# SHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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PRICE ONE CENT

### CHIEF HORAN PLANS TO RESIGN OFFICE

Scheme to Discredit Mayor Dunne and Help Merchants' Club Reformer

#### IT IS ALL PART OF A GAME TO HURT FIREMEN

Head of Firefighters Will Attempt to Discredit Organization of City Employes a d Get Office Again Under "Mayor" Busse.

Chief Horan, of the fire department, is expected to resign.

His plan is to leave office as part of a far-reaching scheme to injure Mayor Dunne and the firemen's union.

The situation is given as follows by an officer of the department:

"The rumor reaching us, in brief, is that Chief Horan within a short time will tender his resignation to Mayor Dunne, and will withdraw from the fire department entirely until such time as his furlough is about to expire. In the event of the plan of the chief going through, he will return to the service as Fred Busse's appointee as fire chief.

#### If Busse Is Defeated

'In the event of Busse's defeat, presuming he is a candidate. Horan will take up his furlough and resume his old position as first assistant fire mar-shal, a position which all civil service authorities concede, cannot be denied

"The rumor has it, that Horan, ever watchful of his own interests, has be-come convinced that the Chicago Tribune will be victorious over Dunne and that the Republican candidat; will be elected.

"He, therefore, according to the ru-

mor, will seek an opportunity to disagree with Mayor Dunne, and in the event of the mayor insisting upon his point. Horan will hand in his resignation and with it a long letter of explanation setting in the that he cannot in justice to himself longer remain at the head of a department where he is not in absolute command.

#### Newspapers Are In

"This letter will be made much of by the Tribune and other papers that are antagonistic to Mayor Dunne, and the same battle that is now being made to save Cooley in the schools will be put up to reappoint Horan as head of the fire department.

"It is then planned that a concentrated tight shall be made upon the union teachers and the union firemen, and the last remnant of organized labor destroyed in both these departments.

"After that, a fight will be made on all forms of organized labor among

ure that by such action a vast amount of newspaper assistance will be turned over to them and that in view of the efforts of the Merchants, Commercial, City, Union League and other clubs, they will be in absolute record and good standing with the powers that are attempting to throttle organized labor in the city, and that they will reap great personal reward for their action in opposing organized labor.

#### Horan Must Make Good

"It is pointed out by those who credit this rumor that Horan and Busse are friends of years' standing, and that the fire chief has always been credited to the Republican side of the fence."

They likewise point out the first

credited to the Republican side of the fence.

"They likewise point out the fact that owing to political exigiencies, Horan deserted Busse at one time, and that the postmaster, remembering this layse, will do nothing for the fire chief railess the fire chief shows clearly and emphatically that he is out for Busse.

"As Mayor Dunne's appointer, Horan could not come out openly for the mayor's opponents, hence the plan to force a quarrel with Dunne and then the letter of resignation and the redfire time that will follow.

"Observant politicians point out that if Carter Harrison should be elected, he will undoubtedly appoint former Chief Campion, hence Horan would have no chance with that administration, and inasmich as he has not been loyal to the Dunne administration he has not got much show there."

#### LABOR OPPOSES JUDGE

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Milwankee, Wis, Jan. 4.—A bitter attack has been made by the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, in session here, on Supreme Court Justice-elect W. H. Timlin, who assumes office next Monday. Mr. Timlin at the Ripon college commencement several months ago, made an address in which he classed the trust and labor problems as one. Labor union men now say that they will try to remove Mr. Timlin from the bench on the charge that he is prejudiced against their cause. Mr. Timlin's remarks which give offense were: "New problems have arisen before the American people. One is popularly known as the 'trust problem' and the other is a like organization and attitude on the part of the laboring people, the latter with its strikes and violence and the former with its depravity."

#### MOURN FOR CASSATT

Signs of Grief Ordered Exposed at Every Railway Station of System

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 4—(Special)
—Eve y railroad station of the Pennsylvania road is draped in mourning.
Every railroad employe is suposed
to grieve because of the death of
President Cassatt. This mourning,
too, must not be short; it must last
a whole month. whole month.

For a whole month the employes must meditate over the departure of their greedy tyrant and oppressor and wonder who his successor will be, and whether this successor will finally suc-

whether this successor will finally enc-ceed in extinguishing in them the last drop of human sersibility and make living machines out of them — the work begun by his predecessor. "The dead president, said an old employe of the railroad company, was an excellent servant of the com-pany, but a cruel master to the men over whom he ruled. He drove all of his employes to desperation and nearly the greater half of them to the bread line. "He is a type of which the bosses of our country who manage to get

He is a type of which the bosses of our country who manage to get along by having others work, can justly be proud of. He was a brave servant of Mammon, a glorious fight-er in the war for enslaving our fa-tion, and for retarding the progress of humanity. of humanity

Practically every office man in the thousands of small railway stations has to work at night and almost every Sunday. A wage of \$75 a month is considered a princely income among the agents and office workers of the

### KIDNAPPER OF BUSTER **BROWN PLAYS GAME**

Tribune Forces Fair Employes to Vote for Traction Steal or Lose Their Jobs

Under the vigilant eyes of floor walk-ers and deportment managers, the Trib-une referendum was carried in the Fair for the New York franchise grabbers by a vote of 7 to 1.

The exact returns from Marshall Field's have not been decided upon yet, but will be announced as soon as the Tribune decides what vote will be most effective in furthering the interests of August Belmont and his fellow Civic Federationists.

Federationists.

Ballots will probably be distributed at Mrs. Potter Palmer's Lake Shore drive reception, as this would be about the safest bet the Tribune could take on.

Although the Tribune used several thousand dollars of valuable advertising space Sunday to urge its readers to write to Mayor Dunne on fraction, less than 100 persons heeded the request. Are the people getting onto the grafting Tribune?

### CORPORATIONS ARE UNGRATEFUL

Western Union Discharges Chief Operator After Thirty Years of Tireless Devotion to Souless

1 hing

The Western Union Telegraph company has made an important change in its local office, which employs upward of 1,000 telegraph operators. L. K. Whitcomb, former chief operator, who has been under suspension for the past two months charged with "being too good to the operators," has been dismissed, and A. B. Cowan, night chief operator, has been appointed in his stead. Here is a lesson for the young, ambitious man who wants to succeed and who is willing to conserve the interest of his employers to the detriment of the employes. Whitcomb has been employed in the local office for the past thirty years. By ambition, carefulness in details and all-around efficiency, he rose to the rank of chief operator, the ambition of his life. The Western Union Telegraph com

#### Worked for Corporate Interests

Worked for Corporate Interests

It was he who introduced the lengthening of hours of labor and lessening the salaries. He saved the great telegraph company upwards of \$30,000 yearly, and this of course made a deep impression on President Clowry.

Upon obtaining the goal of his ambition Whitcomb became more tolerant and when the Western Union was hard pressed for men he took warning of the widespread discontent and dealt leniently with infractions of minor, rules, for he is a far-seeing man.

But the office was full of spotters who made their reports to the throne; hence the dismissal.

The Western Union does not want another strike like that of 1883, for it took them five years to resume the payment of dividends.

May Strike Again

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May Strike Again

The operators are only fairly organized and do not seem to be class conscious, though rapidly coming to the front. If they only knew it they hold the situation easily in their right hand. They have laid a petition for increase in wages before the board of directors ignoring minor officials, and if this perition is ignored the country may witness another strike of greater proportions than that of twenty-four years ago.

Whitcomb is an elder in the Methodist church in Austin.

E'VE CERTAINL PENSION

OLD AGE PENSIONS-THEO Y AND PRACTICE

### FIGHTING FOR **MILLIONS IN PROFIT**

Farce of Telephone Franchise Game Before City Council -Millionaires Must Have More Privileges

The Gould-Rockefeller alliance and the Chicago Manufacturers' association are fighting each other in the city council for a telephone franchise.

-It is a battle royal between two great industrial giants as to which shall have the privilege to exploit the people. The committee of the city council on gas, oil and electric light that has the matter in hand, claims to be so tangled up that it must call in an expert to tell them how to decide the question.

That committee has taken it for grant-

That committee has taken it for granted that the franchise must be given to some one. Not one has suggested that the city might keep the right to run the telephone system itself.

The Chicago Telephone company is asking for a renewal of its franchise for twenty years. Since 1887 this company has had the inflimited power given it by the city council to accumulate millions yearly through its telephone system.

#### Vast Profit Made

It has not only paid for its entire plant reckoned at \$17,000,000. Irom its profits, but it has also paid high dividends to its stockholders. The American Telephone & Telegraph company, the Gould-Rockefeller alliance, or the "telephone trust" is the holding company of the Chicago Telephone company. The rapital of that company is \$250,000,000 and it has paid eighteen per ceut dividends. The Chicago Telephone company charges as high as \$300 a year for telephone service.

phone service.

A. W. Hibbard, manager, says that

at this rate it can only meet expenses and pay a fair rate on its investment. As a matter of fact the company has been paying over 7½ per cent dividends since 1900, as shown by the statements

been paying over 715 per cent dividends since 1900, as shown by the matements of the parent company.

The Tri-State, an independent company, has just sem out statements to investors that it can pay 6 per cent on money invested.

It points out that telephone securities are better than shose of any other of the public utilities; that the income is more regular and assured. If this is true of the inderendent company, it is true of the Chicago Telephone company.

#### Financial Giants Fight

Financial Giants Fight

The men back of the Chicago Telephone franchise demand are men that control big interests. They are Frederick P. Fish, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, and controller of half the telephones in New England and the East; Robert Lincoln, president of the Pullman company and vice-president of the Edison Electric company; Chauncey Keep of the Illinois Trust and Savings bank and the Merchants Loan and Trust company, and trustee of the Field estate.

On the other side in this fight to get possession of the franchise are the men of the Manufacturers' association; the organization that was formed to fight labor unions.

abor unions.

Some of the members of this association have been charged \$175 a year by the Chicago Telephone company. They object to this and being big enough to make a fight they conceived the plan of starting a telephone company of their

own. Back of this proposition is the \$150,000,000 of the Employers' association. Levy Mayer, who has ambitions to die the Rothschild of America, is pushing the claims of this side.

Why Not Keer Why Not Kee Pranchise? The whole fight have council is a struggle between the big wolves, as to which shall have the chance to eat the amb. The working men of Chicago are not interested as a which one of these parties shall get the franchise. They are only interested in keeping the franchise and running their own phone system. The telephones of Paris are nationally owned and the highest rate paid for unlimited service is \$77 a year. For the municipally owned telephones of Denmars the rates are as low as \$5 a year.

municipally owned telephones of Denmars the rates are as low as \$5 a year.

There is now before the people of Chicago the proposition of again, for a period of twenty years, giving great corporate interests the power to pile upenorm as fortunes. The city council is preparing to make the deal. This council was elected to do this kind of work. It knows no power but the power of the big business. It deliberately takes the heritage of the people and turns it over to preying interesty.

## DEALERS CONDEMN THEIR OWN GOODS

Leave One Can of Spoiled Fruit as Bait for Inspector -MacVeagh Reforming Prune

The great pure food cruseds has de-generated into a system. Business men do their own condenning.

their own condemning.

Every day a can of exploded peacies or some other noisome food, is ret out on the counter as bait for the inspector.

