

HAND OF CZAR IS CLUTCHING AT NEW VICTIM OF HATRED

Fight to Save Fedorenko from Siberian Prison Sentence Opens in Winnipeg; Story of Case Is Told

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 27.—Following the failure of the Russian government to establish the identity of Savva Fedorenko as the man who is charged with the crimes of murder and arson, sensations are expected today. The trial opened late yesterday, before the chief justice of the court, called here the "King's Bench."

Fedorenko is charged with shooting a police official of Russia who was arresting him as "a suspicious character." The only fact so far established by the prosecution, the Russian government, which demands the extradition of the prisoner for trial, is that he took part in the revolution of 1905, later returning to Russia from retirement in the Austrian province of Galicia, whence he had fled from the fury of the Russian government, and engaging in revolutionary agitation. The prisoner is being defended by Isaac Hourwick, of New York, late of counsel for the defense in the famous trial of Christian Ansoff Radovitz in Chicago in 1908.

STATE FILLED WITH SPEAKERS

Socialist Activity Grows As Campaign Progresses; Work in Churches

While National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes predicts that there will be several Socialists in congress from different states, the campaign in Illinois is progressing well and the Christian Socialist Fellowship is succeeding in its church campaign.

The dates for the speakers in the State of Illinois are as follows:

Arthur M. Lewis—Monmouth, September 28.

James B. Brower—Freeburg, Wednesday, Sept. 28; New Athens, Thursday, Sept. 29; Leasburg, Friday, Sept. 30; Marietta, Saturday, Oct. 1; O'Fallon, Sunday, Oct. 2.

Samuel W. Hall—Ladford, Wednesday, Sept. 28; Carrier Mills, Thursday, Sept. 29; Saline County, Friday, Sept. 30 and Saturday, Oct. 1; Dahlgren, Sunday, Oct. 2.

Charles L. Drake—Coffeen, Wednesday, Sept. 28; Panama, Thursday, Sept. 29; Sorrento, Friday, Sept. 30; Greenville, Saturday, Oct. 1; Pocahontas, Sunday, Oct. 2.

Claude L. Ferguson—Junesboro, Wednesday, Sept. 28; Anna, Thursday, Sept. 29; Carbondale, Friday, Sept. 30; Murphysboro, Saturday, Oct. 1 and Sunday, Oct. 2.

Ida Crouch Haslett—Franklin County for the remainder of September.

F. T. Maxwell—Moline for the remainder of September.

Thomas J. Thompson—Murphysboro, Wednesday, Sept. 28; Percy, Thursday, Sept. 29; Steelville, Friday, Sept. 30; Sparta, Saturday, Oct. 1; Coulterville, Sunday, Oct. 2.

C. B. Hoffman—DeKalb, Sunday, Oct. 2.

In the Christian Socialist Fellowship campaign, the Rev. William Ward spoke last night at Bethesda Congregational Church on "Was Jesus a Socialist?"

The lecture begins at 7:45. The remaining dates of the series are:

Wednesday, Sept. 28.—Humboldt Park Parish of the New Jerusalem, corner of California avenue and Le Moyne street, at 7:45 p. m.

Thursday, Sept. 29.—Brookline Presbyterian church, Jackson avenue and Seventy-third street, at 7:45 p. m.

Friday, Sept. 30.—Windsor Park Congregational church, Seventy-seventh street and Marquette avenue, at 7:45 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 2.—The Ravenswood Baptist church, at the Men's Corry Bible Class at 12 o'clock. The ladies will be specially invited and all who wish to attend.

Sunday, Oct. 2.—The Englewood Church of Christ, Sixty-third place and Stewart avenue, at 7:45 p. m. Subject: "The Religion of Jesus."

Monday, Oct. 3.—Congregational Ministers' Union, ninth floor of Masonic Temple, 10:30 a. m.

Monday, Oct. 3.—Church of Christ Ministers' Association, 2 p. m.

Tuesday, Oct. 4.—Third Presbyterian church, Ashland boulevard and Ogden avenue, at 7:45 p. m.

Wednesday, Oct. 5.—Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregational), 29 North Ashland boulevard, 12 o'clock, chapel.

Wednesday, Oct. 5.—Dinner, King's Restaurant, 112 Fifth avenue, promptly at 7 p. m. Plates 50 cents each.

Thursday, Oct. 6.—West Fullman Congregational, Wallace street near One Hundred and Twentieth street, at 7:45 p. m.

Friday, Oct. 7.—South Chicago Congregational, Ontario avenue near 92nd street, at 7:45 p. m.

The work in the churches is looked on as productive of good to the party.

CHOLERA RAVAGING NAPLES

—100,000 FLEE FROM PEST

Rome, Sept. 27.—With removal of the censorship starting details of the cholera epidemic at Naples are being received.

It is reported that 100,000 persons of the better classes already have fled from Naples.

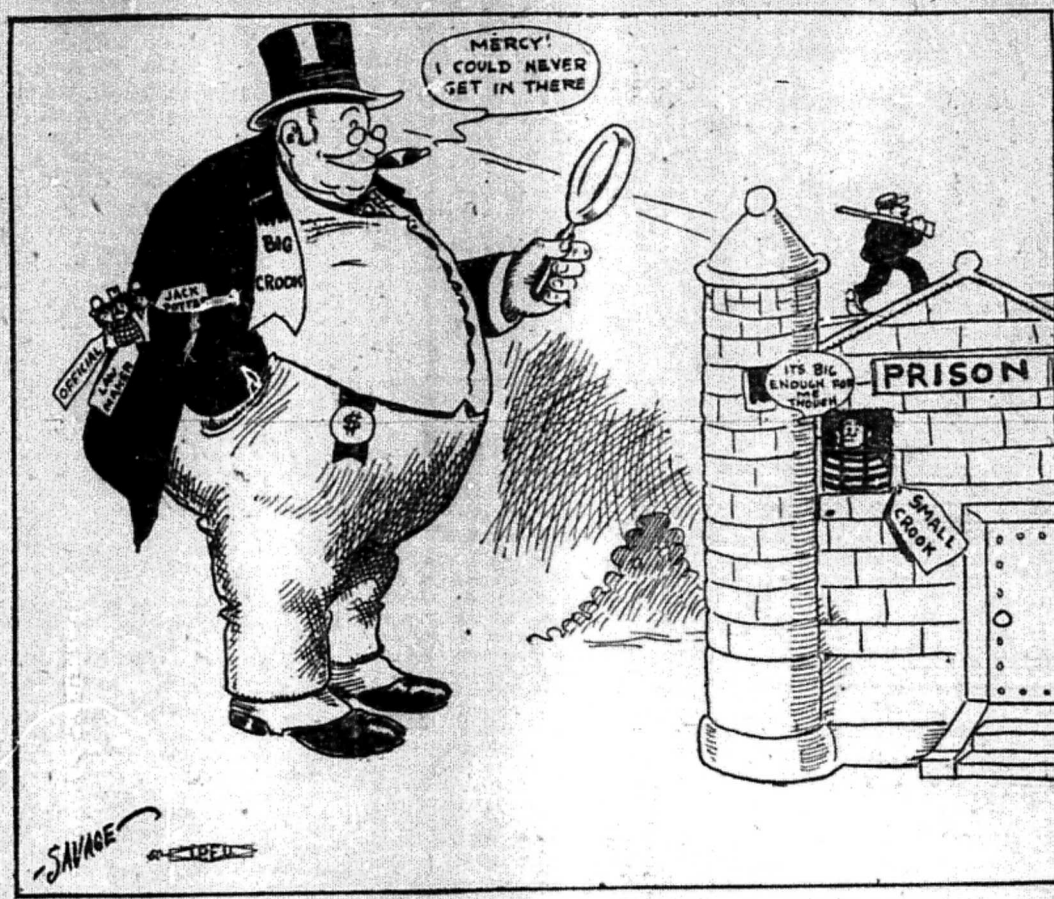
There were thirty-two new cases and twenty-six deaths from the cholera in Naples Monday.

