

MAYOR CAN CALL OUT STATE OOPS

Joker Found in New Charter Startles Federation of Labor... Protests Made... The Federation of Labor has covered its interests in the proposed new charter...

POOR MAN JAILED; JOHN D. LOOKS ON

Prisoner, Unsuccessful Schemer, Sentenced in Presence of the World's Richest Man... While Rockefeller was waiting for his case to be called John Konda was tried for misuse of the mails...

TWO REPORTERS SAVE JOHN FROM DEATH

May Become Magnates or Get a Carnegie Medal for Heroic Conduct... Rockefeller was rescued from a frightful fate just before his appearance in the courtroom this morning by two daring reporters...

BRASS BAND MUSIC; THEN GOSPEL HOT

The Rev. Myers Believes Sinners Can Be Caught... A big trap for sinners was set yesterday by the Rev. Johnston Myers, pastor of Immanuel Baptist church...

CHINESE GOVERNOR SLAIN BY STUDENTS

Director of Police Who Attempted Rescue Seized and Slain... (Scripps-McRae Cable.) Peking, July 8.—A dispatch from Nanking states that Governor En Ming of Nghanow province has been assassinated by students...

SPIRIT OF 1776

On the recent anniversary of the birth of the United States, an interesting event occurred, as everybody does not know, on July 1, 1776, the list of names of the signers of the Declaration of Independence contained 1776 names...

MOSER AND HAYWOOD WILL TESTIFY; OPEN ENTIRE LIFE

Defendants in World Famous Case Will Tell Their Stories and Give Prosecutors Chance to Cross Question—A Good Witness

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Boise, Idaho, July 8.—The tug of war in the Haywood case is on today over the announced intention of the defense to impeach Harry Orchard's story of violence by the Western Federation of Miners...

JOHN INTERVIEWS CHICAGO REPORTER

Young Man Has "Buck Aque"; Oil King Invites Him for Visit at Ohio Home

When Rockefeller reached the foot of the elevator in the Commercial Bank building a surprised reporter found himself, in the crush, beside the richest man in the world...

JOHN D. ON STAND TELLS NOTHING; TRUST MAY BE FINED \$29,000,000

Rockefeller has appeared on the stand. He told practically nothing, pleading ignorance of the company's affairs. He only knew it had something to do with oil. Other witnesses admitted that the Standard of New Jersey owns the Standard of Indiana and the Union Tank Line...

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Found in a Hotel at a Christian Endeavor Convention; a Pennsylvania Row On

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EDISON CAN'T SELL OWN MACHINES IN MARKET

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THAT THE RICH OFFENDER IS ALWAYS HANDLED WITH "KID GLOVES"— WHILE THE POOR ONE IS ALWAYS GIVEN THE "SHORT ROUTE"?

At the federal building there was a terrible scene in the corridors and their struggles to gain an entrance to the courtroom almost reached the proportions of a riot. Twenty policemen fought the mob back. The tumult could be heard outside the building. The crowd arose while the court took his seat, while the roar of the disapproved ones in the corridor could be plainly heard. Judge Landis evidenced signs of exasperation. The heat was intense and the packed and sweating humans inside and outside the court, groaned and swore, being able neither to move to the right or left. Others Have Trouble. This being sentence and arraignment day the court proceeded with its routine business, while the oil king looked on, apparently interested in the troubles of others. PUBLISHER WANTS ENORMOUS DAMAGES. Says His Business Has Been Ruined by Postal Authorities. (Scripps-McRae Press Association.) St. Louis, July 8.—E. G. Lewis has filed suit for \$1,000,000 against Postmaster Frank Wyman and Postoffice Inspector Robert M. Fulton, charging conspiracy to wreck his publishing business by refusing him the privilege of the mails. The suit was filed a week ago in St. Louis county, which is outside the city, but was suppressed until Wyman and Fulton could be caught in the county. They attended a performance at Delmar garden last night and were served. One of the best ways to help the Daily Socialist is to call at our office and buy some of the Socialist Books we carry in stock. If you cannot call, send in an order by mail. We carry all at the lowest possible cost. Tell your printer friends—Adv. Kerr & Co.—Adv.

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TEACHERS GATHER IN LOS ANGELES
Big Meeting of Educators Will Discuss Unionism for the Instructors

Los Angeles, Cal., July 8.—For the second time in a decade the city of Los Angeles is entertaining the pedagogues of the country.
They have been arriving for the last three days and it is anticipated there will be 25,000 delegates here by tomorrow.

And Then They Kissed.
'My face is my fortune, sir,' said the pretty summer girl.

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Portugal Grafters Put All Others in the Primary Class

(Scripps-McRae Cable.)
Lisbon, Portugal, July 8.—Beside political grafters, who have just been uncovered in Portugal, "Boss" Tweed of New York, in his palmiest days, was an amateurish "piker," as disclosures made by Premier Franco have shown.
In the army, governmental service and diplomatic corps alike, grafting has run riot. Hundreds of grafting cases have been brought to light, and it is doubtful if all the grafters can be punished, so widespread has been the practice.

News for Trade Unionists

Orlando F. Brooks, a prominent member of Chicago Printed Bookbinders and Paper Cutters' union, local No. 5, has earned the title of the "Highway Hoologian" of Chicago trade union circles.
Not that Brooks is a tramp. Far be it from such. But, like his distinguished namesake, "he tries to do good, but is misunderstood."

He swooped down upon the juvenile delinquents of the mayor's Fourth of July proclamation, saying: "Here, you are, 'hot somebody,' or words to that effect and in better English. Then at the risk of his own life he commenced removing the explosives from the track, while great heads of perspiration stood out on his forehead and with Herculean efforts he knocked the deadly explosives off the track of the oncoming car. Frantically the crowd cheered. Unlike the heroine in the melodrama Brooks had no little red petticoat readily accessible with which to flag the car.

Just as the deed was completed, just as the crowd was ready to take him in its arms and proclaim him a hero, just as the motorman, conductor and all the passengers were blessing him for his valor and self-sacrifice, Brooks turned to receive the salute of the multitude and found himself "PINCHED" and for pinching explosives on the car track. Now can you beat that?
Two burly bluecoats grabbed him in the region of the point of least resistance, which happened to be his neck. Another threw a rope around both his feet and he was carried to a waiting wagon. The only courtesy shown Brooks that day was that he was allowed to ride to the East Chicago avenue police station.

