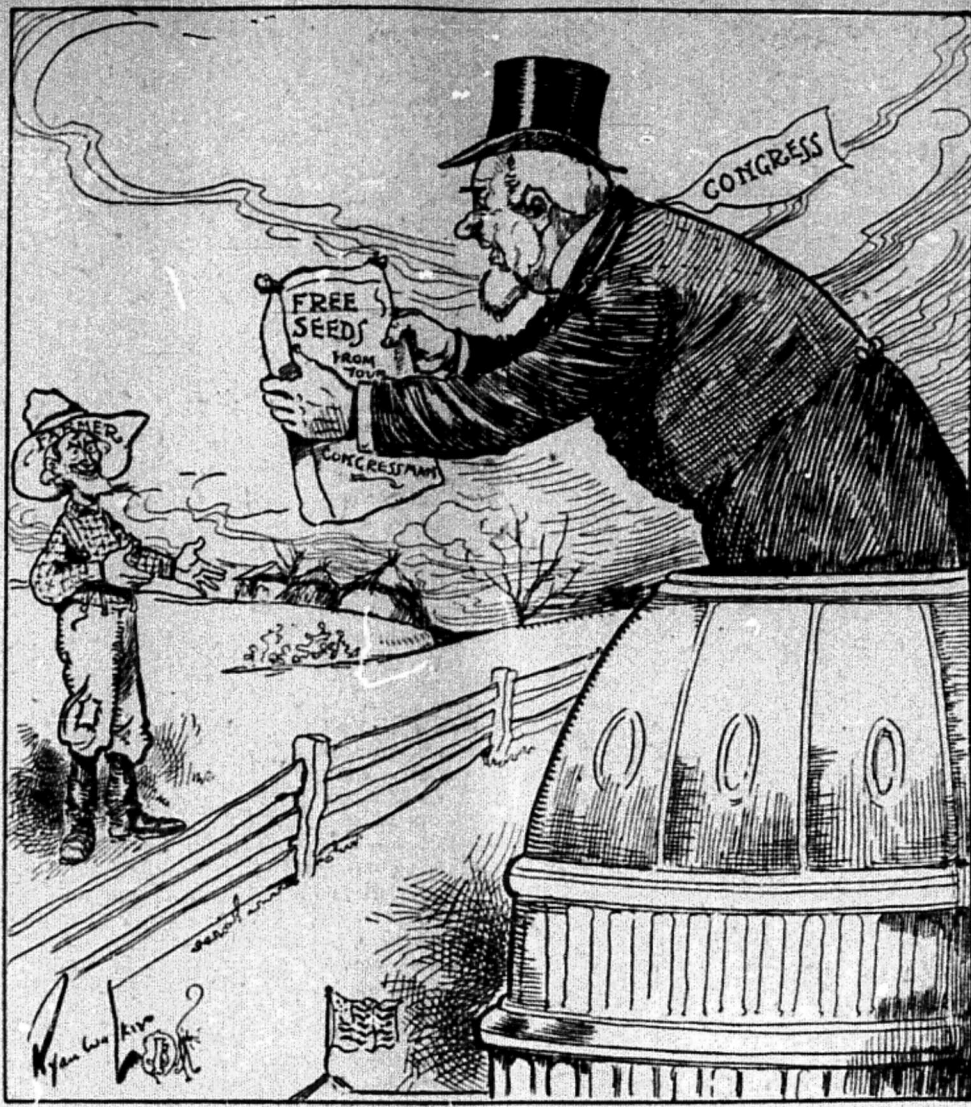
I asked a labor leader if the workmen had the virtue of saving. "Save! What have they to save?" he demanded. That they can lay nothing aside makes a successful strike for better conditions very difficult, even when the government does not interfere with its soldiers. Ordinarily, striking workmen can stand out for three or four or five days, but no longer. It is their starve or work. And the low wages beget an even greater tragedy. When their working days are over there is not a copeck for their remaining years. If they have not relatives with extra copecks (and such relatives are as rare as governmental mercy) there is only one way to keep life in their bodies—to stand in the streets, hand outstretched, and call down blessings upon the passersby. No country it has been my fortune to visit has Russia's richness in beggars.—Leroy Scott.

