

DRAW SNELL AS GAY OLD ROUE

Went on "Toot", Saw "Moon Dance" Then Ached Says Witness

Clinton, Ill., Feb. 11.—(Colonel) Thomas Snell, the notoriety millionaire...

Proud of His "Toots" On the contrary, he indulged his vanity with the displays of admiration and affection that were lavished upon him...

Flounders Over Bed L. A. Dodson, an osteopath and trained nurse of Bloomington...

He Saw the "Moon Dance" "I had the best time any man ever had in Chicago," he told me...

STABBER LOCKED UP BY SHERIFF, FATHER OF VICTIM Gainsville, Tex., Feb. 10.—A son of Sheriff George was critically stabbed during a quarrel with a boy of his own age at Henrietta...

PAPA SHONTS PAYS THE \$1 FEE WHEN "DUC" GETS THE LICENSE New York, Feb. 11.—One man with seven names, a Hungarian estate and about to be married to a millionaire...

BEER WHO ASKS MEN TO HIS FIRE IS ROBBED BY THEM

GOMPERS TRUSTS MORGAN'S WORD

Washington, Feb. 11.—Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, says he doesn't think J. Pierpont Morgan gave out interview praising panic...

STATE TO SAFE-GUARD SAVINGS (Special to Daily Socialist.) Vinita, Okla., Feb. 11.—One of the most radical banking laws ever passed goes into effect in Oklahoma by recent action of the legislature...

REFUSE TO BUY WREATH; NO JOBS (Special to Daily Socialist.) Evansville, Ind., Feb. 11.—As the Evansville Edge Tool works, notice has been posted directing all employees who refused to contribute to the funeral of Robert K. Dunkerson...

RIOT TO WORK AT STEEL PLANT Five thousand men struggled for 2,000 jobs which were opened by the resumption of work at the plate, slab and structural mills of the Illinois Steel company at South Chicago...

15,000 IDLE SEEK CHARITY IN "CITY OF MILLIONAIRES" Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 11.—Pittsburgh newspapers are heading the effort in that city to care for the unemployed, 15,000 of whom are dependent on the charity of the more fortunate...

THE WEATHER Office of Chief of Weather Bureau, Washington—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: Illinois—Rain in south, rain or snow in north portion Tuesday and probably Wednesday...

REFORM INSTITUTION HIT BY PANIC; BACKED BY HIGH

SEE M'DONALD VERDICT TODAY

Rock Springs, Wyo., Feb. 11.—Owing to the decrease in business here coal mines at Hanna, Wyo., Cumberland, Wyo., Rock Springs, Wyo., Scandia, Utah, and other smaller places have curtailed working forces...

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J. PIERPONT MORGAN IS ALLEGED TO HAVE SAID THE PANIC WOULD HELP BREAK THE UNIONS

MEETS THREE IN A DEBATE

Daniel Boone, Socialist, Faces Old Party Nominees

(Mail Correspondence.) Herrin, Ill., Feb. 10.—The greatest event in the political history of Herrin...

The second largest hall in the city was well filled. The order of speaking was decided by lot. Sam T. Brush, independent Republican...

Boone Takes Platform Daniel W. Boone of Murphysboro, the blacksmith Socialist...

A greater opportunity was never afforded in this section to present the material interests of the worker in comparison with old party views...

William Warden Democratic candidate delivered an address, presenting many evils of the Republican regime.

Offers No Solution The only remedy that he could offer was a change from Republican to Democratic rule.

The laboring men of Herrin feel that they have driven the entering wedge in the split-up of the capitalist parties in this section...

RECTOR ADVERTISES FOR AN AFFINITY WITH MFANS

New York, Feb. 11.—Rev. Dr. J. H. Gear, formerly rector of an Episcopal church in Maryland...

Dr. Gear, who describes himself as "good-natured, cheerful and easy to get on with" has been married once. His latest offer of labor is provision that the applicant must have means.

The rector's retirement from the diocese of Maryland was voluntary and on that account his application for reinstatement can not be considered until three years have elapsed.

Already Dr. Gear has communicated to his bishop his desire to return to the church. Before the third year is over he hopes to have a wife to help him in his parish work.

Dr. Gear is a little man, past middle age. His hair is white, but his complexion ruddy, and he seems to bear up the specification of being cheerful. He says that about a year ago he advertised for a wife, but he was evidently unable to find a suitable mate, since he has made another trial.

SUES MAID HE COURTED SINCE SHE WAS 4 YRS. OLD

Allentown, Pa., Feb. 11.—For the first time in the courts of Lehigh county a breach of promise suit was filed...

Kerlachy declares he had known Annie from childhood and that, despite her tender age, he had been paying marked attention to her and her allowance for fifteen years.

He went to Elston and secured a license to marry the girl, only to leave on his return that she had also procured a license to become the wife of another.

REPORT 8,000 JAPS ON BORDER

Yuma, Arizona, Feb. 11.—Anxiety is being felt throughout the southwest over the presence of a Japanese colony of 8,000 strong which is settling near the American border...

Capt. Thistlewood of Cairo, machine gunner, gave the audience, composed mostly of laboring men, the old-fashioned argument...