JOIN THE LEGION OF THE DAILY

It is by no accident that the Chicago Daily Socialist came into existence. It is here by virtue of the fact of its need. It has thus far been maintained by heroic sacrifices, indefatigable purpose and an enterprise indicating a spirit that has caused all competitors to wonder at the great strength and wonderful life of the Socialist sentiment of the United States. A Chicago auditing company now preparing a full and complete statement of the business of the company expresses continued amazement at what the books reveal. The extent of the ownership, the spirit of the supporters of the paper and its wide distribution to more postoffices than any other daily paper in the country.
The initial work of the installation of this great enterprise having been completed, it is now only necessary to extend the field of this paper into a still wider field. The sacrifices of the past and present must reach that maximum result commensurate with the greatness of the task of education in science and practice by sociology. It is proposed to find 50,000 new trial subscribers in the next sixty days, and to that end there has been organized the "Legion of the Daily," of which you are hereby invited to become a militant member.
Remember that at a nominal cost of only 10 cents you can send the daily to your friends all over the country for three weeks. Fill out the blank below with the names, send a dollar and get a prize.
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Table with 3 columns: Name of Subscriber, Address, Postoffice, State. Rows 1-10.

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THE CAUSE OF A FEW CRIME CASES

Haunted by Police, One Man Is Sent Back to the Criminal Class

By John B. Askew.
Berlin, June 24.—(Mail Correspondence, Chicago Daily Socialist.)—A case has been recently brought forward by Vorwarts to show how the police deliberately manufacture criminals. It concerns a young man now 21 years of age, he was a bastard and trained by his mother to beg. At the age of 13 or 14 he was several times punished for theft. At 18 he committed an offense against decency and got several months imprisonment. During the succeeding three years he was repeatedly punished for beggary, loafing and at 21 was sent to prison for 18 months for forging a false pass in order to evade police control. After this he tried to rehabilitate himself. He got several posts, and inspired trust in his employers. In Nuremberg he had a post for 2 years and other positions he held from periods between several months and a year. No complaint was to be made.

Went on Tear.
From he went on a "tear" and got a small punishment for begging—that was in 1887. From that time on he was not punished again. 1904 he appeared again in Nuremberg and how the police got wind of his past and ordered him to leave. After that the police have never left him alone. Whenever he gets employment, directly the police find him out, he has to go on. In despair the poor wretch returned to Nuremberg and begged the police there to allow him to get employment. But no. The police arrested him on the spot for daring to come in defiance of an order to leave the town. The man is literally prohibited by the police from working at any trade, and then learned professors look for an explanation of the criminal tendencies of these classes of men in the shape of their heads. This man, despite his own past, had brought himself so far that for ten years he had not been punished for any but a technical offense, but that makes no difference.

SOUTHERNERS ARE NOT SO VERY EXCITED

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 8.—The party of army officers under Major Baughman, which left Chattanooga on Thursday for a trip over the route of Sherman's march through Georgia, has run up against considerable feeling among the southerners in northern Georgia. The party spent Thursday night in Lytle, Ga., and marched to Buzzard Roost, where they camped last night. This is a small town just north of Dalton. While the feeling this year is nothing like it was last year when Father Sherman accompanied the expedition, it is acute. The party expects to reach Atlanta July 14.

Harry Orchard, the man who is trying to swear away the life of Haywood and others out in Idaho, says he was prompted by conversion to religion to make the horrible statements he is now telling. He knew his story well, but it was unfortunate for him that his "coaching" could not anticipate the questions of the defense. Julius Isaacari also felt sorry, but that ancient citizen had manhood enough to go out and try the rope route.—Lake City Index.

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN

The Volunteers of the Legion took a little rest over the Fourth, but will probably take hold with a new grip now. Of course, 250 subscribers will not so bad, but we are in a hurry to get that 5,000, and it is so easy to get them at 10 cents each. There is not a single reader of this whose name might not be written below with a club of ten after it. If all did there would be a social revolution inside of a year. Such a power of cooperation. Are you doing your share of that work so that no blame rests on you for what remains undone? Previously acknowledged: \$2124 A. Pierson, Jacksonville, Ill.; \$124 H. Higgins, Monmouth, Ill.; \$14 F. H. Krahl, Chicago; \$14 J. C. Wood, Mackinaw, Ill.; \$14 R. W. Selvidge, Peoria, Ill.; \$14 L. T. Rush, Mobile, Ala.; \$14 F. H. Thomas, Charlevoix, Mich.; \$14 C. C. Frost, Louisville, Ill.; \$14 (Eight bunches) J. Booth, New Castle, Pa.; \$14 No Name, Rolle, Ia.; \$14 H. E. Caywood, Lake Park, Ia.; \$14 J. E. Wiley, Phoenix, Ariz.; \$14 S. Lord, Farmington, Ill.; \$14 M. Gray, Salem, O.; \$14 G. W. Nelson, Galesburg, Ill.; \$14 J. McCabe, Illmo, Mo.; \$14 H. J. McClusky, Oakland, I. T.; \$14 Jennie Potter, Conestoga, O.; \$14 A. E. Westberg, Minneapolis; \$14 E. W. Paddock, Sumner, Ill.; \$14 J. T. Proctor, Copleville, Tex.; \$14 J. E. Snyder, Baltimore, Md.; \$14 T. C. Hopsom, McBrides, Mich.; \$14 C. M. Booth, Turtle River, Minn.; \$14 D. S. Landis, Bentonville, Ark.; \$14 W. A. Buxton, Oark, Mo.; \$14 Will Boyd, N. Lakonia, Wash.; \$14 C. Chariton, Salem, O.; \$14 R. S. Shanholter, Coffeyville, Kan.; \$14 W. J. Emery, Dale, W. Va.; \$14 H. C. Kaumeier, Port Huron, Mich.; \$14 F. W. Deht, Jacksonville, Ill.; \$14 H. Forschner, Thayer, Mo.

