

# CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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PRICE ONE CENT

## MAD EDITORS FOR A YOUNG WOMAN

## Romance of Modern Life Tinged With Yellow—Hearst and Pulitzer in Grand Dual.

## FRIEND-EDITOR'S REVENGE

## Falls to Get Miss Margaret Magie to Write for American and Prints a Real Mean 'Idiotical' About Her.

Do not think the days of romantic adventure are over. They are not. Baudis still prowls about and fair ladies are kidnapped and carried away to castles, as of yore.

The story of Miss Elizabeth Magie, just escaped from the editorial rooms of the New York World, the wild pursuit for her by the World and the Hearst editors, make a story worthy of the pen of a historical novelist.

Miss Magie lived in Chicago and operated a typewriter for a living. She was one of the best in that calling, but did not find the work congenial. This and the realization that the public is exploited by schemers and weak women made the victims in an industrial system for which they are not responsible, caused her to write a satire on life.

Writes a Satire

This she wrote in the third person and offered to "sell herself" to any master that would give her congenial work.

This letter reposed in her bureau drawer for weeks. One day news that it was there reached the office of the Chicago Record-Herald. A reporter was put on the story and he secured the letter on the promise that he would not use Miss Magie's name.

Dawn Breaks On Great Story

When the next morning dawned the entire civilized world and the uncivilized New York World, was amazed. "Miss Elizabeth Magie wishes to sell herself so she can have silk lingerie," was the substance of the story.

New York editors, San Francisco editors, New Orleans editors, and Chicago editors raved and tore their hair.

The story was telegraphed far and wide and a throng of reporters stormed the very garish and conventional boarding house on the North side where Miss Magie lived.

The New York World editor sent a man here on the fastest train that runs. He found Miss Magie; and feverishly urged her to sign a contract to work for the World forever and for no other paper.

Hearst was behind time. He found that his rival was after this great "scoop" and he put a man on the case. All night long the Hearst agent camped on Miss Magie's doorstep to catch her in the morning.

For three days he kept after her and at last prevailed upon her to sign a tentative contract. She did it to get him out of the way more than for any other reason.

All the time the World man was trying to get her to go to New York. But she wanted to remain here a few days longer.

The Dash for New York

One morning while she was taking breakfast in a North State street restaurant a closed carriage dashed up to the curb.

"Hurry! Hurry!" he cried. "Get in the carriage. We must be in New York tonight. You have done an awful thing and we must escape."

"Oh, My! what have I done," said Miss Magie, clasping and unclasping her nervous hands.

"They will get you. We must escape," almost shouted the World person. "You have signed a contract with Hearst. It is a crime. We must escape."

He half dragged Miss Magie into the carriage, and ordering the driver to make all speed he drove to the railway station and almost before she knew it, Elizabeth Magie was on her way to New York without baggage and with her every-day hat on her head.

The Wild Entrance to "New York"

The next morning she was rushed, in a closed carriage, to the office of the World. As she peeped from the window she saw on every dead wall, her own name. Newspaper wagons dashing past screamed the news that she was to write exclusively for the World. All New York seemed to be ablaze with the tremendous fact that she was to write for the World.

When the "Hearst Editor of New York" came down to his labors, he hid his face in his paper. He could not endure the humiliation of it. The World, the rotten, weak, foolish old World, had scooped him, and in sooth was to have the girl who would tell herself for a silk undershirt, for its very own big story.

The Midnight Conference

William Randolph Hearst took a day off from his running for office and held a conference. He is said to have fired all men on the payroll down as far as Denis.

Then the mighty Brisbane—anarchist, intellectual and peaceable—jumped into the breach.

Anarchist to the Rescue

"I will write an 'editorial' about you, Hearstiness," he said to his youthful boss, jumping over a chair to show that he still was yellow.

That settled it. Brisbane went into

seclusion and dipping his quill first in ink and then in gall and then in the paste pot, he turned out the editorial.

### The End of the World

The World was down and out; again Hearst was the yellowest. Brisbane's poetic revenge saved the day.

Miss Magie shortly escaped from the World office. She found that the great yellow editors were eager to titillate the public by mentioning a young woman's wearing apparel but was not willing to have in their newspapers the rude facts that indict capitalism and the anarchy in distribution that prevails at the present time.

Miss Magie's letter which set the yellow editors wild, was as follows:

FOR SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER YOUNG WOMAN AMERICAN SLAVE

### General Description

Intelligent, educated, refined; true, honest, just; poetical, philosophical; broad-minded and big-souled—and womanly above all things.

Brunette; large gray-green eyes; full, passionate lips; splendid teeth; not beautiful but very attractive; features full of character and strength, yet truly feminine; height, 5 ft. 3 in.; weight, 120 lbs.; well-proportioned, graceful, supple.

Age—well, she isn't very old, but she wasn't born yesterday.

Artistic temperament; warm, generous heart; kind, gentle, affectionate disposition; at times vivacious and bubbling over with merriment; then again, dignified, sedate, studious; or perhaps bowed down with grief at the wrongs and miseries of her fellow creatures. Altogether a unique, interesting character and charming personality.

Rare and versatile dramatic ability; a born entertainer; strong Bohemian characteristics; can appreciate a good story and also tell one—not a bit prudish—at the same time she is deeply and truly religious—not pious.

As To Qualifications

Very vivid imagination; fair literary qualifications; inventive genius. Strong on originality of unique and valuable ideas for the entertainment, education and betterment of humankind.

A student of psychology and possesses unusual psychic powers herself.

A Summing Up of Points For and Against

She can't sew a little bit—but she can plan a dashing costume.

She can't tell a flank steak from a porterhouse (in the butcher shop)—but she can get up a swell dinner and make everybody happy.

She doesn't go to church—but she does obey the laws of God.

She can hardly add up a column of figures without making a mistake—but she can write a good story.

She can't sweep a room without tiring herself out—but she can sit up all night to work out some point in her inventions.

She can't bake a loaf of bread—but she can give some character impersonations that can't be beat and she can get up an entertainment without a flaw or a hitch in the whole thing.

By force of circumstances and lack of opportunity she has spent most of her life at a typewriter in routine, monotonous, mechanical office work. She's a cracker-jack typewriter, but

Typewriting's Hell

She had a serious illness and a streak of hard luck a year or so ago and lost everything. Since then she has been striving for an opportunity to make herself useful in some congenial occupation and to find a field for her versatile talents. Hers is a very serious

Case of Amximeter Tastes and Rag-Carpet Capacities

She longs for silk underwear and is wearing ten-cent gauze undershirts, and washing them out herself, while straight-front-model shallow-pates, laden with silks and diamonds, air themselves and their lap-dogs in \$5,000 automobiles.

It's pretty hard lines for a man that's down, and it's ten times worse for a woman!

This young woman does not for one moment imagine that her position is an exceptional one. On the contrary, she fully realizes the deplorable fact that there are, in this Age of Greed, thousands whose souls are yearning for opportunity of self-expression, whose brains are burning with projects for the benefit of their fellow-men, whose hands are itching to develop some invention, but whose bodies are bound with galling iron chains to the rack of mechanical toil. God help them!—these poor slaves to the masters of privilege!

Work Made Drudgery; Hence Crime

Is it any wonder that our jails and almshouses are full and that brothels disgrace every city of our land? Is it any wonder that men are driven to crime and women to shame? Do men steal and kill in obedience to a natural instinct? Not one in ten thousand! Do women sell themselves to lives of shame because they are inherently bad? Not one in ten thousand! These poor victims of our social and economic conditions are only seeking escape from some ungenial toil or from some legal bondage into which they have been forced by stress of circumstances and environment.

This young woman, therefore, in offering herself for sale is doing nothing but what hundreds of women are doing every day. There is nothing unusual about it, except, perhaps, that in this case the slave has given more than ordinary thought and consideration to her condition and the cause of it, and instead of offering herself for sale privately she does so openly and publicly in the hope of bringing a larger price than might be obtained at private sale. Besides, she is very curious to know what may be the highest market value that is set upon an American slave of her qualifications by the American master of privilege!

Fair Weather Tomorrow

Fair tonight and Sunday; colder to-night; a minimum temperature about twenty degrees above zero.



BEFORE-CHRISTMAS OBSERVATIONS

## TRIBUNE CARRIES FIRST WARD

## Also Gets Big Vote in Eighteen h, Where Jail Alderman is In Control.

## IGNORANT RICH AND SALOONS

## Working Class Wards Show Few Votes For "Traction" Settlement—J. P. Morgan Helped—by Hinky Dink's Men.

Latest returns from the Chicago Tribune's private referendum indicate that it will carry the First and Eighteenth wards by a large majority. Practically all of the Hinky Dink saloon voters, who never ride on the cars, are for an immediate settlement of the "traction problem."

This is a great blow to the I. M. O. crowd. The Tribune has its workers in the First ward, where the smallest Socialist vote in the city is found, and hopes to get enough votes from the "footers" and people who never ride on the cars to carry the city.

The vote to-day showed 148 Hinky Dink voters for an immediate settlement and only 39 against it, and in favor of a referendum.

The next highest vote for the immediate settlement in the Tribune's great referendum comes from Alderman Brennan's ward, the Eighteenth. Brennan has been in jail for buying votes, but there is no evidence that he is buying votes for the Tribune's referendum.

From the Twenty-second and Twenty-seventh wards, where the largest Socialist vote comes, the Tribune has only a score of votes. Socialists do not live at Hinky Dink's saloon nor at Brennan's saloon nor at Conlon's saloon, so the Tribune hustlers have a hard time buying them drinks.

All democratic ward heeled are in a fright. The returns indicate that the First and Eighteenth wards are going republican.

## SHERMAN AND I. W. W. SUSTAINED BY COURT

## Master in Chancery Recommends that the Injunction be Dissolved in Labor Case

In the case brought by Trautman and DeLeon against the Industrial Workers of the World to prevent C. O. Sherman and other regular officials of the organization from conducting the business of the union, the master in chancery, who was appointed to hear the evidence, recommended this morning that the temporary injunction secured by Trautman be dissolved.