Wants Daily Labor Paper

Column after column of space was given up in the daily press several weeks ago under the alleged grafting of Mayor Eugene Schmitz, the labor mayor of San Francisco. You won't find a line in any of them containing the news that the restaurant proprietor who made the original charges that Schmitz and his followers had blackmailed him, made a general and public retraction of the charges. You won't observe any news items reading to the effect that the two principal witnesses against Mayor Schmitz were both convicted who Mayor Schmitz had sent up for ballot-box stuffing. You won't see any information to the effect that the judge before whom the case is to be tried was opposed by the labor unions in a recent election and came pretty near getting defeated. Neither will the daily press proclaim the attorneys for the prosecution as paid agents of corporate wealth who declare they propose to kill the effect of labor unions in California politics. The Associated Press is a great institution for the other fellows. Hasten the daily labor press.—Mixer and Server.

RAILROAD RUNNING

"Where's the president of this railroad?" asked the man who called at the general offices.
 "He's down in Washington, attending 'th' sessions o' some kind of an investigatin' committee," replied the office boy.
 "Where's the general manager?"
 "He's apparin' before th' Interstate Commerce Commission."
 "Well, where's the general superintendent?"
 "He's at th' meetin' o' th' legislature, fightin' some new law."
 "Where's the head of the legal department?"
 "He's in court, tryin' a suit."
 "Then, where is the general passenger agent?"
 "He's explainin' t' commercial travelers why we can't reduce th' fare."
 "Where is the general freight agent?"
 "He's gone out in th' country t' attend a meetin' o' th' Grange an' tell th' farmers why we ain't got no freight cars."
 "Who's running the blame railroad, anyway?"
 "Th' newspapers."



Congress—I really could not earn my increased salary unless I gave you this package. It has been decided to continue the free distribution of seeds by Congress.—News Item.

What Farmers Want

"Can farmers organize?" All other classes of labor have organized, each in its own separate union, as carpenters, plumbers, mine workers, teamsters, painters, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, printers—every one, all of them, and then they all combine in a federation. Why can't farmers do the same? We have proven that they can by the actual doing of it.

"But are not farmers scattered over too wide a territory?" Not a bit wider than the other classes of labor. Wherever farming goes on extensively, the other classes of labor go on also. Every farming community has its town and every town its laborers. Farmers can unite as well as the others; it only remains for them to do it.

"But is not the farmers' work too diversified to admit of organization?" It is not more diversified than the other classes of labor. We named a few of them above, and only a few, and all are organized. In farming we have cotton planters, wheat growers, corn raisers, hay producers, tobacco raisers, fruit growers, stockmen, etc. The equity plan is to organize them all, and then for all to co-operate together, each acting as a check upon the other, and preventing excesses. In this regard we are far better situated to make organization effective than are the wage laborers.

"But will the farmers organize?" Men do whatever they see it is to their interest to do. Farmers do a great deal more thinking than they did fifty years ago, and they see things beyond their own fields. They have learned how other people manage their affairs, and get benefits therefrom, and they are learning their lesson.

"But wage earners have a definite wage, and they know when it is increased or diminished; most farmers work for themselves and have no wages; how can they benefit by organization?" Unless the farmers have a wage and get value received for their labor they are in the same class with slaves, for the leading distinction of slavery is work without pay. No matter by what name it is called, the farmer has a wage, a compensation for his outlay and labor. It is hidden in the price of what he produces, and, on that account, too many people fail to see it. The fact that his wages are thus concealed in the element of price, makes it all the more important that he be organized so that he may more closely scrutinize and regulate the price.

"But when the wage laborers' pay is too small the laborers can strike and refuse to work until their wage is increased; how could the farmers do anything like that?" Farmers are far better situated to do that than the laborers are. Carpenters might stop work, and people could still live. So might the printers, the bricklayers, the barbers, the painters—all of them. There would be great inconvenience and some suffering, but life would not be jeopardized. Let the farmers quit work and the world would starve. Quit for how long? Not necessarily for a year, nor a season, but for a month, or even less—a week or a day? Take the human race as a whole, and it never has a day's provisions in advance. Let farm products cease to flow into the market for a single day, and inconvenience will be felt; for a week, and there will be hungry people in every city; for a month, and suffering will be widespread; for three months and gaunt famine will stalk through the entire land, and gold would shrink into insignificance in the pres-

ence of food stuff! The outside world would gladly concede the demands.