FACTORY INSPECTION REVEALS LOW WAGES

Interesting Figures Thrown Out by Inspection of German Provinces' Factories
Mannheim, Germany, June 20.—The department of municipal factory inspection employs 10 inspectors. During 1906 these inspectors examined 3,098 factories. The total number of employees in the factories was 223,118, of which 144,521 were adult males, 59,067 adult females, 18,720 youths of both sexes between the ages of 14 and 16 years, and 420 children. There were 22,202 workmen engaged in strikes or lockouts, and against 9,968 in 1905, and the number of accidents reported was 5,049, as against 4,576 in the previous year. The number of persons employed in factory labor in their homes was 20,583. Cigar making lead in this class of labor. Other branches of industry employing home labor were button manufacture, brush making, ribbon weaving, etc. The earnings of many of those employed in this class of labor exceed that of like employees in factories. But these earnings are often the result of labor extended far into the night. In the Black Forest clock industry, a working day of from fourteen to sixteen hours is common; also in many other industries. The average daily wages of this class of labor, carried on, as is often in under poor conditions of ventilation, etc., are in many respects pronounced unfavorable. Wages earned by factory labor performed at home are shown to vary greatly in different localities. In some cases they run above the average daily wages for other labor in the same localities.

This in the city of Pforzheim, which is a center of an enormous jewelry manufacture, the average daily wages for adult females is said to be 38 cents, and in the surrounding villages 35 cents, while the average daily wages of female chain makers is 46 cents and in other branches of jewelry manufacture is 45 cents. The average daily wages of burnishers of silverware at Karlsruhe is 79 cents, while that of other female employees in factories in that city is 36 cents and in the surrounding villages 31 cents. Adult females, working at their homes for a metal-ware factory at Böhrenbach earn an average of 45 cents per day, while the average paid for female labor in that locality is 35 cents per day. Females of the doll department of a large celluloid factory near Mannheim are said to earn from 45 to 53 cents per day in home labor, while the average wage paid female labor in the suburbs is 41 cents.

Table with 2 columns: State, Total subs. Rows include Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Kentucky, etc.

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GAWGE RUNYAN AND HIS MONEY PINCHED

Took Suit Case Full of the Dough and Hooked Up to a Woman Who Betrayed Him

New York, July 8.—Chester B. Runyan, the paying teller of the Windsor Trust company, is a mollycoddle. He is also a prisoner, for he was captured yesterday in a flat in New York at 613 17th street.

A few days before he had packed something like \$97,000 in his suit case and disappeared. This is what Gawge did to make a complete ass of himself. After he had his dough in his suit case he picked up Mrs. Laura Carter, aged 35, can't read or write, and asked her how she would like to live with him.

The woman went out and told a lot of sissies and gum-cups and Gawge was pinched. Of the amount stolen the police recovered \$54,410. Gawge had spent \$12,000 in a stock speculation and had given Mrs. Carter in all about \$15,000. She said he did not and Runyan sat up in the police station and melodramatically exclaimed:

"Woman, what a liar you are; my God! what a liar!" The police do not know whether to think Gawge is a mollycoddle or just crazy. They will go to that later. In the meantime it is not known whether Mrs. Carter will be rewarded for killing the goose that laid the golden eggs.

Gawge did not attempt to leave Little Old New York at all. He just put on pink silk underwear, bouffant curls, and Mrs. Carter, had his picture taken with her head reclining on his sprouting goatee and laid back in her chair and made himself comfortable. Gawge has demonstrated to the New York police that he is the big noise when it comes to robbing banks and getting away with the goods.

Runyan and Mrs. Carter were brought from the West 125th street station to police headquarters together. They did not speak to each other during the trip through the subway and Mrs. Carter declared at headquarters that she would not "steop to talk to a man who had got her into such trouble."

Gawge held his handkerchief before his face almost constantly to conceal his features from newspaper photographers. Mrs. Carter showed no such objection. Both will be photographed by the police and Gawge's Bertillon measurements taken before they are arraigned in police court. Mrs. Carter supplemented her earlier statements to the police with a story to the effect that she spent \$700 given to her by Runyan before she knew the money was stolen.

When she learned the truth, she adds, she hesitated whether to notify the police or Mrs. Runyan, but decided in favor of the former, through fear of violence at the fugitive's hands. She professes to have had some money of her own in the bank before she met Runyan and is fearful of its confiscation by the police on the pretense that it is the trust company's property. Her husband, she says, was formerly in Richmond, Va.

Gawge, handcuffed to a detective, sat at headquarters with bowed head and refused even to notice questioners.

John D. As Seen By a Woman in the Crowd

By JOSEPHINE DARLINGTON.

Surrounded by half a dozen bluecoats and twice as many plain clothes men, John Davison Rockefeller, head of the worldwide Standard Oil trust, at 9:30 a. m. was escorted from the Commercial National Bank building, Clark and Adams streets, across the street to the Federal building. Entering an elevator, he and his array of protectors were rapidly conveyed to the sixth floor to Judge Landis' court.

In the corridors of the bank building and outside in the street Rockefeller was surrounded by a multitude of newspaper men and photographers. Very few people were waiting to see the magnate, but a crowd quickly gathered and somewhat impeded the progress across the street.

Rockefeller was the most unconcerned man in the company. In the street a newspaper man hailed him. Turning to better see the man, Rockefeller evidently recognized him, for he smiled and waved his hand in greeting.

On the steps of the postoffice and in the corridors the police showed their servility to moneyed power, however. Citizens—men, women and small boys—were roughly handled and pushed far from the presence of the world's richest man. Only newspaper men were permitted to enter and those were accorded scant courtesy from the police.

On the steps of the postoffice one small boy was knocked down and trampled on by the crowd. The detective who pushed this boy was a lion among men. He trailed along behind the party and knocking down boys in knee pants. The oil king was dressed in light trousers and dark coat and vest. He sported a red and green tie, set off by a modest pearl pin. A phanna hat covered most of his famous fawn-colored wig.