## CHRISTMAS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

## The President Will Let the World Run Alone for a Few Days

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—President Roosevelt and his family have completed their program for the Christmas holidays. They will spend Christmas under the white house roof, but the day after, on Thursday, at its latest, they will go to Pine Knot, Mrs. Roosevelt's country place in Albemarle county, Virginia, where they will remain until the last day of the month, when they will return in order to be in Washington on New Year's day, when the first big reception of the year is to be held at the white house.

Kermit Roosevelt, the president's second son, returned from Groton, Mass., to-day, where he is preparing for Harvard, and now all the members of the family are at home. Mrs. Longworth, who is in town with her husband, Congressman Longworth, will spend much of her time during the holidays with her parents.

The president will be accompanied by Pine Knot by Assistant Secretary Latta and two secret service men, and from that place will transact such routine government business as requires his attention.

Most of his time next week, however, will be spent in the company of his family, and under no circumstances will he receive any visitors.

On Christmas eve the young people of the white house will visit the home of Captain and Mrs. Cowley, where a Christmas tree will be on view. There will be no tree at the white house this year.

## REAL "DOPE" FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

## "Soap Box" Eldridge to Spread Unrest in the Army and Navy

Millions of soldiers and sailors, postal clerks and carriers, firemen, teachers, and other public servants, besides the employees of public service corporations, are to have Socialism now, directly to their case.

Maurice E. Eldridge will be editor of the new magazine, which will be known as "The Public Service." The first number will be out in January.

The new magazine will contain news items and short stories of interest to public service employees, also short courses of study in Socialism. Like most other Socialist publications, the success of "The Public Service" will depend a great deal upon the co-operation of party members.

It is to be a sixteen-page, double three inch column magazine, and the prospectus promises a worthy effort in broadening the scope of Socialist activity. Its temporary home is at 264 East Kinzie street, Chicago.

## TELEPHONE STRIKE CUTS UNION OUT OF SERVICE

The strike of the electrical workers against the telephone company hit the Building Trades Council and electrical workers themselves in a rather amusing manner. The Building Trades Council is about to move from its present headquarters to more spacious quarters on La Salle. The new quarters are ready for occupancy, except for the installation of the telephone service, which is tied up because of the strike.

## EXPECTS MINING TRUST

"Never in the history of the West have mining interests been at such a tension as this season," said Dr. J. W. Snider, who arrived at the Great Northern hotel yesterday from Salt Lake City. "That a gigantic mining trust is on the tapis we are convinced, and we believe it will be formed early next year."

## B. M. ALDERMEN SAME AS B. M. SCHOOL BOARD

## Boasted Efficiency of Big Business in Politics Shown by Bartzon Graft Probe.

The attempt to "Butterize" Bartzon by an investigation is proving a dismal failure, as the building commissioner seems to be able to reach down into his pocket and bring up new graft evidence every day.

Yesterday it was Jake Kesner of the Fair store, who was involved in the charges. It looks as though the same game was being worked on the lease for the new municipal court building that had been played so successfully in dealing with the "business school boards."

The city of Chicago has agreed by the terms of the lease to pay one dollar a foot for 88,000 square feet of space, but when the space was figured up the estimators could not see any elevators, stairways, passages, etc., and figured them all in as space being used by the city. The consequence is that, while the rent paid amounts to \$88,000 a year, the space actually used is only 68,312 square feet.

Business men in the City Council agreed to this lease. So much for B. M. efficiency.

According to the lease, rental is to be paid at the rate of \$88,000 a year. This was based on a rate of \$1 a square foot, but this is not given in the lease. The architects and agents for Kesner promised approximately 88,000 square feet and the lease was drawn on that basis for five years.

Mr. Cordell told the commission yesterday that 77,983 square feet was the gross inside amount of space in the building. Taking out space for elevators and stairways he figures the city should pay for 68,312 square feet.

Alderman Fick is charged with the cheapest boodle in the council probe. He has been charged with running a nickel slot machine in his saloon. He is now ashamed and can not hold his head in the usual position. He has had the machine removed he says.

## STATE FINISHES LABOR CASE

## Attorneys for Men Charged with Conspiracy Confidently Expect to Win in the Sensational Trial

The fate has about completed its case in the labor conspiracy trial before Judge Ball. Attorney Cruise of counsel for the defendants said to-day that he confidently expected acquittal for every one of the men charged with all the crimes committed in the drivers' struggle for the sweat-shop children.

Alben Young, William Kelley and the other informers have disappeared. The defense will try to have them returned as witnesses for the defendants. The state so far has refused to tell where Young and Kelley are.

## GOVERNMENT OWNS CABLE LINE AND IT WORKS

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 22.—A cable from Lieutenant-Colonel Glassford at Wrangle, Alaska, to-day announces that the cable ship Burnside has established telegraphic communication with that city. This is the first cable work extension under the congressional appropriation through his office.

## NEGRO "GOT GAY"; KILLED

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 22.—Arthur Metzler, a drug clerk, shot and killed Al Harvey, a negro, this morning. Metzler's only explanation was that the negro "got gay," and attempted to walk behind a counter. After shooting the negro, the clerk telephoned the proprietor to "come down and have a dead negro I have just killed, hauled away."

## ST. STANISLAUS SISTERS NEAR FIERY DEATH

## Sleep on Fifth Floor While Flames Fill Basement of Parochial School

The St. Stanislaus parochial school at Noble and Bradley streets was destroyed by fire which started in the basement of the structure early this morning. One hundred sisters sleeping on the top floor of the building were aroused and led down a fire escape to safety by Mother Superior Rogiera and given shelter in the rectory of the parish priest, Father Gordon, near the schoolhouse. The building is a total loss.

The fire was first seen in the basement of the building by Victor Bardowski, proprietor of a drug store opposite the school. He turned in a fire alarm and then aroused the occupants of the building by pounding on the doors and windows.

## YARDMEN ORDER STRIKE TONIGHT

## Walkout in Interest of Traveling Public—8-Hour Day a Life-Saver—Will Tie Up Vast Business.

New York, Dec. 22.—To-day marks the crisis in the negotiations between yardmen of seven railroads entering New York and the officials. The men say a strike will be declared before midnight that will tie up nearly the entire traffic of the great city. The block of traffic would mean a serious and rapid diminution of the food supply, and it is said that a continued strike would result in danger of famine on the island of Manhattan. The men ask an increase of 5 cents in hour; the railroads offer 4 cents; both sides have issued ultimatums.

Three thousand men involved include conductors, switchmen, brakemen and freight handlers. Each side thinks the other will relent. Conferences will be held to-day.

## LABOR IS FOR TRACTION REFERENDUM AT ONCE

## Cigarmakers Give \$500 to Defense Fund—Take a Hand in Politics

At a meeting of the Joint Council of the Cigarmakers Union last night, composed of locals 14, 15, 217 and 227, a resolution was passed unanimously denouncing the proposed traction settlement, demanding that the decision of the people as expressed at the ballot box be carried out and demanding that the Chicago Federation of Labor take immediate action to stop the steal.

There were fully 700 members present and not one of them has received an invitation to engage in the Chicago Tribune's ballot.

If organized labor gets busy the aldermen and the newspaper syndicate will not be able to deliver the goods to the traction companies, was the opinion of those present.

This meeting of the cigarmakers voted \$500 to the Shea teamsters' defense fund.

The people if they understand this situation will certainly object to the city paying \$50,000,000 for old junk, which is valued at \$22,000,000.

## TILLMAN FOR NEGRO TROOPS

## Hater of Colored Men Says Roosevelt Is Mistaken Despot

Marion, O., Dec. 22.—In an interview here Senator Tillman, who lectured last night on the race problem, upheld Senator Foraker in his stand against the president in the Brownsville affair. Asked what he thought of Foraker's latest speech on the subject, Tillman replied:

"Well, Foraker and I are of the same opinion. I don't believe President Roosevelt can punish an innocent man, whether black or white. Roosevelt wants to be the national government. He overrode the law in discharging the negro troop, but he has gone outside the constitution before."

The senator would not acknowledge Foraker as a presidential possibility.

## NEW WAY TO SUICIDE

## Jail Prisoner Drives Nail Into His Own Head to Escape Trial

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 22.—A. B. Rowe, a coal miner, who was to have been placed on trial yesterday for shooting his wife with intent to kill, drove a nail through his skull by holding it against his head and butting the wall of his cell.

It was a four-penny nail and Jailer Albin had to use pliers, while a prisoner held Rowe's head, to withdraw it. The physician says the injury is not necessarily fatal.

## WILLS BABOON BELL RINGER TO FRENCH GOVERNMENT

New Orleans, Dec. 22.—A six-foot baboon, 26 years old, has been willed to the government of France by Father Estorce of Lafayette, La. The animal was for many years used as the bell ringer in the Catholic church at Lafayette, but as his age advanced he became ferocious and uncontrollable and placed in the city park zoo.

The park officials could not manage the beast, and, under the terms of Father Estorce's order, he was shipped to the French government.

## CAPITALISTS HIRE FIREMEN SPIES

## Private Detective Agency Pays Traitors in Department \$5 a Day.

Private detectives have been hired to break up the firemen's unions and the Teachers' Federation. Who has hired these jackals to do their work? The city has appropriated no money for that purpose. It is not Mayor Dunne.

## WHO SUPPLIES THE MONEY?

## Teachers Federation Attacked in Same Base Manner—"Yellow Unions" to Be Organized by Paid Agents.

It is the Chicago Employers' Association and the Merchants' Club of their members as individuals.

It is known that city firemen, willing to betray their fellows, now are drawing \$5 a day from the notorious Corporation Auxiliary company. Their duty is to get into the firemen's union, report everything that takes place at the meetings, and, if possible, get to be officials and wreck the organization.

## Offers to Bust Unions.

The auxiliary concern has spies in every union and in every workshop of any magnitude in Chicago. Employers who pay the lowest wages spend thousands for a spy system.

J. H. Halsted, manager of the detective and spy company, is in Chicago. He had the hardihood to offer his "evidence" to Mayor Dunne.

The mayor, however, declined to have anything to do with such a character.