Immigrants arriving from America were forcibly prevented from landing today. The passengers on the steamer Canopic, which reached Naples Monday from Boston, were permitted to embark, but were immediately escorted to the railroad station by soldiers.

Most of the cases are in the most squalid quarters of the city, in Vicaria and Mercato districts.

The authorities, who concealed the truth from the public, until the press made known the real situation, are now doing their utmost.

OUR PRISONS ARE INADEQUATE, SAYS THE "PRISON CONGRESS"



WE HAVE NOTICED THAT THEY DON'T ACCOMMODATE VERY BIG CRIMINALS

HOTEL GRAFTER WAITERS' FOE

"Heads" Taking Half of All Tips Denounced by Workers

The new waiters' union which was organized last week is increasing rapidly in membership and enthusiasm, and a second meeting will be held today at which applications of new members will be acted upon, officers will be elected and application for an A. F. of L. charter will be drawn up.

Waiters in Chicago are all talking about the new organization and it is expected that in a very short time the union will grow by leaps and bounds into thousands. The meeting today will be held in room 312, 275 La Salle street, between Jackson and Van Buren streets, at 2:30 p. m. Invitations have been sent out, wherever possible, asking all waiters who are employed in the big hotels to be present.

A sample of the treatment given waiters in the big hotels is illustrated in an incident which is said to have occurred in the new La Salle hotel, where it is asserted waiters who complain of the treatment they receive are placed on the blacklist.

Last week, it is charged, two waiters were hired to work "extra" to serve a party of forty on one of the upper floors. When the guests left each one of them left a quarter upon the table as a tip to two of the waiters for the efficient service they had given.

The "captain" on the floor took the money and gave it to the head waiter. The head waiter then called the two men over who had been doing the serving and paid them the regular wage of \$2 for their day's work, and nothing else, though those at the table had tipped the waiters.

The men protested to Manager Gasley, but he held that it was a precedent which ran as far back as the sixteenth century that the tips should be put into a common pool and that the head waiter was to receive one-half and the other half was to be divided pro rata among the men who are regularly hired by the hotel.

How the money so collected could be held out so that neither the regularly employed waiters nor those who are hired as "extras" would ever see any of it can easily be surmised when it is realized that there is no way for the men to know how much or little is left as tips by the guests. To fight against such conditions as the one cited is one of the purposes of the new waiters' organization.

10,000 IN GARY MILLS GET PAPERS—VOTE IN A BODY

(By United Press Association.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 27.—Indiana's gory political field rivals New York as a center of interest here. In Indiana a big question is whether the trust will cast the vote that will decide the senatorial contest between Beveridge, Republican, and Kern, Democrat.

More than 10,000 stolid, indifferent natives of southern Europe, employed in the mills of the trust at Gary, Ind., have recently been naturalized. A third of that number voted in a solid mass according to instructions, it is alleged, at the last presidential election. It is claimed that the force will be equally obedient and that the man who directs their voting may hold the balance of power.

KILLED IN MYSTERY BY CARS

Police and coroner are co-operating in an effort to determine how George Glaser, 7231 Stewart avenue, was killed today by a Rock Island suburban train.

The body of the man, who was 20 years old, was found on the track used by south-bound trains. Arms and legs were severed.

Glaser was a clerk for the Pennsylvania railroad.

WEATHER INDICATIONS

The official weather forecast for the thirty-six hours ending tomorrow at 7 p. m. is as follows:

Chicago and Vicinity—Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler tonight; probably frost in exposed places; moderate westerly winds.

Illinois—Fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler tonight; probably frost in lowlands of north and central portions tonight.

Indiana—Fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler tonight in east and south portions; light frost in lowlands of north portion.

Missouri—Fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler tonight in east and south portions; probably frost in north portion.

Lower Michigan—Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler tonight with light frost in lowlands.

Upper Michigan—Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler tonight with light frost.

Wisconsin—Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler tonight; frost tonight, except near the lakes.

ACADEMY CADETS IN A REBELLION

West Point, N. Y., Sept. 27.—A state of open rebellion exists today in the United States military academy, "the home of discipline."

It is admitted that the authorities in charge are facing the most serious situation ever encountered at West Point, where it is asserted waiters who complain of the treatment they receive are placed on the blacklist.

No one in the academy seems more guilty than another and to expel one for insubordination means that all must go. The delicacy of the situation is such that Major General Thomas Barry, superintendent of the academy, returned from Washington today to take personal charge.

The "silent" affront given Captain Rufus E. Longan, tactical instructor, in the mess hall Saturday and Sunday is as nothing compared with the "silence" given the military board of inquiry by the cadet corps, and unless some weak-kneed cadet agrees to tell the board what caused the insult to Captain Longan, the academy authorities are face to face with the necessity of court-martialing the entire corps for insubordination, the most serious breach of military discipline.

LIMIT EVIDENCE IN BRIBE CASE

Senator Lorimer won a point yesterday when the committee investigating his right to the federal position ruled out hearsay evidence. The committee, which had heard a long argument, made by Lorimer's counsel, to exclude hearsay evidence which is showing a disposition to eliminate all things not material and to cut the arguments and objections of the opposing counsel short, which will shorten the session considerably.

