

Just What Did Congress Do for the Working Class, Anyway?

NATIONAL EDITION

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

NATIONAL EDITION

VOL. II.—NO. 186.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1908.

PRICE ONE CENT

NEW YORK CALL, NEW SOCIALIST DAILY, APPEARS

First Issue Contains
Eight Pages of Force-
ful Matter; a Credit
to the Party

A copy of the first issue of the New York Evening Call, the new Socialist daily, arrived at the office of the Chicago Daily Socialist this morning presenting eight pages of live news, forceful editorials and interesting departmental matter. The typographical arrangement of the paper is exceptionally good.

The first page of the paper is enlivened by a five-column cartoon by Frew, and is full of live news with a Socialist angle. In the two-column box at the bottom of the first page the Call outlines the news policy to be followed in this paper:

Nothing but news in its news columns will be the policy of the Call. This news will be attractive, presented in a form most convenient for the busy reader. The publishers of the metropolitan blanketeads make vain efforts with lavish quantity to stand for a newspaper of quality. The Call aims to be a model of modern news journalism, will carefully avoid this error. The Call will be a real newspaper.

A Review on Saturday

The Call has created a new departure in presenting "news of the week" to business people who find it unable to keep track of events during the week. Besides covering the news from day to day the Call will present in condensed, classified and correlated form the important news of the entire week every Saturday.

The editorial page in the first issue contains an article by Eugene Debs on "The Socialist Press," in which he says that "nothing is more important at the time than that the Socialist movement is that 'so self-evident' is that there would seem to be no need of urging Socialists and their sympathizers to use resources as they have and bend all their energies to develop and maintain a Socialist press."

Chicago as Example

Referring to the Chicago Daily Socialist in the article, Debs says: "The great working-class paper with a circulation has been often demonstrated at Chicago, during the past few months, notably when the corrupt authorities of that capitalist metropolis, at the behest of the industrial barons, sought to fascism the podium of the Socialist movement, of which they themselves were guilty."

The Unity Socialist of Chicago has over and over again vindicated itself and stood to the support of all Socialists and of all workingmen who are true to their class interests, and emphasized the necessity of organization as a means of achieving their emancipation."

The editors of the paper are to be congratulated by George H. Gorham, managing editor; Walter Hunt, Algonquin, and all of whom are well adapted to the work.

Editorial Policy

Referring to the editorial policy of the paper, the Call says:

In the editorial columns of the Call all questions of public concern will be discussed with frankness and dignity. While it will not entertain any respect for certain elements of society, it will maintain always its own self-respect. This is essentially a workingman's newspaper, and as such will consistently and persistently seek to conserve the interests of the workers—that class which produces the wealth of every community and employs the labor of every man.

The cartoon and drawings show that he is well suited for the position. Frew, who drew the cartoon, presented on the first page of the initial issue is one of the most gifted magazine artists of the present age. He will from time contribute drawings.

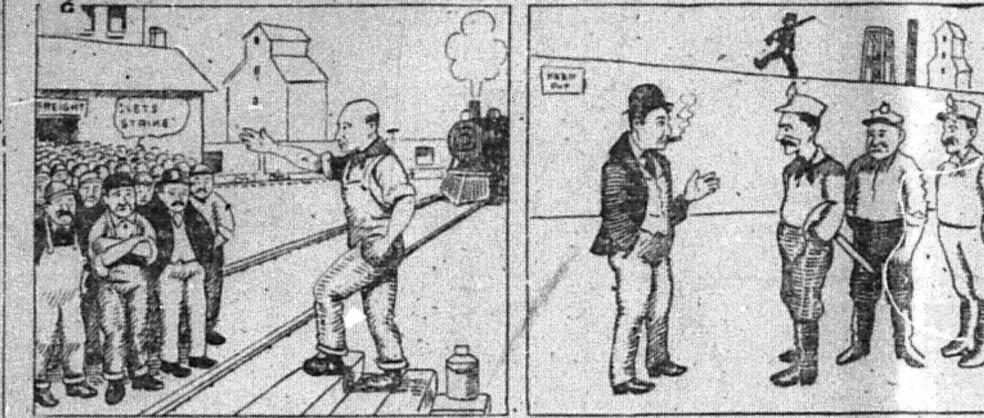
Many Departments

A number of departments have been arranged for the Call. One department will be devoted to women and edited by Rose Fisher Stokes.

There is a children's department, under supervision of a woman especially qualified for the work of interpreting the little ones in matters of particular importance to them and to their parents as well. There is a department for men discussing those things which are of special interest to them as men.