An effort was made to ascertain the identity of the newspaper man so graciously knighted by the world's industrial king, but he had flown to parts unknown. We, the newspaper ilk, were lined up in the office of the attorneys of the richest man in the world. Anxiously we waited for the first glimpse of him.

Finally a door at the end of the corridor opened and men in frowns and three-shouldered coats in the group. As he passed down the line it was impossible to distinguish him from the men grouped around him.

He was commonplace. He walked with a shuffling, ungraceful gait beside his attorney, glancing occasionally from side to side at the newspaper folk lined up to view him.

I had thought to see a man at least of commanding presence, but saw instead a man with no outward qualities that would distinguish him from a half hundred other shrewd business men. In fact, that is the main characteristic of the richest man in the world, the shrewd, keen look of the eyes, the tight shut, thin lips.

DESTITUTE AND ILL, YET REFUSES AID

Man His Job

Cleveland, O., July 8.—All his life Michael Artl had worked hard and asked odds of a man. But wages were small and living came high. Money that might have been put aside to meet the rainy day time of life went for his two sons' education.

Then came a day when the foreman told Artl that he was no longer needed. "We must have a younger man," he said. Artl was 77, and the marks of age were upon him.

But Artl was not discouraged. "I shall soon find another job," he told his wife. Every day he has made the rounds of the shops since. But always the answer is the same. His gray hair and uncertain step are against him.

Three days ago the last of Artl's money was gone since there has been little work in the two dingy rooms at 424 Trumbull avenue S. E. For Artl would not go in debt. Negotiations, waiting the squall hour Monday, found Mrs. Artl ill in bed, her aged husband hobbling on his cane, her nurse. The husband had prepared a broth on food bought with a few cents he had earned sweeping a sidewalk.

The neighbors thought it kindly to report the case to the department of city charities, and suggested that the aged couple be removed to the infirmary. Artl received the man from the infirmary coldly.

"I will not go," he said. "We never have taken charity, and we never will." "But," said the man, "you cannot live on this way. You must do something."

"You forget, sir," said the old man, "that I am still able to work. And I have seen some from the same in other cities they are making their way with the skill their father's sacrifices bought them. Doubtless they know nothing of the unhappy state of their parents. They seldom care."

Each day the aged mother listens for the footstep of the mail carrier and brightens with the hope of the letter that does not come. And each day the aged husband goes forth again to make the rounds for the work that he knows he cannot find.

Hubby is stingy; wife seeks stage. Woman, says Lord, and Master would not play fair with his wealth.

HOW PETE CURRAN WON IN JARROW

By Bernard McMahon

The victory of Pete Curran, the Socialist candidate, in England, is the most important victory for Socialism to my mind, that has yet occurred in the British Isles.

Curran is a Socialist of the most pronounced type, and being an Irishman, naturally favors home rule for Ireland. The fight was clear cut, four candidates being in the field, one of them an Irish Nationalist named O'Hanlon, Jarrow having a large Irish vote.

The Irish home rule bill, introduced by Secretary Birrell in the house of commons a couple of weeks ago, was so unsatisfactory to Ireland and aroused the anger of the Irish so much that they have practically resolved that where the Irish vote in England has any strength they will oppose the government or Liberal candidate.

The Irish parliamentary party therefore nominated O'Hanlon, despite the protests of the English and Irish Socialist and labor elements. The Socialists called the attention of Redmond, the Irish parliamentary leader, to Pete Curran's constant support of Ireland's claims, but Redmond and his followers persistently ignored them.

It was also pointed out to the Irish Nationalist leaders that the seat would be captured by either of the capitalistic candidates, Hughes or Innes, if O'Hanlon was allowed to run, but the anger of the Celts was aroused and they were bent to all of the energies of the Socialist and labor workers.

The majority is 768, and is a well-merited rebuke to Redmond and T. P. O'Connor, Jarrow is an industrial community, virtually created, like Pullman, on the outskirts of Chicago, by one man—the late Sir Charles Palmer, who held the seat in a kind of sentimental way against all comers.

Promised \$3 a day; boss meant \$1.85. Laborers imported into the Calumet Region Get Hot End of Deal.

Calumet, Mich., July 8.—Contractors in the west who have been trying to fool the laboring men have found it rather a hard job. A party of men arrived in Hancock from the head of the lakes.

They had heard that there was plenty of work in the copper country towns and naturally upon landing in this city made their way to the employment bureau.

PRESIDENT'S BOYS SHOOT AT FAMILY PICNIC

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 8.—President Roosevelt and the members of his family are picnicking today on the shore at Lloyd's Neck.

Early this morning they packed their lunch baskets and embarked for their picnic grounds from the J. West Roosevelt pier, which is under the shadow of Sugarloaf Hill. Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel and several of their friends made the journey around the shore of the sound on board the Sylph.

The President, Theodore, Jr., Archie and Quentin went by rowboat. In addition to the generous supply of good things to eat the several boys took their rifles to the picnic grounds for the purpose of indulging in some target shooting during the day.

Santa Fe Loans 4,000 Track Men to Farmers. Topeka, Kan., July 8.—General Manager Hurley of the Santa Fe railroad has announced that its 4,000 Kansas trackmen can go to the harvest fields and help save the wheat crop and get back their old jobs when through with harvesting. Jobs in the harvest fields pay over a dollar a day more than working on the railroad.

"Anarchy in Colorado"

A powerful indictment of the Mine Owners' Association and their hirelings, Gov. Peabody and Sherman Bell. It contains the history of the Western Federation of Miners since its organization and it tells you what this organization has done for the proletariat of the Rocky Mountain states.

136 pages, paper cover, sent postpaid to any address for 25c

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NINTH ANNUAL SOCIALIST PICNIC

ELLIOTT'S PARK, ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. SUNDAY, JULY 21st

Given by the SOCIALIST PARTY OF COOK COUNTY Tickets the Round Trip: Adults 50c; Children 25c

An Elaborate Program of Athletics Has Been Arranged

RACING: Valuable Prizes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls. BALL GAME: Socialist vs. Y. P. S. L. DANCING: Afternoon and Evening. Large Artistic Pavilion.