The elimination of hearsay evidence will exclude the story told by White, which brought the name of State Senator Clark into the scandal for the first time. White testified to a conversation with Clark, during which he alleged Clark said he had told Representative Link to hold out for more money when he was offered \$500 for his vote and that he did so and received \$1,000.

GEORGE CHAVEZ DIES—SUFFERED FROM FALL

(United Press Cable.)

Domodossola, Italy, Sept. 27.—George Chavez, the Peruvian aviator, died this afternoon at 2:25 from the injuries he sustained last Friday in the fall of his airplane after making a flight from Brieg to near this city, crossing the Alps en route. He suffered spines until a short time before death, when he lapsed into a comatose condition.

CARPENTERS ACT ON BALLOT

Contest Occurs Over Rule As to Method of Voting

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Des Moines, Sept. 27.—Not less than five ballots were necessary in the process of elimination in choosing the town in which the next congress of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will hold their next biennial convention. Finally Washington, D. C., triumphed with a vote of 24, with Oklahoma City, who looked most favorable at first, receiving 126 votes.

Ruling Brings Contest

The waging of a contest on the floor was caused by the ruling of the chair on the method of voting under the Australian ballot system. The ballot calls for the election of seven delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, delegates to the building trades department and a committee of five, whose duty it is when elected to tabulate the returns of the elections of general officers when the referendum vote of the membership comes in at Indianapolis.

The chair ruled that every delegate must vote the full ticket or otherwise the ballot would of necessity be considered null and void. The progressive element in the convention were of the opinion that the vote should be counted the same as in any regular political convention carried on in the United States; that is, that a person should have the right to vote for as few as he pleased.

The committee on the report of the secretary made several recommendations, among them the following: The consolidation of the many minor local unions in the country into larger unions, thus having more power added to them as labor bodies. Local unions to devise ways and means to keep their members paid up and in good standing, and other recommendations of a similar character.

Accidental Deaths Increase

Attention was called to the alarming increase from year to year of deaths from accidents, which during the last twelve months showed an increase of 5 per cent. The rate for the year 1909-1908 is 18.5 in 1909 and for the year 1908-1907, 22.5 in 1908. In view of the startling increase the committee recommended that the different organizations get together in their respective states and urge upon the lawmakers the passage of employers' liability laws.

The large number of consumptives was given consideration and the committee recommended the establishment of a home for the sick members of the union.

The official journal of the organization, known as The Carpenter, was asked to be increased to \$2.50 copies.

The committee in whose hands was placed the report of the president made a recommendation that uniform dues of 75 cents for beneficiaries and 50 cents for semi-beneficiaries be made the rule. They also recommended that the general executive board shall consist of salaried members under the supervision of the general president.

The report of the committee on rituals was not concurred in and a recommendation of local union No. 52 to require a pledge from all candidates for membership to patrolize only union-labeled goods and union-made material was carried by an overwhelming majority.

John Lennon Speaks

John B. Lennon, treasurer of the A. F. of L., addressed the convention in the morning and delivered greetings from the national federation of unions.

MINERS RALLY FOR POLITICAL BATTLE; BOSSES PLOT RUIN

While Coal Barons Plan to Overthrow Protective Laws Union Shapes Defense

DR. RUCKER REINSTATED BY COUNCIL

Seidel Charges Attack on Health Chief Was Result of Political Plot

Milwaukee, Sept. 27.—The common council here late yesterday by a vote of 20 to 7 agreed with Mayor Seidel that the charges against Dr. William Colby Rucker, city health commissioner, were the result of political intrigue which will be further investigated later.

The action of the council was taken after listening to a communication from Mayor Seidel upon his return from Washington, where he had been in consultation with Dr. Rucker and Surgeon General Walter H. Wyman of the marine hospital service on Saturday.

"I have had a talk, both with General Wyman and Dr. Rucker," said Mayor Seidel before the meeting of the council. "In case the council decides to refuse to accept Dr. Rucker's resignation there is no question but that he will come back to us."

Washington Stirred

"The authorities at Washington are considerably wrought up in regard to the treatment Dr. Rucker has received in Milwaukee. I left Milwaukee Friday noon, so I did not hear anything about the following of the charges until I came into Milwaukee this noon and read about it in the newspapers."

"I knew right along that Dr. Rucker would be cleared, but I didn't think that the whole thing would fizzle out so quickly as it did."

The mayor's communication to the council in part follows:

"Attached herewith is the resignation of Dr. William Colby Rucker, commissioner of health, which was tendered to me following the vicious attack upon his character. Certain charges had been made."

"In view of the fact that these attacks were directed against the head of an important department, I deemed it advisable not to act hastily, but to hold the resignation in abeyance until I could communicate and advise with you in the matter."

Disproved Guilt

"After having spent considerable time upon the investigation of these charges, I found that every additional bit of evidence I could gather disproved the guilt of Dr. Rucker, and on the other hand proved that here was one of the most dastardly attempts ever made, in the history of our city, to blacken a character and to destroy a reputation."

"However, even before a warrant was issued, careful arrangements had been made to publish broadsheet scandalous news of the arrest of Dr. Rucker."

"Further legal and medical advice convinced me that a huge wrong has been perpetrated."

Sought Dr. Rucker

"I proceeded immediately to get in communication with Dr. Rucker. Information came to me that he had been recalled to Washington by Surgeon General Walter H. Wyman."

"I personally left Washington that Milwaukee should permit a man of national reputation to be thus treated. Believing that a personal interview with Surgeon General Wyman and Dr. Rucker would lead more rapidly to certain results, I left for Washington Friday morning."

"Gen. Wyman expressed himself very much aggrieved at the treatment of one of his most able subordinates. The conference lasted about two hours, with the result that the assumption of the duties of commissioner of health by Dr. Rucker is made dependent upon the action of the common council."

"My suggestion therefore is that your honorable council pass a resolution rejecting the resignation and expressing the earnest request that Dr. Rucker reconsider his action and resume the duties of commissioner of health."

WORKER LOSES MEMORY—SUFFERS NO OTHER INJURIES

(By United Press Association.)

Denver, Colo., Sept. 27.—Falling five stories without suffering a broken bone, but losing his memory as a result of the shock, was the experience of Geo. W. Stillhammer, a carpenter.

"What's all the excitement about?" was Stillhammer's first query after he had been assisted to the ambulance.

"You had a fall," was the reply. "Where did I fall? What town is this? Am I in St. Louis?" questioned the victim.

Inquiry showed that Stillhammer had forgotten his own name, did not know where he lived and was unaware that he had fallen five stories. He was at work on a smokestack and missed his footing on the scaffold.