One of 'Fish' Murray's inspectors will rush in, grab the can, frothing at the month, and victoriously carry it back to Murray's

worst of it is the inspector only lands in each house about once a week and if the house has anything setting out ready for him to condemn he will condemn it, and if there is nothing in plain sight he will condemn nothing. Thus the jig goes mexile in.

#### Game Goer On Sinclair to the rescue, is the cry heard

Sinclair to the rescue, is the cry heard among housewives.

Franklin McVeagh & Co have cases so twisted out of shape by the angry doings of the contents that the floors have sagged and now notices are posted on every floor stating that this floor will hold so many pounds and no more.

The building would have been condemned long ago had it not been for the aggressiveness of the æsthetic Franklin.

He is a leader in the movement demanding a more symmetrical shape for the prune. The seed is all right but the outside will have to be reformed.

### LITTLE WABASH ON BAMPAGE

(armi, Ill., Jan. 4.—With the Little Wabash river rising foot feet an hour and all creeks flooded, thousands of dollars damage will be done. A dozen families are moving out of East Carmi this morning, and by night a large portion of the east side will be under water.

The Glucose Sugar Refining company's management is to be investigated. The little stock holders have started the movement which will cause trouble to the old-time management. It is alleged that positis were diverted to pay dividends on Corn Products shares.

### **ALL WAGE INCREASES** NOW WIPED OUT

Iron Workers Get \$2,000,000 Boost, Must | ay \$4,000,000 More for Milk-Watch Capital Get It Back

Patisburg, Pa., Jan 4.—The price of milk has been advanced to 10 cents a quart as a result of a combine of all the dairies of this city. Other food has risen in some instances as high as 40

per cent.

It has been conservatively estimated that there are 125,000 families in this city. Rating these at a squart of milk a day, and hotels, restaurants and clubs at 75,000 quarts, means a distribution of 200,000 quarts of milk a day. A 2-cent advance means an additional tax of \$4,000 a day, or \$1,460,000 for the year.

#### Wipe Out Wage Increase

The wage advance in the whole Pitts-burg district for this year has been esti-mated at \$2,000,000, and from the figures it would indigate that the advance in the price of milk would in itself absorb this

However, those not enjoying wage advances will, of course, also be compelled to sustain the advance in price. The general situation here indicates that the late increase in wages was an "ludian gift" which capital is pulling back at a lively rate down to the substitute point.

### OH, DEAR! ENGLAND WILL FIGHT THE U. S.

Standard Says British Workingmen Will Help Japen in Jap-Yankee Condict Seripps-McRae Press Association.]

(Seripps-McRae Press Association.)
London, Jan. 4.—In the event of a
war hetween the United States and
Japan, England will side with her ally,
Japan, secording to the conservative
Standard, in answering editorially, a
question which has been asked many
times of late.

"As to the attitude toward England's ally in the Far East," says the
article, "there cannot be room for
doubt, not even if the measurable adyastage of cordinal friendship with our
kinsmen of the United States would be
weighed against the dishonor of breaking a national pledge."

### THEATRICAL MAN DISAPPEARS FRIENDS FEAR FOUL PLAY

ISC ippe McRae Preas Association?

New York, Jan. 4.—Robert Grau, the impressario and tacatrical manager, is crangely missing. Grau let's his office suddenly two weeks ago and since then not a word has been heard from him. Fears are felt that he has met foul play or that his mind is unbalanced from business reverses. Once the manager of Helens Modjeska and Addine Patti, Robert Grau was ranked as one of the most successful theatrical men in the country. Fortune turned against him and in 1896 he went broke in Toronto, where he managed a big vandeville show. He recovered some of his lost fortunes, but in 1904 the farewell tour of Madame Patti, which he managed, reduced him to poverty. In supplementary proceedings Robert Grau admitted that he did not make a pensy out of the Patti tour and that he could not execute his contract with the diva. All his money went and he finally finished the tour with a paltry salary. Business reverses preyed heavily on his mind.

#### HUNDREDS MAY FREEZE

Coal Famine Increases and People Are Demanding Relief

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 4.- Forty statious along the Great Northern railroad in North Dakota are on the verge of desperatio owing to the coal and food famine. Despite all efforts which have been made by railroads to clear up the situation, by breaking the car congestion and opening snow-blocked roads, little relief has been furnished and the outlook for assistance is dark,

A blizzard at this time would result in untold loss of life and the greatest suffering. Railroad officials admit that a big storm would render conditions des-perate for settlers along the lines. Hunger and cold would undoubtedly cause thousands of deaths. So serious is the situation that the

interstate coa merce commission is coninterstate co., merce commission is con-sidering placing a special agent in the morthwest to see that all possible relief is furnished residents there. A good line on the situation is given in the fol-lowing appeal from Mohall, N. D., re-

ceived here to-day:
"In behalf of the people of this section, who are entirely out of coal and are on who are entirely out of coal and are on the verge of great suffering, the Commercial Club of Mohall solicits aid in securing immediate relief. Upon close investigation we find that fully 50 percent of the farmers tributary to this town are out of coal entirely, and are burning hay and straw. Farmers have moved to town to remain until coal arrives, and others are expected to throw themselves upon the mercy of the city. The Lowin itself is entirely out of fuel.

### ROYAL BILLY FEARS HE WILL BE KILLED

his Body is Safe-All the Socialists Will Do to Him Is to Retire Him on \$8 a Month

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.]

Birmingham, England, Jan. 4.-Kaiser William is in deadly fear of assassina-tion, and is surrounding himself with a guard as formidable as that by which Czar Nicholas is protected. This is the statement made by the Birmiogham

Post
The bitterness caused by the present electoral campaign in Germany and the trouble in Poland, where the government has dealt ruthlessly with Polish nationalists, are responsible for the fears entertained by the German ruler.

In order to insure himself against attack the kaiser has had the guards about him more than doubled, and only in the last few days fifty additional police officers have been established in the palace.

Manchester, Jan. 4.-Kaise: William and the Crown Prince Frederick William

and the Crown Prince Frederick William are no longer on speaking terms, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Manchester Dispatch.

The trouble followed a serious quarrel over the colonial office exposures. When the revelations as to methods pursued by the colonial office in Africa were made known the crown prince demanded that there should be an inquiry and punishment for every guilty person.

ishment for every guilty person.

The kaiser would not agree to this, saying every detail of the affair had been exaggerated. Then followed a bitter exaggerated. The inflored a little quarrel, and the two men have not spoken since. The empress and crown princess have done everything possible to effect a reconciliation, but m vain.

### SAVE MOYER AND HAYWOOD IS THE CRY

Workers Will Hold Mass Meeting Tonight to Defeat Plans for Judicial Murder

Workers of the west side will hold a mass meeting to-night in Metropoutan Hall. Jefferson and O'Brien streets, to arouse the workers interest in the defense of Moser, Haywood and Pettibone, the kidnaped mines now in prison in Idaho.

In Idaho.

The meeting will be addressed by J.

M. Barnes, national secretary of the Socialist party, and Mother Jones and
Peter Sissman will speak in Yiddish.

The trial of Moyer, Haywood and
Pettibone is scheduled to commence between Jan. 20 and Jan. 30

#### First of Series

The meeting in Metropolitan Hall tonight is the first of a series that will be
held in the different sections of the city
arranged by the executive committee
of the Socialist party in Chicago.

John O'Niel, editor of the Miners'
Magazine, the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, is now in
New York speaking in the interests of
the imprisoned miners. He will be in
Chicago on Jan. 23, 24 and 25. The Social/as will arrange meetings which he
will address while here.

Genoa, Jan. 4.—Mme, Eleanor Dusc, the famous actress, is critically ill of pneumonis. While hope for her recovery is entertained by the physicians in charge, her friends are apprehensive.

### AFTER HARRIMAN; RAIL KING SMILES

Incompetent and Foolish Interstate Commerce Commission Begins Old Bunco Game

TRYING TO PUNISH AN "IT" BY FINES

Gravely the Wise "Controllers" of Millionaires Begin Usual Farce -Soon Will Have Everything in the World Investigated

| Scripps-McRao Press Association 3

New York, Jan. 4. — The charges against the Harriman lines, investiga-tion of which began here today by Chairman Knapp and Commissioner Lane, of the interstate commerce commission, are, in a general way, viola-

There is a natural hesitancy on the part of the commission and its attorneys to let the Harriman interests know exactly what is expected to be brought out by the investigation and probably not until the commission meets on January 8, in Chicago, or later in San Francisco, to continue the hearings, will the entire scope and purpose of the investigation be revealed.

It is known, however, that a search will be made for violations of the rate law, the safety appliance regulations and other requirements which the commission must enforce.

Commission's Plans

The commission is proceeding under the section of the general act to regu-late commerce which authorizes it to inquire into the business management of all common carriers.

The commission will also try to de-

velop evidence as to whether the Lu-ion Pacific and Southern Pacific are naturally competing parallel lines, and whether their joint ownership or con-trol amounts to such a conspiracy of trade as to violate the Sherman anti-

trade as to violate the Sherman antitrust law.

It will look deeply into the financial operations of Mr. Flarriman and his associates. Light will be thrown upon the relations between the so-called "Union Pacific system," and the Chicago & Alton, the Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio, particularly as to traffic concessions which these roads may give to one another.

Will Look Into Scandal

Will Look Into Scandal

Will Look Into Scandal

The commission wants to know, too, something about the scandal caused by the method of declaring dividends in the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific last August. The Harriman lines have some of the best legal talent in the country present to defend them. The interstate commerce commission is represented by Special Counsel Kellogg and Severance.

The defense is that the roads are operated independently and are volating neither the interstate commerce regulations nor the anti-trust law.

Counsel for the commis to unearth matters that will lead to

The final outcome, it is hinted, may be an order from the courts dissolving the alleged merger, as was done in the Northern Securities case.

STILL LIE ABOUT PIREMEN

Great Editors Use Falsehoods to In-jure Men Who Risk Their Lives to Save Property

to Save Property

The firemen's friends, the Tribune, Chronicle, and other capitalist papers, made their usual misrepresentation on the firemen's situation today.

A meeting of "yellows" was called yesterday afternoon at 70 Adams street. There were in the neighborhood of seventy men at this meeting. It, instead of being a success, was stampeded at the end, when a collection was ordered taken by Fireman Shevlin Several men told the union that they were ordered by their superiors to go to this meeting. One man went to the union headquarters and asked what he should do, and was told to take off his union button and go.

and go.

The union is now getting out a secret ballot that asks every man in the fire department to say whether or not he is in favor of the platoon system. It is secret in every way. A report of the results will be made in the course of a week.

SENDS BOMB FOR JOKE

New York, Jan. 4.—Dr. Julius A. Gottlieb, physician and man of social standing in Hariem, when arraigeed in court to-day for sending an infernal machine to his wealthy father-in-law, Morris Gluckman, said he sent the package to Gluckman as a New Year's joke, Gluckman saw no humor in the bomb and had Dr. Gottlieb arrested.

Cold Wave to Pass Fair and w mer to-night. Minimum temperature about 30 degrees above a.ro. Cloudy Saturday and warmer.