"But if farmers were organized how could they employ that tremendous power?" They do not wish to employ any such power. All they ask is a reasonable wage, a wage commensurate with what others hold to be reasonable for themselves and contend for. To secure this peacefully and without disturbing for a moment the channels of trade, or in the least stinting the supply, they avail themselves of what all other producers do, Controlled Marketing. In an organized capacity, they determine a price that shall include a reasonable wage, and then refuse to sell until the price is paid. Any purchaser can buy who has the price. The market is not obstructed nor the supply diminished; it is only a question of the price, and the right to require the price is a right guaranteed to every owner of property by the most sacred fundamental document of human government—the BILL OF RIGHTS.

"But would it be safe to trust farmers as a class with such a power?" The very nature of the farmers' business insures the world's safety and guarantees against abuse. There is scarcely a producer of a crop who is not a consumer of some other, and when all the producing interests are brought together, the consuming interests are there also. Should the spirit of greed seize upon the producers of any crop, the consumers of the crop and the producers of other crops are there to hold it in check. And so all along the line, absolutely guaranteeing equity of price.

"But what is meant by equitable price?" Price on an equitable or reasonable level with other prices—prices paid for other commodities and remuneration received by other classes of labor. People in other business feel that they must have a reasonable reward, or they will quit the business; and they ought. Those who labor in other capacities feel that they must have a reasonable wage or they will refuse to work; and they ought. Now, why should the farmer be denied what is claimed by and accorded to everybody else?

"But would not this system pit into successful operation, bear heavily upon wage-workers who are not producers of food products?" No, it would actually lighten their burdens. Under the present system the season's products are gathered into storage centers where they are held for speculative purposes. Those who "toil not, neither do they spin," get possession of the annual supplies, and then dole them out on terms and prices unjust and extortionate, so that by the time the supplies reach the consumers, charges have accumulated and profits before being added, until prices to consumers are so high as to prohibit their use except to satisfy the stern necessities of life, and then many are compelled to use the cheapest and most undesirable goods though the price paid ought to secure the best. The farmers properly organized and themselves holding the supplies, the stream would flow direct to the retail dealers and thence to the consumers, paying the retailers profits as satisfactory as now, paying the producers better and steadier prices than now, and yet costing the consumers much less than now.—Up-to-Date Farming, Organ of the American Society of Equity.

CAPITALISM

Trade and the streets enclose us. Our bodies are weak and worn; We plot and corrupt each other. And we despoil the unborn. —Emerson.

A Profitable Railroad

The official announcement of the "Hill ore deal" was to the effect that the United States Steel Corporation pays a price on the ore mined which includes an allowance of eighty cents a ton for hauling the ore over the 150 miles of railroad between the range and the shipping points. As nearly every mile of this railway has a down grade from the mines, the power required is so small that the chief expense for transportation is in hauling back the empty cars. It is learned on good authority that the total expense per ton for this service is less than thirty cents. Consequently this little division of Mr. Hill's Great Northern system will continue to be one of the most profitable rail lines in the world, netting no less than 166 per cent in earnings, as its freight is almost exclusively range ore. The revenue it will secure from serving the Steel Corporation alone can be appreciated by estimating its traffic for 1907 merely. Its profit from this tonnage will be \$375,000—\$25,000 per mile of road—while, when the maximum output is reached, in 1917, the figures will be swelled to the enormous sum of \$4,125,000, or \$27,500 per mile per annum.

Ten years ago James J. Hill bought the little thirty-five-mile railroad which Wright & Davis had built merely to carry the timber from their lands in Northeastern Minnesota to the Mississippi river. As soon as the discovery of ore was made the road was rebuilt, extended along the range and given a new name. The Eastern Minnesota, as it is now known, has actually returned the Great Northern Company each year over half of its original cost in net earnings—in other words, it has paid itself five times over since it was bought, and at it is doubtless the best paying stretch of track in the world.—D. A. Willey in Moody's Magazine for February.

The Work of Capitalism

Socialists do not condemn capitalism. They admit that it has been as essential to human progress in the past as Socialism will be in the future.

Capitalism is based upon the invention of the machine. Without capitalism to develop the machine we would not have our great railroad systems, shops, mills, factories, etc., today. But the work of capitalism is nearing completion. When the systemization and monopolization of capital—means of industry—are complete, capitalism will pass away, but not before. The completion of capitalism will force the people to adopt Socialism. Socialism naturally evolves from capitalism, just as the man naturally evolves from the boy. We cannot have Socialism without first having capitalism any more than we can have the man without first having the boy. DR. J. F. SANDERS.

WHO IS PROSPEROUS?