After being beaten by the Illinois miners in the recent strike the coal operators are now planning to attack two legal safeguards one of which was of great assistance to the miners in the strike, the other being one of the principal points contended for by the strikers.

The first is the miners' qualification law which prevents the importation into the state of Illinois of inexperienced miners such as would be available in time of strike. The second is the shorter hours law.

The United Mine Workers in Illinois, having beaten the operators in the recent struggle which ended with the signing of the Peoria scale, are now waging a hot fight to prevent the repeal of the two laws just mentioned. Either the destruction by the courts or the repeal of the two laws would be highly pleasing to the operators. The circular now being circulated among the miners by the union reads:

"To All Members of District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America. 'Brothers—The miners of this State have recently won one of the greatest victories in the history of the labor movement of Illinois. The determination with which they continued and prolonged the unequal struggle, the united front which they presented to the forces arrayed against them, have at once excited the wonder and admiration of the entire country."

"The arrogant coal barons of this state have suffered the most humiliating defeat ever administered to them; their association has been rent and torn asunder and their forces are demoralized. Yet, even now they are planning to retrieve their losses. Together with the railroads, manufacturing and other dominant interests they expect to enter the political arena and by their manipulation of the men who make our laws they hope to throttle and destroy the labor movement of this state. This being a fact, you can readily see that we have before us during the present campaign a struggle equal in importance to the one we have but recently brought to a successful termination."

"Many of the future battles of labor must of necessity be fought upon the political battlefield. Only by the enactment of remedial legislation can the conditions and environments surrounding the laborer be bettered. It is our duty, therefore, to have laws enacted that will better the conditions of our employment, safeguard to a greater extent our lives and limbs, increase the standard of our living and permit us to acquire better education, we must use our influence and our ballot to secure the election of men to our legislative halls whom we know will be loyal to our interests. Only from legislators who will owe their election to us directly can we hope to secure justice in its entirety."

"Among the labor laws on the statute books of this state are two which are of vital interest to the miners, and which were a potent factor in determining the outcome of the recent strike, viz: the Miners' Qualification Law which makes it mandatory that experienced men be employed in the mines, and the law known as the 'Tanbar Act' which places certain restrictions on the importation of foreign labor into the state during strikes. These laws made it impossible for the Coal Operators of this state to go into the remote sections of the country, and by deception and false promises induce ignorant and unskilled men to permit themselves to be shipped into this state to be used as strike-breakers, and enable the coal companies to operate their mines on a non-union basis."

"To the gentlemen who are our employers and whose audacity is only measured by the size of their coffers, these laws were especially irritating, and were a continual thorn in their side. If they fall to have these laws declared unconstitutional in the courts a vicious attack will be made on them in the next legislature by the operators and their allied interests. Should they be successful in their efforts to have these laws taken from the statute books, they would be in a position to throw down the gauntlet and invite us to a final fight at the expiration of the present agreement."

"If we are to meet the exigency of the occasion it behooves every member of our organization and every member of a trade union to become active in this campaign. By co-operation and unity of action we can defeat the villainous plans of our sordid employers. In many of the senatorial districts throughout the state there are candidates for the legislature who are members of our own organization and with whom we know our interests will be safe. In other districts there are candidates who are members of other trade unions whom we can rely upon to work for labor measures. In those districts where there are no trade union candidates in the field we urge that no candidate be supported until he pledges himself to work for labor measures."

"We recommend that those local unions which have not already done so, immediately appoint legislative committees, whose duty it shall be to interview and correspond with candidates for the legislature and ascertain their position towards organized labor. Co-operation and correspond with the legislative committee of the other local unions in that district in order that the different locals will be working in unity. Let each candidate for office pledge himself as to his position towards labor, and forward to this office that information, so that it may be available in the future. Correspond with this office."

(Continued on page 2.)

CONDENSED NEWS

LOCAL

TWO U. S. JURIES TO MEET
Two federal grand juries will be at work in Chicago next week if the plans of District Attorney Edwin W. Sims are not changed in the meantime.

HOUSES LIKE KILNS
Kiln-dried houses and schools are killing 200,000 babies every year, according to Principal William E. Watt of the Graham school, who addressed the Midland Furnace Manufacturers' Association in convention here.

DOMESTIC

OFFICERS KEEP GOWNS
New York, Sept. 27.—Mrs. H. N. Slater of Redville, Mass., financially interested in a New York firm of the same name, was not permitted to take away her gowns when she arrived today from Europe on the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.

URONS LAND WITHDRAWAL

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 27.—Gifford Pinchot threw a bombshell into the American Mining Congress here when he submitted a report on the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.

SIMS TO HEAR FLEA

Washington, Sept. 27.—All the papers in the application for the pardon of John E. Walsh were today forwarded by express to District Attorney Sims at Chicago.

DOCTOR CHARGED WITH MURDER
San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 27.—Dr. James J. Grant was formally charged with the murder of Miss Eva Swan, in a warrant sworn out by Detective Wren, who has charge of the police work on the case.

SUICIDE IS DECREASING

Washington, D. C., Sept. 27.—In 1909 there were 2,342 homicides in that portion of the United States covered by death registry laws and in the same area 8,402 deaths due to suicide.

POLITICAL

DISAPPROVE OF TAFT
Madison, Wis., Sept. 27.—President Taft will not be forced by the republicans in the republican party that it was freely predicted that there would be actual fighting before the convention concludes its work.

TEDDY IS MAD

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 27.—So bitter was the feeling between the two factions in the republican party that it was freely predicted that there would be actual fighting before the convention concludes its work.

BUSINESS

GET BILLIONS IN DIVIDENDS
Total dividend and interest disbursements in the United States during the month of October will aggregate \$163,000,000, according to the estimate of the War Street Journal.

Amusements

WHITNEY REVISED
WATS, THEATRE, and THEATRE, 5th & 12th STS.
"Alma, Wo Wollst Du"

Where to Eat

KING'S RESTAURANT
Open Day and Night
114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200

ments are to be \$3,549,350 by the New York Central, \$4,000,070 on Southern Pacific Central, \$1,180,436 on American Tobacco preferred and \$1,303,576 on General Electric.

MONEY CONDITIONS EASIER

Money conditions in the west are growing easier. Loans on commercial paper are being made in Chicago under 5 1/2 per cent, though the latter may still be regarded as the ruling rate.

WALSH BONDS IN MARKET

All the \$2,000,000 bonds to be issued on the former Walsh railroads which were sold to F. J. Lissman & Co. of New York have been placed or sold by the eastern firm.