The Chicago Board of Trade is going to attempt to raise its value by a law giving the board power to purchase memberships of those who wish to retire at not exceeding \$5,000. Purchases to be made with unapprepriated funds on hand.

much discussion and figuring; and for a time it appeared that there was great uncertainty as to the result; but, after asking Mr. Endy personally a few questions, Mr. Martinvale, known to all as Mr. Craggies rival, arose and said:

"I am going to stand by Mr. Endy in this matter. I have no love for anything which contains the elements of the proposed plan; mantely, profit sharing and issuing stock in small denominations, with inducements to the workers to buy. I make no pretensions to anything of the kind; but I see clearly that we had better take less in the shape of dividends than to have the men striking on our hands every once in a while, as they have done ever since Mr. Craggie has been in control. It is either that or a glutted market, ail the time. I am not going to let him remain in power if I can help it. If he is allowed to run things in his grab-it-all, style much longer he will make Socialists enough to let them elect a president and congress them elect a president and congress-and then we would have to fight; for I say candidly that I would never stand them elect a president and congress-and then we would have to fight; for I say candidly that I would never stand by idly and see a Socialist government instituted in this country. I and all of my class, I am sure, will fight first." He was interrupted by several saying that they were not discussing that point at all.
"Neither am I discussing it. I am sim-

at all.

"Neither am I discussing it. I am simply stating my reasons for the action I am going to take. I am going to support the movement with all the stock I now have and all that I can buy. If any of you gentlemen do not feel constrained to go in with us I will purchase liv stock at an advance of five points over the market this afternoon. Does any one wish to sell?"

any one wish to sell?"

As he looked around the room man after man said, "Not I! Not I, sir!" until he turned to his host with a genial smile and said. "I think you ought to be satisfied with the verdict-even though we don't profess to love your plan. Your plan does not go far enough. If the contention of the Socialists is right then contention of the Socialists is right then the full product of the men's work belongs to them; but if I am right, then, while I may make concessions to them, if is poor business to give them more than I must. Now, I see that we must do something, and you are in a position to set the workers at producing things again—and I am tired of this no-profit, which is what we always pet when they which is what we always pet when they again—and I am tired of this in-plan, which is what we always get when they quit work. I desire to express to you, both for myself and the assembled comboth for myself and the assembled complete. our priect willingness-under and our priest willingness—under the circumstances—to give your plan a fair trial; and wien I state that there were three thousand shares of stock offered in New York this morning that found no taker, even and decline of fifty percent from par. I think you will be able to better grasp the significance of the fact that not one of your guests will part with his boldings. You certainly should be satisfied. "Thank you thank you!" said Mr.

satisfied.

"Thank you, thank you!" said Mr.

dy; but there was a tone of bitter

sappointment in his voice, and he apdisappointment in his voice, and he ap-peared very weary.

Arndt noticed this at once and asked them all to excuse his friend and wheeled

him to his room, where he left him under the care of Rollins while he went down to assist in the departure of the

When he re-entered the library he found most of the gentlemen waiting to hear of Mr. Endy's condition, and Mr. Martinyale seemed much relieved when Arndt stated that he seemed to be resting comfortably and that he expected no serious results. Then he added: "But I must inform you that his attending to this matter personally at this time was against the wishes of his physicians, and it was deferred until the last moment by their express orders. His life is bound up in his plan. He has thought and studied on nothing else for years. His sole aim is to benefit humanity and prevent what many think inevitable."

Martinvale replied: "I see! I see! I should not have spoken my mind so plainly. I am glad to know, Mr. Arndt, that you have stood out steadfastly against the Socialists in the Union. You may rest assured that when the works When he re-entered the library he

gainst the Socialists in the Union. You may rest assured that when the works are set running and the present management replaced by men who will nev r ask a workman to tag himself like a mittel, we will not forget your services, and—Arndt interrupted him: "Gentlemen. I speak to all, because none of you repudiated the sentiments expressed a short time ago by Mr. Martinvale. I have stood out against my Socialist friends for many years. I have, since this strike commenced, been making a thorough study of their position—for the first time. I have had enough experiences during this strike, in heading off the utterly lawless methods of Mr. Craggie, to make a Socialist of any thinking man. Doubtless I would have numbered myself with them had it not been for the arguments and entreaties of hered myself with them had it not been for the arguments and entreaties of Mr. Endy; for he assured me that the rich, as a class, did not and would not approve of anything directly unlawful. I, however, have this day heard the second most influential and wealthy mean in the United States openly and candidly avow that in the event of the Socialist party succeeding legally in electing a president and congress, he and his class intend to start a civil war to prevent that legally elected president and those legally elected officials from taking their seats. I thank God that you are Mr. Endy's guests, and not mine—otherwise legally elected officials from taking their seats. I thank God that you are Mr. Endy's guests, and not mine—otherwise I would not be privileged to tell you that within the last hour I have found out who are the traitors in this country. I will never again work for you, gentiemen. When those mills start I shall use all my time, strength and money in fighting the system that breeds, rewards and protects rich men. My only fegret is that having heard that expression of sentiments in a private meeting in my employer's home I shall not be at liberty to publish it broadcast."

And without offering to assist any of them in their departure he tuned and left the room.

He was, in fact, much more anxious about his friend's condition than he had stated; but he did not wish to appear as an alarmist, and so made as light of it as possible.

He felt certain that King was already

as an alarmist, and so made as light of it as possible.

He felt certain that King was already almost at Steelton; for when Mr. Endy was compelled to request him to speak in his stead he at once telegraphed to Clyde, stating the situation. He had also sent for Kenedy, but Kenedy at the time the message reached him had just started a surgical operation at the hospital. It was therefore with a sense of great foreboding that he went to the front door to look down the avenue to see whether King was in sight.

Instead of King he noticed in the distance the messenger from the telegraph office coming at full speed, and so he

By EDWIN ARNOLD BRENHOLTZ

The telegram was for him, and as his

Mr. Endy's room.

For all that Arthur said, was, "Got my man. Robert released. Prepare Mr. Endy."

eyes took in the news he exclaimed: "Thank God!" and hastened towards

(To be continued.)

#### LABOR UNION NEWS

A "whirlwind campaign" to organ A "whirlwind campaign" to organ-ize farmers is going on at Corsica, Pa. At meetings which are held there every night and whir's vie well at-tended, from 90 to 100 per cent of the audiences join the maion. At a meeting held at Flair's Corners the speaker so enthused the audience that out of a crowd of sixteen farmers who listened to him nineteen became mem-bers of the union. This wonderful feat was accomplished by the speaker so enthusing the chairman of the meet ing that he ran across the street and secured three additional members while the others were being enrolled.

"I am absolutely opposed to this dragging of the labor question into millionaires' parlors," said A. Johannsen, business agent of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Council of Chicago. "There is too much farce about the whole matter. Mrs. Palmer may get some notoriety out of it. She may have a chance to do some 'queen-ing,' which women of her station are anxious for, but the labor ques will not be helped a particle. I is a farce, a farce which will recoil upon the back of organized labor

Local 381, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, C. J. Mulligau; vice-president, Frank Donahue; financial secretary, C. M. Hall; recording secretary, Charles Griffith; treasurer, William Rambeck; business agent, S. J. Fay.

An agreement was entered into by the Amalgamated Woodworkers and the Millmen's Association for the year 1907, which gives the woodworkers a horizontal increase of 3 1-3 cents, per hour and a Saturday half boliday dur-ing the months of June, July and August. The new agreement affects forty mills, in which close to 2,000 woodworkers are employed. A pro-visional agreement was also made for the following. the following year, which can be adopted if the organization does not object to it. This provisional agree-ment provides for a horizontal in-crease of 1 2.3 cents at the expira-tion of the first year. An effort is also being made by the woodworkers to make an agreement with the Planing Mills' Association, which employs about 1,000 men. The agreement goes into effect March 1.

reads a newspaper heading with reference to the Colorado mining country. Now why should a sane nation permit the natural mineral resources to be the spoil of the individual? Let the millions of wealth go to the people collectively; they need it bad enough.—Social Democratic Herald. -Social Democratic Herald.

A special meeting of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint council will be held to-night at Bush Temple. Very important matters will be discussed and all members are urged to be present.

Fines, aggregating \$64, were imposed by Municipal Judge William Maxwell of Hyde Park court upon F. G. Heller, man-ager for J. Oppenheimer & Co., 4700 Ashland avenue, for volating the child labor law. The first employed girls 14 years old from 8 a clock in the morn-ing until 9:30 o'clock at night.

Grand Master Hannshan, who is in this city to-day trying to bring about a settlement of the Southern Pacific firemen's strike, received many telegrams governors of states and en cial bodies in the West asking him to come to a settlement with the company.

Representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are in session with the general managers of the roads west of Chicage. The conference will last several days.

Judge Cleland of the Maxwell Street Mnuicipal court, granted continuance to the trial of the four bakers who are charged with throwing carbolic acid on bread.

Because he drank from the students fountain a negro "pin boy" in the bowling alleys of the Reynolds' club at the University of Chicago was discharged. His comrades walked out with him and the vacancies will be filled by white boys.

VERY LIGHT

"I understand you have a light role in this play."
"Well, I play the firebug in the piece."—Baltimore American.

BETTER THAN 36c COFFEE

Allie Lindsay-Lynch, whose name is familiar to renders of advanced thought literature, under date of December 3,

interature, under date of December 3, writes.

"So far I have found no cereal coffee to replace the 'Guadarali Blend' of coffee Siegel & Cooper handle."

We sent the Irdy a sample of Nutreto. I 4 days later she writes.

"Your sample of Nutreto has indeed, been a nutret-O! Finding favor at once, so that each meal since Saturday lunch (December 8) has had for the family drink only this deliciously fragrant Nutreto. The two of us, as one, protounce it as pleasant flavored as our favorite blend of coffee at 15c per pound, and we fearlessly drink the beverage with no headache from 'cut-beverage with no h

"I enclose \$1 and ask that you please hustle along some more of the nu-tret-o (Nutreto). In this cereal you have a good thing without doubt. Nutreto is perfect enough to make me good-natured, and Elmer says he could not have told it was not coffee.—Yours for Humanity, Allie Lindsay-Lynch."

### CATHOLIC CHURCH **FAVORED FRENCH LAW**

Original Draft of Law Was Claimed by Catholics as Their Work

[Special Correspondence.]

Paris, Dec. 10 .- At the last half of the raris, Dec. 10.—At the last half of the eighteenth century, under the reign of Louis XVI, the political economic situation in France was as follow: The nobility, who formed one per cent of the population, owned one-half of the country's wealth; the church owned one-iourth.

Nobility and clergy enjoyed exemption from taxation. The taxes collected were insufficient to carry on the government.

insufficient to carry on the government. The public debt increased with every year. Bad harvests aggravated the condition of seris and free peasants, and diminished still more the amount of taxable property. The go meent was mable to meet the demands made on the treasury. In its distress the government appealed to the clergy and nobility and asked them to give up voluntarily for the public weal their privilege of exemption from taxation, and to contribute their share to the public treasury. Clergy and nobility indignantly refused. The king was forced to summon a general parliament to jund means to relieve the dition of seris and free peasants, and parliament to find means to relieve the treasury

#### Clergy in the Revolution

The French revolution had begun. King, nobility and the elergy com-bined against the people in the bined against the people in the struggle for equal political rights. When the people had succeeded in forcing the throne to make concessions, no-bility and clergy openly rebelled against the government. The nobles enlisted in foreign military service to right against their country; their property was confis-cated. The clergy preached insurrection in France, the church property was like-wise confiscated. The king and queen intrigued with foreign nations for invasion of France to re-establish absolute government. King and queen were executed as traitors to their countr

The revolution was triumphant. Eq political rights were established France. Feudalism was abolished.