Because of the present status of the negotiations over the question of immigration now going on between the United States and Japan...

It is understood that the Japs have taken up part of a 375,000-acre tract of land recently purchased from the Mexican government by a man representing himself to be a Louisiana engaged in promoting a commercial enterprise.

A party of 25 row punchers first reported the existence of the colony early last week and further reports of two parties of travelers have confirmed the story of the existence of the colony...

EMPLOYERS RESPONSIBLE FOR "WHITE SLAVES"

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11.—A movement to save young girls from immoral influences was set on foot at the annual business meeting of the American Purty Alliance held in Holy Trinity parish house...

Percy Russell of Brooklyn attributed the immoral trade which is spreading over the country to the hard times, and said that employers who force girls out of their service without any alternative but the street are morally responsible.

"The whole economic system is inequitable," he said. "There are too many sentimental ideas prevailing about the employer who does philanthropic things for his workers as long as they pay in advertising him."

IMBIBING WORKMAN ASLEEP IN GRAVE SCARES MOURNERS

Freeland, Pa., Feb. 11.—While digging a grave at St. Jerome cemetery here Michael Bosaek, who had been drinking, fell asleep and on account of the cold weather and to save themselves from worry about his safety...

When the funeral arrived they were busy elsewhere. Undertaker Kirnan directed an assistant to remove the lid from the rough box. They did so. Bosaek sat upright and wanted to know what was doing.

The mourners were startled until the real situation was explained and interment was then made.

"DRYS" ATTACK "WET" PETITION

May Invoke Injunction to Keep It Off Chicago Ballot

The local self-government petition of the United Societies will be investigated as to its legality by the anti-saloon people...

Committees have been appointed by the Chicago Law and Order League, the prohibition executive committee and ministerial associations...

The fight is becoming warmer every day. The Chicago Law and Order League will open branches in every ward in the city while the United Societies have prepared to extend the fight and have sent a delegation to Elgin where Sunday closing is an issue.

Next Sunday the saloons will be denounced in 1,500 Chicago churches and 4,000 churches throughout the state.

The sixth of the Sunday closing cases was instituted in Judge Reap's court as a result of a disagreement between counsel over the form of a question to be put to the prospective jurors.

After one veinman had been examined in the case of Barney Coffey, 6238 Halsted street, the court compelled the state to dismiss the case.

"If the state shows beyond a reasonable doubt," at the defendant kept his saloon open on Sunday and sold liquor will you return a verdict of guilty?" Alfred C. Austrian, appearing for the defense, declares that there should be inserted in the question the words, "contrary to statute or contrary to the law."

The court held against him in the last case, but promised him an opportunity to re-argue the question before another defendant was put on trial.

ROOT SIGNS A TREATY FOR PEACE WITH FRANCE

Washington, Feb. 11.—Secretary Root and Ambassador Jusserand have signed a treaty providing for the arbitration of any issue that may arise between France and America.

It will have to be submitted to the senate and to the French executive before it can become effective.

Owing to the rule that drafts of treaties must not be made public before they have been made, the subject of the French executive before it can become effective.

Eight at the end of the period stipulated in the notes or before the notes, and they were indorsed by him and by Morse. This made them negotiable at the end of a certain period.

Rev. Mr. Pinkham is a leading Baptist minister here. His conversion will cause a great agitation among the clergy of the country," said another preacher.

FELLING OF TREES FOR LUMBER STILL INCREASES

Washington, Feb. 7.—More lumber was cut in the United States last year than in any other year in its history. The enormous amount of 37,559,736 feet was produced, and the mill value of this was \$621,151,388.

A glance at the kinds of lumber produced shows very clearly the passing of white pine and oak, the greatest softwood and the other greatest hardwood which the forest has ever grown.

TALK NEGRO ASSAULT FROM TROOPS; HANGED NEAR COURT

Brookhaven, Miss., Feb. 11.—Ell Pigott, the negro who attacked a young white woman near here several weeks ago, was taken from the custody of the Jackson militia company and a posse of deputies and hanged from a telegraph pole.

The militia company and the posse were overpowered by a mob of more than 2,000 citizens. Several shots were fired during the melee and two members of the mob were wounded.

Judge Wilkinson, who was to have presided at the negro's trial, saw the lynching, but was powerless to prevent the mob from carrying out its purpose.

EDISON GETS \$200,000 A YEAR

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11.—The legal war which Thomas Edison, the inventor, has participated in with moving picture machine manufacturers and dealers for the last nine years, have been settled.

Those in the combination are Thomas Edison of Orange, N. J.; Selig & So. and Kalen of Chicago; Essanay and the Vitograph company of New York; Pathe and Melliers, French manufacturers, and S. Lubin of this city.

TO BE ARRESTED ON GANGPLANK

New York, Feb. 11.—The special January grand jury, which has been investigating the banking methods of Charles W. Morse, has returned two and a half charges against him, and will probably find other charges.

The indictments against Morse are based on his stock dealing with Justice Morgan J. O'Brien. Although the indictments were not made public, Morse is not being under arrest, it is known in a general way what they contain.