FOREIGN

TEST WAR BALLOON
Paris, Sept. 27.—The French war dirigible Colonel Royard, commanded by Captain Kapferer, cruised over Paris from 8:15 until 11:30 today at an average height of 4,700 feet.

SPORT

COMISKY GETS INDIAN
The White Sox will have an Indian as a pitcher next season. President Comiskey today signed Chouman, which translated means "Wind-that-Blows," according to the best Indian linguists in the league.

ARRANGE ALL-STAR GAME

An all-star team of American league players will play a series of five games with the Athletics, American league champions, during their week of rest before meeting the Cubs in the championship series.

BALTIMORE FIGHT A PLEASO

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 27.—The pugilistic "lemon" market in Baltimore is being paraded as a result of the latest fight between Al Kaufman and Al Kubiak, the so-called "Michigan lion."

WOMEN SUE SALOONKEEPERS

Three saloonkeepers were made defendants in damage suits filed under the dramshop acts in the Circuit and Superior courts yesterday.

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Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 27.—So bitter was the feeling between the two factions in the republican party that it was freely predicted that there would be actual fighting before the convention concludes its work.

BURGLARS ROB CLEGGY HOUSE

Burglars broke into the clergy house, adjoining 88, Peter and Paul's Episcopal cathedral, 317 North Peoria street, early today and stole the jeweled silver top of the bishop's crosier, a quantity of silverware, a suitcase with clothes belonging to Dean Walter T. Sumner, and also two new overcoats of the dean.

KIDNAP SON OF RICH MAN

New York, Sept. 27.—A young Christian, 8-year-old son of a wealthy American, was enticed from his home in Union Hill, N. J., by two men in a carriage and driven away with them. The police are searching for the kidnapers.

OSBORNE CASE STIRS UNIONS

Denial of Labor's Right to Levy Political Assessments Denounced

BY J. L. ENGBAHL

(Daily Socialist Special Correspondent.)
Berlin, Germany, Sept. 13.—(By Mail)—It may seem a little out of place to write about the British Trade Union Congress from Berlin, but the dispatches are so copious and the accounts given of the gathering by the London papers so apparently unbiased that an excellent survey of what is taking place can be gained even from this distant location.

In the United States the newspapers usually find great satisfaction in open hostility to organized labor, misrepresenting it at every opportunity. Not so the average English newspaper. The latter gives considerable space to labor news, butting it with articles and then pours forth fatherly advice in long, belabored editorials.

Forty-third Session

It was the forty-third annual British Trades Union Congress that opened on Monday at Sheffield, with J. Haslam, M. P., in the chair. Haslam is the hero of "from pit boy to member of Parliament."

Gained Little Yet

"From a legislative point of view, and with the exception of the bill dealing with the all-important question of the provision of rescue apparatus and organization work in connection with accidents in mines, labor has so far gained but little from the first session of parliament elected in January, last, although promised in the present year an amendment of the old age pensions act by the removal of the pauper disqualification, and next year the establishment of schemes of invalidity and unemployed insurance."

Business Was Halted

"The present parliamentary session which has just been adjourned, has been one of a most difficult character. The house of lords question and the death of his late majesty have made it well-nigh impossible to proceed with ordinary legislation.

Labor Exchanges

"The year has been eventful in the coming into operation for the first time in the history of the world of a national system of labor exchanges. Labor exchanges have existed in other countries, but mainly on a municipal or a parochial basis. The system just established in this country is the first of a national character.

MINERS SPEAK AT HERRIN, ILL.

Herrin, Ill., Sept. 27.—Fifteen hundred people gathered at McCormick's Grove in the south part of the city to participate in the third annual picnic and rally of the Socialist party of Williamson county. Those in attendance were from every part of the county, Marion, Carterville, Creal Springs and Reeves were especially well represented.

MINERS FIGHT BOSSES' PLAN

For the past record of any old member of the legislature who may be seeking re-election, in order that he may not run on a false platform. Instruct your delegates to the Central Bodies and the Trades Assembly to discuss these matters in their meetings, and request the assistance of the affiliated unions.

RUSSIA SEEKS A NEW VICTIM

he was placed in charge of this ordinance department. The uprising did not materialize, however, and the rifles were hidden away for future emergencies. Peril Threatened In the fall of the same year one of these rifles was somehow found in a hay stack by a peasant, Theodore Rybak, who said to his neighbors that he was going to deliver it to the police.

Executed an Informer

On the same night they killed another peasant of the same village, one Pokhitalo, leaving a note on his body to the effect that he had been killed by the revolutionists for having betrayed his comrades. Pokhitalo had been the star witness for the government on the trial of the men indicted for the agrarian riots in another village, and was upon his testimony that one man was sentenced to deportation to Siberia and the others to imprisonment.

THE NEXT CONGRESS

When the Congress of the United States next meets, something new is almost sure to happen. It is almost sure that here and there scattered about the hall will be men who are different from any that have ever been there. These men will be Socialists.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIALIST CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND

Amount, \$
Name
Address
Name this paper
In the two National Campaigns of 1896 and 1900, the Democratic National Committee spent \$1,100,000. The Republican Committee spent \$26,000,000. The Roosevelt-Parke Committee spent \$1,250,000. The Socialists spent \$3,500,000.

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RUSSIA SEEKS A NEW VICTIM

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Executed an Informer

On the same night they killed another peasant of the same village, one Pokhitalo, leaving a note on his body to the effect that he had been killed by the revolutionists for having betrayed his comrades. Pokhitalo had been the star witness for the government on the trial of the men indicted for the agrarian riots in another village, and was upon his testimony that one man was sentenced to deportation to Siberia and the others to imprisonment.

THE NEXT CONGRESS

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Amount, \$
Name
Address
Name this paper
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Denial of Labor's Right to Levy Political Assessments Denounced

BY J. L. ENGBAHL

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WANTED, EDITOR

Just established weekly Socialist paper published in northern Michigan would like to correspond with good competent comrades who are able and would wish to take up the editorship of a new paper for the region.

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THE QUESTION BOX

BY FRANK M. EASTWOOD
The best short book on Socialism for beginners. It is as easy to read as any of the near-Socialist books, but it answers the inquirer's questions RIGHT. It explains the CLASS STRUGGLE in short words and crisp sentences.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST



A Life for a Life

BY F. W. BAUMGART and W. T. MARTIN

CHAPTER I.

It was a mild summer afternoon, and an observer might have seen a horse limping along the track at the foot of the Rockies. Its rider was a young girl dressed in a riding habit, with a light gun slung across her shoulder.