KELLOGG'S MILITARY BAND

TRAINS LEAVING AS FOLLOWS:

Table with columns for destination (Randolph St., 12th St., 31st St., 63rd St., Grand St., Kensington, Harvey) and departure times.

RETURNING FROM PARK, 6, 8, 8:30, 9

Tickets for Sale at the Daily Socialist Office and at Headquarters, 183 East Randolph Street, Room 14.

HOW YOU CAN GET A JOB

Break Into the Bridewell and You Can Have a Chance To Work When You Get Out

Do I want a job? Then wait a while and get arrested.

John Whitman, superintendent of the Bridewell, will do the rest for you. He will take care of you while you serve your sentence in the jail, and then he will turn you over to the municipal employment agency and it will find you a job.

Of course, all this will depend upon whether or not the latest plan of the Bridewell's superintendent proves successful. It is to get an ordinance through the city council providing for an employment agency in connection with the jail; a place where men who have the brand of the jailbird upon them may find opportunities to reclaim themselves.

The matter was brought up Saturday at a conference at the Bridewell, in which several well known reformers participated.

"I try to make the prisoners here realize that it is not only to punish them, but also to do them good, that they are here," said Superintendent Whitman.

"To this end I will not permit any signs of brutality on the part of the guards and I try to keep the Bridewell from looking like a prison as far as I can. I should like to do away with uniforms altogether if I could, and I hope the day will come soon when we can have the same kind of a cell as a cell as possible."

This interest in the men who are sent to his castle has awakened in Whitman a desire to follow them into life after they have paid the price the law demands for the misdemeanor that put them behind the bars. To this end the plan to furnish employment to as many as "want work" has been born and has been taken up by the Brotherhood Welfare association and others in the rehabilitating business.

HUBBY IS STINGY; WIFE SEEKS STAGE

Woman, Says Lord, and Master Would Not Play Fair With His Wealth.

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) New York, July 8.—Her husband would not give her enough money, so she went on the stage, explains Mrs. Maxwell W. Beeton in her counter suit for a separation from her husband, senior member of the New York manufacturing firm of Beeton, Dickson & Co.

Mrs. Beeton, formerly Miss Vida Mohr of Cincinnati, is fighting her husband's suit for an absolute divorce. She wants a bill of particulars concerning the misconduct charged against her by Beeton. The latter replies that she neglected him so long that he can't specify places and dates.

He does assert, however, that Mrs. Beeton was too much interested in Jack Garden of the "Belie of Mayfair" company.

He thinks she ought to have left the stage, too, when he asked her to. He did not like the story she told her friends when she joined "My Lady's Maid" company, that her husband was stingy, that he cut down her allowance, sold her automobiles and carriages, and would not pay for her furs and repairs.

One of the best ways to help the Daily Socialist is to call at our office and buy some of the Socialist Books we carry in stock. If you cannot call, send in an order by mail. We carry all the books published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Adv.

SHE LOVED JACOB

Madison, Wis., June 8.—A modern version of the Miles Standish and John Alden wooing has just been enacted in the Madison (Wis.) ghetto.

Israel and Jacob—they go by their first names only—come from the same town in Russia and are two of the most prominent bachelors in the Madison ghetto. Until recently their friendliness was compared to that of Jonathan and David. But—

Here begins the story: Israel, who had been in this country for five years and who now has a "business of his own," determined to take a wife unto himself.

He remembered the face of a pretty maiden he had known in his native village in Russia and wrote to his friends in the old country, inquiring about her whereabouts.

He was informed that the fair one was now living in Cleveland, O. This seemed like home, and Israel's heart leaped up for joy. He ran to his friend, who was doing all the writing for him, as he (Israel) could not write, and begged him to do the wooing for him by mail.

Remarkable Prize Contest

Seldom, if ever, has a Socialist paper offered greater inducements to those who are willing to work for subscribers than is now offered by the Chicago Daily Socialist.

Not only is there a first grand prize that is worth a month of the best endeavors of any one, but there are so many good secondary prizes that everyone is sure to get something.

There are so many prizes that it is practically certain that some will go for just a few hours' work by some good hustler. Are you going to be the lucky one?

RULES OF THE CONTEST. 1. The subscriptions may be sent in either by an organization or an individual. 2. All subscriptions received in letters bearing a July or August postmark or handed in at the office during the period above mentioned will count on the contest. 3. The prizes will be awarded according to the number of "points" received, each ten cents received on subscription to count as one "point." 4. Each subscription for the city of Chicago will count ten points, the same as one dollar's worth of mail subscribers. Two Chicago subscribers will entitle the one who brings them in to a copy of Boudin's work. 5. The volunteer subscriptions at the rate of ten cents for three weeks count on this offer as one point each. 6. Always state that you are WORKING FOR A PRIZE when sending in subscriptions. The presence of such a library in any locality will mean a center of Socialist education. THIRD AND FOURTH PRIZES. Two Socialist Libraries—Value Twenty-five Dollars Each. There will be selected from the list of books included in the fifty dollar library the volumes to the value of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for each of the contestants sending in the third and fourth largest clubs. These libraries will include the two volumes of Marx, the works of Ward and Morgan and such others as may be selected to make up the amount named. Few Socialists have a library such as this will supply, and its possession will be a joy and pride to any active worker. FOR THE TEN NEXT HIGHEST A Five Dollar Library to Each. For the ten sending in the next highest clubs there will be given the two volumes of Marx, and L. B. Boudin's "Theoretical Science of Karl Marx." This set of books will enable anyone to make a foundation of Socialism and are the first books with which every Socialist should start his library.

WHERE TO GO

Luna Park Exchange, Frank H. Schreck, proprietor, adjoining park entrance. Best of everything. Berlyn's "73" cigars—Adv.

BOOK BARGAINS The Struggle for Existence, by W. T. Mills \$2.00 The Origin of Species, by Charles Darwin \$2.00 The Evolution of Man, by W. B. Peckham \$2.00 The American Farmer, by A. M. Simons \$2.00 The Social Science Encyclopedia, by W. T. Mills \$2.00 We will send the above five books, prepaid on receipt of \$5.00. Address CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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What Shall Be Done?

The time has now come when the question of the permanence of the Daily Socialist must be decided and decided quickly.