This corporation auxiliary company also is working to break the teachers' union. Information obtained by reporters for this paper shows that no member of the Teachers' Federation has yet been bribed to act as a spy.

Teachers outside the federation, however, are drawing pay from the corporation auxiliary company, and, of course, that concern is getting funds from "respectable business men." Their work is to form "yellow unions."

## Capital for Yellow Union.

They have succeeded and now the Chicago Tribune, the Daily News and other antiunion newspapers are praising the "yellow union" for fighting the Teachers' Federation.

In their desperate efforts to prevent city and government employees from joining the Chicago Federation of Labor an attempt will be made to have unions of postal clerks, policemen, firemen and teachers form a central body.

If this is done capitalist interests will gain nothing. The new central body will teach solidarity and it will join the federation as sure as fate. This paper is in favor of a central organization of all employees of the city and government, but only as a part of all organized labor.

## Spies Led in forming "Yellows."

Firemen who have not yet joined the union, led by agents of the corporation auxiliary company, paid by rich law-breakers of Chicago, like the infamous Theodore Robinson, are in session this afternoon at 70 Adams street.

They are trying to form a "yellow union." The spies and traitors among the misguided ones will supply "facts" upon which antiunion dailies will base false slanders of the brave firemen.

## How Spies Work.

Miss Katherine Goggen of the federation said today that officials of the teachers' corporation knew of the activity of the corporation auxiliary company, but did not know who is paying these spies and secret-service men.

"Their main object will be to aid antiunion newspapers," she said, "to write up meetings of three people as large and enthusiastic gatherings. Two weeks ago a meeting of the unorganized teachers was called. A member of the federation went to this meeting to see what was to be done. She was refused admission at the door until she paid membership dues. There were just forty persons present. The 'big meeting' was brought to New Orleans and placed in the city park zoo."

"In fact the federation was not mentioned and the main subject of discussion was how to raise money to keep the nonunion organization alive."

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THE RECORDING ANGEL

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After the return of Chambers the president dictated a few articles for the daily newspaper which were very carefully worded, but were intended to convey the impression that after Mr. Endy's son had not been entirely wrong and that a young man who found himself on the point of losing a fortune— which he considered almost his own— was justified in feeling very sore about the matter, and was almost, perhaps, warranted in doing something to the man he considered responsible for the loss he was about to sustain—and that, maybe, he was justified in thinking that his father's mind was unbalanced, slightly, at least,—when he made so monstrous a will.

As to the method by which the son came into possession of the knowledge of the contents of the will, that, of course, was indefensible for all parties concerned—if it were true, as told. "But," the article concluded, "but, it is never safe to believe all we hear in these cases. We have even heard intimations remarking on the intellectual decline of Mr. Endy, Sr."

"And the president smiled benignly as he said to Chambers, 'And the thing the dear people won't believe is the story told by old Endy, as to the affair at Johnson's.'"

"You ought to dictate our foreign correspondence, sir. The diplomatic corps has needed you for a long time," said Chambers.

"Oh, that's all right, Mr. Chambers, that's all right." And Mr. Craggie laughed at his own cleverness and the compliment that had been paid him; and then he settled back in his chair in a way that Chambers knew, from long experience, meant lighting a cigar and talking about himself. For the great man had to have some one to unburden himself to, and the talk with Johnson was the only one during his whole life in which he had been perfectly open with one on his own social plane. Chambers had made himself indispensable by never refusing to carry out a single order, by his discretion, by the perfection of his work, and by paying delicate little compliments at the proper time.

Craggie repeated, "That's all right, Mr. Chambers. They appear every once in a while to be getting things into a terrible mess; but it all works out way in the end—if you have noticed. I drop them a bit of advice about once in so often—as you know—and they mostly pay considerable attention to what we suggest, eh?"

Chambers knew that he was not expected to reply, so he said nothing; but he still had the same appreciative smile on his face that invariably took its place there when he reached under the drawer and touched a little spring which worked very easily from much use. And he smiled, and smiled even more appreciatively, as he said to himself: "Whenever Mr. Craggie says 'or or' he means only himself—just like a good many people."

There were quite a number of these so-called editorials written, differing in wording but all intended to break down the growing sympathy of the middle class for the strikers. They were modest in their way, and the carelessness displayed in selecting the proper editorial for each leading paper was also a good lesson to any one that needed it—but that one was certainly not Mr. Chambers, to whom the president knew he could safely entrust the matter. So he sat back, quietly smoking, in his revolving chair; and he even thought as he watched the secretary swiftly reducing the pile of stenographic notes to clear and absolutely accurate typewritten sheets, "Chambers is a valuable man, in fact, an invaluable man. I will find something suited to his ability some day; but I can't spare him now—and it won't do to raise his salary at present; he might get the big head. Really, his unconsciousness of his value makes him quite a companionable fellow; it would never do to spoil that."

The result of this reflection was that he soon interrupted Chambers by the remark: "Well, I am not altogether sorry that we had those reverses at first. Those easy victories will make the labor leaders careless; and besides, I enjoy a good fight, anyhow. The victories over organized labor in the past have been hardly worth while, injunctions, intimidated judges, purchased leaders, and men persuaded to turn traitor to their fellows all used to answer very well; but they came cheap—and the money paid for them, every time; for we always added the sum total to necessary running expense account and took it out of the men's wages sooner or later. And when our property has been destroyed the strikers suffered the odium and lost the sympathy of the property owners everywhere. We lately have succeeded in collecting our losses of this kind out of the whole people in the shape of taxes; for we made the states pay us, on the plea that it was the duty of the state to protect our property—though, if an incendiary burns up a private individual's house or store or factory the owner can get nothing out of the state. What a pack of fools the people are, that they do not insist that the application of that law must extend to the losses of all the people; but it would be a sorry day for the rich if they did—and I am not apt to put them up to it. The people are really utterly unfit to govern themselves."

And then there was silence, and the secretary resumed his work; but after a little while the president laughed heartily and said, "Really, this is the best joke of all."

And he thought what so funny that he had to consider it to Chambers; who again touched the little spring—this time with his knee.

There was one fool editor who actually twitted the corporations because he said, under this plan the people had found a means of making the rich help pay for their own losses; and when I saw that article I laughed until I would have presented the fellow with ten dollars for the enjoyment he had given me—but the fool would not accept it."

"Yes," in reply to a look from Chambers, "that was the fellow who sent back the ten dollars with a note saying that he could not receive money for which he had rendered no equivalent. That told all about him. There are not many of his kind. He ought to have lived in some other world than this. I watched to see what would happen—and I did not interfere at all, for that would have spoiled the value of the experiment—and that man went to the wall inside a year; and he is this day setting type for a patent office."

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paper that I control absolutely. The world doesn't want that kind of man, so far as I can see.

"But, I am hindering you—though there is no particular hurry about those editorials. We don't want them to appear out of your mind whatever it is necessary to insure their insertion as editorials. In fact, I think that we may have to increase that fund shortly. But I would send out only the ones to the two nearest papers today—and you might telegraph them. The rest we will hold until we see the effect of these."

"When the president's car was safe on its siding at Steelton he told Chambers that he would not need him during the night, as he proposed to make up for the rest and sleep he had lost by turning in as soon as he had eaten the supper which the secretary was instructed to have sent to the car from the road station restaurant.

"And, by the way, what has become of that cook? It doesn't always suit to stop for meals."

"Oh," said Chambers, "I forgot to tell you that he telegraphed to know whether he should follow us with those provisions; and I told him to wait where he is until he got orders from you, as I didn't know where to tell him to meet us."

"Very good! Tell him to come on to Clyde at once—we are apt to be around here for several days."

Chambers then said that he would go up to the hotel for the night, where he could be found if needed, but that he would first have to finish the two articles he had in his hand until last because they had less distance to travel.

Mr. Craggie thereupon said he would order his own meal and get some fresh air and a little exercise.

No sooner had he disappeared within the building than Chambers carefully removed the little machine—which he seemed to think so much—and placed it by the side of the box which was lying in the hand bag. He then speedily finished his work; and with the telegrams in one hand and the handbag in the other he left the car, after first seeing that the windows were all tightly closed; and as he shut the door behind him he carefully locked it. Then, after leaving the telegrams at the office with the remark, "Send them in once!" he went to the hotel, where a good part of the night was spent in listening to the assertive voice of the president as he conspired with Mr. Johnson.

When the machine stopped talking and then after a pause went on again, Chambers said, emphatically, "Damn!"

After a few words more the talk came to an abrupt end; but this time there was a very faint click which told the listener that the cylinder was full.

"Botheration! as Craggie says," he exclaimed; then after a moment—"I guess there is enough of it, after all. I'm powerful glad that there is not another machine like you in the world," and he patted the marvelous little instrument which was small enough to be a child's toy; and as he carefully wiped and oiled every part of it he remarked: "You certainly cost me a pretty penny. Lots of hard thinking, and plenty of trouble; but you are worth every bit of it."

Then he set the machine going again; at the beginning and went busily to work putting down in shorthand the whole conversation that was on the cylinder. Afterwards he put on some other cylinders and took notes from them.

It was in the small hours of the morning when he finished, and the machine was kept steadily going until he blew out the light and went to bed.

He had done a hard night's work, and so he slept soundly; and it was rather late when he stepped on the station platform—for he intended to eat his breakfast where he could see the car.

He was in such a rush that he did not see the angry looks which were cast upon him as he hurried past the men who also were hastening to the station.

At that word Chambers sprang to the car and, disregarding Arndt's warning to not let the men know what he was about, cried aloud to the conductor who was standing at the switch with his hand on the lever, "To Clyde—at full speed."

And this time they went without asking for the right of way; but, since it was a double track road, they had only to keep a lookout ahead. The conductor did not have time to lock the switch, and barely succeeded in catching the rail of the car steps and swinging himself aboard—followed by the exclamations of the men, and several harder things.

Chambers—who had stood where he could give a helping hand to the conductor—then stepped into the car and found Mr. Craggie at the wash bowl holding on to its side as the car swung with the lurch on to the main track. He motioned to the conductor, who was close behind him, to pass on to his place in the cab-opposite the engineer. The conductor glanced at Mr. Craggie's wrath-swollen face and made all possible haste.