Suddenly her horse stopped, and began to redden violently. Looking around for the cause she saw, about a hundred yards to her left, the figure of a man kneeling on a tuft of grass, and not far from him a huge grizzly bear with three cubs.

The huge bear staggered and fell, but rose again with a terrific roar of rage and pain. Before the man had time to reload the bear had discovered the intruder and began shuffling over the ground as rapidly as his wounds would permit.

Making frantic dashes with a hunting knife which was attached to his belt he endeavored to ward off the bear, but a blow from its paw sent the knife whizzing through the air and broke his arm. Lying there helpless, with the bear savagely claving him, his blood-stained ruzuzle but a few inches from his face, the man gave himself up for lost.

CHAPTER II.

"Say, stranger, guess I owe, my life to you."

"Oh, I guess not, you hurt her pretty badly; so I just thought I'd put her out of pain!"

"Well, you settled her, anyway. I would have been safe enough if I hadn't fallen over that stump. I think I broke my leg when I fell. By the way, girly, what's your name?"

"I'm Ella Hamlet and am staying at Briggs' farm. A party of us came out hunting this morning, but in some inexplicable manner I became separated from the rest and lost my way."

"My name is Will Hamlin, a wanderer on the globe."

"But you certainly must be hurt. What can I do for you?"

"I'm in bad shape, girly. My left arm is badly cracked and I'm pretty badly torn. Just tie me up a little and let it go at that. I thought I heard something just then. I can hear the sound of horses' hoofs. Maybe your friends are searching for you."

"Yes, indeed; it is Mr. Briggs and his son."

HIGHER WAGES FOR EVERYBODY

BY WILLIAM R. SHIER

Working people need never be ashamed of fighting for higher wages. It is quite fashionable to seek more of the good things of life.

Our "upper classes" have set the example by their incessant scheming for higher rents, higher profits, higher dividends and higher professional fees.

The average worker in Canada and the United States does not receive in wages, more than \$12 a week. Many receive less; a few receive more. Some get as low as \$5, some as high as \$40, but taking them as a whole and striking an average, the weekly wage of those who actually perform the world's work, does not exceed \$12.

This will buy back only about one-third of the things that they produced. The other two-thirds are appropriated by the privileged few who own the lands, the mines, the railways, the banks, the foundries, the newspapers, the steamships, the factories, in short, the vast complicated machinery upon which the disinherited many depend for a livelihood.

Now, life might be worth living upon \$12 a week, even with prices as high as they are, if work was always obtainable, fifty-two weeks in a year. But, alas! We know from bitter experience that sure and steady jobs are not common under capitalism. Even in so-called prosperous times, the discouraged tramp of a huge army of unemployed is constantly heard in this, our master's country.

And hundreds of thousands of us are members of that army for weeks, often months, at a time each year.

Now, there is a method, whereby every able-bodied person, willing to work, may be assured of work that is at once useful and remunerative. And by this same method, wages may be jacked up to a very high level.

THE CAUSE OF LOW WAGES

The one thing, above all others, that keeps wages so low, is the competition among the workers themselves.

This competition is due to there being more workers than there are jobs.

Richard Colder, the famous English statesman, once condensed all the big books on political economy into one sentence: "When two masters run after the same workman," he said, "wages rise. But when two workmen run after the same master, wages fall."

Since a scarcity of labor means high wages, the thing to do is to create a scarcity of labor. This can be created by the state providing work to all those who are unable to find employment elsewhere. How can that be done?

Simply by the government prosecuting great public works on a scale sufficiently large to absorb the surplus army of labor.

STATE EMPLOYMENT

Supposing there are 500,000 men out of work, not 500,000 tramps and hoboes and "unemployables," but 500,000 workers who are facing destitution because, forsooth, there are not enough jobs to go around.

The master problem of this age is how to provide work for these 500,000 men without throwing anybody else out of employment. That problem can be solved by the national, state and municipal governments once they are controlled by the working class.

There are marsh lands to be reclaimed, desert lands to be irrigated, denuded lands to be reforested, great canals to be built, cities to be beautified, schools to be multiplied, large public baths to be set up, magnificent roads to be constructed and great institutions to be

"Hello, Ella! Thank goodness, we have found you. You don't realize the dangers of a place like this. Why, what's this, Ella?"

"My little deliverer," answered Will. "She killed the bear and saved me."

"Oh, nonsense! I just came in at the end of it; but, Mr. Briggs, he is awfully hurt; hadn't we better get a doctor for him? How I do hate to see anyone suffer!"

"Let me see you a moment. Ah, that's a bad arm you have. Here, Joe, ride back to the farm and send a couple of men with a stretcher or something."

Joe Briggs immediately rode off and his father set to work on Will's injured arm. In a few minutes, with the dexterity of a practiced hand, he had bound up the fellow's wounds, and placed the broken arm in hastily devised splints.

"You are lucky, young man, but it will be some time before you are on your feet again. As for you, Miss Ella, I shall have to keep close tab on you. Sir James would never forgive me if anything happened to you."

"There is nothing much to tell, sir. I am the only daughter of Sir James Haslett of Dumfries, Scotland. Dad and I have been traveling, and we thought we would visit Mr. Briggs, who had known in Scotland."

"Dad had to go back to Scotland on important business, and he consented to leave me at Briggs' farm for a few months, after which I shall leave for New York."

"And then?"

"I shall stay there a few weeks and take a boat home to Scotland. I have told you everything. It is your turn now."

"Well, I'm Will Hamlin, a traveler."

"But you must have some aim in life."

"I guess you're right, miss; but my aim in life is a peculiar one, and I hope you won't be hard on me if I tell you."

"Certainly not. I shall be glad to help you."

CHAPTER III.

In half an hour Will Hamlin was trying to make himself comfortable at Briggs' farm, where he received the best attention, and Ella insisted on bandaging and had so many narrow escapes that he wouldn't think of anything of this little incident."

"Ah, I suppose he's had his share of fighting. But here comes Joe and the men."

"It's a delirium that I should like to keep forever. Please tell me something about yourself."

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(To be continued.)

SUPPRESSING KNOWLEDGE

BY ROBERT HUNTER

Within the last few years we have seen many nerveless attempts to suppress Socialist papers.

In Washington, in the clubs and in society there is much talk about the need of suppressing Socialist papers.

People who have never even seen a Socialist paper or read a Socialist book will tell you how dangerous Socialist doctrines are.

It is a frequent subject of conversation in the many little circles where the wealthy and powerful choose to meet.

It seems that men protect their class interests often by instinct. They scent danger from afar and even without knowing exactly what they suppress they strike by instinct that which endangers them.