Making of the Concordat.

Nypoleon succeeded to the revolution. He e-established peace and friendship between the church and the government. The famous Concordat was made in 1802. The clare was read to the control of the contro The clergy was to support the monarchy, the monarchy was to support the monarchy declargy. The Catholic church supported Napoleon L. she supported the Bourbons, she supported the Orleanists.

A republic was formed in 1848. The church protested. Napoleon III. made himself govern.

himself emperor. The church supported Napoleon III. Napoleon on his part supported not only the church in France, but he also stationed French troops in Rome to protect the temporal dominions of the Pope.

of the Pope
Napoleon was dethroued in 1870. A
new republic was formed. A clerical
monarchical party was organized; it had
a majority in parliament; it could have
overthrown the republic. The party was
divided into three factions—Bonapartists.
Bourbons and Organists. They could Bourbons and Or.canists. They could not agree upon a candidate for the throne. This division saved the republic.

Conspiring Against the Republic.

When these factions finally united, the publicans had become strong enough to hold their own. But the clerical or monarchical party has never given up the struggle against a republican form of government in France. Three times the clerical party nearly succeeded in overthrowing the republic. The first time under MacMahon, when the obstinacy of the royal candidate exact the same content of the royal candidate exact the results. the royal candidate saved the republic; the second time with General Boulanger as a hero. The plot was defeated by a lucky and skilful combination too long to enumerate here. The third attempt was made with the famous Dreyfus case. American readers have read much about this case, but very few understood the situation. nation or were aware of the forces that were moving behind the curtain. Drey-fus was an obscure Jewish officer. The Jew, as a traitor, was to be used to stir yew, as a traitor, was to be used to sir up sentiment against Jews and protest-ants, and arouse enthusiasm for the Catholic church. This enthusiasm was to be used for the overthrow of the republic. Dreyfus became a name around which the clerical, monarchical and republican forces were marshalled. The republicans were victorious. The intrigue was exposed. The republic was saved once

When the republic was formed in 1870 the Concordat was recognized by the government. The republic paid the salaries of bishops and priests opposed the republic. The government complained to the Pope. Pope Leo XIII, sent an open letter to the clergy asking them to cease their opposition to republican institutions. Whether the French clergy thought that the Pope in his letter was only feigning, or whether their hatred of the republic was even greater than their loyalty to the Pope, I do not care to decide. The fact remains that the clerical-monarchical party control of the republic was even greater than their loyalty to the Pope, I do not care to decide. The fact remains that the clerical-monarchical party con-When the republic was formed in 1870 that the clerical-monarchical party con-tinued to exist and harass the govern-

ment.

The republicans became aroused They looked for means to saleguard the republic against the adherents of a monarchy. The chief stringth of the monarchists lay in the control of the public schools by the clergy, through religious orders. orders.

#### Fighting Public School.

Fighting Public School.

The republicans decided to establish a system of public education modeled after the one existing in the United States. The clergy protested with all its might. Rome supported the clergy. The government of I rance and the church of Rome became more and more estranged. By agreement of the Concordat, in exchange for paying the bishops salaries, the government had the right to accept or reject a bishop before he was installed into office. The Pope appointed two bishops without consulting the French government. The French government considering the violation of the Concordat, declared that it also was no longer bound by the provisions set forth in that famous document.

Separating Church and State

Separating Church and State.

The Frenca government proposed to separate church and state, again taking the conditions existing in the United States as a model. The law was passed, against the violent opposition of the clerical-monarchical party. All religious were put on an equal tooting in France. The protestant churches and the Jews were eminently satisfied, and well they might be. The new law as smally passed, not only put no obstacle to the free ex-

ercise of religion, but it still gave religious institutions many privileges not possessed in the United States.

The state relinquished all rights to the appointment of bishops and priests, all rights of interference in public worship; it made provisions to transfer without compensation and free from taxation all church property to religious associations. All church property, by an agreement in the Concordat, belonged to the state. The clergy was exempt from military service, and the salaries of the older priests were continued as a life pension.

Church Satisfied.

#### Church Satisfied.

The French clergy at first hesitated. The law took away some advantages, but it still left them many privileges which tacy were afraid to lose through opposition. The bishops of France held a con-ierence. They reached thedecision that the Catholic church in France could accom-modate itself to its p.ovisions. But Ronie was aroused. The French hierarchy re-ceived orders are ceived orders not to accept the law and to right the government with all their power. The first violent opposition took place at the so-called church inventories.

#### Catholics Asked for Inventory

The American public might ask what the French authorities are doing in the churches, examining church property? The answer is this: All church property under the union of church and state, legally belonged to the state. The government wished to have that property transferred to religious associations. When provisions for that purpose were under consideration the members of the When provisions for that purpose were under consideration the members of the clerical party proposed that previous to transference a public inventory should be made. Whether that proposition was made in good faith or whether it was intended as an opportunity for public demonstration. I do not care to decide. The fact remains that the provision for an inventory was made by the clericals an inventory was made by the clericals themselves. After that provision had been accorporated in the law, the republicans were determined to enforce law even against the protest of the cler

Government Conciliatory After the rejection of the law of separation by the church of Rome, the French government continued to show a very onciliatory attitude to the French clergy The government wished that Catholic worship should enjoy the special privileges granted by the law of separation. Briand, secretary for public worship, in a masterful speech, outlined the policy to be pursued by the government in the religious controversy. Parliament, by a four-fifths majority approved this policy religious controversy. Parliament, by a four-fifth majority, approved this policy and ordered the speech to be placarded at all public places in France for the information of the people. French Catholics were more than surprised at the forbearance of the government in the face of the violets. face of the violent opposition made by Rome. To show how the French Cath-olics felt I shall give extracts from two clerical magazines, the Correspondant and the Rone des Daux Mondes. The Correspondant writes, Nov. 25, page 826: "It is manifest that Mr. Briand has made concessions in Li two speeches of the 9th and 11th of November which he of and Ifth of Kovember which he would not have made before Dec. II, 1905. It is in this fact that the lesson consists. The government has measured its power, its action; the chances of success for their policy in this crisis. They have perceived the precipice to which the law may bring the republic. They have recoiled before the possibilit of religious war. They feared for the public peace."

State Not Anti-Refigious.

State Not Anti-Religious.

Briand's speech, as printed in the Cor-respondant, a Catholic organ, contained these words: "The state has no right to be anti-religious; the republic in passing the law of separation, has made no instrument of war or of persecution, but the state tries to free itself and at the same time free the Catholics of France. We have no intention of facilitating schisms, we never intended to create diffi-culties in church administration. The

Pope is a great moral power. The Pope is no stranger in France," etc.

This speech, as stated before, was approved by a four-fifths majority and was ordered to be placarded all over France. ordered to be placarded all over France. So friendly and so conciliatory was this speech, which represented the attitude of the government and a four-fifths majority of parliament, that the Clericals could not but admit the justice of the government's position, especially as the speec, was to be placarded all over France where the people could judge for themselves. But not wishing to creat the government with any good intentions, after they had decried the government so violently, they declared in their papers

violently, they declared in their papers and magazines that the government was acting through fear for themselves.

Have Privilege of Common Law.

Have Privilege of Common Law.

Briand likewise declared in his speech that if the clergy refused the privileges in the law of separation, then the common law would be applied, and that inder its provisions religious worship could be carried at without molestation. The Correspondant, not wishing to have it appear that the republic had such liberal laws through republican legislation, writes, page 829: "But it must not be, that they boast of ruling us through their theralism in applying the common law. The principles of the common law which guarantees religious liberty did not originate among them, but amongst us (the Clericals). These principles are those of Montalembert, of Lacordaire, etc. These great Catholics had confidence not only in the divine, but even the human force, of Catholicism."

The Revue des Deux Mondes credits

only in the divine, but even the human force, of Catholicism."

The Revue des Deux Mondes credits Briand with saving: "The law of separation gives the Catholics great advantages. It does not oblige them to use them if they do not wish; this is their business. If they prefer the common law, let them use it. The common law is the law of 1881 on public associations. Certainly there is a great difference between the law of 1905 and the law of 1881, but the Catholics are the only judges of their interests. The law has declared that religion is free and that worship is also the government guarantees these rights the same as all others." The only fault which the Revue des Deuse Mondes finds with the French government is that it did not consult the Pope before making its laws.

#### The Vatican Interferes

French Catholics seemed satisfied. But Rome is not. The church of Rome forbids French Catholics to accept the privileges accorded in the law of separation. Let the American reader bear in mind that these privileges were made so manifest in the speech by Briand that clerical papers declared they were given through itar.

The French Clergy Is Obedient to

The French republic has no complaint to make, and provides that Catholic worship should be carried on under the provisions of the common law. These provisions, according to the Correspondant, were made by great Catholic statesmen who had forescen the present crisis. The church of Rome once more forbids compliance with the provisions of the common law.

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#### SOCIALIST NEWS

Mrs. Wenonah Stevens Abbott, Socialist worker, and organizer and president of the Woman's National Socialist Union, is critically ill in a southern hospital, where she has undergone an operation for tuberculosis of the spine. Just before leaving for the South she sent, through a friend, her best wishes to all Socialists. Unhappily, Mrs. Abbott's recovery doubted by physicians and friends,

During the recent municipal election in Great Britain the Socialists cast the largest total vote in their history. In the matter of men elected, the results showed a net gain of two

Wm. Dettry, president of the Unit Mine Workers of his district Pennsylvania, is said to be under the ban of the leaders in his labor organ izations because he refused to agree to an endorsement of a labor party when he was the Socialist candidate for Congress last fall. This is said to be the reason the leaders of his organization have put up a candidate against him for district president.

The "Christian Socialist" announces that Rufus W. Weeks will be a regular contributor to its columns. Mr. Weeks is one of the most interesting writers on Socialism in the United States today. He is a high official of the New York Life Insurance company.

The Christian Socialist says that it has on its editorial staff a Methodist, a Baptist, and a Congregationalist. Among the contributing editors are two Presbyterians, two Disciples of Christ (Christians), a Congregationalist, Pro-testant Episcopal, Unitarian and Mental Scientist, "We welcome all denomina-tions and seek to win all to Socialism,"

Rev. Charles Stelzle, the labor commissioner of the Presbyterian church, in a lecture delivered in Orange, N. J., declared that he finds Socialism making rapid progress among the workers. He said that the labor movement is progressing in two general directions—political and economical.

#### TRADE UNION MEETINGS.

Material and Roofing Teamsters' Union, Local No. 741—Meeting Saturday night at 255 S. Haisted street. M. W. Annis. Ice Cream Drivers' Union, Local No. 717—Meeting Friday night at 10 S. Clark street for the election of officers. C. H. Janeke. Excavating, Grading and Asphalt Teamsters' Union, Local No. 731—Office will be open Saturday night at 171 Washington street. Edward Coleman.

Box Makers' and Sawyers' Union, Local No. 13—Meeting Friday night at Horau's Hail, Harrison and Halsted streets.

### CLASSIFIED

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"GEMEINDE SCHNIPELBACH" - DON'T fail to attend the First Grand Bauern Ball, on Saturday, January 5th, 1967, at 8 p. m., at Brand's Hall, 162 N. Clark st. Tilektes 250.