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NO HONOR AMONG SCHEMERS

Little Capitalists in Ice Company Say Big Comrades Cheat

Schemers recently organized the Western Ice Company with the confidential plan to control the Chicago market and as many others as possible.

This new company was to take over the Knickerbocker company of Chicago. Now come the minority stockholders with a "union," demanding their "rights." They say the big stockholders plan to cheat them as well as exploit the public in hot weather.

MILL OWNERS ARRESTED.

Cotton Manufacturers Charged with Law Breaking—Will Test Act. Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 19 (Special).—Complaints were filed in the Federal District Court here by District Attorney A. E. Holton against Thomas M. Costello, Edward A. Smith, Sumner B. Sargent and E. C. Dwelle, charging violation of the contract labor laws.

There are two cases against the defendants, all wealthy cotton mill owners. There are twenty counts in the first case and sixty-six in the second, and as the fine is \$1,000 for every violation, the aggregate amount involved is \$83,000. The defendants are given until the end of the term of court now sitting here to demur or answer to the complaint.

Through their attorneys, Tillett and Guthrie, the cotton mill men will attack the legality of the immigration act, by a demurrer to the complaint. The prosecution comes about through the importation of a number of English girls by a regularly authorized immigration agent of the state, and their subsequent employment in the cotton mills of this section. A government examining board has been held several weeks, examining these immigrants and taking their testimony, and the girls are detained here at the expense of their home government.

TRADE UNION MEETINGS.

Keeg Beer Wagon Drivers and Helpers' Local No. 748. I. B. of T.—Meeting Sunday afternoon at Horan's Hall, Harrison and Halsted streets. Market Drivers' Union, Local No. 752.—Meeting at 2 o'clock Sunday at 10 South Clark street. Auto Drivers' Union, Local No. 751.—Meeting at 2 o'clock Sunday at 212 South Halsted street. Election. Joseph Downey.

Brick, Sand and Terra Cotta Teamsters' Union, Local No. 176. U. F. of A.—Election officers at 2 o'clock Sunday at 141 South Halsted street. Street Cement Workers and Carriers' Union, Local No. 70. Meeting tonight at 212 South Halsted street to elect officers. All attend. Charles Plentz.

Blacksmiths' Helpers' Union, Local No. 325. Meeting tonight at 141 South Halsted street. Excavating, Grading and Asphalt Teamsters' Union, Local No. 731. Meeting tonight at 141 South Halsted street. Express and Delivery Drivers' Union, Local No. 707. I. B. of T.—Meeting at 12 South Clark street at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon at 141 South Halsted street. Packing House Teamsters' Union, Local No. 125. Meeting at 2 o'clock Sunday at 48 West Randolph street. Of. Secretary, James Clark and James Clark, Erie street Saturday night. James Clark.

Electrical Workers' Union, Local No. 9.—Election of officers tonight at 135 E. Randolph street. Police open from 2 to 9 p. m. J. A. Biske. Machinists' Union, Progressive Lodge No. 128.—Meeting tonight at 299 La Salle street. Hall D. W. Longenecker. Machinists' Union, Gleichen Lodge No. 325.—Meeting tonight at sixty-third street and Center avenue. S. K. Fisher. Packing Trades Council.—Meeting at 2 o'clock Sunday at Forty-seventh street and Princeton avenue. All attend. George F. Golden. Hand Ironing and Laundry Workers' Union, Local No. 192.—Important business meeting tonight at Hull House. Nomination and election of officers. S. K. Fisher. Stable Employes' Union, Local No. 1.—Meeting Sunday evening at 12 South Clark street. Truck Drivers' Union, Local No. 5.—Meeting Sunday at 2 o'clock at 10 South Clark street. T. McCormick. Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers' Union, Local No. 702. U. F. of A.—Election of officers at 2 o'clock Sunday at Monroe and Peoria streets. G. Sagerstrom. 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"BROKE" BROKERS  
RUN GRAIN GAME

"Haves" and "Have-Nots"  
Clash on Board of Trade  
—J. Ogden Armour  
as Revolutionist.

On Thursday the ruin of the board of trade was announced as one of the signs of progress to be expected in the near future. Since this paper called attention to the fight of the "haves" and the "have-nots" in the board of trade, other dailies are taking notice and columns are devoted to the grain gamblers. Revolution is planned by the big brokers. Unlike the working class, which divides its forces on election day, the small brokers vote as one man in the board of trade. These "radicals" have possession of the board organization. The big fellows now propose to "revolute" and form a new board or gambling center.

J. Ogden Armour, who hates labor unions and the Socialist party because they stir up "unrest," is to lead a revolution. Ogden is selfish, and goes after what he wants even to the point of revolution. It is only the working class that is "conservative."

McReynolds, a short time ago one of the prominent members of the board, is under a prison sentence for cheating a few banks out of about \$300,000. He was forced into poverty by the progress of events and tried to retrieve his fortune by stealing wheat.

Want Safe Escape from Poverty  
Other brokers are striving to break into politics, as did the late Sheriff Tom Barrett. All kinds of schemes are being discussed by the "radical" brokers.

The cause of their trouble is the concentration of wealth in the hands of Armour and a few other "private wire houses," and also the development of new grain markets in smaller cities.

It has been predicted that the next fifteen years will witness as great a progress in the distribution of wealth as there has been in producing it in the last fifty years. The trouble of the board of trade gamblers is one of the hopeful indications of the new day when producers will get the big rewards and schemers will get nothing.

The board of trade has an election soon, and the "radical" or "broke" brokers will win.

Big Capitalist Outvoted  
"The elevator men have no candidate for president," said Former Mayor James A. Patten of Evanston, now a member of the firm of Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, one of the big gambling firms. "What's the use?" The result of yesterday's election shows that the radicals are in control. We think it is now time to wait and see whether John Hill really runs this board of trade.

"We have enough trouble now, without being forced to contend also with this radical element. Our opponents do not seem to realize that conditions have changed from what they were twenty-five years ago. Then Chicago was the whole thing in the grain business. Now there are dozens of grain markets scattered all over the west. Manitowoc, Decatur, Terre Haute and Peoria are samples of the small centers, all of which compete against Chicago for the grain trade now."

Chicago Players Don't Get Share  
"Eastern dealers pass up Chicago and buy directly from these western markets, while the markets themselves try to do business with the eastern buyers without paying any attention to Chicago. Still, the radicals are yelling all the time that we are trying to hog all the business."

"If the radicals go ahead and attempt to put the elevator firms out of business, we will have to fight, and we will fight, too!"  
"Does that mean a new board of trade will be formed?" Mr. Patten was asked.  
"Well, it certainly means that we will have to do something."

CITY MEAT INSPECTORS BUSY  
Report of Efforts to Prevent Diseased  
Flesh From Getting Into  
the Market

The city health department has finally consented to allow Socialist reporters to examine its food reports.  
"Coal oil is poured on slunk calves (immature) to prevent their being sold to the people," said Mr. Pritchard, secretary of the board.

A great part of the condemned meat is made up of unborn calves, it being necessary to use barrels of oil on them to prevent their use in food products. "Slunk calves are not permissible as a food product or ingredient," said Mr. Pritchard.

The report for the week ending Dec. 15 showed that there was 284,522 pounds of meat condemned at the stock yards by city meat inspectors.

On the regular weekly report there was 150,754 pounds condemned. A special report on Libby, McNeil & Libby and Swift & Co., signed by City Inspector T. R. Frigit, there was 59,800 pounds condemned that had passed the government inspector.

Another report, signed by Inspector John W. Leary, condemned 78,968 pounds of meat.

Under the latter head Armour & Co. is credited with 291 condemned slunk calves, 312 livers and two hogs found dead in pens. Swift & Company, 714 slunk calves and 717 livers. Nelson Morris & Company, 222 slunk calves, 500 livers. Standard Slaughterhouse Company had 11 humped jawed cattle, weighing 5420 pounds. The Hammond Packing Company, 29 slunk calves, 32 livers. The Western Packing Company, 1 sheep, died in pen, and 30 livers.

Inspector Frigit's report shows the following condemnations:  
"Swift & Co., and Libby, McNeil & Libby:  
One hundred and sixteen cattle with government inspection; tubercular and emaciated, 55,280 pounds.  
Four calves, with government inspection; immature, 250 pounds.  
Seven sheep, with government inspection; pneumonia, 270 pounds.  
Cut meats, with government inspection; soured and brined, 4,000 pounds.  
Fifty-seven cattle, emaciated and anemic, 28,650 pounds."

The report continues: "I condemned and tanked these fifty-seven cattle myself, after they had been passed and labeled by the government inspectors. The cut meats condemned were tanked in my presence."

CHRISTMAS GLOW IN THE  
DIVE AND IN THE GHETTO

Twenty-four Cents a Day Earned by  
Children Who Make Decorations.

In a palatial dining room on the Lake Shore Drive a long richly-laid table was lighted last night with a subdued light, rose colored from the dainty lamp shades. Beautiful women moved noiselessly over velvet carpets.

Down on Fourteenth street little baby fingers smoothed and pulled and folded pieces of gay colored papers and silks, doing all they could in making paper flowers. Christmas joys were forgotten. They worked on till the faint light of the afternoon was gone and the lamps flickered in the streets.

Contractors sweat out this work done by women and children in their homes. Five and six cents for 144 flowers are the wages paid to the workers. At Christmas time these sweatshops run night and day. There is no stop for lunch at noon. Twenty-four cents is the result of a day's work for Mary McGinnis, aged thirteen, living at Halsted and Harrison streets.

THROW "ICE WATER" ON  
OPERA SINGER'S ART  
Jealousy in Manhattan Company  
Causes Desertion of Campanari

New York, Dec. 22.—The artistic soul of Leandro Campanari, the Italian conductor, is broken and he has tossed up his job with Hammerstein's Manhattan opera company. Fearing that he was a victim of plots of the singers to ruin his reputation, Campanari resigned suddenly last night when the curtain was about to rise on "Lucia di Lammermoor."