This is an era of prosperity, but it is narrowly confined to a few individuals when the total population of the prosperous country is considered. The voter should inquire of himself: Am I prosperous? and, Am I more prosperous with each succeeding year? Is living cheaper or more expensive with each passing year? Can I look forward with the pleasant prospect that my son and my daughter will have a less strenuous struggle for a livelihood than has my experience?

Waking Up

Today some of the most prominent economists declare the destiny of America is a social community on the one hand, or an aristocracy of wealth on the other, with present conditions considerably in favor of the latter.

Twenty years ago the patriotic American scouted the idea of either. Today, if an interpreter of the signs of the times, he realizes that the date of determining the alternative is not more distant than the ordinary span of life and expects that the choice may come sooner. Events of the last decade and the mighty unrest of the present hour tell him that a national crisis is at hand.

The citizen of poverty or of small estate was first to feel the pressure of altering conditions. He first felt the impact of the great steam roller of mutation. Then the middle class began to feel the encroachment, while the moderately wealthy were rendered apprehensive by distinguishing the outline of the monster wheel approaching in the near distance. The wall of discontent has at last reached the extremely wealthy class and has rendered it exceedingly uneasy.

The humblest citizen and the wisest statesman alike realize that one of the great cyclical changes that have come to all governments in the world's annals is imminent, but none can offer a reasonable forecast as to the nature of the change or the ultimate results.

The man who has a large family and small means and who realizes that the cost of living is enhancing every year while his earning capacity is not increasing, if not lessening, realizes that there is something wrong in a system whereby in a lifetime another man, however well endowed mentally, can accumulate an estate of \$75,000,000. They cannot understand the justice in the fact that the family of one man will inherit wealth running into the hundreds of millions, while their own offspring come into existence confronting a lifelong struggle to secure a small plot of ground that may be called home.

Such persons cannot understand why ninety per cent of the national wealth is owned by less than 3,000 individuals in a total population of 85,000,000. They

begin to think the system of government is wrong or that it is improperly administered.

They are informed by the 2,000 individuals who have the ninety per cent of the national wealth that the government is all right and the system is the best extant; that the country is enjoying the greatest prosperity in its history—for the 2,000.

They are beginning to understand that prosperity for the other fellow is insignificant to them—as insignificant as the protective tariff system that benefits the 2,000 and compels the poor man to pay a double price for goods at the store.

The 84,988,000 citizens who own only ten per cent of the national wealth are awakening; after a Rip Van Winkle siesta, to the fact that they have been sleeping on their rights and that the 2,000 have been permitted to control conditions by an assertion of privilege as untenable as the theory of the divine rights of kings.

The 84,988,000 citizens, who may be referred to as the common people, have manifested their awakening by making demands. These demands are in the form of investigation of insurance companies, of trusts, of railroads and other corporations which have enjoyed monopoly or extraordinary privileges in the past.

The awakening is made manifest in the inquiries being made into municipal councils, legislatures, courts, congress and the senate. The common people discover that the 2,000 has its representatives in all of these, ready to block any movement that may be made to alter the present status of affairs. Dignified senators stand out as special pleaders for railroads and trust corporations, courts give decisions favorable to them, legislatures are owned by them and municipal governments usually their slaves.

The common people have awakened to find the 2,000 within its ramparts, well fortified, well armed and supplied with ammunition to give prolonged battle.

The 2,000 is not inclined to favor an adjustment and gives warning that it will give battle to the end. The end will be a triumph of one or the other, for there can be no compromise.—The Oklahoman.

ESPERANTO

These lessons are arranged for this paper by the editor of Amerika Esperantisto, Oklahoma City. Students should address all inquiries to him, enclosing stamp for reply. (Copyright, 1907, by Arthur Baker).

LESSON 7

The Personal Pronouns.

A pronoun is a word used as a substitute for a name. Its function is to lend grace and facility to speech, avoiding the inconvenient use or repetition of the noun. The Personal Pronouns of Esperanto (nominative) are: Mi (I); vi (you, singular or plural); li (he); ŝi (she); ĝi (it); ni (we); ili (they); ti (a reflexive pronoun, referring only to subject of position, and always in the third person); oni ("one" or "they"); Ci (thou) is permitted, though little used.

The Possessive Case of the Pronouns is formed by the addition of the adjective ending: a, Mia, via, lia (my, your, his); and the accusative by the addition of n, as with the nouns: Nin, lin (us, them).