#### LAWYERS.

#### STEDMAN & SOELKE COUNSELORS AT LAW 84 LA SALLE STREET . - CHICAGO

PETER SISSMAN, ATTORNEY AT Law, Suite 437-43 Stock Exchange Bidg., 180 La Salle street. Phone Main 3618. SAMUEL BLOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW Suite 714, 59 Dearborn St. Tel. Central 2769. Automatic 5225.

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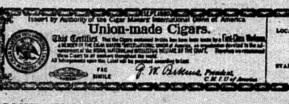
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#### SOLIDARITY OF WORKINGMEN DEMANDS THAT THEY



SMOKE UNION MADE BLUE LABEL CIGARS



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This weather is good for you and for me, but bad for these makers of clothing who bragabout the way they make their goods.

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#### THOTS TO MAKE THINKERS THINK

"Agricultural products grown last year amounted to \$9,794,000,000. If Uncle Sam were only rich enuf to give us all a farm."-Chicago Socialist, Dec. 4, 1906.

Dec. 4, 1906.

Say, Comrade: Don't you know that Uncle Samuel IS RIGH ENUF TO GIVE US ALL A PABM? There are tens of millions of acres of good hard lying idle, tens of millions more so half tilled, and millions of underpaid, underfed, under educated, a habbily clothed, poorly housed wage slaves with their suffering wives and unfortunate chidren herded in vile city slums, not nearly so comfortable as the farmer's cattle. Their only evident object in life—in fact, the only reason for their being permitted to cumber the ground, offending the eyes and especially he nostrils of the rich—is that they make the Landlord, the Coal Dealer, the Department Store Owner, the Stock Gambler, the Politician and other exploiters rich.

ers rich.

We have purchased and optioned enuficand to furnish good farms to 500 families; we have 800 members already. We want 200 more. Then we will get more land for more people, help our fellows to belp themselves and each other, until all who join us are economically independent.

A farm is a "safe, sane," and sure investment for our morey, our labor

investment for our morey, our labor and our brains, a "safe, sane and conservative" home for our children, a perfect insurance against want in our declining years. No strikes, lockcuts or evictions.

or evictions.

One of our neighbors landed three years ago with \$14 in his pocket. He now has a nice home and made \$500.00 per acre during the present season from two crops, on an expenditure of \$40 for seed and fertilizer. You can do likewise. Why not do it now?

We have nothing to sell. We are not capitalists, exploiters or speculators, JUST SOME PLAIN PEOPLE CLUEBING OUR SMAIL MEANS TOGETHER FOR THE CO-OPERATIVE OWNERSHIP AND CULTIVATION OF PRODUCTIVE LAND, and other industries.

Join party going South Jan. 15. Reduced rates.

FRATERNAL HOMEMAKERS SOCIETY 12, 70 Dearborn St., Chicago Chambers Wilson Pres. Paul Tyner, Secy.



Varicocele ed in 2 HICKEER NO.

John R. Walsh, the notorious bank wrecker, who was formerly president of the Chicago National bank, which failed in December, 1905, must face a federal

grand jury.

There will be at least forty witnesses called, which will include Edward P. Moxie, bank examiner, who has spent

many mouths in the examination of the Walsh books, and Church G. Todd, former clerk of the Chicago National bank.

John P. Hopkins, former mayor of Chicago, will also be called to testify on Mr. Walsh's relations with the Wisconsin Michigan Walsh of Michigan Walsh of

consin & Michigan railroads of which the bank president was head and Mr.

Hopkins director.

Judge K. M. Landis withdrew from

Judge K. M. Landis withdrew from all connection with the case, as he says he has friendship for the accused. His place will be taken by Judge Albert B. Anderson of Indianapolis.

GRASS VALLEY STRIKE SHUTS DOWN MINES

Federation Workers Want 8-Hour Pay, But Will Not Make an Agreement

[Special Correspondence.] Grass Valley, Cal. Jan 3.—Every mine in this district is closed. Fif-teen hundred men are idle.

Conditions are peaceable, although hundreds of strikers are in the streets, discussing various phases of the trou-

A majority of the mine managers

favor an 8-hour day, but want a three-year agreement. They fear another strike for higher wages if the 8-hour day is granted without agreement.

Miners say Western Federation rules

Will Milwaukee Producers Hand a Vote

Lemon to Judges?

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 4.- Eight mem-bers of Milwaukee Moiders' Union No.

125 were found guilty of contempt of court yesterday afternoon by Judge A.

L. Sanborn in the federal court, and six of them were sentenced to terms in the county jail ranging from fifteen to forty days without fines.

In one case further hearing will be bad and in another the defendant was not present and he will be brought in court on Monday to receive sentence, although notice was given that a writ of habeas corpus would be asked for in his case.

of the six sentenced, stay of execu-

tion was granted in all cases but one, pending the issuance of a writ of error

and appealing the cases to the court of appeals.

GOVERNORS GET RADICAL

Messages to State Legislatures Show Almost Human Intelligence

Messages delivered by the governors of Missouri, Michigan, Colorado and Nebraska stirred the legislators of these states by the vigorous appeals which they made for laws to end "ring rule," "throttle trusts" and make the people at the polls supreme

he people at the polls supreme.

The subject discussed in these mes-

sages are in each case, railroad rate laws, primary legislation, municipal ownership, and child labor.

Governor Warner of Michigan urged state control of private banks, and, in common with all the other government decided the sobbing of the needle

ors, decried the robbing of the people by the railroads in extorting high rail-

POLITICIANS AT WAR

New York Mayor and Tammany Leader Promise to Tell One Another

New York, Jan. 4.—A large kuife is about to enter the vitals of Mayor Mc-Clellan. Tammeny has turned upon him

with a vengeance, and a fight to the finish will ensue. Incidentally a lot of scandal will be aired.

Murphy will follow this up with reve-lations of the character of the mayor which will startle the political world,

he says.

Mayor McClellan is preparing to make a reply to Murphy's attack, which will in all probability appear to morrow.

Keep up the good work.

ATTEMPT TO DYNAMITE NON-UNION FARMER

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.]

Frinceton, Ky., Jan. 4.—The first outbreak in the tobacco war since the destruction of the tobacco stemmeries was an attempt to blow up the private tobacco barns of R. T. Larrb, an independent farmer, near Cobb, last night. Lamb had been warned that unless he used his influence with his tenants to array them against the trust an example would be made of him. A charge of dynamite was placed in bulk tobacco, but exploded with only force enough to scatter the tobacco without hurting the barn.

The army-cocks school at Washington paracha is conducting a series of experi-cents with various styles of freien

road rates.

Governors of the west are becoming

EIGHT WORKERS SENT

agreement

not permit them to make an

TO JAIL BY IDLERS

### DOWN-AND-OUT CLUB PRESIDENT TALKS

H. H. Kohlsaat Knocks Off When Six O'clock Whistle Blows and Is Interviewed

#### TIRED THUMBS, LIKE FAC-TORY WORKER, CAN'T REST

Famous Baker and Editor Foiled Because of Kindly Spirit and Victor Larson, Fake Ad Man. Gets Record-Herald

H. H. Kohlsaat, president of the local branch of the Down-and-Ou, society, entered the barber shop in the Herald building and dropped wearily into the chair reserved for those who would have

their shoes polished.

He had been upstairs all day in his bare office twiddling his thumbs, and was awfully glad the 6 o'clock whistle had sounded and he could get his shoes shined and go home.

For weeks recovers for the Chicago.

For weeks reporters for the Chicago Daily Socialist had been trying to get in interview with President Kohlsant, an interview with President Konsant, but in vain.

But luck was with the proletarian writer this time. He was waiting his turn, when the former maker of presidents of the United States entered.

#### Begins Thumb Work Again

When the distinguished baker and sandwich dealer had taken his seat, he unconsciously began the twiddling with his over-worked thumbs. At this point the reporter slipped a copy of the Chicago Daily Socialist into his hands. He took it with a thank you and his thumbs got a rest. He read the paper through twice, then

reviewed it fore and aft.

Before he had finished it the first time the reporter was in the chair and the lone barber was taking him from a shave to a singe and from a shampoo to a

The poor writer almost went bank-rupt trying to keep the silent reader on his job until he had filled his system with the articles written to excite dis-

#### Preaches Unhappiness

Preaches Unhappiness

"What do you think of it, Mr. Kohlsaat?" the reporter ventured as the barber hoisted his chair.

"Well, I think the man that writes
such stuff must be an unhappy individual," was the reply.

"What is there to support the opinion
that the writer is unhappy?"

"Well, take this article." he answered,
studying the paper. "It says that Mr.
Holden, manager of the Marshall Field
store, was a faithful retainer and compares him to the negro house servant of
slavery days. It also says he enjoyed
seeing the field hands whipped just as
did the well dressed slave butler in the
old days."

Twiddles Again

#### Twiddles Again

"Does that indicate an unhappy frame mirid?"
"I should say it did." The former ed-or here let the Socialist slide out of a hand and his thumbs went to twid-

For those who have not lived in Chi-For those who have not lived in Chicago for twenty-five years a word about Mr. Kohlsaat may be interesting. He began as a poor newsboy. From this ground floor industry he developed into a salesman and peddled things all over the country. He was not a great success until he conceived the idea of taking a penny's worth of bread, sprinkling sugar on top and selling it for a nickel. This made him well-to-do and he soon married a young woman who had a married a young woman who had a wealthy father. Fortunately the father-in-law continued to get richer as the years went by

#### Had Lofty Ideals

Had Lofty Ideals

It was not our hero's ambition to be a baker and sandwich dealer, nor did he desire to pose before posterity as inventor of the dairy lunch horror. He desired most of all to be an editor. Deep down in his heart he had ideals. He desired most of all to be an uplifter. All the time he peddled things he detested trade.

So he took his money and bought a newspaper in Chicago. The first thing he did was to order out the disreputable personal advertisements. He refused to publish all advertisements that he believed to be fraudulent or injurious to his readers. He attacked political bosses and his employes were treated as well as they ever have been treated before or since.

as they ever have been treated before or since.

Race Is to Larson, Fake Ad. Man

This kind of business could not last and in the course of years Mr. Kohisaat's newspaper carried the greatest mortgage ever carried by any newspaper anywhere. Then Victor Larson gobbled him, and publishes fake ads in Mr. Kohlsaat's virtuous paper.

He has sold his most valuable income property and now boards somewhere. He still has a lot of money, but all the captains of industry consider him a sort of harmless has been. At one time he was a national figure and claims the credit or discredit of making McKinley president. Virtue must be its own reward these days for the editor that publishes fraudulent advertising is the one that continues to edit.

"What must be the effect on a man if he should read this paper and no other?" he asked, picking up the radical journal. "In this entire paper there is not a single cheerful thing. It is all pessimistic."

This kind of talk caused him to cheer

richly upholstered barber chair he once owned as a part of the Herald building. It now is owned by Victor Larson, who prints fake advertising.

The barber put the white cloth around the former editor's frame and undula-tions of the shroud-like covering showed that his thumbs busily were twiddling as his hands were crossed on his breast.

TO LOSE GOOD JOB

Virtuous Steel Corporation Can't En-dure Corey and Lady Friends

New York, Jan 4.—Another poor working man is on the verge of losing his job.

William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel corporatio., is the victim of economic and "feminine" conditions.