The ten thousand dollar loan for working capital which was so absolutely essential, and which had it been promptly furnished would have settled the problem, has not yet been received, and its lack has caused the need to grow greater. TODAY AT LEAST SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS MUST BE RAISED PROMPTLY OR THE DAILY MUST STOP.

This sum is almost exactly TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FROM EACH ORGANIZED SOCIALIST IN THE UNITED STATES.

There has been expended on the Daily Socialist up to the present time about SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. No estimate which has ever been made for the establishment of a daily paper has ever anticipated that it could be created for less.

For this seventy-five thousand dollars we have a fully equipped mechanical plant, an organized news service and business and circulating department, which have been painful and costly creations, and a circulation larger than any SOCIALIST WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES SAVE THE APPEAL TO REASON.

To permit such an enterprise to fail at this time would be a calamity from which the Socialist movement would not recover for years. It would mean that nearly all the sacrifice and labor that has gone into the Daily Socialist would be lost.

To the tens of thousands of readers of this paper we ask: Do you want that great press stopped? Do you wish to return to the time when throughout the length and breadth of the English speaking world there was no daily paper voicing the interests of the working class?

Do you want to enter upon another national campaign unable to meet the capitalist onslaughts save by the delayed replies of weekly papers?

Do you want the greatest undertaking ever attempted by the Socialists of America to fail for the lack of a few cents from each worker?

To those who have worked with no distinction of night or day, with no regard for health, with but the one hope that they might have a share in the establishment of a daily Socialist paper, the possibility that they may have struggled in vain comes like a crushing blow.

They know that if they could take you into the offices and through the mechanical rooms of the Daily Socialist, could show you what has been accomplished from the news gathering and editorial rooms to the long lines of mailing galleys, could show you how into every nook and corner of the world where the English language is spoken, the gospel of Socialism is being carried EACH DAY through the paper that the workers of this country have built up—they know that if we could but do this that tens of thousands would say "This work must not stop. It must go on to the better, larger things that are already planned and possible."

We cannot do this. We can only speak to you through the coldly printed page. We cannot make you feel the tremble of the machines, nor hear the roar of the press, nor know the thrill of battle and of triumph that comes to those that fight each day in the very arena of capitalism, and who see and know what this paper has already done for labor.

Yet it is from you that we who are fighting here must receive our orders. If you say stop, pens, linotypes, press, mailing rooms must all stand still. No matter how great the need, no matter how eager the workers, no matter how willing to sacrifice, we can do nothing alone.

To you the Daily Socialist is but a regular visitor, a mere message bearing word from all the world. To us it is a living, breathing thing, into which we have poured a part of our life day by day that it might the better fight our battles and yours.

WE CANNOT BEAR TO SEE IT DIE.

We are going to wait until the end of this week for your answer. If at the end of that time you have not said "Go on," then the wheels must stop and the Socialists of the English speaking world admit that they are not capable of the sacrifice and energy that have built up the magnificent press of other languages.

We have no right to wait longer than that lest we endanger the investments of those to whom the return of their money has been promised.

Here is how you can answer. Send ten dollars for a share of stock if you can afford it. If not, try to find some one who can, or send what portion you are able as first payment and send the rest in installments. Go among your shopmates, friends and neighbors, and ask them to help their own cause as much as they can.

Send in five dollars for advance payment on subscriptions for cards. These will be redeemed by a Socialist paper whether you stop the Daily or not.

If you are a member of a Socialist Local see the other members at once and urge upon them the necessity of immediate action.

At the very least send in a subscription today. These also will be redeemed if your inactivity kills the daily.

It is inconceivable that men and women who have gathered together seventy-five thousand dollars will lose all the results of the sacrifice and work which that means for but one-tenth that sum.

Now is the time when this slight additional lift will mean the early possibility of a larger, better paper, of one that will be a source of revenue, not expense.

NOW IS THE TURNING POINT. WHICH WAY SHALL WE TURN?

It is impossible to believe that the militant fighters for Socialism who have for eight months fought and worked to establish a daily paper that should fight their battles should turn back now that victory is in sight.

WE AWAIT YOUR ANSWER.

He Did—After That. A young man who persisted in whistling loudly to the lady who accompanied him to a symphony concert, telling her what the music meant, what sort of a passage was coming next, and so on, caused serious annoyance to every one of his immediate neighbors. Presently he closed his eyes and said to his companion: "Did you ever try listening to music with your eyes shut? You've no idea how lovely it sounds!" Thereupon a gentleman who sat in the seat in front of the young man twisted himself about and said gravely: "Young man, did you ever try listening to music with your mouth shut?"—Ladies' Home Journal.

No Right to Complain. "See here!" cried the irate man, "I propose to sue you. Look at my head! You professed to cure—"

Overheard in the City. Mrs. DeStyler (admiring baby in carriage)—Isn't that a small baby? Wilfred (aged 8, interrupting)—Ma had a lot of a little one because we live in a flat, you know.—The Bohemian.

Is the Wagerworker a Free Man?

By S. A. Knopfnagel, M. D.

Modern researches prove conclusively that the capitalist system is not only not as old as human society, but it is not even as old as Christianity. It is only one of the social orders, the latest into which humankind developed in its onward and upward march.

One of the social orders was primitive communism. At that stage production was carried on for home consumption only. No individual or group of individuals had the power to appropriate the product of the producers. Production and the product were under the direct control of the producers. They were never separated from the fruit of their toil. It was evenly divided between and consumed by them. Each tribe concerned itself with its own needs and not with the needs of others. They did not produce for exchange, for sale or for profits. No one gave more for less.

Private property in the capitalist sense had no existence. Each individual was the private owner of things actually needed and used by him. As a consequence the tribe lived in harmony and peace with itself, had to combat nature's forces only, but not one another, as is the case in our own days. Because of this communistic mode of ownership and direct control of production the product and consumption of the product and consumption of the product were under the full value of their toil.