O'Brien purchased from Morse 1,000 shares of bank stock at \$300 a share. There was an understanding between Morse and O'Brien, it is said, that Morse would not have the notes discounted and that if Judge O'Brien, at the end of two years, had not disposed of the stock at a profit, Morse would take it back at the selling price.

O'Brien made the notes payable to himself, and they were indorsed by him and by Morse. This made them negotiable at the end of a certain period.

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Rev. Mr. Pinkham is a leading Baptist minister here. His conversion will cause a great agitation among the clergy of the country," said another preacher.

WELL KNOWN PREACHER AT DENVER TURNS SOCIALIST

Denver, Colo., Feb. 7.—Declaring that the true solution of the present state of matters in the realm of industry involves the destruction of capitalism and the substitution of a system in which brotherly love will be a predominant factor, Rev. H. W. Pinkham has announced that he would in the future advocate socialism.

Plans Much Work Pinkham dwelt at length upon the possibility that his announcement might cause dissension in the ranks of his parishioners, but that he feels he is the one pastor in Denver peculiarly situated, so he might risk this and take up the pioneer work of a great cause—that of promoting Christian Socialist fellowship in Denver.

His announcement in part was: "I intend to advocate Socialism in a downtown hall every Sunday afternoon. A Denver branch of Christian Socialist fellowship has been established, and its platform gives me an opportunity that I welcome. The ruling motto in the present scheme of industry is, 'Each man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost.'"

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STRIKEBREAKERS NOW ON STRIKE

Claim They Cannt Make Living Wage on Erie Piecework

(Special to Daily Socialist.) Huntington, Ind., Feb. 11.—The mechanical department of the Erie Railroad here is in a terrible predicament. Thirty-five strikebreakers who were brought here to do some "breaking" in the machine shops...

Want More Strikebreakers Whether there is a class of men who are "breakers of strikebreakers" strike the road does not know, but at the present time they are making untiring efforts to man their shops without paying the union scale of wages.

It is a blow to the company, considering the sum they spent in fighting the machinists' union and the money they have expended in taking care of the strikebreakers, fitting out their quarters and furnishing them with chefs from their dining car service.

The Erie machinists strike was inaugurated the 26th of last May, since which time the company has had hundreds of different men here, whom they supplied from Chicago and other places to take the place of the local machinists.

Could Not Make Wage It is said that another thing that caused dissension among the strikebreakers was the fact that the company was working them but five hours per day. Piece work is not remunerative on full time and at short hours it is next to impossible to make anything at all.

W. F. Yergens, master mechanic at the Erie, was met down town and asked what he had to say about the boys going out. "What boys?" he inquired. "The guinea boys," was the reply. "Oh, you mean those fellows we fired this morning," and with an unfinished sentence, he passed on.

NOTICE TO CANADIAN SUBSCRIBERS

The postmaster-general having made a new ruling on the postage rates for newspapers to Canada, we can again send the Daily Socialist to Canadian subscribers at the regular rates of \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months and 50 cents for three months, postage prepaid.

If you see a job of printing carrying the union label with the number 65 you will know it was done by the Workers' Publishing Society. See to it that this number is on the next job done for your union.

CHOPS OFF HAND HE STRUCK HIS FATHER WITH

Portchester, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Following the biblical admonition, "If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off," Rainsford Ferris, a well-known resident of Portchester, went into his cellar and nearly severed his right hand at the wrist with a hatchet.

Several years ago Ferris had an altercation with his father and struck him with his fist. He was afterward seized with remorse, and began brooding and reading the Bible. Several times he has attempted to do bodily harm to himself, but has been restrained by his family.

DEATH CLAIMS FRANK COLLINS

Frank Collins, son of John Collins, the well-known Socialist, died at 11:55 o'clock Sunday morning of Bright's disease, from which he had been suffering for three years.

The deceased was 24 years old. He leaves a wife and a daughter, aged one year. He was a street car conductor and had charge of a car on the Harrison street line.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock at the residence, 597 West Huron street. Burial will be at Mt. Carmel cemetery. The Aurora & Elgin interurban cars run to the cemetery.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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Remit by express or postal money order, draft or registered letter, at our risk. Do not remit by local bank checks outside of Chicago, unless 10 cents is added for exchange.

NOTICE—The expiration date opposite your name on the yellow label indicates the time of the expiration of your subscription. If you would not miss an issue, then renew at least TEN DAYS before expiration, and mark your order "Renewal."

CANADA OPEN TO THE DAILY

Agreement Makes Possible Same Rate as in United States

Advices from Canada say that the daily papers of the United States may now be sent to Canada at one cent a pound instead of four cents. This makes it possible for the Daily Socialist to reduce the price of subscriptions to Canadian subscribers to \$2 a year, the same as in the United States.

The postoffice department of Canada has given out the following: "An amendment has been made to the convention negotiated between Canada and the United States, as regards the postage on daily papers. Daily newspapers now charged four cents a pound will in future be one cent a pound. Weekly newspapers and periodicals remain the same, four cents a pound, under the treaty negotiated in May last, and which has now been in existence for some months."