The poor man whose "environment"

The poor man whose "environment" consists of \$100,000 a year, an actress and a wife and family will in the near future join the "down and out club." Charles M. Schwab is responsible for the probable action that will be taken. Rumor has it that he has already been decreated. He certailly has the saymathy

deposed. He certainly has the sympathy of the wage class all over the country. The only difference in the slave propensities is that he got about \$99,563 more a year than the average wage

Mr. Corey has done a great service to humanity. He contributed a little book to the Socialist's pocket library, "How I Acquired My Millions," which has done a world of good.

The only thing that was wrong with Mr. Corey was that he liked the girls too much, especially those on the stage. Miss Mabelle Gillman being the leading lady in his drama. She is now spending \$1,000,000 in Europe for him.

#### GREAT RAIL STRIKE IS THREATENED

#### Locomotive Firemen Determined to Win or Lose Fight With Harriman Lines

A strike which promises to be the greatest struggle between a railroad system and its employes in recent years may be called at any moment. E. H. Harriman refused to arbitrate

with the striking firemen of the South-ern Pacific, and the entire machinery of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was set in motion for a gigantic struggle.

Grand Master J. J. Hannahan of the
Brotherhood arrived in Chicago this
morning to "settle the strike or lose the
fight."

An ultimatum was sent by Grand Mas-ter Hannahan to E. B. Harriman on Jan. l in which Harriman was urged to come to a settlement at once, as otherwise the seven systems of which he is the head will be tied up.

Harriman refused to listen to any arbi-

tration scheme, claiming that the trou-ble on the Southern Pacific is simply a fight between the firemen and the engi-neers, and does not concern the rail-

#### Leaders Confer

To-day Grand Master Hannahan and the executive board began their sessions, which may last several days, but which may also result in the calling of a strike at any moment, as the stand of the railroads has been clearly outlined in Harriman's reply to Hannahan, "Go ahead; do your worst."

It was reported this worning that

ahead; do your worst.

It was reported this morning that should the firemen be called out other railroad employes wil decide upon sympathetic action. Should this take place traffic of half the country will be accelerated.

### STATE RIGHTS: NEW "DEMOS" WAR CRY

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 4. — President Roosevelt was raited fore and aft last night by M. E. Ingalls, the railroad

Roosevelt was raked fore and aft last night by M. E. Ingalls, the railroad magnate, and other speakers at the installation of officers of the Cincinnati Democratic club. Mr. Ingalls opened his remarks with a eulogy of the late Governor Pattison and then he proceeded to flay Roosevelt.

"What the Democratic party wants is some great principle to fight for," he said. "It's not for Democratis to pick up with any old wild cat issue that may come along and give them a hope of winning a transient victory, and they never have had any better issue than the one furnished them right now by the man who occupies the White House. The big stick in Washington has made up his mind to break down the state governments and center everything in Washington.

"He has decided to trample down the rights of the states and make the government at Washington high and mighty in everything.

"There could be no better way than that to make Washington the greatest den of corruption in any civilized government in the world. I believe in home rule. Any other idea is un-American. I don't believe that Washington has any right to dictate to Cincinnati what it shall do.

"The states are the real power under the constitution, yet the attempt of Theodore Roosevelt is to take away the rights of the states and have everything run by himself and one congress in Washington. And he shall not do it; the people won't stand for it.

#### SPLINTER KILLS

New York, Jan. 4—While he was whittling a splinter struck Peter Hess of Brooklyn on the nose to-day, and he bled so death. Dr. Lewis Lanzer, who attended the young man said: "A pin scratch might have been fatal to him. The bleeding was caused by a slight shock. Such cases are sare."

Hess was disposed to hemorrhages, his blood being so constituted that it did not coagulate readily. [Scripps-Mckae Press Association.]

WOOLDRIDGE MAKES REPORT

### **BOARD OF TRADE** FIGHTS DEATH

Broke Brokers Give Up the Fightland Stagger-Candidate of Armour's Grain Trust Will Be Elected Without Opposition

#### By A. N. EIGHTH

The Chicago board of trade met in regular caucus yesterday afternoon and nominated the following ticket: For Second Vice President—John A.

Bunnell.

For Directors (three-year term)—J.

B. Carter, S. H. Greeley, Chas. H. Sullivan, W. P. Anderson, Frank Burch; for one-year term, Harry Boore, E. A. Mikels, S. Y. Wickhan:

No nomination was made for the presidency, because of refusal of the "big" men to allow their names to be used. Fitch's maladministration has plunged the board into a rut, according to traders. to traders.

The majority members of the Board of Trade, which is composed of the little fellows, are proffered a bitter pill to swallow in the coming annual election of officers and directory of that institution for the coming year.

Hiram N. Sager is the candidate nommated in the second causeus held last

inated in the second caucus held last week, occasioned by the refusal of Charles H. Re Qua to allow his name to

Several years ago Mr. Re Qua was chairman of the market report committee and made an admirable executive, his

friends say.

Under his administration, together with that of its president, W. S. Warren, and John Hill, Jr., the bucket shops and get-rich-quick concerns were severely dealt with. This able administration of the Board of Trade pushed its case against the bucket shops into the supreme court of the United States and obtained a property right to their quota-tions, placing themselves in an impreg-nable position so far as the bucket shop

#### Bucket Shop Enemy

Mr. Re Qua was the favorite candidate of that faction of the Board of Trade who favored the elimination of the bucket shops and a square deal, but was turned down in caucus by that other facwhich believes in the largest per-

The Board of Trade's membership is composed of 1,800 men, and they are not all saints by any means.

The elevator trust was in the majority on the directory and nothing but turmoil has resulted. D'squietude here is really greater than in labor circles. Too much

#### Sager, Trust Candidate

With Sager for president, and the directory named by him, presents about as juicy a bunch of class conscious canitalists as could be found in a day's

journey.

The "little fellows" are at sea and hopelessly lost for a leader, but may rally their forces before election and have something to say whether there shall be a continuation of the deplorable state

a continuation of the deplorable state of affairs.

"Eats With His Knife" Jim Patten and others of that stamp, are jubilant, but carefully repress their feelings. Too much at stake "dontcherknow." There is just this much to it, the little fellows have got to name a presidential candidate and directory within a week or they are hopelessly lost for another year, and this means something to the farmer, too.

How They Touch the Farmer

The elevator combine has lowered prices two cousts and more on all grains on a Chicago parity, throughout the states of Illinois, lowa and Nebraska.

The producer is robbed of two cents a bushel on every bushel of grain he has left to sell. Plain theft. The only apology the elevator trust have to offer for this petty larceny is "shortage of cars."

And this much for the shortage of cars; there is no shortage of cars. Chi-cago is full of empties, but the railroads won't haul empties any more. All cars going out of Chicago must be loaded and the available supply of empties along the railroad lines is dependent upon the number of loaded cars sent forward.

#### Where Railroads Come In

This is where the railroad companies make their big showing to Wall street on "tonnage per mile." which-Wail street uses to "cut melons" with greatly to the liking of the country grain dealer, merchant and farmer. They get the rind.

There is going to be some interesting revelations in this paper on the methods used by the Armour crowd. The capitalistic press know these facts, but dare

istic press know these facts, but dare not tell the truth.

#### BUYING A PLANT

At the meeting of the board of directors last evening a committee was instructed to proceed at once to making a bargain for a plant, and there is every reason to think that within a week The Daily Socialist will be the possessor of its own printing plant. To complete the purchase it is necessary that the additional pledges be made immediately.

G. O. B.....

ENTERPRISING COMRADES Comrade M. A. Goldstein called his fellow workingmen together the other day, explained to them about stock subscriptions for the Daily. At once the price for a share was raised and same turned in at headquarters. There are many establishments all over the country where this might be reseated. Such acts will insure the building up of the greatest Socialist daily in the world.

#### CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST MEETINGS

CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST MEETINGS
At Masonic Temple, second floor, Sunday, Jan. 6, at 11 a. m., Rev. J. O. Beutall, a member of the Seventh Ward Branch of the Socialist Party, will begin a series of Christian Socialist meetings, to be continued every Sunday morning. The subject Jan. 6 will be, "Religion and Socialism." Rev. E. E. Carr will asset in the service. Excellent munic by the Center Quartette under direction of Frof. Harvey P. Moyer, author of "Songs of Socialism." Everybedy welcome.

Walsh's Pull Pails After Year's Strain And He May Be Tried

BIBLE ONLY A STORY, SAYS DEVINE

Rev. Selleck Has Book Printed on University Press-Attempts to Destroy Faith in Infallibility of Scriptu es

tor of First Baptist church, Providence, R. I., has just written a book, "The New Appreciation of the Bible," issued yester-day by the Chicago University The Rev. Dr. William C. Selleck, pasappreciation of the Bible," issued yesterday by the Chicago University press, in which he tears down many of the popular fancies of orthodox Christianity, lauds the higher criticism, and presents a new view of the Bible's value.

"By false methods of interpretation, or the absence of the control of the bible of the properties."

or the absence of all method," his book says, "the Bible has been made to teach almost every conceivable doctrine and to sampet every conceivable doctrine and to support many a terrible wicketness— slavery, polygamy, and the subjection of woman; and the tap root of all these erroneous teachings, darkening coun-sels, and unholy sanctions has been the idea of the plenary inspiration and in-fallibility of the scriptures.

#### Bible a Piece of Literature

"When this idea shall fade out of the popular mind, being replaced by the more valid conception, some of the per-versions and absurdities of religious docversions and absurdities of religious doc-trine will pass away which have claimed, and still claim, their tens of thousands of adherents; some hoary superstitions and cruelties which have darkened our world will disappear, and opportunity will be offered for the upspringing of a fairer, more beneficent type of religion fairer, more beneficent type of religion and civilization."

Dr. Selleck declares the Bible should be considered merely as a piece of litera-ture, as a "collection of ancient writings -not a single book, but a library of sixty-six different books." As to the Bible he writes:

"It contains history, philosophy, poetry

of many kinds fiction, love stories, a hymn book, collections of maxims for practical conduct, brief biographies, let-ters of spiritual counsel and friendly correspondence, and ecstatic visions of seers and dreamers, along with sermons that rebuke sin and plead for upright-

that rebuke sin and plead for uprightness with passionate ardor.
"And the quality of its utterances ranges from the childish notions of a primitive people just emerging from slavery and from the moral pessimism of a satiated sensualist, to the sublimest and most comprehensive thought of the greatest spiritual teacher the world has ever known.

#### Inaccuracies in Scripture

Writing of the traditional view of the Bible, Dr. Selleck declares:

"Considered with reference to the present age, it has been or is now an unfortunate view; it has been narrow, and therefore cramping to the human mind: it has been rigid, and therefore has allowed little room for no presents on has allowed little room for progress on the part of those holding it—so much to the part of those holding it—so much so, indeed, that nearly all progress has had to bear the stigma of heresy; it has begotten idolatry, and therefore made the Bible a fetich."

Dr. Selleck states also that the Bible full of inaccuracies historically and scientifically, that the story of the crea-tion is unscientific, that nearly anything can be proved by the Bible, that the real authors of many of the books of the new and old testaments are unknown, and that Christ was not quoted until a generation after his death.