HINKY DINK WILL FEED  
PREACHERS FREE LUNCH  
Alderman "Hinky Dink" Kenna is preparing today for the reception in his two saloons tomorrow of members of Chicago's uplift, including ministers and other reformers opposed to the open saloon on Sunday.

RENEVOLENT STEEL MAGNATES  
The Illinois Steel company is making a Christmas present to all of its employees. It is a 10 per cent increase to begin Jan. 1st.

RISE OF GUGGENHEIM;  
SCHEMER SENATOR

Speculator Who Saved the  
Republican Party Promises  
to Be National Disgrace.

Denver, Col., Dec. 16.—(Special).—Ten years of patient work, coupled with the expenditure of a sum not less than \$1,000,000 and perhaps a great deal more, will result in the gratification of the ambition of Multimillionaire Simon Guggenheim before the 10th of next month, when the legislature will elect him United States senator to succeed Thomas M. Patterson.

His election is absolutely assured, notwithstanding the grumbling of some of the other candidates and the absence of President Roosevelt's indorsement. Guggenheim is spoken of by his enemies as the "smelter trust senator," but his friends call him the savior of the party. Eleven years ago, when he came here, the party was in bad shape. Every county committee in the state had received his aid.

Search Into Expenses Avoided  
Richard Broad, Guggenheim's manager, has taken extraordinary precautions to prevent any senatorial investigation of the huge expenditures. Mr. Broad is a great sportsman, and it is said he often has made wagers that some candidate he wanted elected would not be elected, giving odds of several hundred to one. He always lost such wagers, which were invariably in connection with the election of some member of the legislature.

Former Senator Wolcott was the most formidable foe with which Guggenheim had to contend, and his death opened up the way for Guggenheim to the senate.

Guggenheim never makes political speeches except by proxy. He never gives interviews on anything except mining or Colorado's great future. His political opinions are an enigma so far as the public is concerned. He and his manager have devoted their entire attention for years to the legislative ticket.

Gifts His Claim to Office  
Last year he gave to the state school mines Guggenheim hall, costing \$500,000. He also gave a new boys' Christmas dinner. These, with his contributions, are the sum total of his claims on the toga. His friends, when asked why he should be chosen, answered: "Why, he saved the party in Colorado."

Guggenheim is 39 years old. He came to Colorado in 1889, but it was not until eleven years ago that he moved from Pueblo to Denver and began laying his wires for the senate.

In 1889 Guggenheim was nominated for governor of Colorado by the Silver Republicans. He also had the indorsement of the People's party, but he declined, although he would have been elected. He made an effort to become a congressman, but the senate was the prize he always has coveted.

LAND GRABBERS  
AFTER HITCHCOCK  
He Withdraws Public Lands from  
Allotment and Big Business  
Is Mad

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—Secretary Hitchcock has announced that he will not rescind his order withdrawing from allotment about 4,000,000 acres of land belonging to the Indians in Indian Territory, half of which the agricultural department wants to turn into a forest reserve. If he does not do so before congress reassembles, congress will get after him with a "big stick."

It is expected that a resolution on the subject will be adopted by the senate and house, and there are indications that there will be a warm time for the secretary if he maintains his present attitude.

Published statement that the president personally directed the issuance of the order withdrawing the lands, is denied by Senator Clark of Wyoming, who says that Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forestry bureau, yesterday declared in his testimony before the committee that the request of reservation of the land for forestry purposes had not yet been submitted to the president.

NEGROES PLAN TO LYNCH  
BLACK CRIMINALS  
Dallas, Texas, Dec. 22.—Leading colored men of Dallas are said to be behind a recently formed organization of negroes having for its object the allaying of race hatred. The plan of the organization is to deal summary punishment to rapists and degenerates of their own race and thus win the respect of the whites for the better class of the colored population. The movement is said to have met with favor in a number of the larger southern cities where race troubles are common. Northern negroes refuse to countenance it, however.

EX-SENATOR DYING  
New Orleans, Dec. 22.—Ex-United States Senator Donaldson Caffery is dying of kidney trouble at the Cosmopolitan hotel here and his family has been summoned to his bedside. U. S. Senator Foster, his cousin, is with him. Senator Caffery was a poor man when he left the senate, but has become very wealthy through operations in the Jennings oil fields. He was swept into political oblivion by the free silver campaign.

J. P. SE. GIVES J. P. JR.  
A SMALL XMAS GIFT  
New York, Dec. 22.—J. Pierpont Morgan to-day gave a \$500,000 mansion to his son, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., as a Christmas present. The young man has occupied the home, known as the Isaac N. Phelps mansion, on the corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-seventh street. Mr. Morgan paid \$600,000 for the property. In the deeds both Morgans were mentioned as "John P." instead of J. Pierpont.

TO COMPEL LIFE INSURANCE  
ON WEDDING DAY  
Muscatine, Iowa, Dec. 22.—W. M. Narvis, supreme grand master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, a fraternal insurance society, in a speech here to-day urged the passage of a law compelling a man to take out a life insurance policy for \$1,000 when he took out a license to get married. He says he will have introduced in the legislature of Iowa a bill making the carrying of insurance by married men compulsory.

The number of British papers re-lieved in thirty-five selected urban districts on one day in August, 1906, corresponded to a rate of \$10 per 10,960 of the estimated population.

HELP PICK THE FOUR-YEAR  
MAYOR TOMORROW

Party Caucus to be Held—Early Pri-  
maries to Give Time for  
Campaign

Tomorrow the Socialist Party of Chicago will select a candidate for mayor. The party caucus will be held at Ulrich's Hall, 27 North Clark street, at 2:30 p. m. This meeting is held preliminary to the party primaries for the spring election. February 9 has been selected as the date for the Socialist primaries.

The city primaries will be held under the old law and each party must furnish its own judges, clerks and polling places. The primary call must be filed with the election commissioners by Jan. 25. Ward and district captains must have the list of judges, clerks and polling places in the hands of the county secretary by Jan. 20.

March 6 is the last day for filing nomination papers. The election takes place April 22. The Socialists called for early primaries so they will have plenty of time to conduct an educational campaign among the wage workers of the city.

Several leaflets on live local issues are being prepared for use in the spring campaign. One will be entitled, "Immediate Municipal Ownership," or "We Told You So." Another will be entitled "Strikes."

COURT GIVES FRANKLIN  
UNION MEN THEIR FREEDOM

Echo of Famous Strike in Which  
Press Feeders Defeated Capital  
and Crooked Newspapers  
In Judge Kavanagh's court yesterday, six cases against members of Franklin Union, No. 4, growing out of the strike in 1903 and 1904, were called for trial. The state's attorney, reinforced by attorneys for the Employers' association of Chicago, elected to try three of the cases against Lindeman, et al., charging riot, malicious mischief and conspiracy.

The riot case, after the state's testimony was in, was taken from the jury and dismissed. The case of malicious mischief resulted in a verdict of not guilty. The conspiracy charge was then stricken from the docket, as were the other three cases.

All the criminal cases against members of Franklin union now are disposed of. Attorney W. A. Cunnea represented the defendants.

YOU CAN'T BEAT  
THE "FIELD WAY"  
The Great Merchant is Dead, But the  
Managers Get New Ideas  
Daily for Gain

Marshall Field & Company are invulnerable against loss. Punched quarters and counterfeit dollars may go into their till but Field's suffer nothing from it.

Today, in the basement of Field's store, a young woman at one of the counters, sold six yards of material and received a two dollar bill in payment. The cashier sent up, with the remainder of the change, a counterfeit dollar.

The clerk did not recognize it as a counterfeit and passed it to the customer. The customer returned with the money and demanded another coin.

LABOR GETS \$100,000,000  
CAPITAL GETS \$50,000,000  
Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 22.—The extra Christmas pay rolls in the Pittsburg district to-day amount to more than \$10,000,000. All the great mills, furnaces and factories deliver to their men to-day all that is due them, and employees receive big Christmas presents in the form of cash. The Carnegie plant alone is distributing \$1,300,000 from a pay ear heavily guarded by armed detectives.

VICTORY IN SIGHT  
FOR MINERS AT GOLDFIELD  
Goldfield, Nev., Dec. 22.—As the result of an informal meeting of mine owners, lessees and operators held last night, all the important mines in the district will close to-morrow.

TELEPHONES FROM FAST  
RAILWAY TRAINS  
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 22.—From a railroad train running at speeds varying from fifteen to thirty-five miles an hour, telephone conversations were held with Louisville, Cincinnati, Madison, Ind., and New York by the means of an appliance invented by Dr. Alva P. Jones of Louisville, for which he is said to have refused a \$100,000 offer by Chicago parties.

WHERE TO GO  
The next meeting of the Thirty-fourth Ward branch of the Socialist party has been postponed from Tuesday, because of its being Christmas, until the following Friday, Dec. 28. All members are requested to be present, as the next is a very important meeting. Election of officers will take place. Visitors are invited to attend. Meeting will be held in Bohemian Turner Hall, Thirteenth street and Forty-first avenue.

The Sunday Socialist Science Series will open its first course of lectures to-morrow at 11 o'clock in Brand's Hall, Clark and Erie streets. The course consists of six lectures to be given by Arthur Morrow Lewis under a auspices of the Twenty-first Ward branch of the Socialist party of Chicago. Graduate Branch of the series will meet Markham's "The Power" at the meeting to-morrow. "Socialism and Modern Ethical Science" is the subject of Mr. Lewis' lecture. Admission is free and all are invited.

INSULTS FOR MEN  
WHO BETRAY FELLOWS

What Can Fireman Expect  
When He Plays Into Hands  
of Law-Breakers in  
Merchants' Club?

Throughout the city citizens and their families are "cutting" the nonunion firemen and their families. This is to be expected. It is not human nature for a union street car operator or union teamster to be friendly to workmen, exploited outrageously, yet standing, not with his fellows, but with the law-breaking field estate, the Merchants' Club, the Union League Club, the Chicago Tribune, the Illinois Steel Company, the banks, the Chicago Employers' Association and the Corporation Auxiliary Company.

A fireman who does not stand with his class in trying to curvy favor with the rich lawbreakers, and must "expect honest union men to treat him with disrespect."