No social order remains in existence for all eternity, but is subject to the laws of formation and transformation. Civilization is one of the results of these transformations. Its characteristic features, from its incipency down to our own time, are the division of society into antagonistic classes, the appropriation of the product of the producers by single or by groups of individuals, and the class struggle. The communistic ownership and control of production, the product and consumption by the producers, no longer obtains. The producers no longer produce for their home consumption, but for exchange, for sale, for profits. The product is separated from the producers before they consume it, and travels from hand to hand, from market to market.

The first form of exploitation is slavery; the second feudalism, that of our own time—wage labor or free labor. The economic relations of exploiters and exploited remain the same in all these forms of exploitation—those of master and slave. Only juridically and politically the relations of exploiters and exploited under one form of exploitation differ from those of the others.

Under absolute slavery not only is the product a commodity owned and controlled by the master, but the slave himself is a commodity bought and sold once for all by and to his master.

He has no voice nor vote in city or national affairs, no right which the master has to respect. He has only duties to perform which his master imposes upon him. He is even denied the right to worship the gods. Whatever he produces belongs to his master, from whom he receives enough of the necessities to sustain life and to be able to produce more wealth. He receives the necessities of life in kind, not in money.

This makes it appear that the entire labor of the slave is unpaid labor. In reality it is not so. The necessities of life do not fall from heaven. Some one must produce them. The master does not, the slave does. What, therefore, the slave receives is a portion of the product of his labor power and of his labor time. That is, the master does not give anything he himself produced to the slave, but that which the slave produced. The other portion which the master takes away from the slave for his own use—the surplus—was produced by the slave over and above that which he received to sustain his life. Only this portion of the product is forced and unpaid labor.

Under feudalism the juridical relations between exploiter and exploited changed. The producer, e. g., the serf, ceases to be a commodity. He belongs to the village and cannot be separated from it, nor can he voluntarily leave it. He, too, has no voice nor vote, and like the slave he is forced to produce a surplus for his master, only in a different way.

A certain portion of the week he works for himself with his own tools on the land allotted to him, the other portion of the week he works on the land of and for his lord. Thus his labor time is distinctly divided between himself and his lord. While under slavery no one can see that the labor time is divided between the slave and his master, under feudalism the duller wage worker can see this division of time and labor; while under slavery all labor appears as unpaid labor, under feudalism the duller mind can see that only that labor time

Legal Advice.

"It's this way," explained the client. "The fence runs between Brown's place and mine. He claims that I encroach on his land, and I insist that he is trespassing on mine. Now, what would you do, if you were in my place?" "If I were in your place," replied the lawyer, "I'd go over and give Brown a clear, take a drink with him, and settle the controversy in ten minutes. But, as things stand, I advise you to sue him by all means. Let no arrogant, domineering, insolent pirate like Brown trample on your sacred rights. Assert your manhood and courage. I need the money."—London Tit-Bits.

Rockefeller on the Stand

No one who reads the "testimony" given by the Standard Oil king will deny that he perjured himself upon the stand. That this keen, shrewd business man, with a passion for detail does not know every feature of the Standard Oil business, in so far as one man can know it, is impossible of belief.

Yet after all his theatrical staging of the Rockefeller examination, Judge Landis did not have the nerve to even reprimand him for lying.

To be sure, the lying was done in the way of business, and that covers all sins under capitalism.

Of course, the whole thing was a great farce. It was a gigantic play, set forth for the edification of those who are growing restless under the crushing weight of exploitation. If these can be made to believe that this senile old man is somehow responsible for their condition and that his being dragged into court and forced to perjure himself is in some way a punishment for this exploitation, then the desired result will have been accomplished.

It may be necessary to fine Standard Oil a few million dollars to make the play still more impressive. This will afford another good excuse, if excuses are ever needed, to raise the price of kerosene, and the dupes who have shouted with joy at the "punishment" of their foe can then take up a collection in their oil can to pay for the show.

Neither Judge Landis, nor Teddy, nor any of the other valiant trust busters has ever yet explained just how those who do the work of the world would be bettered if John D. were fined to poverty or burned at the stake.

Yet the farce will go on so long as laborers show by the way they cast their votes that they are willing to pay for the show.

Art for America

By Charles H. Fitch

"A book's a book though there is hollow forms tenanted by the same bourgeois capitalism which has taken over the European monarchies. Yain is it for Partridge or anyone else to wish for a more home-made idealism in American art, until we can find it in giving attention to the real business before us as a people—the social revolution.

Seymour Stedman in the course of an able and incisive address before the Commonwealth club pointed out very clearly that the days of oratory in American legislative halls had not passed away forever with Webster, Clay and Hayne, but that when a class issue of historic consequence was again raised and the spokesmen of the working people got foothold in the forum, it would ring with the eloquence of unexampled power. I hope that Stedman may live to participate in that eloquence.

When Clarence Pellett was nominated as president of our little town of Oak Park the editor of the paper, Oak Leaves, spoke of that amiable gentleman as "a man who would have been an ornament to the United States senate in its palmyest days."

I would be generously glad to have that said of any of my neighbors, but I thought to myself, granting the gentleman all the necessary ability, what opportunity is there for him to do anything with it?

Bourgeois capitalism presents no issue higher than a bargain counter. Pellett's work is that of private insurance, which ought to be obsolete. There is nothing to be done at it but to tax property holders for a livelihood. My disposition toward him is friendly and kindly, but I want to see such men make good their capacity for greatness by becoming conscious of the class struggle and taking hold of the big end of it.

Gustav LeBon, our adversary, admits that "the modern governing classes have lost faith in anything. The Socialists are the only party now possessing real convictions."

Let me tell you pleasant gentlemen in dilettant fields of politics and art that real convictions are the only things that will ever work out into any great realism of art or statesmanship in America. A great art will come with a great life, and a great life, the proletarian life, shakes ground under our bourgeois feet. It is coming up, bringing its art with it, and thrusting aside the former shapes of life and art.

A Laugh or a Smile

By A. E.

The steel business is most hazardous to those who work in the mills and to those who work the business in the gay life of New York.

Mr. Bryan lost his night shirt on a Pullman car the other night. Inasmuch as the suspicion that Mr. Bryan had gotten so far away from the people as to wear pajamas this refutation of the slander sets him right.

An astronomer has discovered canals on the planet Mars and is victor over the men who have been trying to discover a canal at Panama.