#### WHO KILLED CRUEL RUSS? HIS CAREER

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—(Special.)— St. Petersburg is to-day wondering who was the youthful assassin that shot Gen. Von Der Launitz, the St. Petersburg Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, has issued statements accusing the mayor of "brazes falsehood," "by-poerisy," and making a "weak, silly, and mendacious attempt to hide under an impertinent assumption of virtue."

was the youthful assassin that shot Gen. Von Der Launitz, the St. Petersburg prefect who took the place of the late Gen. Trepoff.

That he was a member of the fighting organization of the social revolutionist party is certain. Equally certain it is that the assassination was planned by the fighting league, and that the youthful revolutionist who freed Russia from another Trepoff was chosen by this organization to carry out its decision.

The identity of the assassin remains a secret owing to the fact he was cut to pieces by sabers of the officers, after he killed the general and shot himself.

The police claim that he was a Jew, but it is doubtful if anything certain will be known about him until the Social revolutionists themselves see fit to disclose the name of this hero.

Gen. Von Der Launitz, the slain prefect of St. Petersburg, was considered one of the pillars of the reactionary party.

one of the pillars of the reactionary party.

He was as hated as Trepoff, whose place he had taken. It was during the time that hewas governor of Tambov that there occurred the terrible repression of the agrarian disorders in that province, and it was ain retribution for these repressions that Maria Spiridonova, the Russian Joan of Arc, shot Chief of Police Luzhenoffski, one of the subordinates of Gen. Von Der Launitz. It is now known that Von Der Launitz was one of the twenty-seven who were marked for death by the fighting organization. St. Petersburg is wondering now who will be next.

The czar's household is in a panic.

#### BAILBOADS BILL TWENTY THREE.

Springfield, O., Jan. 4.—The corner has just made public a report showing that the railroads killed twenty-three persons on crossings of this city last year. In killing "23" they made it plain that it is "akidoo" to life for anyone who fails to remember that the street crossings of this city belong to the railroads. The International Chorus will hold its usual rehearsal next Monday evening at the Athenseum Building, 26 East Van Buren street. More voices are wanted to make merry. If you cannot sing Professor H. S. Perkins will help you. The Chorus will also give a dance on Saturday evening, Jan. 12, at Westminster Hall, 462 North Chark street. An entertainment will precede the dance. All are invited to come.

New York politicians say that the chances of Governor Hughes becoming Republican candidate for the presidency are very bright, after reading his message to the state legislature. Before, they felt that the timber would have to be gotten in the West, but now they are focking to Hughes as the 1908 possibility.

Nationalist agitation in German Peland has caused Prussian officials to arrest leaders of the Nationalists, saying that the meetings held by them arbeid without the consent of the Prussian government.

### **NEWS AND COMMENT**

Judge Farlin Cue-Ball ought to be

Out of work and despondent, and too old to go the pace, Frederick Hope, 65 years old, 90 West Twenty-fifth street, committed sui-jde yesterday by hanging himself in the basement of his

The annual meeting of the Children's Hospital society will be held at 3 o'clock Sunday at the roms of the Chicago Relief and Aid society, 51 La Salle street. Reports of officers will be read.

Gustaf Horsch, 25 years old, 882 Ballou-street, committed suicide at his home vesterday by hanging. His body was found in the afternoon by his mother, Mrs. Bertha Horsch. He was

William Decosta, a negro tailor who testified in the Hartje case in Pittsburg, was found guilty of perjury.

Will Harvey, a negro of Mayersville Miss., was hanged yesterday three min-utes before notice that his sentence had been commuted reached the sheriff

The reports of Postmaster Busse show an increase of fourteen per cent in money order business.

The special council investigation committee is in a muddle as to what it will do with the aldermen bought in on the Bartzen charges. The ammittee is undecided whether to call Bartzen a few pet names and whitewash the alder or call the aldermen a few polite

Dr. Albert Dahlberg was yesterday sentenced to pay a \$200 fine, and on his refusal to pay, was taken to the bridewell, for selling cocainc.

The trial of Knudson the The trial of Knudson, the man charged with murdering his wife, was begun vesterday. Four jurors were se-cured in one day. The prosecution will attempt to prove that he killed her because she became unsightly in his

Billy the Kaiser is going to request the Reichstag to sanction an appropria-tion for a 20,000 ton battleship which will eclipse anything now in existence in that line. He has the sympathy of the working class.

The investigation of William R. Hearst's campaign expenses has caused the new administration to take up an investigation of all campaign expenses during the last campaign in New York. J. J. Hill startled the railroad world with his statements regarding disregard of block signals. Statements have been

of block signals. Statements have been obtained from officials all over the country. One official says that it is false. "Why, James J. Hill goes to sleep on a train and sleeps like a child," said one official. What good would it do if Jim did keep awake? Sleep is what the 12 and 16 hour day workers need.

A young army officer was rnot in a duel in France and he may die. A wo-man was responsible. Lieut. Spitzer was the victim. Lieut. Andreal was the other party of the fight. They were the closest of friends before the fight.

Robinson Smith, 36 years old, 6403 Monroe avenue, an Illinois Central con-ductor, died at St. Luke's hospital yes-terday of injuries received when he was struck by an engine Dec. 31. The accident occurred at One Hundred and Fourth street and the Illinois Central railroad tracks. Smith was walking on the tracks when he was struck. Thus another man is removed from the possi-ble pension list.

#### IN BUSINESS'CIRCLES

Watering mouths of J. J. Hill's "pickaninnies" in the Great Northern railroad will not be filled for a time. The melon cutting has been postponed.

President Roosevelt has instructed the department of justice to support the constitutionality of the employers' lia-bility law.

Members of the Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian churches all ever the world are interested in the de-cision which will be rendered in Illi-nois appellate courts where a desperate legal encounter is going on regarding the union of the two denominations. Seves million dollars' worth of property is involved.

Difficulties regarding Santa Fe rail-road rates on certain utilities were set-tled in Topeka, Kan., yesterday. The Santa Fe paid the costs.

New land frauds have been discovered in Nebraska. The frauds were in the western part of the state. Officers of the Rushville, Neb., bank have been implicated with several others.

The National Petroleum association has entered complaint against the Ann Arbor and other roads of Michigan and Ohio with the interstate commerce commission charging the roads with discriminating against its members in favor of the standard Oil company.



\$3.50 & \$4 Shoes \$2.95

Cleaning up broken lines regardless of profit. Men's patent kid, patent colt, enamel, vici-kid and box calf, "union made," \$3.50 and \$4.00 shoes---one week only, Jan. 7th to 12th---\$2.95.

BACH BROS 115th St. and Michigan Ave. ······



let. After counting to a ball, is ready to serve in less than ten minutes.

2d. When boiling, unlike any other cerual coffice, NUTRITO does not held ever.

All other cerual coffees require \$\mathbb{S}\$ to a ball over.

All other cerual coffees require \$\mathbb{S}\$ to a minutes boiling and NUTRITO is the only one made that will not 'stop over while cooking. All your grover. Sprague-Warner, or III. Brokerage Co.

COMRADES: Make this your

### COMMISSION RESTAURANT

136 SOUTH WATER ST.

The best little restaurant in the city. Quaint, homelike. The best in the market properly cooked, neatly and quickly served, nontry s. STETON, Manager

GET WISE TO

# Collins' Hats \$2 and \$3

Worn by more than 10,000 Socialists. Quality and style unsurpassed. Union Clerks, Union Hats. II it 8. W. Corner

Madiso and La Salle Sta



SELLING
watches at the
same old stand,
and at prices that
doubled my sales
this December
over law. I have
some special barsome special bar-gains left over from Xmas.

Pontinental MILWARKEE AND ASKLAND AVERUES

The West Side's Largest Clothing Store

VISIT OUR SHOE ARREX

Ladies', Men's and Children's SHOES

### A Wave of Radicalism

The dominant note in our present society is RADICALISM.

It takes on a multitude of forms. Magazine exposures, anti-trust agitation, "Hearstism," "Folkism,"-all these are but phases and repetitions of the same thing.

The messages of governors and the President vie with the sensational press in the presentation of criticisms of the existing society and suggestions for its improvement.

This radical wave has two main sources and takes two forms to cor-

It springs in part from the discontent of a class of small capitalists who see their chance of continuing in the exploiting class rapidly disappearing, and in part from those who see the rising tide of Socialism and hope to preserve the existing order by "throwing a sop to Cerberus."

The small capitalist who sees the great trust, mail order house, department store, or other great accumulation of capital beating him at his own game, raises a howl for some sort of a handicap on his successful

He wants a revision of the rules. He asks for an income tax, an anti-trust law, abolition of rebates, and a general hamstringing and hampering of the great capitalist in his plan of procedure.

Such a movement is distinctly reactionary. Its only effect is to MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF PARASITES THAT CAN FEED UPON THE BODY OF LABOR, BY DRIVING OFF A FEW OF

The other set of radicals are closely allied with the first and the two are constantly confused-indeed confusion is the principal characteristic of the whole radical movement.

Those who are acting from fear of a rising revolutionary movement make much of old age pensions, child labor legislation and government ownership of industry. These take their proposals largely from the demands of the revolutionists, hoping that by granting the unessentials, the essentials may no longer be asked for.

RADICALISM IS PRIMARILY A PART OF THE DEATH STRUGGLES OF A DYING SOCIAL SYSTEM.

Its lack of any coherent principles, clearly thought out philosophy, definite plan of action, and, most of all, any compact militant fighting force behind it, makes it incapable of any continuous far-reaching action.

In so far as its measures are in accord with the interests of the revolutionary working class they will be accepted by that class, without the slightest deviation from its fundamental purpose.

If the radical had any far-sighted social vision, any world-wide grasp of events, he would have already noted that his program has failed in a

England, Germany, Denmark and France have practically everything asked for by both groups of radicals. They, or some one of ciem, have national and municipal ownership of all the industries for which such ownership is asked in this country; they have inheritance taxes, insome taxes, old age pensions, child labor laws, and have abolished nearly all the "discriminations" which are so bitterly complained of by the little exploiters of labor in this country.

Yet in none of those countries has the march of industrial concentrafion been stayed. In none of them has the little capitalist been able to retain his place upon the back of labor.

Most important of all,-in none of these countries has THE PROG-RESS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WORKING CLASS MOVE-MENT BEEN DELAYED.

On the contrary, it is just in Germany, where this plan was tried most thoroughly, that today sees the strongest socialist movements in the

It is too bad to discourage these budding reformers, but truth must

The Socialist has no fear of any of these things. Many of them he

welcomes and does all in his power to further.

BUT HE IS NOT SWERVED FROM HIS PURPOSE BY ANY OF THEM, HE LOOKS UPON THEM, NOT AS ENDS, BUT AS MERE STEPS TO THE COMPLETE WIPING OUT OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM OF BIG AND LITTLE PARASITES, AND THE COMPLETE DOMINATION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

#### What a Different It Makes

When two or more capitalists are squabbling over a franchise, an ice plant, a right of way, or any source of profits, it is taken as a matter of course that dynamite, private police, professional sluggers and all the paraphernalia of private warfare is used.

But when a union man is fighting for his right to live like a human being, and happens to heave a brick at a hired traitor to his class,-then what a howl is raised to high heaven.

Grand juries, police and, if necessary, the militia and regular army

Editorial writers draw "horrible examples" of the natural depravity of the working class, and denounce unions as aggregations of lawless conspirators.

Isn't it nice to be able to casually rewark to your friends in the labor movement, "Were you at the delightful function at our dear friend, Mrs. Potter Palmer's, last evening?" IS IT?