Exercise.

Li amas min, sed mi lin ne amas. (He loves me, but I do not love him.) Mi volas lin havi, sed li forkuris de mi. (I wished to best him, but he ran away from me.) Diru al mi vian nomon (Tell "to" me your name). Ne skribu al mi tiel longajn leterojn. (Do not write me such long letters.) Venu al mi hodiaŭ vespere (Come to this evening). Mi rakontos al vi historion. (I will relate to you a story.) Ŝi diris al mi la veron. (She told me the truth.) La domo apartenas al mi. (The house belongs to me.) Mi ne vidas ilajn librojn. (I did not see their books.)

It seems absolutely impossible to keep up with anything connected with Esperanto. Those copies of L'Americana Esperantisto, containing the grammar, which were received Monday, are all gone again, and some new ones ordered, and advance orders on hand to take up the second installment, and a third order on the way. If the supply holds out we will fill all orders as fast as possible.

Esperanto students will do well to clip the lessons appearing in the Chicago Daily Socialist and carefully paste them upon card board or better still in a scrap book. This will insure a ready reference book always at hand.

To the Editor: It is with pleasure that I note the move you are making in regard to the new language, esperanto. On account of the universality of our cause, we Socialists, of all people, are in need of such a language. In unity lies our power; therefore, let us further strengthen the bonds of unity by the adoption of a universal language. Wishing you success in this work, I am, yours, EDGAR P. FRIPP, Fort Pierce, Fla.

"Remember, the eyes of the public are upon you."

"Yes," answered Senator Sorgium, "that's what worries me. A man is so closely watched in these times that he can't get away with anything."—Washington Star.

When King Edward was in Paris it was a safe bet that he didn't tell the queen about some of his exploits there when he was some years younger.

It is all right for Rockefeller to give that \$32,000,000 to the cause of education, but the people would prefer to tax themselves for that purpose in their own way.

A Cry from the Ghetto

(From the Yiddish of Morris Rosenfeld.)

The roaring of the wheels has filled my ears,
 The clashing and the clamor shut me in;
 Myself, my soul, in chaos disappears, I cannot think or feel amid the din. Toiling and toiling and toiling—endless toil.
 For whom? For what? Why should the work be done?
 I do not ask, or know, I only toil. I work until the day and night are one.

The clock above me ticks away the day,
 Its hands are spinning, spinning, like the wheels.

It cannot sleep or for a moment stay,
 It is a thing like me, and does not feel. It throbs as tho' my heart were beating there—

A heart? My heart? I know not what it means.

The clock ticks, and below I strive and stare
 And so we lose the hour. We are machines.

Noon calls a truce, an ending to the sound,
 As if a battle had one moment stayed—

A bloody field! The dead lie all around;
 Their wounds cry out until I grow afraid.

It comes—the signal! See, the dead men rise,
 They fight again, amid the roar they fight.

Blindly and knowing not for whom, or why,
 They fight, they fall, they sink into the night.

Physical

To Lie Editor:—During a revival held in our town a short time ago under the direction of the ministerial association some interesting things happened. In the beginning I wish to state I believe in the religion of Paul (James I, 26, 27), which says: "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction," etc.

The minister who interested me most in our town, who received it, he said, \$500 for his two or three weeks' evangelical work in our city; converted or baptized some 250 children and grown-ups.

The fact that he received money did not class him on the side of the other well-fed background which supported him nightly.

But he made this remark from the pulpit: "Laboring men don't lower yourself by asking your employer for higher wages; let your work be so that your employer will take notice," etc.

Comrades and all laboring men, I ask you: do you feel about this?
 How many of you have been affected by the generous employer "taking notice"?

What struck me so forcibly was that a man endeavoring to save souls should have the audacity to stand up before an intelligent audience and make such a statement. There were 22 great meetings held by the laboring men, but in a quiet way the laboring men condemned such talk and large numbers would not attend on this account.

During the same series of meetings, Mr. Mitchell, the financial director for the Jordan services, went to the Maple City Soap Works and told the men there that religion would help them do more work and do better work.

Most of the men stated afterwards that they did not need that kind of religion, as they thought they were doing too much work for the money they were receiving (wages are \$1 to \$2 per day).

Mr. Mitchell also told us of how several wealthy men had believed in this religion.

Yes, I murmured to myself, I were in the capitalist class this would be a good religion to preach. In I am not in that class. Are you? S. G. Moosmouth, Ill.