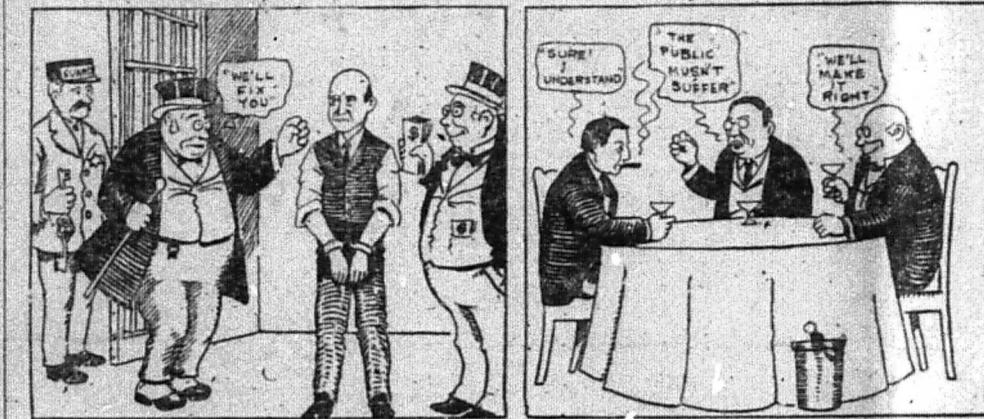
FISHERMEN OF CITY JAM PIER

The Labor Leader Who Is True to His Class and the One Who Isn't



1. "BOYS, WE ARE NOT GETTING A 'SQUARE DEAL' HERE AND AS PRESIDENT OF OUR UNION I STAND HERE READY TO DO YOUR SLIGHTEST BIDDING."

2. "LOOK HERE FELLOWS, I'M PRESIDENT OF THIS UNION, AND I'M GOING TO WASHINGTON TO SEE IF WE CAN'T ARBITRATE THIS STRIKE, SEE!"



3. "GENTLEMEN, YOU CANNOT STRIKE, INTIMIDATE OR MISLEAD ME. I'LL STAY IN YOUR JAIL TILL I ROT BEFORE I'LL SELL OUT MY UNION."

4. "OF COURSE, MR. PRESIDENT, THEY ARE TOO IGNORANT TO SEE THINGS THE WAY WE DO. THANKS MR. CAPITALIST, I WILL TAKE ADVANTAGE OF YOUR KIND OFFER."



5. "FINE WEATHER, EH, BOYS. I GUESS THINGS WILL BE COMING OUR WAY THIS FALL FROM ALL APPEARANCES."

6. "THAT'S JUST THE WAY—FELLER IS NEVER APPRECIATED WHO TRIES TO DO ANYTHING FOR THE PUBLIC."

Emulators of Isaac Walton Line Old Government Breakwater

BY DVORAK

About three miles out in Lake Michigan stands what is known as the government pier or the New pier. It is about a mile in length, and serves mainly as a breakwater. At the south end is a lighthouse, and at the north end are the remains of a government crib. The pier, however, serves another purpose. From 12 o'clock Saturday noon, when Chicago employees sail for the day by their employers, till late Sunday evening the pier is lined with emulators of the renowned Captain Walton.

The pier is also taken advantage of by various profit seekers, who lay claim to the law at their will. They treat the pier fishermen in almost any way they please. On the pier can be found howlers, who sell redhots, lunches, beer, whisky and bait, such as minnows and worms and other necessities that a fisherman would be likely to buy. The

minnows are sold at a ridiculously high figure, sometimes as high as ten cents a dozen.

Supplies Lent Out

Sitting on the edge of the pier can be seen old and young men, women and children. Each one of them has a cheap pole, bought or rented perhaps from the man stationed at the pier landing, who has sold supplies to fishermen at that place for many years. The rented poles are painted, varnished, variegated in various colors, so that the owner can recognize them at any time. These poles he rents out for ten cents, demanding ten cents more as a deposit.

At the foot of the Randolph street bridge is a little bay, in which are situated five or more launches, among which are the Chicago, Illinois, Sunflower, Uncle Sam, Evening Star and the Captain Harriet. At these same trips are the Lincoln park and the pier. These charge fifteen cents for a round trip to the pier and twenty-five for a trip to Lincoln park. On board they carry a good supply of liquor for general consumption. It often, or rather invariably happens that toward night fall many of the boat's attendants feel abnormally happy.

Plenty of Intoxicants

On the pier there is a sign stating that the sale of intoxicants is strictly forbidden. The sign is attested by Superintending Engineer Bixby. Nevertheless, the sign, a person on the pier can buy a glass of whisky for 10 cents and three bottles of beer for 25 cents. A bowler runs up and down the pier with a basket of beer and a jug of whisky, and sells his jugs out, calling his wares to the attention of the pier and many of the fishermen drunk.

There are three large dip nets on the pier in full operation all week. The operators of the nets offer them for the visitors for a sum ranging from fifty cents to two dollars. It all depends on how the fish bite. When fishing is good and the pole fishermen catch fish enough the pier is the place to go down when evening is cool, the price of the nets is up. Last year after the order for the abolishment of nets came out, they were sunk into the water for a short while. Not for long, however, for as soon as it was deemed safe they were in full operation again. The sale of liquor never stopped for a moment.

Breaks All Records

Last Sunday Dr. Murphy received an urgent message to return to Pittsburgh and at midnight he left on a special train over the Pennsylvania. The special broke all records for the run, and so doing killed the woman of the class from which the Oliver millionaire came. The farmers made the Oliver fortune. It was very natural that the wife of a farmer's wife should be given for the son of the Oliver.

Dr. Murphy reached the bedside of his patient in time to afford her relief and perhaps save her life. At the same time friends stood over the mangled body of Mrs. Schiebe, expecting her to die any moment.

At the local offices of the Pennsylvania company it was said that no advance had been received of the fatal news.

KILLED TO SAVE A RICH WOMAN

Special Train Carrying Surgeon Runs Over Farmer's Wife

Propaganda Is Considered

The session of Sunday considered the question of propaganda in Alberta. Alberta Socialists were advised to make their headquarters at Calgary for the present and the method employed by the party in British Columbia of electing the provincial executive committee recommended as the most expeditious, efficient and economical manner of handling party business.

The convention adjourned at 12:30 p.m. till 5 p.m. in order to attend a special meeting in the open house to be addressed by E. T. Kingsley and others.

New delegates from Alberta arrived during the evening session and were seated. Recommendations of the committee on the Western Clarion as to the method by which the circulation could be increased were discussed and, with a very few alterations, passed.

A motion to the effect that the party take up the work of educating the masses along Socialist lines was turned down. The convention being of the opinion that every Socialist who had children was worth his salt if he did not attend to it himself.

Pick Official Organs

The Finnish Socialist paper, Tyrahti, and the Ukrainian Socialist paper, the Red Star, were informed as official organs of the Socialist party of Canada in their respective languages. The convention then adjourned till 2 a.m. on Monday morning.

On Monday it was decided that the locals in the boundary country communicate with each other for the purpose of selecting a candidate to contest the Yale-Cariboo constituency. In this connection the dominion secretary reported that the party was running eighteen candidates in the Ontario provincial elections and for the dominion electing five out of seven seats in British Columbia, and a large number in Montreal and a large number throughout the dominion. With the adoption of the financial report of the convention the session was brought to an end, and with the singing of "The Marchioness" and "Tollers Arise".

It is worthy of note that throughout the convention the feeling of unity of aim and purpose in the party was so solid that on the few occasions when a vote was taken proxies were never called for.

Agree to "Blood Money"

The man who arranged for the special train for Dr. Murphy, it is said, agreed to stand for all damage suits incurred by the railroad company.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SUFFRAGETTES PLAN MEET

London, June 2.—Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, the noted English suffragette, will speak at a meeting to be held at Royal Albert Hall, London, on June 12. Lady Henry Somerset, one of the best-known English speakers, Florence and Anna Louise, American suffragettes, will give addresses. Lady Henry has refrained from public speaking but makes an exception of this important occasion.

Two Women With One SHOTGUN CAPTURE THIEF

Walsh, Ind., June 2.—Mrs. Wilbur and Mrs. Alice Temple armed with a shotgun, captured a crook who had robbed their home, overtook him and forced him to await the arrival of the police at their home.

THE WEATHER

Washington, June 2.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: Showers, Thursday and Friday: Showers, Saturday: Showers, Sunday: Showers, Monday: Showers, Tuesday: Showers, Wednesday: Showers.

Chicago, Illinois: Showers, Tuesday and Wednesday: Showers, Thursday: Showers, Friday: Showers, Saturday: Showers, Sunday: Showers.

Minneapolis, Minnesota: Showers, Tuesday and Wednesday: Showers, Thursday: Showers, Friday: Showers, Saturday: Showers, Sunday: Showers.

Baltimore, Maryland: Showers, Tuesday and Wednesday: Showers, Thursday: Showers, Friday: Showers, Saturday: Showers, Sunday: Showers.

St. Louis, Missouri: Showers, Tuesday and Wednesday: Showers, Thursday: Showers, Friday: Showers, Saturday: Showers, Sunday: Showers.

San Francisco, California: Showers, Tuesday and Wednesday: Showers, Thursday: Showers, Friday: Showers, Saturday: Showers, Sunday: Showers.

Seattle, Washington: Showers, Tuesday and Wednesday: Showers, Thursday: Showers, Friday: Showers, Saturday: Showers, Sunday: Showers.

Portland, Oregon: Showers, Tuesday and Wednesday: Showers, Thursday: Showers, Friday: Showers, Saturday: Showers, Sunday: Showers.

Oakland, California: Showers, Tuesday and Wednesday: Showers, Thursday: Showers, Friday: Showers, Saturday: Showers, Sunday: Showers.

Honolulu, Hawaii: Showers, Tuesday and Wednesday: Showers, Thursday: Showers, Friday: Showers, Saturday: Showers, Sunday: Showers.

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Los Angeles, California: Showers, Tuesday and Wednesday: Showers, Thursday: Showers, Friday: Showers, Saturday: Showers, Sunday: Showers.

San Diego, California: Showers, Tuesday and Wednesday: Showers, Thursday: Showers, Friday: Showers, Saturday: Showers, Sunday: Showers.

San Francisco, California: Showers, Tuesday and Wednesday: Showers, Thursday: Showers, Friday: Showers, Saturday: Showers, Sunday: Showers.

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS
The following is a list of a few of the names of
those independent of the Daily Socialist of
opinions expressed therein.

Inclusive postage for return of unused manuscripts.

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BY CARRIER IN CITY OF CHICAGO,
Daily per week. 5 cents
Order by postal card or telephone. Main
222. When delivery is irregular, make
claim.

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One year. \$2.00. Extra issue—25c.

Postage paid in the United States outside of
Chicago city limits and in Canada and
England.

All subscriptions should be addressed to the
Chicago Daily Socialist, 180-182 Washington
Street, Chicago. Notify other promptly
of change of address.

BUNDLE RATE. At the rate of 50 cents per
bundle for any number of copies per day,
plus postage.

Postage paid in the United States outside of
Chicago city limits and in Canada and
England.

Send to the book in paper and three copies of the
International Socialist Review, an American
newspaper, and the International Socialist Review
and the Socialists' Review, and the Daily Socialist.

Wanted—A good room to let near Belmont
Ave. and West of Western Av. A. J. N.
Daily Socialist.

POULTRY, DOGS, PETS, ETC.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS AND
stock for sale, in season. Post price
order of Cleveland, Ohio. Show fourth
Sunday. W. H. SLUSHER.

The Common Sense of SOCIALISM

ST. LOUIS SPANISH. 10c.
Over the world-wide revolutionary movement in
which most revolutions in Europe and many in
America already belong. 10 pages. Chas. Elmer
Harrington, author of "Socialism," will write
for the book in paper and three copies of the
International Socialist Review, an American
newspaper, and the International Socialist Review
and the Socialists' Review, and the Daily Socialist.

WANTED—A good room to let near Belmont
Ave. and West of Western Av. A. J. N.
Daily Socialist.

FINANCIAL

WARNING

Forwarned is forewarned—get my book
on successful investing. It gives directions
on what to buy and what to avoid.
Names of investors who have made
millions are given. Send 25c for book.

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A SNAP

20 acres fruit, vegetable and chicken
land in center of Michigan, near country
seat and railroad town and lake.
300 apple trees, 100 peach trees, 700
small fruit, 400 bushels of potatoes
to an acre, good soil, clear title;
only \$1,225 down, \$10 a month, with
no interest or \$24 off for cash; minor
sell, might throw in cow or 40 chickens.

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cago.

NEW INVENTION, VERY VALUABLE,
now about ready to put on the market,
and six inventors of desks, chairs and
furniture presented it to the A. G.
Riker, River St., Albion, Mich.

WANTED TO BORROW \$100.00 OF FIRST
Rate, property worth \$10,000. J. K. L.
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charged at the rate of 5 cents per line.)

50 ACRES OF "SMALL" TIMBER
land, 4 miles from Manchester, Tenn.,
fertile soil, no rocks or stones, will
trade for Bishop Creek, University,
Co., Girard, Mo., or any place
in Kansas, where anything convertible
into cash. Land is worth \$10 per acre.
L. F. L. Daily Socialist.

TO EXCHANGE — WATCHES, DI-
AMONDS, JEWELRY, TALKING MACHINES, and
RECORDS, MUSICAL PICTURE MACHINES,
PIANO, TELEGRAPH, TELEGRAMS, and
TELETYPEWRITERS, RIBBONS, ETC.; also
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF REPAIRING DONE ON AN
EXCHANGE BASIS. COMPRADES PAY BETTER
PRICES THAN OTHERS. ADDRESS: R. H. 182
DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

ITEMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE — LATENT
PRINTS, 100% ACCURATE, FULL RETURN
BONDING, ETC. THE POPULAR GAME CAN
BE PLAYED ON ANY PART OF THE BODY, AND
ANYTHING ELSE. IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRU-
CTION AND CAN BE MANUFACTURED CHEAPLY.
PARK, LEAD OR INTEREST PAYING STOCK WILL
BE CONSIDERED. MAKE OFFER. L. M. DAILY
SOCIALIST.

THE LATEST! PURE FOOD!
What you want for exchange for pure
food. What you exchange for pure
food. — Grandmother's Pudding, 10c; 20c;
Grandmother's Pudding, 10c; 20c; 30c;
The Delmonico Pudding, 10c; 20c; 30c;

Agents wanted to find buyers
and agents who are equal to
labor to organize for co-operation.
Central Association, 180-182 Washington St.,
Quincy, Ill.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SOLICITORS,
one speaking Hungarian and German,
preferably Jos. Gestek, 180-182 Washington
St., Quincy, Ill.

WANTED—A REPRESENTATIVE IN
every town to gather in old silverware
to be repaired; easy money, the commis-
sion. Address: Forward, Daily Socialist.

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WANTED—TWO CONNECTING LIGHT
housekeeping rooms; reasonable; first or sec-
ond floor. Otto Bernstein, 436 W.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, WISHES
to go into business for himself. Miss
Friedman, 180-182 Washington St., Chi-

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL,
good references. Miss E. Melrose, 180-182 Wash-
ington St., Chicago.

WANTED—CLOCK AND
other articles. Otto Bernstein, 436 W.

PERSONAL

PERSONAL — FRED OENKELER, 22
years living in Boston, Mass., has in-
vented a remedy by which all the am-
monia, gases and salts can be bound to the
masonry, no evaporation needed. Pat-
ent 1,077,000. The first patent will be
given on the one that is filed if that
measure is used in cornfield.

WANTED—WORKERS OF ALL
kinds, all necessities free; com-
munist life. Own products, own
property. In our saying, "Prosperous
proletariat," we mean the working
class, physical, educational, financial,
family; select locality; breakfast if de-
sired; payee or photo-pictures of all lands
and fields, etc. Address: The Com-
munist, Cuba, Honduras, etc. Ku-
rashin, 180-182 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A GOOD HOME FOR AN
orphan boy, age 14 years. Farmer's home
preferred. M. H. Daily Socialist.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM AND
board with vegetarian family. L. Fishback, 30-31 W. 14th St.

WANTED—TWO CONNECTING LIGHT
housekeeping rooms; reasonable; first or sec-
ond floor. Otto Bernstein, 436 W.

TWO LARGE SINGLE ROOMS, BATH,
convenient to all surface car lines. 180-182 Wash-
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FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS \$125
per month, all private bath. 180-182 Wash-
ington St.

FURNISHED ROOMS—SINGLE AND
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FLOWER SEEDS PAID—
Send to me single package, or set for
each variety, as follows: Mexican
Anemone, Sweet Avernum, Balsam Candy-
tum, Concom, Cypress Tree, Salvia, Peppi-
ums, Mexican Petunia, Nasturtiums,
etc. Send to me, enclosed in a
small envelope, culture directions
with each package. P. Pearson, 221 N.
Campbell St., Chicago.

WANTED—NEUROtic AND PARALYTIC
nerves to take treatment at Perry, Okla.
R. A. Duke, Manager.

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BIBLE, BEER AND SOCIALISM, best
solution of the temperance problem.

Learn to argue, think, analyze, etc.

Address: The Anchor, 180-182 Wash-
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The finest photographs ever taken of a
gathering of Socialists. The picture of
delegates to National Convention, Post-
card \$1.00. Chicago Daily Socialist, 180-
182 Washington St.

WANTED—TO RENT

Room or cottage with or without barn,
rent to exceed \$25; north of Belmont
Av. and east of Western Av. A. J. N.
Daily Socialist.

POULTRY, DOGS, PETS, ETC.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS AND
stock for sale, in season. Post price
order of Cleveland, Ohio. Show fourth
Sunday. W. H. SLUSHER.

WANTED TO RENT

5-6 room flat cheap if taken at once.

Hoffman, 180-182 Milwaukee Ave., third fl.

FOR SALE—\$100.00 NEW, VERY FUNNY POST
cards, in colors, for 10¢ postpaid. Ken-
wood Book Co., 61 E. 43d St., Chicago.

HALL TO RENT

LARGE HALL TO RENT TO UNIONS,
clubs, etc. 100x150 ft. with 100 ft. deep
stage. Now open. W. H. Dillon, 180-182 Wash-
ington St.

TO RENT—TWO COOL, PLEASANT
housekeeping rooms or sleeping rooms.
E. Ohio, Mrs. Dixon.

BOARD AND ROOMS

NICE BIG AIRY ROOM: ALL IM-
PROVEMENTS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD:

near Lincoln Park. Mrs. Silverman.

Wells et al.

ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD

in private family. \$5.00. Tel. Webster av.

They Can Now Be Secured at a Very
Low Cost.

Editors of newspapers often find the
need of a daily cartoon illustrating the
important news of the day. But the
cost of printing the drawings, engraving,
etc., is often beyond the facilities of the
average small weekly or daily paper.

However.

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Taking Politics Into the Unions

For years the opponents of Socialism within the unions have opposed all discussion of Socialism on the ground that political discussions would disrupt the unions. There was force in this argument, and there would have been much more force had not the Socialists insisted that they did not ask the union as a body to endorse Socialist candidates, but only that TRADE UNIONISTS SHOULD STUDY SOCIALISM. When they had examined the Socialist philosophy, if they found it to be true they would vote the Socialist ticket.

At no time was it proposed to make the voting of the Socialist ticket a test of trade union membership, or to ask the union to direct its members how to vote.

The new policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" which is now being introduced all over the United States, on the other hand, seems especially designed to sow dissension in the ranks of organized labor. It proposes that the trade union, as an organized body, shall take part in every factional squabble WITHIN CAPITALIST PARTIES. It proposes that the organized workers shall become the football of every political fight of the employers.

Just now the unions all over the country are quarreling over the question of which candidates shall be supported at the primaries. Then will come another squabble over which shall receive the union endorsement at the election.

These questions are not to be settled by study and education and according to individual opinions, but by officers and committees. The recommendation of these officers and committees is then to be binding upon the union, sometimes, to be sure, only after a vote of the membership. It would be hard to devise a scheme that would offer greater temptation to union officers. Millions of dollars will be expended this fall in the effort to get the votes of the workers for the different capitalist candidates. As a result tremendous pressure will be brought to bear to secure the endorsement of candidates by the officers and committees of organized labor.

Such a situation cannot but bring out the very worst side of these men. IT IS PUTTING A PREMIUM ON CORRUPTION.

In contrast with this program of disruption and corruption the Socialist urges that the union men as INDIVIDUALS study the best methods by which to use their ballot in the defense of their own interests. The Socialist asks that the ways and means which have been effective in other countries be investigated and discussed in trade union meetings, and that the decision as to what form political action shall take be left to the rank and file.

All this is wholly aside from the question as to the advisability of the whole "rewarding and punishing" program, on which the Socialist also has much to say.

Another Ananias

The Idaho Unionist has joined the Ananias Club, composed of labor papers that print the foul falsehood about Eugene V. Debs hiring scab labor. It is now very evident that some force is at work assisting this slander on its road. It is difficult to believe that these papers are publishing this story in ignorance of the fact that it is false.

This conclusion is further strengthened by the fact that the Unionist comments on the supposed incident as follows:

The newest and most unexpected move among Socialists is the fight that is being made on trades unionism. Heretofore the greatest claim that the Socialist movement had upon workingmen, and the one that appealed to and won over many workers, was that Socialism stood squarely by trades unionism in all its demands for the betterment of conditions.

Now we find our leading exponents of Socialism jailing the trades union, and even going so far as to employ scab labor in preference to union men. This latter move, in giving preference to the scab over the union man, reached the climax when Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist nominee for president, employed scab carpenters to do his work, against the protest of the Building Trades Alliance of his home city recently.

Of course, the labor organizations have no claims upon the Socialist Party, and Mr. Debs is at liberty to get into the class with Party, Post and Van Cleave if he desires to do so, but it is certain that the Socialist vote this fall will feel the effects of any war the party or its candidate may make upon trades unionism.

The union movement has benefited the workingman substantially, and he will have to be shown where and how he is to receive greater benefits before he will lay aside his union work for any political creed.

It seems to the Unionist a very short-sighted policy on the part of Socialists to attempt to coerce trades unionists into accepting their doctrines, or to boycott them for a failure to do so.

Can it be possible that the editor of the Unionist does not know that the only political party that will be in the field this fall is not making a fight on trades unionism is the Socialist Party? Is it possible that he can be so hopelessly ignorant of the facts as not to know that "Socialism stands squarely by trades unionism in all its demands for the betterment of conditions?"

If he does not know these facts then he is certainly not competent to edit a Labor paper. If he does know them, and lies about them, he is certainly not fit to act in that capacity.

Welcome to the "Call"

The New York Socialists have launched their daily paper. It is a credit to the movement it represents, and further than that it is hard to carry praise.

There is need in every great city for a daily paper that shall fight the cause of Labor. These papers will be here within a few years. It is going to take a heart-breaking struggle to establish them, but they will be worth it. It took just such a struggle in every other country. It took a generation to place "Vorwärts," the Berlin Daily, in a successful position.

It will not take so long here, but the fight will be hard while it lasts. Every new paper means a new weapon in the fight, and means harder fighting to keep that weapon bright and effective.

There are working men and women enough within a day's journey of the office of the New-York Call to make it the most effective and powerful of all the great papers in that city. If any word of ours could urge them to greater exertions to that end we would speak it now. But the Call speaks for itself and speaks well.

Mary's Scheme Failed.

John and Mary had been courting for several years, when Mary began into the country for a holiday, and to think John was rather backward, after a week's anxiety, received the in passing the question, so saying, following truant letter:

"Dear Mother, I got here all right, and we're going to have fun. I went into a house, and the boy tipped over a man as the soul, and I was so full of anger that I didn't know any thing for a long time. A horse kicked me, and we got to have some money to pay for the horse, so I'm getting married, thought she and I forgot to write before."

"Full many a mile behind me lies Full many a blow. December, Yet Nature's sons are not always The winter's first frost remember."

"Ah, ah!" said John. "Now we know 'em they're mistaken, and we won't get married."

Johnnie's Letter.

A girl's mother sent her small boy to the post office to buy a stamp, and to think John was rather backward, after a week's anxiety, received the in passing the question, so saying, following truant letter:

"Dear Mother, I got here all right, and we're going to have fun. I went into a house, and the boy tipped over a man as the soul, and I was so full of anger that I didn't know any thing for a long time. A horse kicked me, and we got to have some money to pay for the horse, so I'm getting married, thought she and I forgot to write before."

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JOHNIE.

CHESTER

BY JOSEPH E. COHEN

If you are going to walk from Philadelphia to Wilmington, which is only a distance of some 25 miles, you will likely take the "pike." First, because the walking is better; secondly, because the scenery is more pleasant to the eyes; lastly, because for a considerable part of the way down, you have the upturned counterpane of the Delaware river breaming at you.

But, if you decide to make the trip by foot, do not select a sultry summer's day. And do not go on a Sunday, if you relish stimulating thirst quenchers, as the half-way houses are closed on Sunday.

If you follow the "pike" it will take you through Chester. The "pike" undoubtedly came first, and Chester was subsequently founded as a breathing spot between Philadelphia and Wilmington. If not, it ought to have been. Of a Sunday morning the appearance Chester presents is that of alternating churches and railroad crossings. And, of a sultry Sunday morning, you would expect to see many people riding in church. But, just now, no one is riding in the cars in Chester.

You see, there is a strike on. The traction company served notice that the wages of motormen and conductors would be reduced from 18 to 16 cents an hour. The men declared that 16 cents an hour was a wage unbearable to a human being, and offered to arbitrate the matter before any tribunal of human beings.

The company promptly declined the invitation, asserting the 16-cent rate meant the loss of thousands of dollars annually, and that they would spend a million dollars if necessary to secure the 16-cent rate. Such wisdom, of course, is past the understanding of anybody but a captain of industry. Well, they are spending the million dollars—but the 16-cent rate is not nearer being established than the day the men went out on strike.

I walked through Chester—along one of the principal streets—a span of some four miles. In that time, about half a dozen cars passed by. But no person boarded the car and no person alighted. The cars were running periodically; at the intersection of a street the car slowed up and the conductor gave the bells to go ahead. It was a curious spectacle.

The motormen and conductors were sorry looking spectacles. They had not been compelled to purchase uniforms, and they did not even wear the regulation hat. Most of them had the drawn, desperate faces of hardened social scavengers. A few looked like country boys, just becoming sophisticated to modern life and class ethics. As one car turned a switch a group of youngsters leaped some misses at the crew. One stone struck the conductor in the arm.

Walking out of Chester, I found that the switch-boxes

and their lights had been battered down. More serious disturbances had been reported in the papers, of which I saw no indication other than that some of the cars did seem pretty well dilapidated. The state constabulary—popularly and properly known as the "Cosacks"—had been called into requisition by the traction company's officials, on the ground that the local police and authorities were fraternizing with the strikers. But the Cosacks did not linger very long. The citizens resented the outraging of their women folk by the hired ruffians, and they received orders to leave town on the "double quick."

That's about all there is to the story. Further developments may be gathered from the daily papers. As this is being written, advises come to the effect that a "mob" of 5,000 in Chester are wrecking cars, and, in a more or less courteous manner, persuading the strikers to seek a cooler climate. But whatever the outcome may be, the story is unique and gratifying.

The organized labor movement is very uncooperative in Chester. Other than that there are about five Socialists who meet occasionally to pay dues and assure themselves that the local charter has not been revoked. And for all the world, the little town was living out its course, quite unassuming and entirely oblivious of the fact that there is a class war and that two elements in society are existing in a struggle that is bound to fashion anew all existing relations and institutions.

When one day some ordinary workmen decided to quit serving the traction company until they were promised that the prevailing rate of wages would be maintained. And in a twinkling the whole populace sprang to the support of the motormen and conductors and tied up the traction traffic of the town.

This sort of thing may be somewhat unprecedented, illogical, impracticable, and it may, in several instances violate all the established formulas of the politico-economic wiseacres, but one thing is certain—it is accomplishing results and is an splendid example of social solidarity as one often yearns to have at hand to throw stinging into our weaker brethren.

Hats off to little Chester! What if the appearance is presents is that of alternating churches and railroad crossings? What if the half-way houses are closed on Sunday? The eight lines of trolley cars are tied up—and the town can be forgiven all else. Let us be charitable!

Now and again a couch or omnibus slowly winds its way up the main street, and contented folk are seen to patronize quite liberally the improvised vehicles. It's a return to primitive times—but what o' that? And, for the rest, everybody walks in Chester.

EVOLUTION AND THE WORKING CLASS

BY HERMAN ROTH.

Evolution, or the making of history, is generally regarded as a matter so abstract and far removed from our lives that we hardly give any heed to the most important events, events which posteriorly will look upon as epoch makers in the history of the human race.

We examine the history of mankind and think of the long centuries that were required to achieve the slightest progress in the march of humanity and civilization. It is with the utmost satisfaction that we review the passing of events as they occurred in former times. The only thing that in a measure mars our pleasure at the contemplation of our upward journey is the thought that possibly the future will be just as slow, or even slower, in advancing steps worth while.

Let us try to analyze. A retrospective view of some of us is accompanied with horror, because of the blood we were forced to wade through to get where we now are, but the point is that we arrived.

Furthermore, the last part of this period has been the most fruitful, particularly in the development of class consciousness and class solidarity, and the volume of class solidarity is increasing day by day, each day with added momentum and intelligence.

The consciousness of class is being raised upon the workers by the rapid growth of labor-saving machinery, the largest of which are owned by the most gigantic labor-saving device of them all—the trust.

The rudiments of education were given

to the slaves class by the master class only because the machine production carried with it the necessity of a more complicated industrial organization than that of former times. That education developed the greater efficiency should be optimistic. The pace at which we are going now had been going for the last seventy-five years should dispel all doubts about our ability to move rapidly in the future.

When we consider the development in the last seventy-five years of the following three factors in social evolution, namely: education, proletarian class consciousness and the mode of wealth production, it is by the way, the most important factor and the measure of the two first mentioned will depend on the coming in this short space of time than in any other period, many times its length in duration since recorded history began.

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Had the workers been content to absorb the ethical and ethnological shush that was handed out to them by the leaders of the ruling class there would have been no danger to "society" from "educating" the working class, but, contrary to all expectations, instead of wallowing in the sentiment and doings of others, in accordance with the system of education provided for them, they developed a taste for scientific materialism.

The workers' thirst for philosophical and scientific literature kept pace with the evolution of capitalism until at the present time the working class has become so "dangerously" materialistic that all basic is being made by capitalist governments to concentrate and augment their military power.

Every day we read of new discoveries in science and industry and every day the working class drinks deeper draughts of the accumulated learning of the ages, and every day the working class is becoming better equipped to accomplish the revolution that will prove its materialism well founded by its resulting in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a commonwealth without economic classes, where there shall be no master and no slave—a society where all shall be free.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

BY H. X. RICKET.

PEOPLE don't agree about woman suffrage. It may be just as well that they don't say more than that everybody should think the same about politics as about love or religion. It would be a stupid old world if everybody was a Republican and we all drank the same brand of coffee.

You may believe that woman's place is in the kitchen, or taking care of the baby, or mending your socks. You may go even further and believe that is her only place.

They don't agree with you in Florida.

In Finland they think a woman has as much sense as a man has.

The new Finland is only about two years old, but self-government is about that long. Just as soon as Russia gave autonomy to the Finns, the people, the people, the people, demanded suffrage upon their women. They only decided to let them vote, but they opened all the elective offices to them, such as judges and mayor and members of parliament. They told them they might even be policemen if they liked.

The women did like. At the first national election 38 per cent of the women's vote was cast by women. About 30 of them in the Finnish party became mayors and filled many administrative offices and filling them wisely and honestly and well.

Finland is the first nation to enact a national law totally prohibiting the liquor traffic.

The woman did it.

The parliament has carried through a number of reforms of the very greatest importance.

The women did this, too, planned the measures, worked for them, put them through.

Grover Cleveland said once that woman suffrage was impossible in America because good women would stay at home and the bad women would vote for the rascals.

It hasn't been so in Finland. It couldn't be so in America unless American women are, of course, still the women of Finland.

Grover Cleveland doesn't believe that women do it.

In Finland they had an idea that

pillow to dry, but I have learned a better way. Squeeze out the water, spread on a bath towel, place a piece of cloth over it and iron. The surface of the bath towel fills up the meshes of the lace, which looks as good as new, always providing that the lace has not been rubbed, nor wrung out.

Franchise in Australia

Miss Jessie Ackerman has reached London after her sixth tour around the world. She is reported as saying: "Since I was last in Australia women have got the franchise there. In the mining districts I found that the miners' wives took the keenest interest in political questions, and were ready to talk politics intelligently, even at the wash-tub."

For Home Dressmakers

LOW salaries in our public school systems have had a tendency, so it is frequently said in educational circles, to drive men out of this employment and to fill the schools with women teachers.

In New York the tendency has been pretty frank not to say artless, by giving higher salaries to men than to women, and with minor and major exceptions equal pay for equal work.

But in Chicago, where equal pay for equal work is insisted on, a grecce system promotional system, which, however, does not turn upon sex distinctions—great complaints are made of the crowding out of men from the teaching force by women. This is an unconscionable contention, of course, that the boast of equal pay for equal work is misleading. For men would not stay outside the work being equal if women teachers were fairly paid for their work.

The inference is, as the fact is, that the female teachers are paid not upon the basis of merit, but upon the basis of cost of living. It is because women teachers can live for less than men, not because they are worth less than they are crowding the men out.

To the honor of the high school teachers of Chicago be it said, that while in trying to secure better pay they deplore the loss of men from the system, they do not seek any such discrimination between men and women teachers.

Neither do they aim at making the public school institutions masculine, as they themselves recognize the sound doctrine that the school, like the home, should be under both masculine and feminine influences. And, if they do not distinctly assert that these influences should be equally balanced, that may be inferred. At any rate it is true.