In one of Carlyle's volumes he quoted some words of Voltaire, which are strikingly true and significant.

In the period between 1751-1773 a group of French writers prepared and published the great encyclopaedia.

The editors were all "radicals" and very much feared by the ruling powers of that day.

And although the encyclopaedia was merely an attempt to popularize facts upon every conceivable question the French king and his courtiers scented danger.

The story is very well told in the following lines describing a conversation at dinner with the king and his inner circle.

"One of Louis Fifteenth's domestics told me," says Voltaire, "that once the King his master supping, in private circle (en petit cabinet), at Triangon, the conversation turned first on the chess, and from this on gunpowder. Some one said that the best powder was made of sulphur, saltpetre and charcoal, in equal parts. The Duc de la Valliere, with better knowledge, maintained that for good powder there must be one part of sulphur, one of charcoal, with five of saltpetre, well filtered, well evaporated, well crystallized."

"It is pleasant," said the Duc de Nivernois, "that we who daily amuse ourselves with killing partridges in the Park of Versailles, and sometimes with killing men, or getting ourselves killed, on the frontiers should not know what that same work of killing is done with."

"Alas! We are in the like case with all things in this world," answered Madame de Pompadour. "I know not what 's'rona' I put upon my cheeks is made of; you would bring me to a noplus, if you asked how the silk hose I wear are manufactured."

"'Tis a pity," said the Duc de la Valliere, "that his Majesty confiscated our Dictionnaires Encyclopediques, which cost us a hundred pistoles; we should soon find the decision of all our questions there."

The King justified the act of confiscation. He had been informed that these twenty-one folio volumes, to be found lying on all ladies' toilettes, were the most pernicious things in the world for the kingdom of France. He had resolved to look for himself if this were true, before suffering the book to circulate.

Towards the end of the repast, he sends three of his valets to bring him a copy. They enter, struggling under seven volumes each.

The article powder is turned up; the Duc de la Valliere is found to be right, and soon Madame de Pompadour learns the difference between the old rouge d'Espagne, with which the ladies of Madrid colored their cheeks, and rouge des dames of Paris.

She finds that the Greek and Roman ladies painted with a purple extracted from the murex, and that consequently our scarlet is the purple of the ancients, and that there is more purple in the rouge d'Espagne, and more cochineal in that of France. She learns how stockings are woven. The stocking-frame described there fills her with amazement.

"Ah, what a glorious book!" she cried. "Sire, did you confiscate this magazine of all useful things, that you might have it wholly to yourself, then, and be the one learned man in your kingdom?"

Each threw himself on the volumes, like the daughters of Lycomedes on the jewels of Ulysses. Each found forthwith whatever he was seeking. Some who had lawsuits were surprised to see the decision of them there.

"The King of France," said the Duc de Nivernois, "is in truth (mais vraiment), said he, 'I know not why they said so much ill of the book.'"

"Ah, sire," said the Duc de Nivernois, "does not your Majesty see," etc., etc.

Is This Un'ou Enough?

BY OSCAR LEONARD

"I have got my union and that is enough. My union will look out for me all right. I can tell you that." This in answer to my urging him to vote the Socialist ticket.

"Did you ever strike?"

"Glad I did more than once. Had a hard fight, too, and come pretty near losing."

"How is that?"

"Well, you see they took out an injunction against us."

"Who took out the injunction?"

"The bosses, of course."

"They did? And who gave them the injunction?"

"Why, the court did?"

"Do you know anything about the judge that granted it?"

"Why, I remember when he first ran for office several years ago. He had a small political job then."

"To what party does he belong?"

"Well, he first ran on the republican ticket for some job, and didn't get it. Then he ran on the democratic ticket and got in."

"Did you vote for him?"

"I voted for him twice."

"How is that?"

"I am a republican, so I voted for him when he ran on the republican ticket. I thought he was all right, so I voted for him when he ran again on a democratic ticket."

"Still he issued an injunction against you and your comrades?"

"Guess he had to as long as there is injunctions."

"Do you know how the injunction came to be made?"

"Well, I know it's some law anyway. Who elected the man who made it?"

"Guess everybody did."

"Suppose everybody elected someone who would not make such things nor apply them against workmen, don't you think it would be better for you?"

"I expect it would."

"Ever heard of the Socialist party?"

"It is against anti-labor laws of any and all kinds."

"That's what they all say before they get in."

"That may be true before they are in power. But in case of the Socialist party it is we and not they."

"How is that?"

"Because we means all of us—workmen who work with our hands and workmen who work with our party and have all the say-so. If we get into any office we are bound to stand by our fellow workers because their interests are ours. So you see it is a bit different."

"Seems like it, anyway."

"Think it over and see whether you can't find that there is more than 'seems about it.'"

I had sown the seed; there was nothing more to do for the time being than give nature a chance to do its share of the work.

The man who is dead in this world isn't going to be alive in any other world.

The Kitchen in the Future

That there are others than the Socialists that talk about evolution and that there are other things than social systems in evolution is witnessed by the following bright prediction of the future for the housewife.

The New Era Woman's Magazine says that in the future the kitchen is to be run by wires and motors.

To quote:

The huge old farm kitchen in which the whole family ate and lived, is going to become a small, light place, like a pantry or a clothespress. There the woman will stand and press buttons and turn switches, and the power will do the rest. Before her will be a light, small table, with a switchboard behind it.

She will manipulate that switchboard, and cook without heat, odor, gases, smoke or fire.

One switch turned on will heat the oven exactly, uniformly and almost instantaneously. She will know exactly the degree of heat she has turned on. For the first time in the world cooking will be done with mathematical accuracy. Under and around her little table will be shelves containing her light, bright, strong cooking utensils, never blackened with soot. She will reach for everything, instead of walking for it, just as the cook in the dining-room reaches today for everything in his tiny, sunspot-stained kitchen.

Another switch is turned, and exactly enough water is heated for a bath or a washing in a few minutes—perhaps in one minute.

Certainly the housewife of the future will be a skilled electrician, insofar as the management of the currents for household purposes are concerned. She will talk intelligently of voltage and kilowatts. A cleaner worked by a power motor will suck up every grain of dust not only from her floor, but from her curtains, draperies and bedding.

MAMMA'S WORK

Katherine was watching two of her boy cousins box. At first she did not understand—at last she said: "My! I thought for a time you were really going to fight!" "Do you ever fight?"

"Sometimes Marie and I fight," she replied, referring to a little playmate.

"Who whips?" laughed the boys; and she answered with a sad little sigh: "Our mamma do."