Another Pittsburg millionaire has been sent to jail. They must have a large jail in Pittsburg and also a large regiment of millionaires.

The money in Pittsburg may not be counterfeit but then again it is certain that it is not good.

It is observed that Mark Twain is getting not only a lot of advertising but also a large number of dinners for which the admiring English cousins pay.

Sermons are a thing of the past, says a Chicago minister. It will be observed that this was said by a Chicago minister.

San Francisco would bar out the Japs, but if those unjalled grifters should take it into their heads to come east there would be no escape for the rest of us.

The graduates will wear tags for a week or two, but they will come off.

Good Example. Little Johnnie, having in his possession a couple of bantam hens which laid very small eggs, suddenly hit on a plan. Going the next morning to the farm, he found an ostrich egg tied to one of the beams, and above it a card with the words: "Keep your eye on this and do your best."

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN Edited by Marie Jayne

Women Inspectors

ON account of the development of a large class of industries in the state making a specialty of employing women and young people, John H. Morgan, the Ohio state factory inspector, proposes to recommend to the general assembly a change in the present laws of the department providing for the employment of women inspectors. Conditions prevail in these factories which are deserving of attention, he declared, but must be neglected because the men inspectors cannot satisfactorily attend to them. He reasons that if abuses are practiced against women in a factory, a woman inspector would be able to get at the facts more fully and efficiently than a man. If females, young or old, are to continue a factor in the industrial life he strongly insists that they should have a number of their own sex to investigate the conditions under which they are employed.

Success in Canning Fruit

To help sister housekeepers who have trouble keeping canned fruit I offer my method in detail. I do not lose one can in a hundred, and, while doubtless there are many who succeed just as well, there are still more who do not, and few of them understand the cause of their failure. Some will tell you that to keep tomatoes you must use the cans; others will say to wrap jars in brown paper to exclude light, while still others tell you jars must be kept in a cool place. All this is well enough, but not at all necessary. The real secret is in thorough sterilization, not only of the fruit, but of jars, caps, rubbers and all utensils used in the work. First see that your jars and caps are perfectly clean, which they should be before putting away. Then, when you put the fruit on to cook, put the jars and caps on also to sterilize; use a large dish-pan, fill half full of water; put in each jar with its respective cap, see that the water comes to boiling point and remains so for at least ten minutes or until your fruit is cooked. Then fill jars brimming full, shake well to remove air bubbles, dip rubber in boiling water, adjust same, also cap and seal as tightly as possible; let stand upside down for a few hours and if no moisture has oozed out, they are all right and may be put away. Always use sound, fresh fruit for canning, as that which is overripe is not only insipid but contains a greater number of fermentative germs, which are the cause of spoiled fruit. Always sweeten fruit at cooking time as the sugar being cooked with it, not only gives it a finer flavor, but a smaller amount of it is required. A cupful to a quart can is a good proportion for berries, peaches and pears, though this is merely a matter of taste, as the sugar added has nothing to do with keeping the fruit unless enough is used actually to preserve it. It is not necessary to cook fruit as

Socialist Cook Book

Rhubarb Pie. Two cupfuls rather finely chopped rhubarb. Do not peel pieplant. One cupful sugar, with which a rounding tablespoonful flour has been blended; add 1 beaten egg. Bake with two crusts. RUTH MILLER, North English, Iowa. Brown Bread. One cup sour milk, 1/2 cup molasses, 1 egg, 1 spoonful salt, 2 handful corn meal. Graham to make stiff batter. Steam three hours. MRS. EARL MILLER, Tecumseh, Kan. For Home Dressmakers. CHILD'S LOW-NECKED "COMPERS." With Front Yoke and Elbow Sleeves. Paris Pattern No. 2982. All Seams Allowed.

The Unnaturalist

By John Kendrick Bangs. Oh, I am a most Unnaturalist And I tell of "How Things Ain't." I take the animals on the list And give 'em a coat of paint. I do not bother about what they do, But tell of "Things They Don't." And spite of the Realistic crew Reform my ways I won't. I love to sing of the Speckled Hen That sat on a bunch of keys, And spite of all our Hired Men Remained there at her ease. She set by day and set by night Until one morn in May, She hatched a dozen keyholes bright And cackled the livelong day. I love to sing of the Teddy Bear As soft as a plate of mush, And tell of his silky milk hair And his play of a pup. I love to tell the kids that come Just why they call him Ted— Because he's stuffed with sawdust from His narrative to his head. But best of all when night comes by, My pen's been put to sleep, My ink-bottle blinks its dreamy-eye In slumber sweet and deep. I find it quite a pleasant trick To listen to the roar Of golden eagles as they kick The vulture from his doer.

Hints for Homemakers

Use for Worn-Out Coverlets. Old Marseilles bed-spreads may be utilized in an unexpected fashion, for they make very desirable bath towels. If the edges are frayed, or a hole worn through the middle, certain portions will be found good enough to make over in this way and an old spread, if large, will make seven or eight good towels. The woven spreads are even better than the Marseilles for this purpose. M. J. R.

Dress Suggestions

White pique frocks for little girls are very pretty when trimmed with bias stitched bands of plaid gingham that has a good deal of bright red and blue in it. With a deep sailor collar that is finished with a four-in-hand tie of the plaid, the effect is excellent.

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For Home Dressmakers



CHILD'S LOW-NECKED "COMPERS." With Front Yoke and Elbow Sleeves. Paris Pattern No. 2982. All Seams Allowed. Just the thing for the square, or for out-of-doors, anywhere, is this little suit of low-necked rompers, made of khaki and trimmed with serpentine red braid. Made of denim, in any preferred color, or of chambray or checked gingham, this little garment will admirably serve the purpose for which it is intended. The pattern is in 4 sizes—2 to 6 years. For a child of 6 years the rompers need 3 1/2 yards of goods 7 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide; 4 yards of braid to trim. Price of pattern, 10 cents. All orders for patterns shown in this column should be sent to the Chicago Daily Socialist. Remember these patterns are strictly the product of union labor. Catalogue showing 1,500 Paris patterns sent on receipt of 10 cents in cover payment.