No Harm in Dailies "It has been found that all the objectionable class of matter, which owing to the different classification of the two countries was being sent into Canada from the United States, has entirely disappeared from the mails. It has also been ascertained that this class of matter is entirely confined to their having to wait for the daily press of their respective countries, when owing to the contiguity of the cities of either side they were able to obtain the daily papers of the other country early in the day. It was also found that a great number of daily papers were taken for the purposes of file on either side of the line.

Agree to Admit Papers "Owing to the fact that none of the objections held against the monthly and weekly periodicals and newspapers are in the daily press of the Canadian postoffice department, with the consent of England, agreed to the amendment."

FATHER'S WILL SAYS BONS MUST KEEP RAISING PIGS Boston, Mass., Feb. 11.—As long as they stick to the pig business they are all right, but when Daniel P. Landers and Thomas L. Landers, sons of the late John Landers, an eccentric and wealthy farmer of Wakefield, whose will was filed in the Probate Court, quit the pig business, then do they sacrifice the use of one-quarter of an acre of the best equipped piggy land in Wakefield, which is rightfully willed to Edward E. Landers, a brother of the deceased.

As long as pigs are pigs and Tom and Dan buy and sell porkers, reads the will, this land is theirs to use.

Advertisement for Old Underroof Rye. Includes an image of a bottle and text: "A GOOD ADVERTISEMENT SERVES ITS PURPOSE WHEN PUT IN THE RIGHT PLACE AT THE RIGHT TIME IN THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST ADVERTISE IT PAYS."

Advertisement for 'AWAKENING TO PLUTARCHY,' TAFT. Includes text: "The highest-priced native woods are walnut, hickory, and ash, and the cheapest are birch and white fir. From the fact, however, that since 1899 the average increase in the price of lumber has been 49 per cent, it will not be long before cheap woods are few and far between."

Advertisement for Book Sale Extraordinary! FOUR BOOK COMBINATIONS THAT WILL INTEREST YOU. Lists various book combinations and prices, such as 'Combination No. 1' for \$5.00 and 'Combination No. 4' for \$3.00.

A Sharpening Class Struggle

Once grant that social progress comes through the struggle of classes with diverse interests, and that this struggle today is between the workers and the idlers, the users and the owners of the means of wealth production, and there is no disputing the conclusion that Socialism is inevitable.

Because of the relentless power of this logic there have been countless efforts to show that the struggle between capitalists and laborers is growing less sharp, and that these two classes are drawing nearer together.

The shrewder representatives of the capitalist class have sought to persuade the capitalist class to soften their rule as much as possible in order to put off the day of the inevitable clash.

If it were possible to soften class antagonisms then capitalism might continue indefinitely.

If those class antagonisms are increasing, then capitalism is doomed. This is no question of inviting to class hatred, it is only a question of recognizing facts as they are.

When we do look at those facts all theories of social harmony fade into foolishness. The last six weeks have seen a sharpening of class antagonisms, a tightening of class lines that banishes forever the possibility of any reconciliation and foretells the early coming of that decisive battle that shall place Labor in power.

Seizing upon the moment when an industrial panic has temporarily weakened the resisting power of the workers, the courts have hurled decision after decision against organized labor, seeking to disrupt and destroy the institutions that have been so painfully built up for the defense of Labor.

When those who have been thrown out upon the streets by the failure of the present system to continue the industrial process have asked for a chance to use their strength and skill in the production of the things for which they were starving, the police have set upon them to club them back into their holes.

With ghoulish glee the employing class have welcomed the horrors of the panic because of the opportunity which they hope it will give to reduce the share of labor and increase profits.

This short-sighted rejoicing comes too soon. This brutal attack will but serve to tear the veil from before the face of the class struggle. When the weapon of the boycott and the union shop is torn from the hand of Labor it will only serve to call his attention to the vastly more powerful weapon of the BALLOT that is lying unused at his side.

The sharpening class antagonisms driven home by the actions of the ruling class will show how that ballot should be used. The overwhelming number of the workers will make that ballot victorious.

Let Us Love One Another

"Let us cease fighting. Let organized labor and capital go forward in peace, now that the Supreme Court of the United States has determined the rights of each. It would be too bad if the employers are forced to drastic measures to protect their property from criminal practices."

This is the way that James W. Van Cleave of the Citizens' Alliance expresses his desire for peace and harmony. It is the old story of the willingness of the lion and the lamb to lie down together, provided the lamb will keep quiet in the lion's stomach.

This is the sort of harmony that rulers have always desired. They are willing to love the workers if they will only submit without protest to tyranny and exploitation.

INCREASE ATTENDANCE AT LECTURES

Why I have a word with Socialists on the south side with reference to the Gaylord lectures?

The most regrettable part of these meetings is the attendance, and this is a matter that can be easily corrected. How? In this way:

Let each regular attendant single out some well-informed acquaintance and begin as early as possible to solicit his or her attendance. Might begin something like this:

"Say, John, have you anything on hand for next Sunday?"