DRIVER IS INJURED

William Modloff, 21 years old, 716 Blanche street, a teamster, was injured yesterday when he fell from his wagon at Crosby and Elm streets. His head and body were cut. He was taken to the Alexian Brothers' hospital.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR  
REPORT OF EVENTS REDUCED TO PARAGRAPHS FOR  
EASY READING AFTER SUPPER

Small traders on the Board of Trade always vote for their own interests at board elections. If the working class was only as intelligent. Every wage worker should become more selfish. Don't be satisfied to have only \$15 or even \$30 a week. Go after the best there is. Do not leave all the good things for the schemers.

Politics affects every man's earnings. Every person is "in politics" either as a "dummy director" or a worker. Capital always is after legislation. It goes after it by electing its representatives. The working class should do the same thing.

Strange as the Tribune forgot to print its usual "knock" against the Teachers' Federation and the Firemen's Association to-day. What is the matter? The teachers are still "intimidating" and the union firemen are still after their rights.

Roosevelt is heir to a litter of cats and about \$2,000 worth of property which was willed to him by Mrs. Lulu B. Grover, an eccentric widow who committed suicide two weeks ago in her apartment at 2089 Lexington avenue, New York. The president has turned the property over to District Attorney Stimson, who is to look up her relatives and see that the body is decently interred.

The tariff will not be revised at this session of congress because Republican leaders from different factions fear if anything is done which will not satisfy all they will lose the next election. The demands for a revision have been very strong from all over the country, but the leaders cannot see their way clear at the present time.

When suit is begun by the government for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in January at St. Louis, it is expected that the trust attorneys will try to prove that the company was dissolved long ago.

Mrs. Anna Papiak and Mrs. Petrina Mazuga, sisters, engaged in a quarrel yesterday beside the cradle of Mrs. Papiak's baby girl. Mrs. Mazuga in her excitement threw a bundle of clothing in the cradle. The child smothered to death. Mrs. Mazuga went home and was later arrested by the police.

Mrs. Marion Thornton Egbert, who made \$ands for \$13,500, alleged to be due her on an agreement signed by her and her husband in Madras, India, was granted temporary alimony of \$15 a week by Judge Windes.

The evidence brought out in the Shear trial at some points tends to show that the officers of the Teamsters' Union accepted bribes, and many working men are asking why the bribe givers were not indicted by the grand jury along with the alleged bribe takers. A little investigation as to the method of selecting grand juries will explain the reason why. By a systematic elimination of workers from grand jury service that body is composed almost entirely of employers and their confidential men.

James Bryce, the English author, will be England's ambassador to America. Mr. Bryce has accepted the appointment and it is entirely satisfactory to Roosevelt.

John D. Rockefeller says he will go to court whenever he is called. He says that the law and the judges must be respected. "It will be a sorry day for all of us when jurors are not respected or we cannot respect them, and our laws are not upheld. We must have law and order, and we must have courts to enforce them. What else can I do but go to court when summoned?"

DAILY SOCIALIST  
WILL HAVE PLANT

Remarkable Response Comes to Call  
for Loan

The \$10,000 with which to get a press controlled absolutely by the working class will be raised by the second week in January now seems certain.

"Wait until Christmas is over and we will send the money," is the news in numerous letters. Wagerworkers are doing as much as are Socialists who have property.

The best advice is that the loan will be a good 6 per cent investment, as it will be secured by a mortgage on the entire plant, subject only to the balance of the purchase price.

The Chicago Daily Socialist must have its own plant for as things are at present, it is in the power for owners of the machinery necessary to the production of the paper to censor the news. Capitalists who do the work cannot be blamed for this, for should libel be committed they and all the employes could be thrown into jail.

The working class will take responsibility for its own paper by owning its own press.

In Russia the workers have kept papers going even when the entire plant has been destroyed weekly and scores of editors in succession thrown into jail. This will not be done here, but the working class must supply enough money for machinery and then all will be smooth sailing for the time for a Daily Socialist here and in a score of other cities is ripe.

The following additional pledges were received yesterday:  
Yesterday's total .....\$2,375  
Henry Murray ..... 100  
Carl F. Karman ..... 100  
Leo Lando ..... 100  
Total .....\$2,675

A friendly wrestling match with a playmate caused the death of Harold Nelson, seven years old, at Racine, Wis.

The State Board of Equalization gives out the figures on state assessment as \$1,126,470,856, or \$30,789,279 more than last year. It is believed that the tax rate for the state will produce \$5,632,354 for the state.

Michael McFadden, the old First Ward ruler, died yesterday. He was nicknamed the "King of the Patch." Last night a wake was held at his home 1472 Indiana avenue. His career was marked by many a hard-fought political battle.

The body of John Benson was found over the drug store of Adolph Brenzke. He died from the use of cocaine. Dr. A. J. Dahlberg was found guilty of selling cocaine.

Josie Riek, charged with attempting to poison Mildred Stein, twelve years old, and Elizabeth Collet, a friend of the Stein family, at Hinsdale, and of robbing them of \$10,000 worth of jewelry, will be brought back to Illinois from Utica, N. Y., where she was arrested Thursday night.

The candidacy of Postmaster Bussie for mayor is said to depend upon the decision of President Roosevelt. If Bussie is defeated for mayor it is believed that there will be no chance for him to be elected governor.

Mystery was added to the De Raylan case by a will which was discovered yesterday and which refers to the thirteen-year-old boy of his first wife as "my son." It is believed that this boy is De Raylan's son from a morganatic marriage with a Russian prince. It is also believed that this was the cause of the De Raylans fleeing from Russia and seeking to hide her sex. Those intimately acquainted with the De Raylan family say that De Raylan received large sums of money from Russia occasionally.

A bill by Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin demands a scientific appraisal of all railroad properties in the country so that watered stocks may be exposed.

An Oak Park elevated train jumped the track at Van Buren street and Wash-burn avenue at 9 o'clock last night. This is the fifth accident at the same spot within a month. No one was injured.

HARD LIFE FOR U. S.  
COMMERCE OFFICIALS

Can't Reserve a Berth, For  
Corporations Say It Is  
Against the Law.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—Members of the interstate commerce commission declare that every time a railroad official wants to get out of extending some favor or concession to a patron, the explanation is made that the provisions of the interstate commerce act forbid it. A night or two ago one of the commissioners wired west to a railroad office asking for a berth reservation.

"Can't reserve," came the reply. "It's a violation of the interstate commerce act."

This aroused the commissioner, who indicated another message as follows:—"By what authority do you claim that it's a violation of law to reserve a berth?"

This message was received in response:—"Ruling of commission against reservation."

"Please refer to ruling," said the commissioner in his third message. "I am a member of the commission."

The last message from the railroad man, read:  
"Berth reserved as per your request."

A \$30 SOCIALIST LIBRARY  
FOR \$9.50

We are publishing more Socialist books every month than any other publishing house in the world. The money to do it comes from the Socialists who want the books. They own the business, and they run it, not to make a profit, but to put out the best Socialist books for the least money. Here is our offer good until January 31 on the following books:

- Standard Socialist Series, 50c Each.  
1. Liebknecht's Life of Marx.  
2. Vandervelde's Collectivism.  
3. Simon's The American Farmer.  
4. Broome's Last Days of Ruskin.  
5. Engels' Origin of the Family.  
6. Bakunin's Social Revolution.  
7. Engels' Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.  
8. Engels' Feuerbach.  
9. Lado's American Paperism.  
10. Blatchford's Britain for the British.  
11. Communist Manifesto and No Compromise.  
12. Ferri's Criminology.  
13. Socialism: The World's Revolutions.  
14. Spargo's The Socialists.  
15. LaFollette's Social and Philosophical Studies.  
16. Work's What's So and What Isn't?  
17. Kautsky's Ethics.  
18. Stinson's The Revolution in America.  
Library of Science, 50c Each.  
1. Boelsche's Evolution of Man.  
2. France's Gierms of Mind in Plants.  
3. Meyer's The Origin of the World.  
4. Uppenberg's Science and Revolution.  
5. Boelsche's The Triumph of Life.  
6. Bakunin's Social Revolution.  
7. Meyer's The Making of the World.  
International Library of Social Science, \$1.00 Each.  
1. Trigue's Working Order.  
2. Moore's Better Working Philosophy.  
3. Moore's The Universal Kinship.  
4. Vail's Principles of Scientific Socialism.  
5. Darwin's Philosophical Essays.  
6. Labriola's Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History.  
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THE FIREMEN'S UNION

By LOUIS CARDWELL

To understand the fight for the platoon system, and the reason certain forces fight it so desperately, one must look back over a stretch of years and examine things from the very beginning. Prior to 1857, the fire department was a volunteer organization, which, if history speaks truly, was made up of the best and worst elements of the citizenship of that time. About 1857, a move was started to change the volunteer service to a paid one. The move was most bitterly fought. Denis J. Swenic was a leader of the proponent of the paid service. He really led a rebellion against the volunteer forces, and, as history tells us, won his fight and became the first chief of the new paid department. The paid department was a necessity, but its installation was as bitterly fought as has been every improvement ever suggested for the fire department. The volunteer forces were strong enough to prevail upon the authorities to keep the wages low and the hours of service PERPETUAL.

Right here the real trouble of the fire department started and has never been remedied. The low wages and the hours of service caused good men to pass up the position, just as good men have passed up the job in every city where the change from volunteer to a paid force has been made. The result was inevitable, the general grade of men who would accept the job was far below the average in ability or ideals. His one point of excellence was that he was strong, physically. Most of the old timers drank like fishes, and as a general rule were so intoxicated that fear had no room in their general make-up. Politics of a very low order got control of the department and this only made the service worse. There was no effort to excel in fire duty. The general rule was to hold on to one's job as best one could and keep drunk on the taxpayers' time and money.

Up to 1871, the improvement in the service was so slight that it is not worth considering. Then came the great conflagration of 1871. Read the stories of that fire and note if we have overdrawn the picture of utter demoralization of the fire department. Listen to the stories of men who fought that fire and see if we are not correct in our statements. The real reason of the spread of the fire was, first, the demoralization of the department, incompetent one man power, favoritism, drag and pull among the members of the fire department, but, above all, the cause was the so-called Saturday night fire which, taxing the strength and ability of the firemen, left them weak, worn and unable to cope with the new blaze.

