

WIRE STRIKE CERTAIN; COMPANY BREAKS FAITH

Employees and Duplicious Corporation at the P... ing of the Ways; Strik... Comes Monday

The local executive board of the telegraphers' union met today to arrange final plans for a strike next Monday. The necessity for an executive board meeting was occasioned by the duplicity of the Western Union Telegraph company when the San Francisco officers broke their promise to meet a committee of the men last Tuesday. It was only upon this assurance that a strike in Chicago was laid over for a week.

Broken Faith Again. Now that the company has again broken faith with its employes arrangements for a strike will go forward rapidly and no further delay is anticipated.

It is reported that President Spall has chartered his plans and will remain in San Francisco to await the coming of United States Commissioner of Labor Neill. Neill and three members of the national executive board, Deputy President Koenigsmeyer, J. M. Beldy and M. J. Sullivan, left for San Francisco Monday. By the time news of the Western Union's change of attitude could reach them they were at Cheyenne, Wyo. It was decided to continue on the journey. The party will arrive in San Francisco Friday at noon.

Will Not Affect It. It is not believed that Small's absence from the city will in any way affect the calling of a strike. The men

MORE TRUST BUSTING BY FEDERAL JURY New Indictments Alleging Various Interstate Offenses Have Been Brought

Federal Judge Landis and District Attorney Sims, constituting the government battery in action against the trusts, bombarded the monopoly hosts this morning with new indictments. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company and alleged members of the "Furniture club," comprising the E. H. Stafford Manufacturing company, were charged with violations of the interstate commerce and anti-trust acts respectively. E. H. Stafford, E. M. Stafford and Eldred Bentley, officers of the concern, were indicted separately and a bill was found against the corporation also. The officers are subject to fine and imprisonment if convicted. The allegations against the Santa Fe are that in 1905 it gave rebates aggregating \$38,000 to the United States Sugar & Land company on shipments of building materials used in the construction of a refinery at Garden City, Kan. The railroad company avers the money was given as a bonus to encourage the building of the plant. Sixty-five counts are alleged. The railroad is liable in each count to a fine of from \$1,000 to \$5,000, or a maximum sentence of 1,000 years.

ENORMOUS SHORTAGE OF CROPS IS SHOWN Late Figures Demonstrate That Much Ground Is Lost

According to the estimates of conditions and acreage made by the department of agriculture in its July report, crops are to be about 560,000,000 bushels this year. The shortage is not viewed as any cause for alarm since the harvest of 1906 was 600,000,000 bushels. Climatic conditions have been against the grain crops the greater part of the present season, which is looked upon as a freak year, such as only comes about once in a decade. The estimates for winter wheat in 1907 are 1,000,000,000 bushels, while the spring promises to be in excess of last year's yield by about 2,000,000. Indications point to a corn yield lighter than last season's of 410,000,000 bushels. Rye will drop 2,250,000 bushels, and barley nearly 12,000,000.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST DR. BEN L. REITMAN Woman Who Says She Is His Divorced Wife Sent to Asylum

A woman claiming to be Mrs. May Reitman, divorced wife of Dr. Ben Reitman, "the hobnob friend," was yesterday declared insane at Quincy, Ill., and committed to the state asylum at Jacksonville. Dr. Reitman will be remembered as the host at a spectacular banquet given to several score of tramps in Chicago some weeks ago. Mrs. Reitman, who is about 75 years old, claims Golden, Ill., as her home. She was educated in the Quincy public schools and graduated from the high school with honors. Giving promise of exceptional musical talent, she was sent to the Chicago Conservatory of Music. It was while in Chicago, she says, that she met Dr. Reitman. She claims to have married the doctor after a short acquaintance and accompanied him on a trip to Europe. While in Leipzig, Germany, a baby was born. Mrs. Reitman was in a highly nervous state and she and the baby were placed in an asylum by the husband and father, she claims. Dr. Reitman is now in Arizona, and his version of the case cannot be secured.

WE MUST HAVE WAR WITH JAPAN. BY ALL MEANS



It Will Make a Few Capitalists Richer and Murder a Few Thousand Workingmen—That's All.

TRUSTS CANNOT BE CONTROLLED

New and Enlightened Program of President Resembles That of Aged Woman in Gas Belt

COMMISSION MEN DEFY PACKERS' PLAN

Claim They Will Not Stand For the Proposed Rule About Payment of Post-Mortem Prices

SAYS M'EWEN-DENEEN FIGHT'S GOOD THING

Speaker Shurtleff of the lower house came to Chicago today. In an interview he says the fight between Deneen and McEwen is good for the party. The point about this is Shurtleff is himself a candidate for governor and believes that every man who would run should be given that permission.

BISHOP SAYS CHURCH MUST CONTROL SCHOOLS

Catholic Education the Only Thing That Will Save the Nation

MYSTERY OF THE GIBSON CASE STIRS

Lawyers Will Not Talk and the Papers in the Case Have Disappeared as If by Magic

HARRIMAN LAND THEFTS CAN'T BE PUNISHED

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Washington, D. C., July 11.—The Harriman railroad interests have again partially balked the federal government in its endeavor to reach high officials of that system for unlawful acts. Criminal action cannot be resorted to in straightening out the land-grafting case of the Southern Pacific in Nevada. Investigations were instituted by the land department from the Oakland, Calif., office, disclosing that the statute of limitations will work a bar to any criminal actions. Action will be brought, however, in the civil courts to compel the annulment of the patents and to recover the land. In one case against the road 2,600 acres in Montana were voluntarily turned over to United States authorities.