"No. Well, then, I want you to meet me at Oat Fellows' hall, 633 street, at 10:30 a. m. and hear the free lecture by Winfield Gaylord of Wisconsin. The musical program alone will be worth all your trouble."

Then your friend yawns and finally stammers out that he isn't interested in such meetings—would rather stay home and sleep or look over the colored supplement to the Sunday paper. As Kirkpatrick has expressed it, this victim of capitalism has been hypnotized—his thinking apparatus needs overhauling—so don't get out of patience; but give him to understand that you mean just what you say, then go after him:

"Do you mean to tell me that you are so intellectually dead that you care nothing for a course of lectures by such a university alumnus as Winfield Gaylord? Here is one of the best speakers on the American lecture platform—and do you tell me that you are too intellectually stupid and lazy that you care nothing for such a treat?"

"Man, wake up! This is the twentieth century! The person today who will not think and will do nothing to better his condition deserves to be kicked off the earth!"

"If you've not enough respect for a free ballot to try to inform yourself on the questions of the day, then, for the sake of your friends and family, make some effort to learn why you are a slave and show how you might be free! The dark ages were dark because of ignorance."

"Don't show any temper, however, but be earnest and decided with your friend, and finally try to convince him what a loss he sustains in missing such a course of lectures. But you will get your acquaintance if you keep after him."

If each one will carry out some such program the hall can be well filled every Sunday. There should be a bulletin at the door to announce the lecture and subject.

Gaylord's lecture last Sunday was well worth my trip ten miles. His work is constructive in every sense, and the large audience paid the speaker the compliment of close and appreciative attention, and the music was excellent.

HENRY E. ALLEN.

Very True.

Sally Gay—What a cunning little fellow Mr. Callipers is! Dolly Swift—Cunning! Why, look at him—he's dreadfully bowlegged. Sally Gay—Yea, but that gives him such an arch look, you know.—Pick-Me-Up.

A Modest Request.

Awakened householder (to burglar)—Pray don't let me disturb you, but when you go—if it's not troubling you too much—would you do me so very kind as to post this letter. It is very good to-night. It's my burglary insurance.—Punch.

Their College Boys.

First mother (reading letter from son at college)—Henry's letters always send me to the dictionary. Second mother (twinedly)—That's nothing; Jack's always send me to the bank.—Punch.

A Perceptive Youth.

Margaret to young brother, coaxingly—Oh, Willie, are you an angel? Willie—Not if it's anything upstairs.—Punch.

IN FOREIGN LANDS

BY J. B. ASKEW.

How completely Prussia—which embraces by far the greater part of modern Germany and practically all the parts which are of any importance from an industrial and commercial point of view—how completely the government of this Prussia rests on the night of the police has been strikingly illustrated to me during the few days which I have now spent in Berlin.

I did not, it is true, witness the great excitement of a few Sundays ago, when the police behaved like wild animals and the mounted police were all over the pavement in "Unter den Linden." That I have only heard of from eyewitnesses, and though what I have seen, has been tame, no doubt, in comparison with Russia, yet as marking the commencement of a real revolutionary movement in Germany it has unquestionably interest for anybody who knows how difficult it has been to move on the Prussian prison house and how little inclined were the good-natured disciplined Berlin workers to all great demonstrations and how cleverly the reactionary powers here have arranged their forces so as to keep down and terrorize the masses in every way.

Nowhere is the organization and armed force of the powers that be better than in Berlin for checking any great demonstration; nowhere are the police more free from any legal restraint nor more free from any fear that they will have subsequently to answer for their conduct.

The only restraint—that is very clear that moves the workers—is the respect for the very real power of the Social Democracy.

That was better illustrated than anything else by the words which no less than William II. himself is reported to have used to the police.

That little great man is reported to have congratulated the police that they had not required the aid of the military in quelling the so-called disturbances, and then to have added that the military must never be used except in the most extreme cases.

When even William II. begins to advise prudence, it will be seen how great is the anxiety, an anxiety which is also equally apparent out of the preposterous measures which those in authority in Berlin thought it necessary in the last few weeks to take to preserve their authority.

Of course it may be added that the police left nothing to be desired in point of sheer brutality. All of them are armed with a sword and many with "revolver" revolvers, and they do not hesitate to make use of both weapons on the smallest excuse. There is every reason to think that they have been well plied with spirits of late—certainly the fact that the breath of many and

the general appearance and behavior of all suggested a free indulgence in "schnaps" as potato spirit is called.

The first occasion on which I personally observed them was on the day of the Socialist interpellation on the Reichstag on the attitude of the German government to the question of suffrage reform in Prussia, and what the chancellor meant by saying that the Reichstag suffrage was unsuitable for Prussia.

I had occasion to meet a friend at the Brandenburger Thor, which is quite close to the Reichstag building, and I was waiting there when my attention was attracted by the large numbers of police-mounted and foot.

I then saw that the whole Reichstag was surrounded by a police cordon—mounted police were on all the less frequented of the avenues leading to it from the Tiergarten park, and the whole of the neighboring buildings contained police—less than 500 police could hardly have been on duty in the neighborhood of the Reichstag—in fact, one saw about twice as many police as anybody else.