In 1874, the fire department had such a tough reputation that it became necessary to appoint a new head. Matt Benner was the man selected. Read his first general order if you want correct information of the true condition of the department of that time. Benner set out to improve the service. He did improve the service. Read his general orders for the methods he employed. He sought the assistance and co-operation of his men, and so well did he succeed that in 1879, when the older Harrison wanted to, and did, remove him, there went up such a roar as was never heard before in the town.

Harrison wanted Benner to consent to a cut in the pay of the men. Benner wanted more pay and more privileges for his men. Benner finally resigned, Swenic was appointed. He did as Harrison desired. The cut was made and the expenses of the department kept within the appropriation. It was years before the men ever got back what they had sacrificed.

Swenic was given full sway in the department and ruled with an iron hand. Year after year he turned back thousands of dollars of his appropriation to the city, and in the meantime the firemen suffered for the bare necessities of life. Different efforts were made to bring about a change for the better. Swenic's unquestioned actions proved sufficiently strong to overcome all opposition. Where a man developed strength, Swenic won him over into the Swenic camp and the fellow thus won over went along with the machine and the poor devils under there continued to do the suffering. If a man could not be won over by Swenic, the man was promptly and quietly dropped from the service.

The Civil Service Law was finally adopted. Look back and note how the machine of that time fought this law, and how their successors are now fighting to destroy it. The firemen learned that they had some rights in law. They became bolder, and soon even the all-powerful Swenic began to see his day of power had passed. He was finally forced to resign by the son of the man who had elevated him to power and given him the sceptre of authority to do with as he saw fit.

Musham came into power just about the time the present organization known as the Fireman's Association began to form. Musham was a fireman of the old school. He wanted to rule with an iron hand with the velvet glove removed. He was honest, but he was ill-advised. He fought all who opposed him, regardless of their position, be it high or low. The man who is now chief, James Horan, was then a battalion chief. He was strong, politically. He was a man about town, hale fellow, well met and numbered his friends and acquaintances by the hundreds. He had an ambition to be chief of the department. Musham recognized it and he fought Horan vindictively and with much success.

Some of his close personal friends began to agitate for the formation of an organization among the firemen. One of Horan's closest friends, "Doc" Selleck, was one of the prime movers in forming the organization. The Fireman's Association, in the beginning, had the warmest kind of approval from Chief Horan. His friends designed that the organization should be used to down Musham and boost Horan.

When the organization was first formed, the men at the head of it really did not know what they wanted and for a long time they fussed about doing nothing. The one thing which every man recognized, however, was that they wanted more money and more time off.

One day, a man named Henry Bassett got the floor at a meeting and he sprung the two platoon system upon the gathering. First they went wild over it, and then they began to think Bassett was crazy. Later on, he was accused of being insane, in the public press. Bassett, however, had studied out his plan too well to be routed and he fought for it with zest.

To overcome the platoon fever, a vote was called for to decide between the desirability of a raise in pay or the platoon system. Bassett always charged that the influence and political maneuvering of John C. McDonnell, the present department inspector, beat him on the vote. Anyway, the vote was overwhelming for an increase in pay. When the fight came up the men were defeated and got nothing.

Dissensions were fomented among the men and finally the organization was wrecked. Bassett, however, with that inspiration which guided his every act, stood to his guns. He held a dozen of the men together and made them pay their dues regularly. When the date of the annual election came round they held the election and Bassett was elected president.

Then began the greatest fight for re-organization ever witnessed. Day in and day out Bassett and his little band of workers, persevered and after many days their efforts began to tell and finally the wrecked organization was put on its feet again and men of all classes, officers, engineers, policemen and truckmen started out after the platoon system.

Musham fought the move and finally was succeeded by Campion. Campion could not see his way clear to adopting the ideas of the platoonists and he fought them as had his predecessor. Then came the present chief and he has fought the platoonists most bitterly and today is favoring all the men who oppose the platoon plan, while he persecutes those who favor that plan.

Now what have these gentlemen fought? Why they have fought a plan which means perfection in the fire department. They have one and all failed to give a single reason why the platoon system was wrong or could not be adopted. They have fought for a return to the old spoils system which as shown, away back in the earlier history of the fire department, made it an absolute failure. They are fighting for the reign of absolutism and military sway in a civic department which can be best managed on the same lines as any ordinary occupation of life. They are fighting their own best interests and the best interests of the men of the rank and file.

The platoon plan is not a one man idea. It is the composite of the intelligence of the best brains in the fire department. Many of

CHRISTMAS AND CAPITALISM

The Christmas season, through which we are again passing, is another illustration of the manner in which capitalism leaves its impress upon everything it touches.

Like many other things under capitalism, Christmas has lost its original meaning. Formerly of the nature of a social occasion, it has become a protracted season. Formerly a medium of expressing friendship and good will, it has degenerated into an institution for swelling profits and a mean, of exploitation.

And like all other phases of capitalism, in the distribution of benefits and the imposition of burdens, it is no respecter of persons—only of classes. Its beneficiaries and victims alike are indiscriminately Christians, gentiles, Jews, atheists. The system takes no note of age or sex; it takes the cradle and the grave in order to pour profits into the coffers of its beneficiaries.

The Christmas season is an evidence and a confession of the failure of capitalism. It is an endeavor to make amends for the losses of the rest of the year. It is business under high pressure, with the inevitable result of high pressure and overspeeding—that once a year the machinery breaks down.

Not only does the inanimate mechanism break down, but the human machinery gives way. For nearly a month in each year the bodies and minds of the people who do the actual work of distribution are subjected to a strain which requires the remainder of the year for

recuperation. Children, boys, girls, men and women in our stores, and the forces engaged in the express, railroad and mail service are overdriven and overworked and strained until often they reach the breaking point.

One of the evils of the institution is the misdirected energy involved. For a certain part of each year one department of the workers is employed in making a class of products largely useless; during another season another large body of workers is engaged in getting the products into the hands of those who do not need them, but need something else of which they are deprived.

But this is not all. The institution is rapidly turning the Christian people into a race of hypocrites. It is fastening the chains of custom upon people who, not wishing to be considered as mean and niggardly, deny themselves necessities or stand off honest debts in order to make a showing at Christmas time.

On the other hand, it is producing a breed of beggars. The habit of giving inspires the habit of expecting. Now, per se, nothing is more beautiful than the giving of a present from a spontaneous impulse of affection, where the receipt of the present is a surprise. But these are the characteristics which the present system is utterly devoid of.

The whole institution is demoralizing. But it will probably last as long as capitalism, because it grows from the same root. And it can be eradicated only by destroying the root from which both spring.

CHARITY AND JUSTICE

Just at this season of the year when charity is so much in evidence, there is an old saying in a very old book, which some reputedly religious people might do well to recall. It is to the effect that "The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." And this is not because the wicked are always aware of the fact that they are wicked, nor because they mean always to be cruel, but because however sincerely a man may wish to be kind, no man can be really kind and unjust at the same time. Either his kindness will displace his injustice and lead to reform, or his injustice will kill his kindness, and make evil of the very good he intends to do.

The tender mercies of the Czar toward the poor among his people, insofar as they leave his absolutism untouched, and the abuses of the bureaucracy for which he is responsible uncorrected, tend only to establish that absolutism and to extend those abuses. It is better that a tyrant should be a brute than that his small kindnesses to individuals should strengthen his tyranny over the whole people.

Wherein do the charities of our money magnates and other despoilers of the people differ from the old time generosity of Robin Hood and other like highwaymen who gave away a portion of their plunder: that they might the longer be free to prey upon the public roads, or the individual kindnesses of modern ward politicians who are "good" to Mrs. Mahoney and her fatherless children that they may rob a whole city? The charity of the rich is taken from the plunder of the poor, and is a kind of peace-offering by which the consent of the unthinking is obtained that such plunder may go on. Charity is only necessary because of injustice, and tends to obscure in the minds of the many the causes of poverty, and to hinder the real remedy for the conditions which charity cannot relieve. There is nothing more cruel than the injustice of the strong toward the weak unless it is the very kindness by which they cover up their injustice from the eyes of the weak.

—Robert Whitaker.



There were 31,837 patents issued in the year ending June 30, 1906. The commissioner of patents estimates that \$70,000 will be saved in the administration of the office during the present year by the department doing the work directly, which had previously been let on contract.

the men now fighting it, helped to incorporate some of the best parts of the general plan.

How do they fight it? By showing wherein the ideas of the men are weak or impractical? No. They fight it by advancing some plan which to a slight extent mitigates present conditions, thus by their own act proving all the men of the rank and file contend for.

A brief twelve months ago, the lieutenants of the fire department were working for \$1200 per year. Then came a raise of \$100 per year. This raise was granted for the express purpose of winning the lieutenants away from the platoon fight. Then came the first 10 per cent raise and now they are advocating another raise of 10 per cent. The platoonists do not fight this plan. They hope it will go through. The platoonists do not say that the city has not the funds to pay this increase. They say, it is right and fair that the increase should be given, but that above all things the platoon system should be inaugurated at once. The salary raise will then come far more easily than it will come now.

In short the platoonists are fighting for the betterment of the fire department, the elevation and betterment of its members, and their opponents are fighting for the detriment of the service and lowering the manhood and principle of the membership of the department. The platoonists are not begging for favors, they are demanding justice. That is all and no more.

Getting On in the World

The Saturday-Evening Post is proud of its "Getting On in the World" page whereon old and young are coached in business acumen by gentlemen of experience who there air their recipes for business-building and money-making in a frequently shameless though always anonymous manner. In a recent number of the Post was printed a money-making device of a magazine subscription agency which must have seemed au fait to the denizens of the Bok-eyrie else they had not given it commendatory publicity. Here is the Post's idea of getting something for nothing:

When I first came to Chicago I entered a partnership with an old school friend to take charge of a magazine subscription agency. One of our advertising schemes was to mail circulars to a large number of prospective customers; consequently we placed in a daily paper an advertisement for girls to address envelopes. "Only those who can write rapidly need apply," the advertisement read. We provided a table and placed upon it pen, ink, envelopes and an addressing book, and as fast as girls applied for work in answer to our advertisement they were told that we wished to test their ability as to legibility and speed. They were given five minutes in which to see how many envelopes they could address, using the names and addresses in the book we provided. They addressed the last envelope to themselves to be used to notify them should we decide later to employ them as a result of the test.