COPENHAGEN TAKES TROLLEYS

Council Votes to Take Over Street-Car Lines; Diametrical Course to That in Chicago

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK SETS RECORD

Its Deposits Reach the Enormous Sum of \$100,000,000

CASSIE CHADWICK MAY BE A FREE GIRL AGAIN

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Cleveland, O., July 11.—Dispatches from Columbus say that Cassie Chadwick, the queen of finance, may be given a parole soon. She has complained of illness recently and has spent some time in the hospital. One of the penitentiary managers said today that a decision of Judge Taylor gave the board full control of United States prisoners in the state prison, including parole authority. If the supposed authority is confirmed, efforts will be made at once to get Cassie's release. She has been in the penitentiary about two years. She was sentenced for ten years.

ORCHARD'S WERD TALE FAST MELTING AWAY

The Evidence of Moyer Reveals New Discrepancies in the Story of the Arch-Witness for the State

(Appeal to Reason Bureau Special to Chicago Daily Socialist.) Boise, July 11.—Before Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was placed on the stand today, John L. Tierney, a reporter for the Rocky Mountain News, a Denver paper, was called by the defense and questioned concerning political conditions in Denver and Colorado during 1904 and the feeling that existed among the people against certain members of the Supreme court and Peabody, the governor of the state. In reply to Attorney Borah's objection to the questions, Darrow said: "The state has introduced a decision from the Colorado Supreme court regarding the eight hour law, as evidence in this case, the state has endeavored to show that this decision aroused the hatred of the Western Federation of Miners and by reason of that hatred the officers of the organization sought to kill Judges Gabbert and Goddard. It is a well known fact that the state further tried to show that this decision furnished the motive for the attempted assassination of former Governor Peabody. Now we admit that this eight hour decision did arouse the animosity of a considerable portion of the population of Colorado, but we further declare that the actions of Peabody and the Supreme court along other lines created a feeling of hostility among the people infinitely greater than did the eight hour law among the members of the miners' organization. By this witness we expect to show that he, with others, was elected to the Colorado legislature on the Democratic ticket, upon the face of the returns in 1904, and that Alva Adams was elected governor by over 12,000 majority; that on the night before Peabody's retirement Luther M. Goddard was appointed to the Supreme bench; that Goddard having served a term in the Supreme court had been repudiated by the Democratic party, the party of which he had been a felonious member, and that after his repudiation he was taken up by the co-operations of Colorado and resided in the Supreme court through the instrumentality of Peabody, a Republican; that Gabbert, who had served a term on the bench having been elected as a Populist-Democrat, was given precisely the same treatment; that these two Democrats renegades, at the instigation of their corporate masters, virtually annulled the Denver election and handed it over to the Republican party. The Federalists' imprisonment of more than sixty Democrats who stood up for their rights. People Cheated Out of Governorship. "We expect to show that the people were deliberately cheated out of the governorship and a man was placed in the governor's chair who was never elected to the position. We further expect to show that the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the state of Colorado by reason of these outrages and that large masses of men, not members of the Western Federation of Miners, openly demanded that they be led against Peabody and the members of the Supreme court, who so flagrantly overthrown the law and defied the will of the people. Still further we expect to declare and substantiate the fact that if Orchard was hired to kill any politician or capitalist he was the agent of a great and powerful organization of men, but of some other power." At Borah's solicitation the court ruled against the admissibility of the evidence and Tierney was asked to step aside. Charles H. Moyer's testimony against the corporation with the Western Federation of Miners from the time he joined it in 1897 to the present moment. He explained in detail the workings of the organization and showed that its construction and operation differed little from that of any other labor organization. He contradicted statements made several times by attorneys for the prosecution regarding the method of calling a strike, showing that it required a two-thirds vote of the membership affected before a strike could be declared, and that under no circumstances could the national officers of the organization arbitrarily call a strike in any part of the jurisdiction. He stated that during the Cripple Creek strike he made a speech, with Haywood and other financial park, exhorting the strikers to observe the law and refrain from violence. The speech, he said, was reported in the Cripple Creek and Denver papers. Meets Steve Adams. Moyer said he first met Steve Adams at this picnic at a semiofficial stand, which Adams had in charge. He first met Harry Orchard in Denver, Orchard having come to the capital city as a delegate to the State Federation of Labor from Altman, Colo. In a lengthy examination Moyer emphatically disclaimed all criminal connection with either Adams or Orchard. He gave specific and convincing reasons why he would not indulge in or countenance crime, though he had perhaps been more cruelly maltreated, by the hirelings of capitalism than any other man in the labor movement. He gave specific and convincing reasons why he would not indulge in or countenance crime, though he had perhaps been more cruelly maltreated, by the hirelings of capitalism than any other man in the labor movement. He gave specific and convincing reasons why he would not indulge in or countenance crime, though he had perhaps been more cruelly maltreated, by the hirelings of capitalism than any other man in the labor movement.

MOTHER AND SIX ARE STARVING

Destitute Condition of a Helpless Woman and Her Little Brood; Police Investigate

A POLICY THAT HURTS AMERICAN TRADES

Should Not Accept Orders That Can't Be Filled Without Delay

FOUR HUNDRED ON STRIKE

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Wheeling, W. Va., July 11.—Four hundred men employed at Plum Run mines in Jefferson county, Ohio, went out on strike because one of the men was discharged. Union officials are at the scene of the trouble. This is the mine where the riots occurred several months ago, as a result of which Ohio troops were called out.

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ON THE RIALTO

By PEYTON BOSWELL.

At the Theaters.

Bush Temple—"The Man from Mexico."

Colonial—Edward Abela in "Brewster's Millions."

Garrick—"The Three of Us."

Great Northern—"The Volunteer Organist."

Illinois—"The Man of the Hour."

Peikin—"Captain Rufus."

Powers—"Rose Stahl in 'The Chorus Lady.'"

Stauden Gardens—"The Best Great Players in Shakespearean Repertory."

Studebaker—Richard Golden in "Poor John."

Whitney Opera House—"A Knight for a Day."

Chicago Opera House—Vaudeville.

"Poor John."

"Poor John," Richard Golden's new vehicle at the Studebaker, is a play which involves the devil in a case of mistaken identity.

"Faust." He wishes the devil would aid him as he did Dr. Faust, and as he would be perfect in willing to give his soul away to the devil in order to secure the future of his daughter.

"Of course, John has a beautiful daughter, who is in love." Well, he invokes the devil, when, presto! There steps into the calcium light a personage with a Mephistophelian leer.

The intruder inquires if he is expected. He makes this inquiry because he is a big woolen manufacturer who wishes to pay for John's inventions at a letter making the appointment, which letter John never received.

John Hake tremblingly signs the paper the woolen manufacturer presents. The visitor disappears, saying he will return at 8 o'clock the next evening. John thinks he has only till then to live.

The other two acts are filled with all sorts of interesting things. John invariably gets the best of his enemies, and the devil is tribulated in his good fortune to his supposed master, the devil. The terminant wife sees all that is coming to her and so does all Venny.

Six o'clock comes around, however, and the manufacturer appears to complete his bargain. John welcomes him and is ready to go straight off to hell. Explanations are made and the curtain goes down on a happy finale.

Of course, there is a love story and all that, but Richard Golden is the whole show. He is uniformly well supported except for Venny. The actor who plays this part makes Venny neither a broad, laughable caricature of a villain nor a sober, convincing antagonist. He plays him in a style resembling a production like "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The stock company at the Bush Temple present for the week, starting Monday, July 15. Alphonse Daudet's masterpiece, "Serphe," Mabel Montgomery will have the title role and George Farnen, Joseph I. Sullivan and all the other favorites will be in the cast. The following week a large production will be made of Robert Mallet's favorite play, "The Face in the Moonlight."

WHERE TO GO

Luna Park Exchange, Frank H. Schreck, proprietor, adjoining Park Exchange, Best of everything. Beryln's "Cigars"—Adv.

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Italian Anarchists Kidnap a Young Writer in New York

A literary man who, since his stories have become successful from the publisher's point of view, has been able to leave his native Georgia and live in New York, found himself confronted recently with a point of construction in one of the stories he was writing. That he might solve it he put aside the fountain pen that some admirer had sent him and stroled out into Riverside park. He saw no way out of his difficulty. Consequently his abstraction became deeper.

In a dazed sort of way he became conscious of four Italians who leaped into his pathway shouting things in a tongue he did not understand. As he began to recover the identity of his surroundings, the man who seemed to be the leader waved a small red flag at him.

"I won't sit up so late at night again," said the author to himself.

Then he rubbed his eyes, but it was the same. "Who? What? What?"

"Anarchy," mused the author. "I am about to learn something interesting."

Thinking that he ought to show some appreciation of the efforts of the anarchists to introduce him in their strange ways, he took off his hat and made a respectful bow.

But to his surprise this did not appease the anarchists at all. It seemed to anger them. Any way, it seemed so to the author when he saw them both arms and dragged him toward a rock. However, instead of laying him flat on the rock and puncturing his ego with darts, as he thought for a moment they were going to do, they dragged him behind the rock. Once in this position their attacks upon his person ceased, though two of them still held his arms.

He noted that they peered about a corner of the rock. Frowning they gasped as a wire leading from another Italian behind a tree to some unknown point in the park just over a rise of ground. Then he realized the whole situation.

Black Hand outrages had increased to an amazing extent in New York. Doubtless the police were in the neighborhood having ex-members of Detective Pezzano's squad who had come into sympathy with the Black Hand because of a reduction in rank. This was going

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HIGH CRIMES AND SICH, AT S. HAVEN

Well Known Men Will Be Placed on Trial; Little Hope for Their Escape

When the boat sails for South Haven at 10:30 o'clock tonight it will carry a number of passengers, who are on a long term in prison, but there is no hope for Hardy, according to his friends. He is charged with "disorderly conduct."

The specifications are that on a certain day, when the Socialists were enjoying a picnic in South Haven, he whispered into the ear of the chief of police these words:

"Did you ever read the constitution of the United States?"

It is feared Fraenkel, who is secretary of the Cook county Socialist organization, will turn state's evidence.

The Cause of It.

The tragedy in South Haven will be staged in grand style. The chief justice and the CHIEF, in all the regalia of their offices, will wait the arrival of the victims at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Fraenkel and Hardy, supported by Lawrence A. Taft, will march in, followed by witnesses, maids, servants, the common people of South Haven, prominent business men and other "supers."

A tremendous fight will be made to save Fraenkel by his friends. His time being in the streets of South Haven when he had a brain storm. That he is guilty is said to be certain.

Police Take Steps That May Lead to the Discovery of Some of the Windsor Trust Cash

The police are confident they will locate some of the money stolen by Chester M. Runyan from the Windsor Trust company, New York, in Chicago.

They have arrested Miss Florence Wood, alias Florence Moore, at 123 Michigan avenue, and have taken from her keys to safe deposit vaults in this city believed to contain \$20,000 of the funds stolen by Runyan.

According to the theory of the authorities the woman came to Chicago a few days after the theft, and it is believed her sister, Mrs. Laura Carter, Runyan's flame, sent a part of the funds here. Miss Wood has admitted that she is the sister of the Carter woman, but declares she has not been in communication with her since the nothing of the theft. However, on her person was found a clipping from a newspaper telling the story of the big steel and eight bank books, a lot of diamonds and over \$200 in cash. She will return to New York without requisition. Officers will come from New York today.

Harry Kirkstein, a New York telegraph operator, to whom Mary Duncan, Mrs. Carter's maid, says she delivered a package for Mrs. Carter, denies that the bundle contained money. He admits that he lived with Mrs. Carter, left her to give her an opportunity to get as much of Runyan's money as possible, saw her deposit \$5,000 in the Garfield deposit vault, advised her to give Runyan up when they learned he was a thief, and saw her take the \$5,000 from the Garfield vault to return to the fugitive. Runyan's lawyers are gathering testimony in support of his insanity.

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We will send the above books, prepaid, on receipt of \$3.00.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST.

SHIP UPSETS ICEBERG

New York, July 11.—An iceberg got the worst of it in a collision with the German Lloyd steamship Kron Prinz Wilhelm early Monday.

Passengers on the big liner, which reached quarantine today, were asleep when the ship and iceberg crashed, and so slight was the shock that few of them were awakened.

The vessel was running at reduced speed in pitchy darkness when the berg, forty feet high, loomed up dead ahead. The engines were instantly reversed, but the ship struck the berg a glancing blow and the massive ice cake tottered for a moment and tipped bottom upward with a terrific splash.

CHARGED WITH BIG THEFT OF HARNESS

Charged with the theft of \$1,500 worth of harness, horse collars and leather goods, Paul Haiz, 35 Bickleridge street, was arrested this morning by Detectives Binley and O'Donnell at Chief Shipper's office. The man is accused by W. S. Costello of 1236 North Forty-first court. He has been held for trial in the Desplaines street station.

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NEW YORK, JULY 11.—An iceberg got the worst of it in a collision with the German Lloyd steamship Kron Prinz Wilhelm early Monday.

Passengers on the big liner, which reached quarantine today, were asleep when the ship and iceberg crashed, and so slight was the shock that few of them were awakened.

The vessel was running at reduced speed in pitchy darkness when the berg, forty feet high, loomed up dead ahead. The engines were instantly reversed, but the ship struck the berg a glancing blow and the massive ice cake tottered for a moment and tipped bottom upward with a terrific splash.

CHARGED WITH BIG THEFT OF HARNESS

You Can Own a Town and Kill It—Maybe

The United States Steel corporation, proprietor, board of directors and general manager of the town of Gary, Ind., is engaged in its first serious attempt at "cezarism."

As told in these columns yesterday, a street car franchise was sought in Gary. The city council demanded 3-cent fares from the successful company. The steel company refused to make a rate lower than 2 cents and rested on its cars until the council came to the 5-cent way of thinking.

Then a franchise was given to an outside corporation which promised 3-cent fares.

New the steel corporation comes back with the announcement that unless the franchise is canceled and given to the

company on its own terms the immense building operations will be suspended until the citizens are starved into submission. The trust can make the town as dead as the "Deserted Village."

Most of the residents of Gary own their own homes. These were bought from the steel company at a profit, of course. Now these property owners and voters are to be denied the right to grant public franchises through the streets for the maintenance of which they are taxed.

Seldom before in the United States have the workers been so forcibly brought face to face with a going example of the fact that the workers must own all public utilities and all means of production or submit to corporate domination.

Pullman as a privately owned city passed out of existence yesterday, when an immense plat making it a subdivision of the city of Chicago was approved and accepted by Superintendent John D. Riley of the map bureau.

The Pullman company for eight years, ever since the decision of the Supreme court that it could not engage in the real estate business, has been fighting against the day when it must file this record. The employees of the corporation during this time have been compelled to pay rents amounting to many thousands of dollars into the treasury of the Pullman company, in spite of the decision of the court.

The streets, the schools, the churches and the homes of their employees were owned by the Pullman company," said Superintendent Riley of the map bureau when asked as to the effects of the court decision. "Now the streets will become public highways, owned by the city, and the schools the same. The company has been ordered to sell the homes of its employees."

At the office of the corporation counsel it was stated that the case against the Pullman corporation for holding

real estate was a test case in this state. In the state of Illinois, as the decision of the court now stands, no corporation can own real estate except what is required for the operation of its plant. The Pullman company will now be compelled to sell its real estate.

This includes the homes of its workmen and the employees can now buy their own homes. Heretofore if they would live in the Pullman shops they had to live in Pullman houses or far from their work.

The plat of the original town of Pullman covers the territory bounded by One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets, the Illinois Central railroad and the Pullman shops.

FREE-LOVE COUPLES LIVE AT ZION CITY?

"Free love" in Zion City has been taboed. Louis Carroll and Mary Johnson were held yesterday to the Lake county grand jury under bonds of \$500 each.

Captain A. Walker of Zion City says there are fully thirty other couples living in Zion City under "free love" conditions, and he means to arrest them as fast as he can secure evidence.

Wanted—Ten hustling comrades to act as agents for Chicago and environs to handle "The Pinkerton Labor Spy," a complete exposure of the plot against W. P. M. The inside story of McPartland's work. Will sell in every shop and factory. Write at once to Whishire Book Co., 200 William St., New York.—Adv.

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.

SIGNIFICANT MOVE IN JAP DIPLOMACY

(Scripps-McRae Cable.)

Tokyo, July 11.—The Nishi Nishi Shimbun today declares that Viscount Aoki, Japanese ambassador to the United States, is expected to return to Japan in October. Extreme dissatisfaction has been expressed by many elements with Aoki's evident friendliness to the United States, and what has been described as his dilatoriness in pressing the cause of the Japanese in America, and his recall has been frequently urged. The declaration that he will return in October is regarded therefore as significant.

NO PAIN—NO CUTTING

I want to cure every man suffering with Varicocele, Stricture, Blood Poisoning, Hydrocele or Private Diseases.

This great offer is for those who have spent their money for treatment without any results, furthermore, for all those who have been taking treatment from a dozen or more doctors without any results, that I have only one method of curing—that is to stay cured.

No pay for failure, only for permanent cure.

LUNGS. Suffering with shortness of breath, bronchitis or tuberculosis will be cured through my latest method.

Private diseases of men I cure to stay cured.

Consultation Free.

DR. L. E. ZINS, 41 So. Clark St., Chicago

Daily: 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sunday: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Marx's "Capital" Volume II IS NOW READY

Published in German in 1885, now first published in English. Ours is the ONLY ENGLISH EDITION.

We also have in uniform style, Volume I, of this great work, 869 pages. Either volume will be mailed separately for \$2.00, and with each volume at this price we give a credit certificate for 80 cents which will be accepted at any time within a year as part payment on a share of stock.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW THE ADVANTAGES OF HOLDING A SHARE OF STOCK LET US TELL YOU ABOUT IT

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 264 Kinzie St., CHICAGO

SOLIDARITY OF WORKINGMEN DEMANDS THAT THEY

Smoke Union-Made Blue Label Cigars

WHERE TO EAT E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS TO EAT

New Trust Busting Dodge

At last the trusts are really going to be busted. Catching Rockefeller did not do it. Fines have failed to dislodge the octopus, but at last the president has determined upon actually busting them.

It is strange that nobody ever thought of it before. But it would seem that for the first time it has occurred to some one that the way to bust the trusts is to bust them. So now it is announced that proceedings will be begun to compel the tobacco trust, Standard Oil and several other leading trusts to dispose of their constituent companies.

Let us take this new method seriously. It is proposed apparently in all seriousness by the political head of a hundred million supposedly intelligent American citizens. It may therefore be supposed that it is not intended as a joke.

Let us even grant that it is possible. Let us agree that by means of court proceedings an order may be obtained and enforced compelling the tobacco trust, for instance, to sell its constituent companies.

Two very simple questions at once arise: WHO WILL BUY THESE COMPANIES? WHAT WILL THE PRESENT OWNERS DO WITH THE MONEY?

It must be remembered that the present owners will still have in their possession the largest and most powerful tobacco company in the world—a company which, before the formation of the trust, was already threatening to compete all the other companies out of existence. IT WAS THIS FACT THAT CAUSED THE FORMATION OF THE TRUST IN THE FIRST PLACE.

Suppose now that a number of competitors come into the field and buy back these subsidiary companies. They will enter the field knowing that their most powerful competitor is better informed on their business than they are—that he knows every one of their customers, their channels of trade, their resources for battle.

At the same time they will know nothing about their great rival—his strength, his business or his competing power—save that before the formation of the trust he was already strong enough to crush all opposition. It may be presumed that during the trust period the owners of this central company have added to their resources and are better equipped than when the trust was formed.

IN ADDITION THE ORIGINAL COMPANY WILL HAVE AT ITS DISPOSAL THE MILLIONS RECEIVED AS PAYMENT FOR THE COMPANIES IT HAS BEEN FORCED TO SELL.

With this money it can go into the field, duplicate the plants which it has just sold, crush out all opposition and RE-ESTABLISH THE TRUST TEN TIMES MORE FIRMLY THAN BEFORE.

This is a simple logical statement, not of probabilities but of certainties. Yet the President of the United States, with the whole executive department, is incapable of this much reasoning.

OR ELSE THEY REASON THAT THE VOTERS HAVE NO BRAINS.

WHICH DO YOU THINK IT IS?

Not one of the wise editors of capitalist papers who have discussed this plan has noticed these weaknesses. None has suggested that it might be difficult to carry out this process of dismemberment. All have forgotten the lesson of Pullman in this respect. Eight years ago the Pullman Company was ordered by the court to dispose of its tenement buildings. Only this week has word come that any move is being made to obey the order. Even now there is not the slightest doubt in the minds of anyone familiar with the situation but what the rents from these buildings will continue to flow into the Pullman coffers as long as they prove profitable.

All these things are unknown to our wise editorial teachers. AT LEAST THEY KEEP ANY KNOWLEDGE THEY MAY HAVE FROM THEIR READERS.

In years that are to come, when some future historian tells the story of the events of the first years of the twentieth century, he will mark as one of its strangest phenomena the "trust-busting mania." He will tell how a whole people were led in a fierce attack upon a new and better mode of producing wealth, which WAS ABSOLUTELY IMPREGNABLE TO THEIR ATTACKS, AND WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN OF THE GREATEST SERVICE TO MANKIND HAD IT BEEN USED INSTEAD OF ATTACKED.

Chicago's Newspaper Squabble

For the last few weeks the Tribune, Examiner and Record-Herald have been having a scrap in the courts. The old adage about when thieves fall out is once more being justified at least to the extent that some valuable inside information on capitalist newspaper management is becoming public.

It appears that on the business side these papers are about as reliable as in their news pages. Thugs, bribery, spite suits, illegal combinations, slander, are a few of the methods that have been shown to be common in the subscription departments of great dailies.

Incidentally a reading of this testimony will explain some of the reasons why the Daily Socialist is not always promptly delivered, for the same methods prevail in the evening field as among the morning papers, and while the Socialist is an up-to-date newspaper, it has not yet adopted the methods of its capitalist competitors in the subscription field.

The meat of the matter in the present struggle seems to be found in the fact that Hearst tried to form a new paper trust and that the Tribune did not like its share of the divvied, and so started in to squelch.

Great is business, including the business of trust-busting.

TO THE EDITOR

A Kick and a Question. If you tell us to kick and we kick, if you didn't tell us to kick, we'd kick anyway. Here in the postoffice of Socialism in America, with twenty-seven Appeals to Reason and six Chicago Daily Socialists, and only two Democrat papers, one of them coming to a widow, no Republican papers at all, our postmaster a Socialist, and half a dozen Socialists with eager eyes riveted upon the daily mail sack when it is opened, and even upon the very package they know the Chicago Daily Socialists are in, six of them, and see but three unrolled; you can't lay it upon Uncle Sam this time. So just gleadfully, like good boys, and send we howling Socialists three more copies of paper of date July 5, A. D. 1907. That item about the murder of 30,000 infants in Chicago in a year is in demand, so send along the papers, and also some mathematician to figuring how many infants are murdered per year in the whole of the United States, for women here who have been in New Orleans hospitals say the Crescent City is worse than Chicago. As abortion is declared murder by the laws of all our states, are not the mothers of our nation murderers, forced to murder their own babies to keep from committing the far worse crime of bringing children alive into this American capitalistic hell for life, and are cursed by these same children for doing it? Mr. Editor, print that item again.

HOW COULD THEY CONTROL THEM?

By M. T. Maynard

A managing editor of a Denver paper was asked if he thought the paper would be boycotted if on the Fourth of July it ventured to quote editorially "When any form of government becomes destructive of these ends (life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness) it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such forms as to them shall seem most likely to affect their safety and happiness."

He did not hesitate to send out the troops to help the strikers, themselves armed and resisting mine owners' deputies. "But Populistic, impulsive, unenlightened outcroppings of such insurrectionary acts could only lead to just what Colorado has had—an era of reactionary, rampant capitalism of the most lawless type. "Revolutions cannot come by sleight-of-hand as an incident in a local radical campaign. Had the capitalists not 'redeemed' Colorado the national troops would, and any attempt at easy rebellion in matters of property rights is insurrection, and as such sure to result in failure and useless sacrifice. "Since 1902 this kind of open, frank resistance with shotguns which previously marked federation strikes has not been attempted. The federation of miners at that time waked up to the international Socialist gospel of revolution by way of world-wide class solidarity and they have understood the great struggle of which this was a part. Childish attempts to do the impossible thereafter ceased, and so far as the organization is concerned it has realized that violence could only afford excuse for more outrageous wrongs. Consequently the detectives had to commit crimes for them that the mine owners might not suffer because of the federation's wisdom. But it took the Socialist philosophy to give this clear-sighted, broad horizon and make the system loom so large that the individuals were forgotten. A brainy Denver man, not a Socialist, but a Democrat of good Jefferson-Spencer theories, in commenting on the Boise trial said: "I said 'lozen times during the war' that as for moral scruples there were none whatever to keep me from killing either Peabody or Bell, and I was not even sure it would not be expedient as well as right."

MUTTERINGS OF A MILLIONAIRE

By F. FINSTERBACH

We are all on an equal footing, but when it comes to riding the capitalist seems to have the advantage.

If the workers were as anxious to protect themselves against capital saving machinery as they are against labor saving machinery, the old party machines would soon go to the dumps.

The Chicago Tribune, as well as some of the preachers, have decided that Orchard is a man after God's own heart. If that be true the tide of emigration is quite likely to set in toward hell, to keep company with the devil.

The capitalist is not only the heir of all the ages; he is also the heir of all the wages of the countless sons of toil.

There is a new political economy, which looks first to the care and culture of men. There is a new struggle for life, the life of others. There is a new science which finds man in the same womb with the fish, the dog, the serpent, the bird, and traces his lineage back to brotherhood with the humblest life of the planet. There is a new self-interest of the individual who puts his family before himself, his country before his family, mankind before his country, because there is altering into his consciousness the vast fact that his share of what is done for him by mankind is of far more value to him than what he does for himself. There is a new self-interest of the community, which is going into the plants, factories, mines, and the whole of progress, and of man as a partner in the creation of that progress; creating new ideas, new species of plants and animals; new men and new society. Mankind prays to the "all-powerful father," but as it utters the words the adorable father, who orders that if God should stop at perfection man would pass him by.—H. D. Lloyd.

Contrast with this the frequent utterance of Socialists: "If workmen would be as true to their class as Peabody is to his we should get on fast." The two reveal a world's width of fundamental difference. Henry Waterson says it is useless to talk of "peaceful revolution into Socialism." "There was once talk of peaceful secession," he reminds. Perhaps there cannot be a peaceful economic revolution, but if so, it will be because the capitalists and their satellites are incapable of the intelligence the federation of miners has shown, are incapable of the dispassionate common sense Socialist principles inculcate. No man is either god or devil to the man who understands the power of an economic system to mould mind and character. This is the result of the freedom from violence of the Socialist miners. They are not only able to discover the folly of sporadic brutality, but they had little of the personal animosity shown by non-Socialist radicals. The educational value of this trial has been interestingly great in countless ways; but if it drives home to the working class the great lesson that violence is treachery to organized labor and that attempts to win except by all-inclusive solidarity are as futile as they are dangerous to the cause of labor, the long imprisonment of our comrades will have been enormously worth while.

Opinions for Sale

The Haywood trial is proving a marvelous touch-stone, marking true from false wherever it touches.

The latest piece of base metal to give forth a false ring when tested was Professor Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard.

McClure's Magazine had bought the confession which Orchard and his attorneys and detectives had prepared to assist him in remembering his testimony. They had hired a correspondent to swear that it was true. That was easy, since these correspondents never come very high, and publication was begun.

Then the witnesses for the defense began to testify that Orchard was the most conscienceless liar of modern times. It was shown that he did not even commit all the crimes that he claimed, but that he had boasted of nearly all the crimes of which he had read, and claimed the glory of being the criminal in each case.

All this was spoiling the story for which McClure's had paid good money. It was necessary to have an expert witness rehabilitate Orchard.

So Professor Munsterberg was hired, sent to Boise to be wined, dined and generally stuffed by the prosecution, and to swear, as an expert psychologist, that Orchard was telling the truth.

THE ONLY THING THIS PROVES IS THAT OTHERS BESIDES ORCHARD ARE WILLING TO LIE FOR MONEY.

HON. LAWRENCE RAWLINS

By Robin E. Dunbar.

Lazarely the Hon. Lawrence Rawlins read the telegram calling him to take up the case, pondered it over and sent a reply announcing his acceptance of the management of the enterprise.

Next day he walked into the sumptuous offices of Meegan & Co., Hall street bankers. Soon he was ushered into the presence of J. William Meegan himself.

After the usual greetings were over Mr. Meegan jumped into the proposed plan. It was, shortly, to dismember, disrupt and break up entirely the Workingmen's Unions of America where strikes and lockouts were occasioning so much disturbance that the Hall street market was suffering severely.

"In a few words," concluded the venerable head of the firm, "we can do almost nothing with our western securities until this situation is changed for the better. Strikes are always upsetting, and those western fellows are always striking. The only thing to do is to break up their organization. We trust you to do the job. Draw on us and don't itemize your accounts too minutely. We know there will be unpleasant things to do and prefer to pay in lump if it does cost a little more. But we must have results, and of course we expect you to show them from the start."

The Hon. Mr. Rawlins left with the proper assurances and soon had a counter organization built up to cope with the W. U. of N.

He put under him a tried operative, John McPherson, and gave him orders. McPherson put Harry Hamtree and many other pickups directly on the job. They found out all they could, joined the unions, lead at times the discussions, and in the strikes always advocated violence and when their counsel was taken did the deeds, knowing no matter what happened they were protected. They went the limit in audacious crimes and took advantage of their immunity to even up some old scores.

Harry Hamtree had lost an opportunity to become rich by disposing cheaply of an old mine when he was hard up. The buyer had gone on developing and at last struck ore in paying quantities. Hamtree grew bilious with envy and swore he would kill his former partner if he had to swing for it. Now that he was affiliated with a powerful combination, even in the lowly garb of spotter, he knew he could gratify his spleen without much danger to himself. So he conceived the plot to murder his old partner, and quickly carried it out. Nothing came of this murder for some time, but his boss finally called him on to the carpet. "What do you mean by this murder of your old partner?" asked McPherson. "We are not paying out money to have you go out and shoot all the dead ones you have met. Now we'll make you swing for this unless you put it on to the inner circle of the Workingmen's Union. Do you hear?" Hamtree heard and so the plot began. The plans were submitted by the Hon. Larry Rawlins to Meegan & Co. They heartily approved them at once. Hamtree confessed the crime, and many others that he had and had not committed, but blamed the laborers' leaders for their inspiration and co-execution. The Hon. Mr. Rawlins stayed away from the trial, but sent instructions and funds daily. These he got largely from the versatile Mr. Meegan, Jr., who proved himself a Napoleon of justice as well as of finance. "Fix the jury, fix the judge, fix the sheriff, fix the press, fix the pulpit, fix anyone in the way! Use promises and cash. Be sparing of nothing except money! Remember we'd rather spend a million once to bust the union than to be defeated and have a give them two millions a year thereafter. We want our properties to produce big dividends so that we can satisfy buyers. Then we can rig up some new deals and rake down some margins. But if we let these workmen take the profits where'll we be?"

The Hon. Lawrence was duly sympathetic and gave fresh instructions to McPherson to see that the men were hanged. "Spare no expense to hang 'em," telegraphed he in cipher. In Hall street the house of Meegan was a power. When the old man got out on the warpath something generally dropped. Now he put on his paint and feathers, sharpened his tomahawk and scalping knife, practiced a few bloodcurdling whoops and left his tepee to visit the wigwams of his brother chiefs and stir them up for bushwhacking the enemy. First he saw the great Father, the chief of chiefs: "Private property is at stake," he said. "If we can't hire and fire we'll have to retire," he wailed. "If you want to be nominated and elected by the people instead of a dozen of us let this thing fall," he urged, "otherwise hang these disturbers and save us and yourself!"

THE NEW LEARNING

The old new learning of the fifteenth century was a classical revival; our new new learning is ethical renaissance. Its note is clear, demanding that all our activities, political, social, industrial, march forward under the standards of the further emancipation of all for the service of all. Erasmus taught by his translation of the New Testament to bring the real Christ into the view of the people. Our ethical renaissance takes the next step, and insists that this divine ideal be now put into action, here, now, and practically, in farm and mine, stock market, factory and bank. It denies point blank that business is business. It declares business as the stewardship of the compulsory department of mankind, to be the administration of resources upon which rest the possibilities of the divine life. It says business is not business, but a divine service, and a service carried on not for the benefit of the priest, but of the congregations, including, of course, the priest, if he behaves himself. Our new learning will give us ethical law, ethical politics, ethical society. It was ethics, which found it to be wrong that the people should be ruled in government without their consent. The reform was called politics, but it was ethics—ethics in that field. It is ethics which is declaring that business, property, capital, are also government, and are not valid without the consent of the people governed by them. It was ethics which found that it was wrong for the employer to buy and sell, to flog, to work, to outrage the workmen and workwomen. "I am not in politics," said Charles Sumner. "I am in morals." It is ethics which is pointing out that it is as wrong to treat labor as a commodity as it was to treat the laborer as we call it the labor movement, but it is ethics, the "morals" that Sumner was, in advancing to its next task. "Spare no expense to hang these disturbers and save us and yourself!"

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Edited by Marie Jayne

Aggressive Action Needed

THERE is no doubt as to the vast increase of public sentiment for woman suffrage, but there seems an inability to crystallize this into concrete expression. While the belief in suffrage is so general, the suffrage itself does not materialize. There are reasons for this. Our reprehensible form of government, which allows the mass of irresponsible voters to pass upon this question, imposes almost insurmountable difficulties. Before that can be changed, it will have to become more largely one of practical politics. To educate, to persuade, to convince are not sufficient in these days when politics is a shrewdly and not very honestly conducted business. The movement for woman suffrage needs now a decisive aggressiveness which will prove to the public its vitality and strength; a fearless and open fight on its enemies with a complete exposure of their dishonorable methods; and the same able, keen-sighted, resourceful management that is necessary to the success of other political issues.

By an act of the last legislature of Washington women were made eligible to be notaries in that state. The matter of its constitutionality was brought before the attorney general and the district Assistant Attorney General E. C. Macdonald to convey to the governor the opinion that the law making eligible to state offices only qualified electors does not prohibit women from holding the office of notary public, which cannot be considered as a state office. The supreme court of Washington in the case of Russell vs. Gault, held that women are authorized to hold the office of county superintendent, as there is no statutory disqualification of "females" to hold such office, and the legislature having recognized the right, women are legally competent to hold the office. The same reasoning applies in the matter under consideration.

City Children

Pale flowers are you that scarce have known the sun? Your little faces like sad blossoms seem. Shut in some room, there helplessly to dream. Of distant gleams wherethrough glad rivers run. And winds at evening whisper. Daylight done, a tranquil moon's unfettered beam. The wide, unsheltered earth, the starry light gleams meant for every one.

Toys for Small Folk

No doubt the rattle for the amusement of a baby was the first toy invented to induce quietude, and perhaps a dried slatwood or a snick's tail was used for this purpose way back in the beginnings of things. At any rate, the rattle of some sort is a baby's first plaything amongst all nations, and

Handy Measures.

Teaspoonful of flour equals 4 ounces; teaspoonful of soft sugar about the same; cupful of grated cheese, 2 ounces; of bread crumbs, 2 ounces; tablespoonful of flour equals an ounce; of butter, 2 ounces.

The Daisy

Shy, modest flower! if thee her eyes shall greet When cruel fear her tender heart o'erpowers, Though she disdain to see thy sister The maid shall pause to pluck thee at her feet.

Dress Suggestions

The "parachute veils" have become a veritable furore. They are very easy to make and adjust and unquestionably becoming. Take the edge of net or tulle, square, and round off the several corners until you have a large circle of it. Edge it all around with an applique of Chantilly to match in color and design, and press the edge so that it will be perfectly flat. Then throw the veil over the top of the hat, so that it hangs evenly all around, and catch it together in the back with a fancy pin.

Socialist Cook Book

Home Pudding. Two eggs, one cup of sugar, half cup of sweet milk, one and a half cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one tablespoonful of melted butter, Bake twenty or thirty minutes. Serve with cream and sugar or with lemon sauce.

For Home Dressmakers

As to colors, there is nothing more fashionable at the present moment than lavender blue, both in costumes and millinery. The real color of the lavender flower has been copied and the result is bewitching.

LADIES' LOUNGING GOWN.

In Empire Effect, with Three-Quarter Length Sleeves. Paris Pattern No. 1990. All Sizes Allowed.

Made of pink flowered challis or foulard or similar this lounging gown, which is really a Summer tea-gown is charming and dainty. Women of taste will accept its pretty outlines immediately as the fulfillment of a desire for something which they have long cherished but did not know how to make or describe. The pattern is 14 inches—32, 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the gown needs 13 1/2 yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 14 yards 22 inches wide, or 8 yards 26 inches wide, or 5 1/2 yards 42 inches wide; 2 1/2 yards of binding and 1/4 yard of ribbon to trim.

Paris Pattern No. 1990

All Sizes Allowed. 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 1,800 Paris patterns sent on receipt of 10 cents, to cover postage.