All members of the Reichstag had to show their cards—and members of the public were kept moving, though the action of the police was most glaringly unfair.

If a worker or a man without a collar stood for a moment a police sprang at him like a wild beast while I and my friend could often stand still within a yard of the same policeman and he say nothing. I saw the police, about six or seven of them, make a savage attack with their fists on a group of workmen who had perhaps made some remark or other but were going quietly on their way.

The workers were wise enough not to retaliate, and so the incident passed off, but the police were obviously spoiling for a fight.

At the time when Buelow was expected not even bourgeois people could wait at the stopping places for tram or omnibus—but the police were even then most courteous to the well-to-do and just as brusque to those who were badly dressed.

The proceedings inside the Reichstag confirmed all anticipations. Buelow with the applause of the bourgeois parties declined to allow the people of Germany to have a word to say how the biggest German state should be ruled, and though he himself addressed only last year a drunken street mob at the holy hour of midnight, he had the brazen cheek to solemnly lecture the Socialists for holding street demonstrations and to declare that the streets were only for traffic, although students are daily allowed to hold demonstrations and the military took up the traffic at all hours of the day, even at the most congested points—to say nothing of William II., whose white motor car is all over the place.

Buelow was well answered by our representative, Fischer—the bourgeois representatives were very weak on this as on other occasions and when our friends proposed to continue the discussion on a second day they were only supported by the clericals and six radicals out of about 60.

However, the importance of the occasion was in its effect on public opinion, and though the workers did not demonstrate on this occasion, the fact that the government showed so unmistakably that they were in a deadly funk of the people of their own country was a demonstration such as a better could not have been wished.

Hot Shot

Chancellor Day says it is the ranting of an ungodly mind. Big boost for Taft, nomination of secretary of Roosevelt or revolution in party is Walter Wellman's idea. All praise the message but the brokers, says Curtis.

What Cannon thinks is unprintable— "Well, madam, I think you have won the prize." "Oh," she said, "I wasn't playing."—Philadelphia Ledger.

We are a very intellectual people and very much Christian. We pay three times as much each year for the navy and war expenses as we do for the teachers in our schools and colleges. This proves that we believe three times more in powder and ball than we do in brains.

Congress is in session. Yes, and the representatives put in nearly an hour each day—figuring how they will get back again.

Hard to Explain.

At a party recently they were playing a game which consisted in everybody in the room making a face, and the one who made the worst face was awarded a prize. They all did their level best and then a gentleman went up to one of the ladies and said: "Well, madam, I think you have won the prize."

"Oh," she said, "I wasn't playing."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Winter Care of House Plants

Nearly everyone has some kind of fern or palm to give the house a bit of greenery, but a good many people find it very hard to keep these plants in good condition. Now the ordinary manner of watering palms and ferns is one of the surest ways of injuring them. Don't water these plants every day by pouring the water into the top of the pot. This is a wrong. The proper method is to submerge the pot in a pail of water and, after leaving it there for a few minutes, take it out and allow it to drain thoroughly. If watered in this way plants will remain moist, and the operation need not be repeated more than once in three or four days. It also prevents that decay at the base of the stalk that arises from the water setting there when it has been poured into the top of the pot.

Another thing that is very injurious to palms is the practice of setting a basin or saucer of water under them. In this way water is constantly absorbed and the lower roots become so saturated that they will in time decay. It is often very difficult to prevent the foliage of these plants from turning brown. This is due to the dryness of the atmosphere of the house, and the only way to avoid it is to sponge the leaves with warm water every day. If the palm is large, or if it is a fern or a palm with feathery foliage, it can be sprinkled. Ferns require less light than palms, but the light that enters an ordinary house in winter will do no harm to either. The best manner of destroying insects on palms is a daily wash of warm water and whale-oil soap.

Thoughts of St. Valentine

The martyred bishop, Valentine, Cupid, Pan and Juno all have a share in the celebration of St. Valentine's day, though there is a frolicsome custom everywhere of sending valentines that represent Cupid's sentiments more than anything else. The sending of valentines is a pretty custom, something that is not so often appreciated. It would be a good thing to make Valentine day a postal card day, and inaugurate what it would be if every one would just remember that many friends had sent to each one a kindly greeting that little token, "I am thinking of you." Girls and boys could send them to the home folks, and the man who forgot to send the letter to a friend at a certain time could do so then. It is a time to pick up the broken threads of friendship and tie them together in the weaver's unbreakable "knot."

Following American Example

When a woman lately stood up in the police court of every large city in England and protested against women being tried and punished under laws which they had no voice in making, she was only repeating the protest made more than 100 years ago by Abigail Adams, wife of the president of the United States, and the mother of another. Mrs. Adams wrote to her husband in March, 1776:

"I long to hear that you have declared an independence. And by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire that you would make laws for the ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. If particular attention and care is not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation."

How to Grow the Finest Sweet Peas

A rich sandy loam, good Oregon-grown seed, saskatchewan, good culture, a well-drained situation, will produce them. Excavate trenches the width of a shovel, to the depth of a foot. Fill in a couple of inches with broken stones on which put the soil, which should be the richest possible sandy loam. Use no fresh manure unless it be well-rotted—a soil that has been heavily manured the year before is an ideal one.

Why Not State Work?

Why not State work? Why should not every man or woman, with two hands and a willing mind, have work proportioned to his or her strength? As much work as desired, and always food, shelter and clothing in return?

Think it out. In these days we hear a lot of men who want work and food. As if there is not, and should not be, always an abundance of both. There is an abundance of both. Work—which means things to do to make old earth productive—is like the ocean of air around us. We breathe the latter, when we feel the need, and we ought to work as freely.

It is the existing of men and women in communities—their coming together in crowds, and living shoulder to shoulder, that has made the problem of work and poverty. Is it not, then, a problem to be solved by the whole crowd—by the community?

Why should not the community provide (365 days in the year) opportunity to work—work at living wages? It is never more than a question of furnishing the tools, and land is one of the chief tools. Work produces things of value, and those who took the State's offer of work would create the food, the clothing, the shelter which they need. There would be no real tax upon the thrifty. There is not any real question of "pauperizing" the community. There is no competition from a lot of people who are exchanging their work for the necessities of life. There is no tax, or burden from a number of people who are creating the things they consume.

It is all a question of furnishing the tools. The tools may be land and farm implements; they may be ladders, or planes and saws, a workshop, a broom factory, a road on which to pound stone, or a warm room with some yarn and knitting needles in which an old lady may sit and knit mittens. That is all a matter of detail. The point is this: The State—the community—the city, county or nation—ought to raise the first cost by tax on the whole community, and then furnish tools—set up the farm, the shop, the place to knit, and be ready at all times to dispense—not alms, but a chance to work. Let this work be for wages, and let the profit go to those who make it.

This is the only enlightened way to deal with this growing and always present problem of the needy. There will always, in a community, be the weak, the thriftless, the unfortunate. Something that is always with us ought not to be faced as a temporary emergency. It should be solved as we solve the problem of a city's drainage—by a public tax, a public expenditure of the money raised, on a harmonious, logical and complete plan—a plan devised to meet the need.

If this be socialism—communism—then welcome both. It is sense.—From Cincinnati Post.

PLAN TO ORGANIZE THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Never in the history of the party has there been so great interest in organization as at present. Those best informed realize that new methods must be adopted or we cannot reasonably hope as a party to be successful. The records of the national office show that our dues paying membership has practically remained stationary for the past four years. Only about one out of fifteen of our party votes are dues paying members.

Then again, the new primary election law requires that we must have ten per cent of our vote organized. So it behooves us, here in Chicago at least, to better ourselves or we will forfeit our place on the official ballot. It will be seen that the plan here proposed is applicable in any state, and is merely supplementary to our present plan of organization. The national, state and county officers, and all organizers, have no doubt done and are doing the best under the circumstances. But we fall in our methods for getting our voters to become dues paying members. We fail because we do not avail ourselves of well-organized laws which largely influence the average individual.

To illustrate: Industrial insurance is now an established successful method of doing business, although the insured are not, as yet, organized. Industrial insurance is successful because it offers tangible results and systematically collects its premiums, weekly or monthly. Its business is studiously transacted because it employs agents for this purpose. The plan here outlined proposes a somewhat similar course to perfect our party organization, at least, in two important features, namely: the systematic collection of dues and tangible benefits. The business of most branches is neglected today because there are so few who feel it their duty, or who can afford to perform this labor without compensation. To provide against this neglect as the object we must accomplish, so the following plan is submitted:

Each branch or precinct or ward shall employ one efficient organizer, or business agent. This organizer shall be furnished by the county or state secretary a list of the names and addresses of the readers of the Socialist, trade-union and radical papers that circulate in such district, also a list of those who have voted our ticket but have not become dues paying members. The organizer is to look after the explorations of all such papers, and secure renewals.

These names would constitute a list of "good prospects," to use the parlance of the insurance companies, and the organizer would not need to waste time on those who are too dull and prejudiced to hear to reason. The monthly dues from each new member brought in by the organizer for two months at least could be allowed him as compensation.

To further aid in building up the branch, sick and death benefits could be provided for on some such plan as the following: When the branch membership of dues paying members reaches 100 or more, a physician (party member) could be employed, thus insuring free medical aid to each dues paying member and his family.

A special assessment of a few cents from a certain district would easily provide death benefits. The Workingmen's Rings, The Sons of Marx and other societies have been organized, mainly to provide these benefits. One successful Chicago society now furnishes first-class medical aid for the small fee of one dollar a year. Why should not the Socialist party begin to do things? Such benefits would not only exemplify a spirit of comradeship, but it would make more effective our educational methods by insuring a greatly increased attendance at our ward meetings.

An organization with a membership of any considerable size must necessarily have considerable business to transact. The arranging of benefit entertainments; the collection of dues; the judicious distribution of printed matter; the soliciting for our publications and for new members—all this requires skill, time and labor, and if done properly should be done by an experienced person, equipped with names and addresses as best provided. But if in this service is not now done, or is poorly done, and the result is our organization remains stationary. To insure this work being well done, it must be paid for, and the party has no right to exploit any of its members by accepting such service without compensation. When the expense falls on many it is rarely burdensome.

There should be a well-prepared program at every branch meeting; and routine business rushed through so as to make each meeting interesting; and thus insure regular attendance. No Socialist paper, pamphlet or leaflet should be distributed unless given to the habit of doing something every day to help on the cause.

We, the undersigned, would like to see this or some better plan put into operation: J. BURNES, HENRY E. ALLEN, D. D. SLAGLE, CLIFFORD COX, LENA M. LEWIS, O. M. SOUTHWORTH, A. MARRILLO, Texas, JAMES WALKER, The fact is this service is not now done, or is poorly done, and the result is our organization remains stationary. To insure this work being well done, it must be paid for, and the party has no right to exploit any of its members by accepting such service without compensation. When the expense falls on many it is rarely burdensome.

"Mamma, can't I get up now?" "No, son, the gas is too weak yet. You'll take cold if you get up now." "What makes the gas weak, mamma?" "Oh, I don't know. The gas company says the pumps don't work right." "Why don't they fix them?" "They can't stop them till it gets warmer."

"Do you have to pay for it just the same?" "Of course, child. You don't think the company could give it away, do you?" "Well, I should think they could afford to give something away better than you can. Why don't you stay in bed, too, mamma?" "I've got to sew so I can pay the gas bill next week."

"Why don't you buy a coal stove?" "I can't afford it. I haven't got the gas stove paid for yet." "Can I get up and run around outside to keep warm?" "No, dear, your shoes are worn out and it will make you sick to get your feet wet."

"If I was sick I wouldn't mind staying in bed, would I, mamma?" "But you would have to have a doctor, and I haven't any money to pay him with."

"If I suppose the gas man's little boy has to stay in bed to keep warm, mamma?" "I guess it wouldn't make much difference if they did, for we could both stay in bed then, couldn't we, mamma?"

"Oh, no, his papa can buy coal to keep him warm." "Do you suppose he buys coal with the money you pay him?" "I suppose so, dear." "Don't you think it's pretty small in him to make you pay his coal bill?" "He doesn't make me pay it. I don't have to buy gas."

"I's 'pose if you used coal you would help pay the coal man's gas bill?" "Why do you pay the gas man? Does he make the gas?" "No; his men do the work." "How did he get the gas plant?" "It must have taken him a long time to build it, mamma." "Oh, he didn't build it himself; his men built it."

"Then why don't the men own it?" "Because he paid them to do it." "Well, if he paid the men to build the gas plant, and pays them to make the gas, he doesn't make anything, does he?" "Oh, he doesn't give them all he gets for the gas."

"Don't you think the men must be pretty good natured to do all the work and give him part of the money they earn?" "I won't answer any more questions. You bother me so I can't work, and if I don't pay the gas bill they'll shut it off."

"I guess it wouldn't make much difference if they did, for we could both stay in bed then, couldn't we, mamma?"

One Meal a Month. Several ladies sat after a card party at the University club a few mornings ago, discussing the virtues of their husbands. "Mr. Engleton," said one of them, referring to her late partner, "never drinks and never swears—indeed, he has no bad habits. Does he ever smoke?" some one asked. "Yes, he likes a cigar just after he has eaten a good meal. But, I suppose, on an average, he doesn't smoke more than once a month."—Philippines Gossip.

Could Really Believe It. An old country gentleman returning home rather late, discovered a rascal with a lantern under his kitchen window, who when asked his business there, stated he had only come a-courting. "Come a-courting," said the late gentleman. "A-courting, sir. I'm courting Mary. It's a lie. What do you want a rascal for, I never used one, when I was a young man." "No, sir, was the rascal's reply. "I didn't think you'd judge by the mist."—The Argonaut.

Plant the seed in a double row, four inches apart and three inches apart in the row. Merely press the seed beneath the surface, and when the plants have caught on the wire netting between the rows, pull the soil up around them, but keep it loose. Cultivate with the hoe often, and after the buds appear, if weather is dry, water freely, and spray the vines with a hard stream to keep down the red spider if it appears.

Are Women Persons in Maine?

Mrs. Clark Barker and Mrs. Lizzie H. French have been elected by the Portland council and aldermen to the city board of overseers of the poor. The board is thus composed of 10 men and two women. Politicians opposed to the appointment will test its legality, holding that women are not persons.

For Home Dressmakers

2003 LADIES' BLOUSE DRESSING-SACK, With Fullness and Three-Quarter Length Sleeves. Paris Pattern No. 2003. All Seams Allowed.

A compromise between a shirt-waist and a negligee is this blouse dressing-sack, which would be appropriate for morning wear and for Summer-time breaks. It would develop beautifully in madras, or cotton voile, or such wool materials as challis, cashmere or albatross.

The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the one requires 4 1/2 yards of goods 26 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 42 inches wide; 2 1/2 yards of ribbon for ties.

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 100 Paris patterns sent on receipt of 20 cents to cover postage.



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GAS

LEWIS G. DE HART

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