He was an observant little chap, with a knack of storing knowledge wonderful in one so young. But he rather spoiled himself the other day.

"Pa," he said, "I hear Uncle Joe is going to be married on Friday."

"Yes," said his father, "Uncle Joe has only three days more."

The little boy sighed. "The last three days," he said, "they give them everything to eat that they ask for, don't they, pa?"—London Tit-Bits.

GENEROUS

"Thin waist line is not essential," says a history teacher that only by the shedding of blood has progress been possible.

I am convinced that there will be no exception to the rule.

REV. GEO. D. COLEMAN.

HOW TO WIN

I have been reading the Tribune for the last ten years and it did not make me a Republican or anything else.

I have been reading the Daily Socialist for the last six months and I am now a Socialist. I have to thank Otto McFeely for bringing the Socialist to my attention. The whole family is interested and we are going to help let others in on this good proposition.

All we Socialists have to do to win is to read the glad tidings.

JAMES T. BARCLAY.

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The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein. Enclose postage for return of unused manuscripts.

Looking for Light

A reader of the Daily Socialist in a state right close to Missouri writes us a long letter asking that we make plain some of the salient points in Socialism.

It is an earnest inquiry, and his case is so much like that of the great majority who are looking for light that we want to go into this rather fully.

Part of his letter is as follows: I have been reading copies of your paper and am somewhat interested.

However, I see many allusions to government ownership, abolition of the capitalist class, opposition to ownership of land, etc., which I cannot comprehend.

And what I cannot understand is that if private ownership is abolished, who and how and in what way and in what manner will manufacture of goods, mining, farming, and all operations of life be carried on? If you say "by the government," and that the government will feed the hungry, will you not have a long list of lazy rascals drawing free rations, like the Indians?

I shall watch the columns of the Daily and hope to get the information. At present I am about in the condition of the boy who just knows the multiplication table, being suddenly boosted into a class of students in higher mathematics. I cannot assimilate what you print.

This is a frank and open statement and we will take up the points in this letter and try to answer them.

1. GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP. Yes, that is what the Socialists stand for.

But at present the GOVERNMENT IS OWNED by a few individuals—the owners of the industries.

For, THE OWNING CLASS IS THE RULING CLASS. This is a law as definite as the law of gravitation.

If one man owns the means of life—the mills, mines, factories, railroads, etc.—he rules. If ten men own these material necessities they rule. If one thousand or one million own them they rule.

But never will the whole people rule until the whole people own. The whole people CANNOT OWN INDIVIDUALLY the WHOLE earth. The stronger will rob the weaker.

The whole people can own the whole earth COLLECTIVELY. That is the only way that all may participate in ownership. And, by virtue of that ownership do the people become their own rulers.

When, therefore, the transformation has been made the people will own COLLECTIVELY all the means of life—mines, railroads, mills, lands, factories—everything necessary to provide food, clothing, shelter and the enjoyments of life.

This will not be government ownership of the kind we have now, while the government is owned by a few. It will be real collective ownership and democratic control.

2. BY WHOM AND HOW will goods be manufactured, mining and farming and other operations of life carried on?

Today all the large industries are carried on by corporations. A company is formed, officers and directors chosen, a superintendent engaged.

The company knows little or nothing of the business and operations of the industry. In fact, most of its members are traveling, are far removed from the mills or factories they own.

What does Harry K. Thaw know about his mines that give him thousands of dollars a day income?

What does Gladys Vanderbilt know about the railroads that gave her the millions with which to buy her count?

Now, if a company can appoint a superintendent, who is paid a wage, why cannot the people in an organized form do the same?

The only difference will be the ownership. The owners always get the result of operation. When the people own collectively they will get the product.

No outside individual owner will get it. Whatever is produced will be for use by the people and not piled up for a few capitalists.

Those who participate in production will get what they produce. The medium of exchange which will show what each worker is entitled to will give him the chance to obtain just what he wants.

If he is lazy and cannot show that he has done anything, he will have to starve. He can't hire a lawyer to clip coupons for him.

ALL ABLE-BODIED PEOPLE WITHIN REASONABLE AGE LIMITS WILL DO USEFUL WORK OR STARVE.

Thus will be restored to the people the means of life and entitle everybody to his rights.

Today those who do the least get the most, and those who do the most get the least.

Socialism reverses this. There will thus be no "free rations" for the lazy.

Socialism, by destroying the incentive to live, cheat and steal, and by putting a premium upon good work and honest service, will change human nature—for the better. The faculties which are needed to sustain life prevail—change the organization of society so that honesty IS the best policy—and ALL men will become honest in a very few generations.

The editor of the Chicago Tribune has evidently recovered from the brain fog induced by his heavy editorial on Debs' Straw Hat. In yesterday's Tribune he has a lengthy, learned and illuminating editorial on the Menace of Chewing Gum.

Should the Federation of Labor Support the Socialist Party?

BY CHARLES A. BYRD

That depends upon circumstances. If a majority of the members of the Chicago Federation believes in paying a salary on a piece of metal, that is nothing but dead matter, then the Chicago Federation should not endorse the Socialist party.

If I were a working man I should be in favor of stopping the salary on that piece of metal. Why?

First, because the piece of metal cannot earn its salary, for it has no brain, muscular or nerve power and therefore cannot do any mental or manual labor in order to earn its salary.

Second, it requires no food, raiment or shelter and for these reasons should not be allowed to draw a legal salary. Why? Because the salary must come out of the product of the laboring man.

One of the writers on this subject says: "This whole discussion hinges on the following question: Can and will a bona fide labor party, when in power, do as much for the working class as the Socialist party? I say yes. My Socialist friends seem to think not. Why, I don't know, unless they are superior individuals."

This party is wrong in saying "yes" to his question.

There is no "bona fide labor party" that proposes to stop the salary on that piece of metal called the "dollar." If any "bona fide labor party" proposes to stop the salary on that piece of metal, called the "dollar," then that "bona fide labor party" will be doing the very thing that the Socialist party proposes to do and, in that event, what would be the use in going to the expense of or-

ganizing a "bona fide" labor party" to do the very thing that the Socialist party is wanting to do?

The dollar should not be allowed to draw a legal salary, because it can do no brain work in order to earn its salary. It can do no manual labor because it has no muscular or nerve power. These are the materialistic reasons. The divine reason is it requires no food, raiment or shelter. This is why God said: It should not draw usury or increase.

An Irish school inspector was examining a class in geography. He had propounded a question regarding longitude and received a correct answer from the lad undergoing the ordeal.

"And now," he said, "what is latitude?"

After a brief silence a bright youngster, with a merry twinkle in his eye, said: