

JUDGE ALLOWS HAWLEY PLENTY OF ROPE FOR HAYWOOD Orchard to Take Stand To Make His Bloody Confession—All Ready for the Story

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Boise, June 5.—Although well aware that during the course of the day she would be compelled to listen to the most serious of the accusations against her husband, the devoted, crippled wife of William D. Haywood was one of the first to enter the courtroom where the Haywood murder trial is progressing.

She was at the jail at 8 o'clock and talked for half an hour with Haywood before her chair was carried up stairs. Guards on Duty.

In anticipation of Orchard's appearance during the day, a goodly number of spectators was present. The sheriff detailed additional guards to the aisles. He explained that while he did not expect any attempt to be made to injure Orchard while on the stand testifying, still he did not intend to take any chances.

No time was wasted on preliminaries and the taking of testimony began at once. J. M. Brunzell, a Nampa hotel proprietor testified that Orchard and Simpkins registered at his hotel together in 1905. Orchard was known as Hogan, but Simpkins registered under his own name.

Anton Hinckley, another Nampa hotel man, gave similar testimony, excepting that Simpkins registered as J. Simmons of Spokane on Nov. 7, 1905, and Orchard as Hogan on Nov. 11.

John Connors, a Silver City hotel man, said Simpkins was in his hotel on Nov. 8 and registered under his own name.

C. H. Wentz of Wallace, a mining man and former friend of Simpkins, who declared he taught Simpkins to write, identified the signatures on the register as that of Simpkins; also identified his photograph, this latter having been identified as "Simmons" by Caldwell witnesses yesterday.

Objected to, but allowed by the court. Guy Feightel, of Orchard and Simpkins in Caldwell in November and identified the photograph.

There was a long wait. Then through the door of the rear room came the star witness for the prosecution, Harry Orchard.

He looked well, although plainly somewhat nervous. Orchard took the stand and began his story.

(Appeal to Reason Bureau Special to Chicago Daily Socialist.) Boise, June 5.—In an impassioned address which lasted an hour and a half Attorney James H. Hawley, in Judge Wood's court, made the opening statement of the case which the prosecution expects to prove against W. D. Haywood.

Several times during the address Attorney Hawley, for the defense challenged Hawley's statements as being irrelevant, incompetent, and having no bearing on the case at bar, but every objection was quickly overruled by the court.

For the first time since the beginning of the trial every available seat was occupied with men and women of high degree and low, and their interest in the state's presentation of the case was no less than that of the jury.

Weather, Somewhat Decent. Chicago will have decent weather for a time, according to the weather bureau man.

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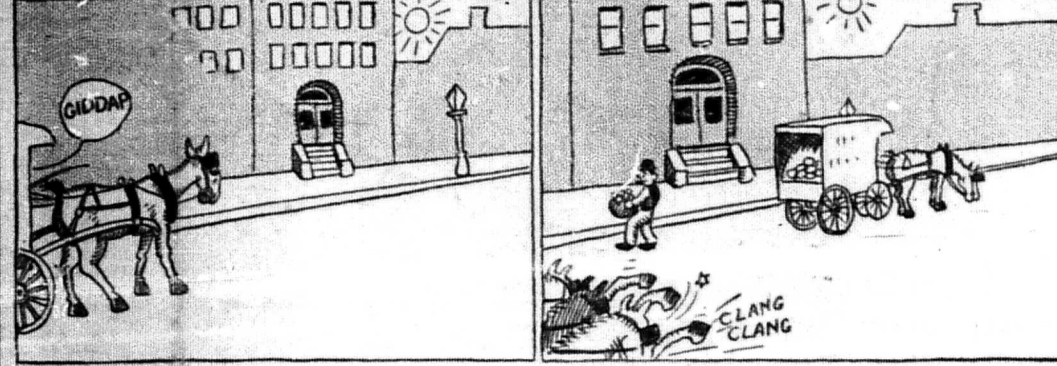
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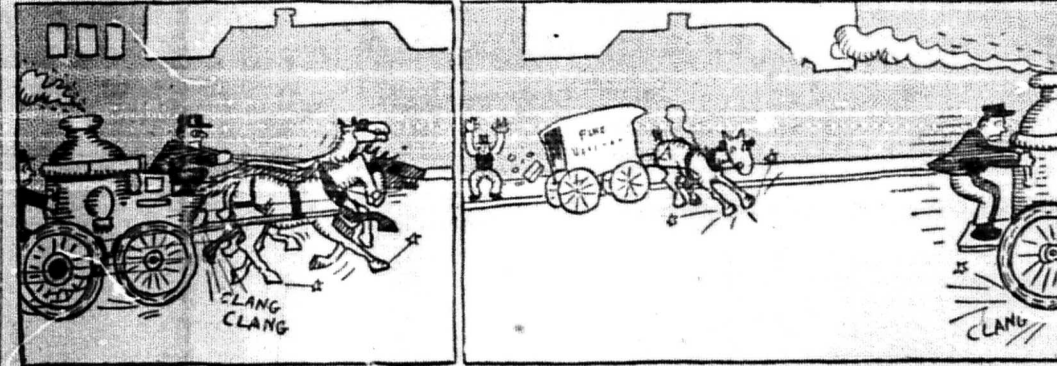
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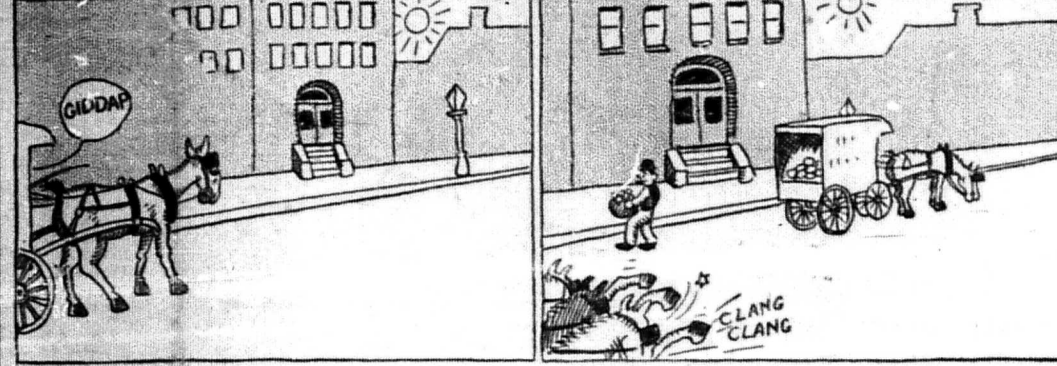
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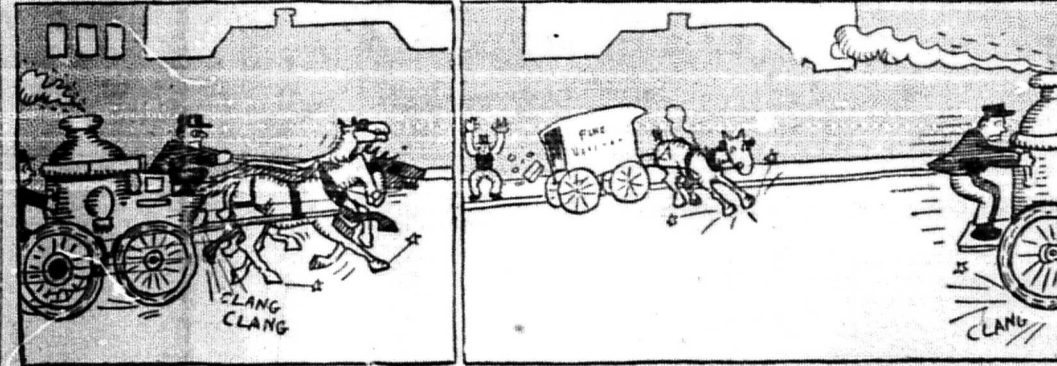
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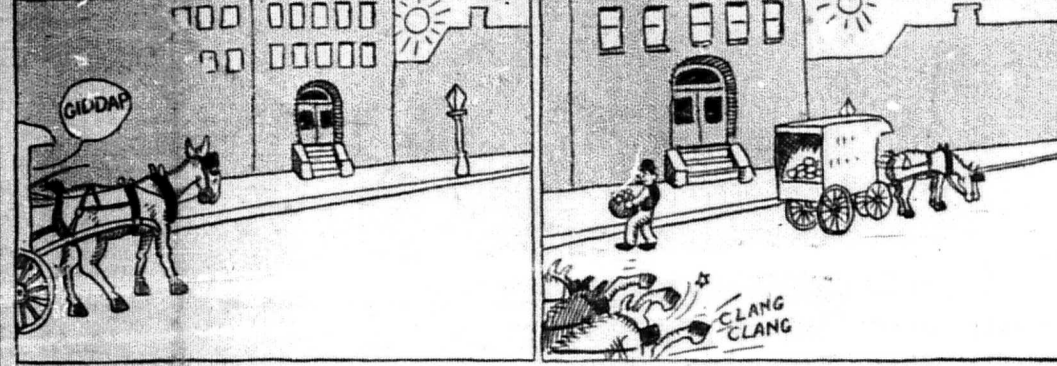
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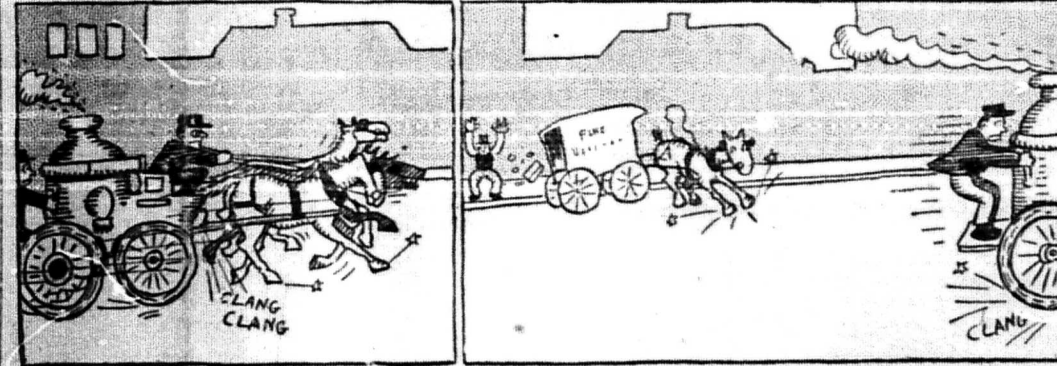
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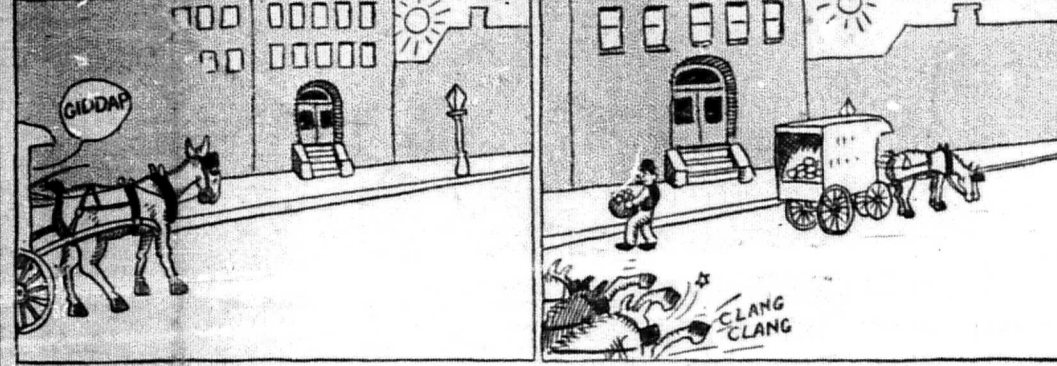
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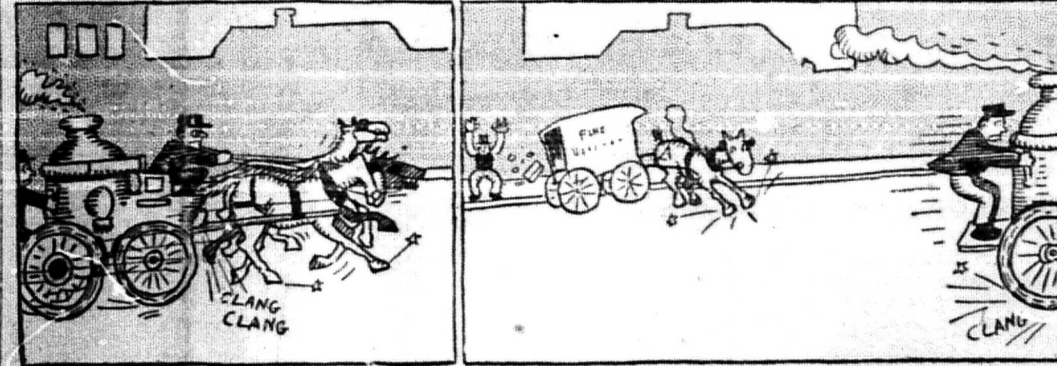
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That Boise Jury

If anything were needed to prove the charge that the trial of the accused officers of the Western Federation of Miners is a conspiracy for murder—a glaring example of the use of the powers of government to crush working class resistance—it is furnished by an examination of the completed jury at Boise.

Every member of that body is a man with a "capitalist mind," a man who has as his mental foundation the ideas he has secured from the papers established and controlled by the Mine Owners' Association.

They are men who have been told over and over by the papers and the persons from whom they regularly take their opinions that the Western Federation of Miners is an organized band of cutthroats. They have been told this so often that it will constantly be the uppermost thought in their minds when listening to the evidence.

It has already been decided that the prosecution will be permitted to go over the entire history of the Western Federation of Miners, to ransack the Rocky Mountain district with a fine-tooth comb in the effort to find some act of violence committed by members of that organization. When such an act is found, and there is little doubt but what one will be found, since those members are human beings and have been subject to terrible provocations, the line of argument is clear—Haywood was an official of that organization—he is therefore responsible for the acts of all its members. Whatever those members did was done on the orders of the "inner circle," and Haywood was the "inner circle."

To a jury composed of small farmers and little tradesmen, with their minds filled with the idea that every labor organization is a criminal conspiracy, such argument will not sound so silly as it does to those who know something of the facts back of these statements.

THAT BOISE JURY WILL NOT BE LOOKING FOR EVIDENCE—THEY WILL BE LOOKING FOR EXCUSES TO CONVICT.

The opening statement of the prosecution shows that it is not William D. Haywood, but ORGANIZED LABOR, THAT IS TO BE PLACED ON TRIAL.

The rulers of this country are very much in error if they think that the verdict of a little packed jury in Idaho can settle the fate of that defendant.

After Chicago, Cleveland

Chicago and Cleveland are the strongholds of radical democracy. The name of either has for several years suggested middle-class street car reform.

Chicago has been securely restored to the control of progressive plunder, and now Cleveland follows suit.

It is now announced that the long fight for 3-cent fares and the overthrow of the street car company, so valiantly led by Tom Johnson, has ended in the complete victory of the franchise seekers.

How many times must this lesson be repeated? For how long will it be necessary to prove over and over again the helplessness of the little capitalist class in the face of advancing plutocracy?

There can be no doubt that Dunne and Tom Johnson were the best that can be expected of the class whose interests they represent. It is not likely that reform will be able to secure abler representatives.

Yet both of them, in common with similar men and movements elsewhere, have gone down to ignominious defeat.

THE WAY IS NOW CLEARED FOR THE REAL ENEMY OF CAPITALISM—SOCIALISM.

The only force in any country that has ever shown itself able to meet and successfully fight the great capitalists is the force of organized, intelligent, revolutionary labor.

On the industrial or the political field the little capitalist is alike helpless. He is crushed with the same relentlessness in both cases.

The militant workers are alone able to paralyze the profit making process industrially and to wipe it out politically.

MUTTERINGS OF A MILLIONAIRE

By F. FINSTE' JACH

I believe in Darwin's theory. That the fittest shall survive: For it answers well the query: Why you pull and let us drive. When you turn to know the reason, Why you walk that we may ride, That were anarchy and treason; Nothing else was ever tried. Science says that we are stronger Than the dreamer, with his dreams. Science says our heads are longer Than the broader ones with schemes. Science says that men are many; Most of whom will draw but blanks; So to each we throw a penny; And receive his humble thanks. Science says that facts and figures, Be they even dry as dust, Ought to satisfy the diggers, Each to take his humble crust. We shall count as blackest schemer, And shall use our utmost tact, To denounce each cult and ism, Not in harmony with fact. In the struggle for existence, They are winners in the strife, Who can show the least resistance, To a selfish, selfish life. Facts are facts, and scorn your fiction, That now strives to look afar, Without capital's restriction, Ties its wagon to a star. We will give you work and wages, With free books to read to boot; All excepting doubtful pages, That contain forbidden fruit. You may have a vine-clad cottage, If you'll pay the landlord's rent; There enjoy your mess of pottage, With your birthright we're content. One of the principal exports of Manchuria is bean oil, whose use at the present time is largely for illuminating and cooking purposes. The manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Peking, however, believes that by combining it with a small percentage of some other oil it will be possible to produce a very satisfactory and cheap lubricant.

Gratitude

We thank Thee. Yes, in the even tone Of those who are glad of the goods they own. We thank Thee. Yes, that Thou hast preferred And blessed us more than the common herd. We thank Thee, part with the heart's intention. But most, let us own, with the lip's convention. "We thank Thee," Lord! what a selfish prayer. Thanks—while a beggar's breast is bare? Thanks that our own full feast is spread. While another creature is lacking bread? Thanks while our full-fed blood runs warm. While a starving baby breasts the storm? Thanksgiving! The word is a godless taunt From the "House of Have" to the "House of Want." Until I share my uttermost crust With sinner or saint, with jalled or just. I will not clamor to God and raise My complacent eyes—and call it praise. Why, what am I, that Thou givest a feast? Which Thou hast not shared with Thy worst and least? I look at the world and I see the yield For all from forest and mine and field, And because I have seized a share, shall I Cry out Thanksgiving—and only cry? Thanks? Nay, for though I am cloyed, I know The taste of the hungering want. And though My limbs are whole, I can feel the crack Of the woody bones on the torture-track. I have looked in the pit and have not feared. But I know the shrink of the soul it seared. Yes, yes; I am even as you—of those Who can not, or will not, heal these woes. I am what I am; but I will not be At one with the smug-lipped Pharisee, Who craves his God for his earthly ease. While misery stares through the window-pane. —EDMUND VANCE COOKE.

Belgian Socialist Tactics

By Robert Hunter

Extracts from Advance Sheets of an Article to appear in the June Number of the International Socialist Review.

In 1885 a hundred working men representing 50 groups came together in Brussels to discuss what they should do. It was a remarkable gathering and I had heard so much of it that I spent a long time trying to find a report of the proceedings.

To the thought of every one the condition of the workers had become unbearable and the longing for unity amongst the working class was profound. They were sick of dogma and intellect and came very near excluding from the conference that grand old man Cesar De Paep. They gave no thought to programme, and the Socialists themselves, with the exception of two or three, agreed that it was better to leave the word "Socialist" out of the title of the party.

To my mind they had reached a stage more fundamentally revolutionary and more full of danger for capitalism than ever rested in any thought, any dogma, or in any statement of what the future society should be. They intended to unite a working class, no matter what the individuals believed or what the men were. And they wanted the stupid and backward elements as much as the advanced and more intelligent elements. In this memorable year something more profound than doctrine agitated the souls of the workers and Unionists, Co-operators, Mutualists, Socialists, Democrats, Republicans, Rationalists, Catholics, Protestants, Revolutionists and Positivists came together and formed a class party. It was a union of oppressed against oppressors, a union of workers against capitalists, a union of exploited against exploiters.

It was the birth of a clear-cut, class-conscious party, determined to free themselves from all political alliances or connection with capitalist parties. They did not say they were Socialists, they simply said "the working class of Belgium is organizing itself politically against its exploiters," and that means in the end that they intend some day to take Belgium into their own hands and to administer it in their own interest. I will not say that some of the Socialists were not dissatisfied, although they all freely and generously assented to the decision of the congress. But whatever their opinion at that time it certainly came later in accord with that of Cesar De Paep, who wrote not long afterward: "What more immense and at the same time more simple and precise! Why add the words Socialist, Collectivist, Communist, Rationalist, Democrat, Republican, and other limiting epithets. He who says Parti Ouvrier says Party of Class and since the working class constitute itself into a party how could you believe that it may be anything else in its tendencies and principles than Socialist and Republican?"

After the Belgian party was constituted it became the most strikingly solidified and integral party in Europe. Vandervelde has well said: "Belgian Socialism, at the conflux of three great European civilizations, partakes of the character of each of them. From the English it adopted the self help, the free association principally under the cooperative form; from the Germans the political tactics and the fundamental doctrines, which were for the first time exposed in the communist manifesto; and from the French they took their idealist tendencies, their integral conception of Socialism, considered as the continuation of the revolutionary philosophy, and as a new religion continuing and fulfilling Christianity."

This is quite true. The Belgian Labor party includes in itself every organization that expresses an aspiration of the working class. The trade unions, the co-operatives with their "houses of the people," their great stores and their public meeting halls; and the Friendly Societies with their insurance schemes are all closely and definitely associated in one political party. This party has its press, its gigantic propaganda, its fighting force in parliament and upon municipal bodies. After the long years of division and of quarrels over doctrines it is not surprising that this organization of the working class brought them hope for the future and for the present immense confidence in themselves.

During the following year in Belgium riots broke out in various industrial sections. The working class had long stood oppressed and now at last it seemed the time had come to change the conditions of their existence. During all the years of capitalist domination the two old parties had ignored the necessities of the poor. There was no legislation of any importance to benefit or protect the working class. The total disregard of the capitalists for the misery of the workers is shown by their treatment of a bill introduced in 1872 to regulate child labor. It was an effort to prevent little boys under 13 years of age and girls under 14 years of age from working in the mines.

German dyestuff concerns in the Mannheim consular district, which has long maintained a staff of 150 to 180 trained chemists, has declared a dividend of 30 per cent for 1906, against 27 per cent in 1905 and 24 per cent in 1904. The following particulars of its workings in 1906 are taken from its annual report just issued: The average number employed for the year was 7,244, whose wages amounted to \$2,330,000. Voluntary benevolence made by the company, \$230,000; workmen's benefit fund, \$500,000; office employees' pension fund, \$1,025,000. Net profits for the year, \$3,127,000.

The Spanish cotton market is firm and has been well sustained. It has any particular tendency at all at present it is in the direction of a slightly increased activity. Cottons of the new harvest are being used in conjunction with those of the old in order to obtain an average quality.

A new coal mine is said to have been discovered by the Russians on the Eastern Manchurian railway to the east of Harbin station, and steps are being taken to form a company to work it.

from working underground in the coal mines. The bill was ignored for six years and only in 1873 did the Capitalist parties have time to consider it. And then, even after the horrible conditions of child slavery had been stated, out of 153 representatives in Parliament 150 voted against the bill. But things began to change immediately after the formation of the Labor Party. The Capitalists were then forced to consider seriously the miserable conditions of their working people. A commission of inquiry was established and a few years after 1886, law after law was voted for the benefit of the working class. Of course they were not important laws, but as I have shown in my recent paper on the British Movement, even these miserable concessions from the ruling powers were wrung from them only after a superb political revolt of the wage workers.

I have written so much of the earlier days of the Belgian Movement, because it is so significant. It seems to me also that it demonstrates the superiority of the class struggle over mere belief in Socialism or collectivism. There are many persons who call themselves Socialists simply because they believe in government ownership, or if you please, the ownership by the people of certain or all forms of industry. Many of these Socialists have believed in the past, and many even in the present day believe, that it is possible to convince a very considerable number of the property classes of the advantages of such collective ownership. Of course that was what Saint Simon, Fourier and Robert Owen thought, in all countries in the middle of last century there were men who believed that the advantages of socialism could be made so clear to every rational mind that it only needed thorough statement to convince all mankind. There are some Socialists today, many in the old political parties of every country, who are in this sense convinced Socialists.

It is perfectly possible, I think, for many Socialists to take this view. Indeed there are a large number of men in the Socialist parties of Europe who still believe that Socialism is solely an ideal for the future form of society. There are Fabians, Revisionists, and others who hold this view, including, of course, many who have left the party because they have felt that they could as individuals do more effective work for Socialism outside than inside the party. I shall not question the sincerity of such men as John Burns, Millerand, Viviani and Briand, but in my opinion they are utopian Socialists.

Opposed to this conception of Socialism is the one held by those men who have believed that the most important work of all is the organization of the workers. I mean such men as Liebknecht, De Paep and Hardie. Certainly these three men have seen that the organization of the workers against their exploiters is more important, as a basis for a revolutionary organization than the acceptance of a doctrine concerning the future organization of society. For instance, Liebknecht quarreled with Marx because Liebknecht felt that the bringing of the working men of Germany together in a party was more important for the movement than the program. De Paep in Belgium definitely urged the organization of a class party and begged the other Socialists who were there with him to give up for the time the pressing of the program. Hardie has more recently done the same in England. These striking examples of great political leadership are significant for us in America at this moment, because we may have a similar situation to deal with.

It is unnecessary to point out that the line of action spoken of above is not in any sense opportunism. Opportunism has become in party parlance almost a technical word. It means approaching nearer to the capitalist parties; it means affiliation, joint action, blocs and similar arrangements with capitalist parties for the purpose of getting specific legislation or other benefits. The action which Liebknecht, Hardie and De Paep took is the exact contrary. It deals a death blow to the old political parties. It means finally their destruction and annihilation; it means teaching the working class self-respect and demonstrating to their tremendous power; it means uniting them; it means taking them in masses from the old parties and teaching them, perhaps not so much to know the value to them of Socialism, but certainly to realize their gigantic power as a class; it means drawing the lines of battle; it means teaching loyalty to a class and gives meaning to the word traitor; it means showing to the working class that whatever they want they can have if they will but unite themselves. In other words opportunism means sacrificing the clear and definite lines of the class movement for the sake of some benefit, perhaps in itself extremely important, for the welfare of the working classes. The other line of action means not pressing for the moment the final aim, in order that the working classes may be united and taught the enormous value of solidarity.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Edited by Marie Jayne

Woman's Era in the World's Work

THIS is woman's era. In ten years the number of women workers has more than doubled, until today one woman in every five is a worker. The census bureau's last report shows 4,332,630 women at work in the United States. What are they doing? What are they not doing? There are 503 women machinists, 45 engineers and firemen, 45 hack drivers, 31 charcoal burners, 26 switchmen, 21 brakemen, 1 pilot, 7 conductors, 6 ship carpenters, 6 boiler makers, 11 well borers, and 155 other occupations. What are they doing? They are doing what men do, and they are doing it better. As a teacher of children she excels. Men cannot compare with her in the public schools, either in discipline, sympathy or educational results. In innumerable business activities she is taking man's place in stores, offices, banks, even in factories. A woman is a better worker than a man. Most women approach their tasks in a different spirit from men's. She feels instinctively that her work is never done. By nature she does not watch the clock. She is more thorough than most men. She is better natured than most men.

If she is physically able to do the work she is a more valuable employee. And she gets less salary than the man gets, every time. But just as woman has awakened and invaded that sphere which man once thought belonged exclusively to him, so she is waking to her right to demand equal wages for equal work, instead of less salary for better work. In New York the women are co-operating to enforce their rights. Similar movements are arising at various points. As yet this movement grows, but women have a wonderful way of helping each other to fight battles. Every day they are realizing more and more what is theirs, and we believe that we shall see this movement grow and expand until woman shall receive that for which she is contending: The right to do whatever work she chooses, and to receive a salary commensurate with that work.

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There are some features lacking, however, to make our club all we would like it to be.

The first of these is a union with the other Socialist organizations of women. No one thought, as yet, of a plan to bring about this unification? The second is a simple work on parliamentary rules. We are hopeful that these may soon be brought about.

ALICE HEATH, South Bend, Ind.

Six and Three It's dreadful lonesome when we're lone, The light turned out, and Nurse gone, Upstairs we two, just sister 'n me—I'm most six, and sister's three.

We talk in whispers very low, And hear the clock tick-ticking slow; And it grows so dark we cannot see, The place where the bureau ought to be.

There's a great big shadow comes and stands In the corner like a 's'ful man. And I hold her tight, because you see, Because, you see, she's only three.

Somehow, I guess, I understand Why it is she wants to take my hand As we snuggle down so close in bed And pull the covers on our heads.

I'm most afraid to go to sleep Because such watch I have to keep; So when she says, "You 'fraild' to me, I say—" "Course not"—she's only three.

I'm dreadful glad when morning comes And I wake up and see the sun; It makes that shadow-man go, "shoo!" And though I point and tell her too, She never seems to understand When it's my hand.

If I hold her tight, because you see, She's just a baby—only three. —JEAN WILDE CLARK.

New Magazine Appears The Socialist Woman, edited by Josephine Conger-Kaneko, makes its appearance today. It is an eight-page magazine and the first glance shows that it is destined to fill a long-felt want in the Socialist movement.

The first number is interesting on every page. It contains a symposium on "Why Women Should be Socialists," an excellent article on "A Capitalistic Crime Against Womanhood," by the editor of the magazine; a contribution on "Women in India" by Saint Nihil Sing, and several other features that will appeal to every woman.

THE TRIBUNE'S STATEMENT

By May Wood Simons

For twelve years the Tribune has enjoyed a lease of one of the most valuable corners of school land in the city. It has paid a rental of one-half its real value. It obtained the lease for the land under conditions that prove beyond a reasonable doubt the men who handed over the school lands to this great corporation were the tools of that powerful political organ, the Tribune.

In a statement filed in court, the Tribune has attempted to deny these facts. The Tribune states that the School Fund Property committee urged the elimination of the revaluation clause. It did—all but one member of the committee. On that committee was Fred Blount, the friend of Walsh; D. R. Cameron, now on the school board; Robert Lindblom, Thomas Brennan and Joseph Errant. Joseph Errant opposed the proceeding from beginning to end and brought in a minority report, but stood helpless alone.

The Tribune says it secured the modification of its lease by a vote of 17 to 2. True, for the board that put through the Tribune, Daily News, John M. Smyth and Hannah & Hogg leases had been deliberately packed, in order that these business interests might profit at the expense of the public schools.

The deal was put through during the administration of Hempstead Washburne. William Zeebe, broker, was a member of the board of education when the scheme was incubated. He was soundly by Mayor Washburne as to whether he would stand for the proposed Tribune deal. Being an honest man, he would not, and so declared himself. Mr. Zeebe's term was about to expire. He was denied reappointment because he refused to do the Tribune's work, and he was told squarely and to his face by the mayor that that was why he was being dropped from the board.

The vote for the Tribune lease was a machine vote, a vote by men who had been picked for the work, and the whole political machinery of the city was used to secure this modified lease and similar ones held by big business.

The Tribune, in its defense, denies that A. S. Trude ever represented the Tribune on the lease negotiations and says he was not a member of the board in 1899. He was a member of the board when the revaluation clause was struck out in 1895, which is the important thing. He did make every motion, or second it, that put through the Tribune lease and also the Hannah & Hogg lease. He, as president of the school board at that time, appointed himself a member of the school fund property committee that handled the whole matter, just before the deal was consummated. A. S. Trude continuously and vigorously supported the demand of the four lessees, The Tribune, the Daily News, John M. Smyth and Hannah & Hogg, both in committee and at the meetings of the board. These facts can be found in the proceedings of the board of education for the year 1895. Moreover, he represented the Tribune in at least nine prominent cases during that year in various courts.

The Tribune says that it never entered into any agreement with any other school land lessee to bring influence to bear for the purpose of securing modifications of the leases. A. S. Trude was also attorney for Hannah & Hogg, who received a straight lease a few weeks before the Tribune received its lease.

What were the other business interests in this deal? John M. Smyth was one. He was represented on the board by Fred Blount, his personal friend and business associate. Smyth joined hands with the Daily News, B. J. Rosenthal, a member of the board, was himself a lessee of school lands. The firm of Echstein & Rosenthal is at present represented on the board by Modie Spiegel, who, it is said, is pledged to secure the elimination of the revaluation clause for the remainder of the State street school lands. The other big business interest was Victor Lawson's Daily News. "For years both his morning and evening editions have defended 'the little red school house' with an ardor that is worthy of the noblest cause. When Mr. Lawson emerged from the Schiller building with a revaluation clause eliminated from his eighty-five year lease, his patriotic side was badly damaged, and 'the little red school house' looked as if it ought to be saved from its friends," was the comment of one citizen who protested to Mayor Swift at this time.

The Tribune claims that it is paying a fair rental. It pays \$47,000 a year. W. S. Somer, former expert with the Chicago board of reviews, and just appointed a member of the New York state tax commission, claims that the Tribune is paying only a little over 2 per cent on the value of the school lands it occupies. The regular rate on long term leases is at least 5 per cent. The Tribune should be paying over \$80,000 a year rental, according to W. S. Somer, instead of \$47,000. These figures are based on the value of a lot 120 by 144 feet, the size of the Tribune lot, which that company claims cannot be compared with such narrow lots like the Inter Ocean.

The Tribune states that it had to choose between remaining a tenant of the school board under severe conditions or sacrificing its building. The terms under which it held its lease were those under which all leases were then made. Individuals leasing private lands were not clamoring for changes in their leases. But the school lands were fair plunder and were, according to the words of the Tribune itself, put into the hands of a school board that almost unanimously gave vested interests leases that granted them all they asked.

These newspapers that make and unmake men politically, together with State street stores and other advertising interests, secured modifications of their leases through their political henchmen that gave them school lands for eighty years at a rental fixed immediately after the financial depression of 1894. If this is not plunder of public property, what is it? The clamor for a business board has been heard. Cameron, Schneider, Robinson, Spiegel can be depended on to defend vested interests.

Patronize Socialists. Eugene V. Debs in an interview expresses himself as follows:

"Here is a business block. At one end is a capitalist who belongs to the Citizens' alliance; at the other end there is a blacklisted workingman—a Socialist. Here is a Socialist who wants a plug of Star tobacco, or any other brand. If he spends 10 cents with the capitalist, the Citizens' alliance man, his revenue goes to support and maintain the system to keep him in slavery. If he takes the same dime to the other end of the block to the Socialist every bit of it over and above his own living goes into channels of the Socialist movement. When the Socialist movement makes its call for funds he has a dime with which to subscribe for a paper; he has a quarter to put into the propaganda fund; he gets precisely the same amount of back in either case. Now, then, it is simply a question whether you want your money to build up Socialism, and all the forces which are making for your own emancipation, or whether you want to spend your dime, quarter and dollar with the fellow who put you back at the first opportunity and will use every cent you gave them to keep you there."

For Home Dressmakers One cup sugar and one teaspoonful butter, rubbed together; one egg, one cup sour milk, one small teaspoonful soda, flour enough to make a soft dough; flavor with nutmeg. DORA POSTER, Buffalo, N. Y.

LADIES' TUCKED SHIRT-WAIST. Closed at Left by Ve of Front and with High or Square Neck. Paris Pattern No. 194. All Sizes Allowed.

With the closing on the left side of the front, this pretty shirt-waist might deceive even the initiated, for a simulated closing is made on the other side, and it would be difficult to tell where the opening really is. This is an especially desirable style for the hot weather and will be very popular this summer. The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the shirt-waist needs 4 1/2 yards of goods 27 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 42 inches wide. As illustrated, 3/4 yard of linen 36 inches wide for the collar. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

All orders for patterns shown in this column should be sent to the Chicago Daily Socialist. Patterns over three patterns are strictly the product of some labor. Catalogue showing 1,000 Paris patterns sent on receipt of 10 cents in advance.