We expected that a half dozen girls might apply and we would hire the one who gave best showing from test, but we made an error in judgment when we provided but one table to accommodate the applicants, and other tables were added as needed, until we had six. When we had a girl at each of six tables and more in waiting, we began to see a new and amusing side to the circumstance. We saw that our applicants, before being hired, would direct a nearly sufficient number of envelopes for all the circulars that we intended to send out as our first trial. We did not inaugurate this plan for the purpose of getting labor free, but the novelty appealed to us after we saw the amusing side, and since we began innocently, we continued seriously and turned none away until, to those who applied late in the day, we could honestly say: "We have sufficient help." —Publisher and Retailer.

There is a rumor that the Chronicle is going to follow the example of the Daily Socialist in opening space to its opponents and offer a prize of five dollars for the best article in favor of Socialism. We do not believe the rumor.

In 1905 England had an army of 990,000 paupers and 12,000,000 of its people were on the verge of poverty. Yet England is the richest country on earth!

A Laugh or A Smile

By P. B.

Quite Correct  
"I am sick unto death," groaned the sufferer. "I am sure I am going to die."  
"Let us send for Dr. Killing," said a bystander. "He will help you."

Let all the barber shops be draped in mourning. The Police Gazette building in New York was burned up.

Chancellor Day doesn't claim to know everything, but there is one thing of which he is certain. That is, that he is against Roosevelt.

Having settled the Moroccan question to their satisfaction, the powers would do well now to settle the matter of the Bandit Raisula.

When the pure food commission wanted to find out something about whisky they held a few sessions down in Kentucky. How does Peoria, Ill., feel about the incident?

How It Happened  
"Quiller's honeymoon only lasted three days."  
"How was that?"  
"Why, on the third day Quiller caught his bride fixing her hair and she had a dozen hairpins in her mouth."

If the makers of the sleds could have their way they would bring a big snow-storm each year during the week before Christmas.

The man who tries to give his friends capitalistic presents on a workingman's salary is up against it for several weeks of the new year.

The woman suffragists in England who became martyrs to the cause and went to jail may not have a very merry Christmas, but they will certainly enjoy it.

What He Did  
"I found out today about a mean trick that Griggs played me. I determined to call him down."  
"What did you do?"  
"Went to the phone and called him up."

If President Roosevelt will send his big stick to North Dakota they may be able to cut it up in convenient lengths and use it for fuel.

Now is the time for the man who made himself disagreeable by saying "shop early," to make himself doubly obnoxious by saying "I told you so."

Poultney Bigelow, if he were not completely bluffed, might retaliate by saying that he spent as much as three days in the canal zone himself.

The president of one of the baseball leagues had his salary raised to \$10,000. This is enough to make a congressman's mouth water.

Rules of the Game  
"Do you know who I am, officer?" expostulated the hobo. "I was once de champion chess player of de United States."  
"Well, then, it's your move," replies the minion of the law, getting his baton ready for business.

President Roosevelt admits, however, that nearly everybody in the canal zone drinks quinine tonic with his meals.

What Some of Our Friends Say

To the Editor: I want to congratulate you on the splendid work you are doing in our new Socialist daily. I am especially pleased with your editorials. They are pointed, terse, strong and diplomatic. I am specially pleased with your fair position on the church question. Your repeated presentation of the fact that the co-operative commonwealth is equally necessary and beneficial to all classes alike, whether Atheist, Jew, Pagan, Christian-Catholic or Protestant, and equally desirable to each and all of these classes as soon as they understand its full purport and significance, and the further fact that each and all of these different classes can work together for this most desirable end without the sacrifice of a single essential principle in morals or true religion seems to me the essence of common sense.

HARVEY P. MOYER.

Chicago.

A PLAN

Columbus, O., Dec. 20, 1906.

To the Editor: I am a subscriber of The Daily Socialist. I like it. It is just what the movement needs, and there should be no time lost by the comrades of this country to make it a fixture. Personally, I haven't ready cash to be one of a hundred to loan \$100, but I will be one of a thousand Socialists to pay \$10 for ten shares of stock at \$1 each, or one share at \$10; any way that the management thinks best to promote it.

It strikes me that it will be a good thing to offer the comrades 25,000 shares of stock at \$1 each, par value, or 2,500 at \$10 each par value.

I stand ready to do all I possibly can to get a name for The Daily Socialist when the plan is definitely settled.

E. A. PALMER.

[Several other comrades have made similar proposals, and some such plan may be adopted later.—Ed.]

Municipal Ownership

For more than a decade the street car question has been agitating Chicago politics. Two generations of Harrisons held the mayoralty chair for a longer period than any reigning family has controlled the destinies of any city in America, largely by means of their dexterous manipulation of Chicago's transportation problem.

Throughout the entire time that this question has been made the football of Chicago politicians there has been a steady progress towards ownership and operation of the cars by the municipality.

This has been to a very large degree due to the persistent, tireless agitation of the Socialists. Finally Mayor Dunne was elected on the platform of Immediate Municipal Ownership, and the promise that every question of importance concerning the traction question should be submitted to a referendum.

At the time of Dunne's election the Socialist Party pointed out the impossibility of securing municipal ownership through the election of the present mayor.

In the press and from the platforms Socialist writers and speakers showed that a party pledged to the maintenance of the capitalist system was at a tremendous disadvantage when it came to bargaining with the great industrial forces that dominate that system.

Mayor Dunne and the Chicago Democracy are essentially representative of small business interests. They seek to relieve the crushing COMPETITIVE pressure upon the small exploiter of labor.

For this purpose they desire reduced fares, compensation to the city to reduce taxes, etc. But occupying, as they do, a middle position in society, they reflect that fact in their mental makeup. They are weak, vacillating, uncertain. They know they cannot hope to win without working class support, and so pretend to cater to the laborers. But their ideas are derived from the great capitalists. Their ideal is to become great capitalists.

When they meet these masters of industry they are bound by the rules these masters have made. They think in the terms of the great capitalists would have them think.

Their instinct is to bargain, and scheme, and dodge, and compromise.

But they are no match for the gigantic interests with which they are bargaining. If they were, they would not have been competed out of existence.

The present city administration has just closed such a bargain. It has lost, as usual.

IT NOW ASKS THE VOTERS OF CHICAGO TO RATIFY THAT BARGAIN.

We are interested in this situation only from the point of view of the working class. We are not of those who believe that municipal ownership of street cars will bring any great boon to that class.

Strange as it may seem, although Socialists have always advocated municipal ownership, doing so for years before any other party ever suggested it, yet they are the only ones who cherish no delusions about it.

Socialists are familiar with the conditions of the working class in Glasgow, Berlin, Vienna, and a hundred other cities with municipally owned street cars. In none of these places has the worker been freed from wage slavery, from unemployment, from exploitation.

But Socialists do see a slight opportunity to benefit the workers through municipal ownership, and that is the only side of the question that interests them.

They believe that the men who work on these cars ought to receive as good wages as are paid in any other line of industry—and indeed somewhat better. They believe that the day ought to be limited to eight hours. They believe that only union men ought to be employed on such industries. They believe that all possible safety appliances ought to be used.

NOT ONE OF THESE THINGS ARE EVEN MENTIONED IN THE PROPOSED ORDINANCE.

These are all DETAILS says Mayor Dunne. Yet they are extremely modest requirements. They do not exceed the ordinary trade union demands.

THEY ARE NOTHING NEAR WHAT THE SOCIALISTS WOULD DO IF THEY WERE IN POWER.

We only suggest them now as things that are within reason under capitalism, as things that can be accomplished by the votes of the workers of Chicago in the period before they work up to the fact that they can take much more.

Just a Few Scoops

When this paper was started many of its friends feared that it would not be able to collect the news. That we do collect it, and ahead of the papers with millions of capital and world wide news-gathering systems is seen by several cases in which all other papers have been forced to follow our lead.

The Daily Socialist was the first paper to print the story of the tremendous power of Harriman. Last Wednesday we printed the story of the disruption of the Chicago Board of Trade and the plight of the little gamblers. On Friday this same story was one of the main "leads" on the front page of the Tribune.

Two weeks ago we published a letter exposing a plan to turn the schools of Chicago into a great industrial self-supporting, scab-training machine. Yesterday the Tribune discovered this same story. We were the first to discover that de Raynal was a revolutionary spy, and yesterday all the papers followed our story on this subject.

Same Old Fight

Read the story of the firemen's fight on this page. Do not think that because you meet with the same conditions you are reading the struggle of the teachers over again.

It is an old story and will be repeated many times before labor wins its battle.

Always there are the "yellow" unions to cringe and crawl and do the master's bidding. Always the same bribes are offered to those clothed with a little brief authority in order to win them away from the men to whose class they really belong. Always we meet with the same attempt to do anything on earth but grant the workers a chance to be men, to stand together like men, and fight like men for themselves, their families and their class.

Objections to Socialism

My objection to socialistic teaching is that there is no means whereby the salient masses can be compelled to think for themselves nor for the benefit of their progeny, and which alone is the cause of their being enslaved to the select few who understand their class-consciousness sufficiently to pool their "individualities" to one common end, viz. the advantage of their own class. Your laissez faire "evolutionary" Socialism requires "a thin, Ah, but wait till hunger will drive the masses to accept Socialism on account of lack of equipment." Fudge! The masses are so benighted that in such a case they would rather resort to cannibalism and literally eat up, not those that drove them into famine, but their fellow-slaves. If prevented from that they would simply lie down and die of starvation, as is the case periodically in India, China and other "over-populated" countries.

Even common school education had to be made compulsory before the sluggish masses "looked" to it.

It's too hard work for the average man to think seriously or attempt the right thing. There are only two things humanity don't like to do: to be amused and to overreach the other fellow.