#### Objections to Socialism

Do not send answers to these objections now. A perfect flood of answers have been coming in, but none of these will be printed at present. When this contest closes we are going to give everyone a chance to bit the objectors, according to a plan which it is believed will be more fun than anything yet started. Keep watch of these objections and get ready for the finish. Meanwhile tell all your anti-Socialist friends to send to

It is in the Air.

the chief unrealizable hope and faith of the men is Socialism. It exists merely in imagination. It is said by them that scialism is in the air. True. There is Socialist state anywhere on the carthure may never be one; but there are extrest people who strongly think that re may never be one; but there are extrest people who strongly think that re will be such a society as they desire expect that their dreams will come. They tell us we are moving toward ir form of government. If we are moving that the direction if does not prove tit is the right direction. It does not ow that because some industries can be allied that all industries can thus be subject to general regulation. Artispoods, apparently, can never be made wholesale and machinery. It Is in the Air.

Under Socialism our fivelihood would de-id on the etaclency of the existing sov-ment. What would happen it some con-

bination of unscruppious grafters would get control? I presume the government would own rud manage the newspapers; then how could an opinion contrary to that of the ruling powers be expressed? There are at the present time a great many nea, per-lags one third of all the wage workers, who-can be thouged to labor at the average of-ncian to thought fear of losing their plots. What inducement could you offer them? Who would have the power to dis-charge or remove from the public service when such discharge would mean the end of an opportunity to enry a livelihood?

My objections are based on the effect scialism has on men. The only proof whether a system is ben-cial or not to humanity is the quality of e use its adherents perform while in

as individuals.

A system denying that the present order of things is the development of men's minute, from deep-scatted causes, in shallow.

A system that does not teach that homanity must gradually work its own way into order, but instead fries to force a theory on it, by which, if humanity secepts it, mankind will jump into order, or order will be established by ballot—such a system is, we must admit, devoid of received.



#### THE REFUGE OF THE OPPRESSED By JACK LONDON

Lieut.-Colonel Vlachishov Petrovsky has been refused landing on American soil by the immigration officials of San Francisco. He has been denied admittance to the United States because he loves freedom. Shorn of technical verbiage, that is the reason that the immigration officials of San Francisco refuse him admittance. Because Lieutenant-Colonel Petrovsky loves liberty, he cannot come into the United States.

Colonel Petrovsky is not a paufer. During his examination he showed a draft for \$4,000 "and other money." He also showed that he was not a bigamist and, furthermore, nailing any technical quibble that might arise concerning the bond between himself and his wife, he testified that their marriage was not a mere civil marriage, but was a religious marriage.

He did not threaten to become a burden to the United States, because he was an educated man, a civil engineer and an electrician. While in Vladivostok, incidentally, he was secretary of a geographical society.

For none of the foregoing attributes and efficiencies was he denied admittance. He was denied admittance to the United States because he loved liberty.

In the minds of the members of the Board of Inquiry, Colonel Petrovsky's love of liberty, by some strange aichemy. is translatee 'cto moral turpitude. ilis love of freedom is by them characterized as felonious and political criminality. Colonel Petrovsky believed in organized government. His high political criminality consisted in writing articles in Vladvostok profesting against the slaughter of citizens by soldiers, and of making speeches wherein he advocated the neceptance by the people of the republican principles of government. That is to say, he advocated the making of benighted Russia into an advanced and highly civilized state such as our own United States. For this act he is denied admittance by the immigration officials of San Francisco. O Washington, Paul Jones and Abraham Lincoln, turn not over in thy graves!

I flame with shame for my American citizenship when I read the evidence and then the findings of the Board of Inquiry. Three men signed those findings, and of the three I wonder what alien | Herald

KILLING FOR PROFIT

This table of fatal railroad accidents

in the United States is compiled from

the anual reports of the Interstate Com-

killed killed killed

1,693

1,958

2.210

2.550

2.675

2,969

3,606

3,632

\*Three-fourths of the year only.

There is much reason to believe that

the slaughter is really larger even than

these terrible figures indicate, and that

many accidents are not reported at all.

This is the admitted situation. What

It means simply that the earnings that

should have been used to increase or im- | \$3,753,463

Pass'grs Emp. Other Per. Total

4.522

4,680

4.674

5.006

5,498

5.274

5.879

5,973

3,261 not gvn not gvn

3,807 not gyn not gyn

killed

6,437

6,839

7,123

7.805

8,435

8.588

merce Commission:

... 239

1897.... 222

1898.... 221

1900.... 249

1901.... 282

1902.... 345

1903 .... 355

1904.... 441

1905.... 537

does it mean?

1906\*...

418

1899.

lands gave birth to the two men who bear the names of A. de la Torre, Jr., and M. Lissak. I am glad that no Jack London Jr.'s name is appended to such findings. If it were, I should be constrained to give that son of my loins rough on rats, and then invoke the shades of my American foreiathers, and say: "Did I not well?"

Colonel Petrovsky, in speech and writing, advocated republican principles of government. For this he was courtmartialed by his own despotic government, and hence his advocacy of republican principles is branded by the Board of Inquiry in San Francisco as an act of "moral turpitude."

I read over the names of the three men who constituted that Board of Inquiry-Griffiths, de la Torre, Jr., and Lissak. Shapte on their names! It was maggotminded men like these that crucified the Christ, burned Bruno at the stake, and in our own day and country mobbed men like Phillips and Garrison. Griffiths, de la Torre, Jr., Lissak-if the measure of their minds becomes the measure of intellect and freedom in the United States, I, for one, shall get out. I'll flee to Russia.

According to Section 38, no person can be admitted to the United States who is opposed to organized governmen or who believes in murdering the officials of government. Colonel Petrovsky stated repeatedly, in various ways, that he was a Socialist; that he did not believe in violence, and that he did believe in organized government. In fact, that is what all Socialists believe in, and they clieve in a wore rationally organized government that we even at present cojoy. There are a million men and women in the United States today holding these same political opinions that Colonel Petrovsky holds. They are Socialists, as he is a Socialist. And the definition of Socialism can be found in all the dietionaries. And yet, that Board of Inquiry, in its findings, states: "There seems to be some doubt to his political views, being according to his own confession a political agitator and socialist. which might be construed to be a violation of Section 38."

O wise, just and subtle judges! O wise pin-heads! I blush for my own citizenship with such as you.-Oakland

prove equipment and provide the means

of safety have been drained from the

railroads to pay the interest on watered

stock, fictitious securities and needless

bonds. And now that the time has come

when the inadequate equipment and

make-shift appliances and obsolete ma-

chinery can no longer meet the strain put

upon them, the whole system goes under,

slaughtering and meat packing business since 1880 has varied as follows:

1880, 872; 1890, 611; 1900, 557; 1905,

. The average capitalization per plant in 1880 was \$56,673. In 1905 it was

OUR

STATISTICIAN

#### THEN AND NOW In days gone by when you and I

Liberty's flag unfurled, With hope to free humanity And give light to the world; Hard work we'd do to find a few Who would her claims allow; Thousands now bear her banner fair-We're not so lonesome now.

Then folks were told that Socialists

With fire and sword and bomb, Stealthy would lurk, and by such work Send folks to kingdom come. But since our pure, good literature Made its initial bow, It spreads so fast folks know at last

Election day we'd throw away On some "old party skate," Our votes that we should use to free And to emancipate

Our working class; but let that pass, We're Socialists, I trow, Then let them prate-we'll vote'er straight-

We're getting wiser now!

We're not so lawless now.

Then let us try both, you and I, Since we've outgrown our si With all our might to end this fight And Socialism win

Then all our foes as friends will pose As to stern facts they bow; We near the fair land of Get-There

We're getting stronger now! -GEO. NEW.

### Private Estate of a Million Acres

By the recent acquisition of a tract of 170,000 acres Santa Gertrudes Ranch, in southwest Texas, already reputed to be the largest estate in the world owned by a private individual, was increased to the immense proportions of 2,000 square miles, or 1,280,000 acres. As an aid to the comprehension of these dimensions some comparisons may be found useful. The area of Rhode Island, exclusive

of the waters of Narragansett Bay, comprise 673.920 acres or just a trifle more than one-half the area of Santa Gertrudes Ranch.

The area of Delaware, exclusive of water, is 1,254,000 acres, or 25,000 acres smaller than Santa Gertrudes.

Texas constitutes one-eleventh of the are; of the United States; yet if the Lone Star State were to be cut up into ranches the size of Santa Gertrudes there

would only be land enough to make 132.

Santa Gertrudes Ranch was founded in 1853 by Captain Richard King, a former Mississippi river pilot, who, with his friend Captain Miffin Kenedy, had charge of the fransport service on the Rio

friend Captain Miffin Kenedy, had charge of the transport service on the Rio Grande which supplied General Taylor's army during the Mexican war.

Captain King's ambition was to possess the largest and best conducted ranch in Texas; but he died twenty years ago, after accumulating 800,000 acres.

The property was left to his widow, Mrs. H. M. King, who I mued the entire management over to her son-in-law R. J. Kleberg, a lawyer, who was born and brought up within 150 miles of the ra-weh. Under Mr. Kleberg's management the acreage has been increased more than fifty per cent.

#### BAGGED HIS TROUSERS

fifty per cent.

The foreign nobleman puffed his cigarette dejectedly and refused to be "And to think," he sighed, "I prop

to her on my knees every night for two week .. "And did you bag the beautiful heiress

at last?" asked the interviewer. "No, all I bagged was my trousers." The History of Two-Platoon System By LOUIS F. CARDWELL

The present fight for the two platoon system is merely a continuation of a struggle which has been waged unceasingly by the firemen of Chicago for the past four years. The beginning of the present struggle began away back last March, when the firemen, driven desperate by the oppression of the men at the head of the service, turned in self-defence and fought back.

John McDonough, a captain and fireman of more than thirty years' continuous service, whose record, despite the false and misleading statements in the office of the fire chief, is unblemished, and a man who has suffered severely by the underhand methods of what is commonly known as "the clique," and who, had he been given his due, would at the time of Chief Campion's retirement, have been the next in line for promotion, was the man most satisfactory to the rank and file of the department for the position of Chief.

What weight this fact had upon Mayor Durine is a mere matter of opinion. It is certain that of all the men suggested, McDonough was the only man with enough courage to accept the position. He stepped in and helped Mayor Dunne out of an embarrassing position after the latter had

It cannot be said with any assurance that the charge can be proven. that the Merchants Club, the Commercial Club, the State Street Merchants Association and the fire insurance underwriters brought enough pressure to bear on the mayor to remove McDonough and appoint Horan, but, the general belief through the department is that such was the case. At any rate, McDonough was removed and sent back to his old position as captain of Engine Company No. 1, and Horan was appointed.

Horan was appointed after he had given a written pledge to install the two platoon system.

The men did not believe he would keep his word. The facts prove that the men were right and the mayor was wrong.

The Chief, from the day of his appointment, began to fight the platoon system. It is the general belief throughout the department that Horan is doing the bidding of the powers that influenced the Mayor to appoint him, and who, it is known, bitterly opposed the mayor and the principles for which he stands.

At the time of Horan's appointment, there was something like \$87,500 which the Finance Committee had appropriated for the purpose of hiring 139 extra men so that an extra off of twenty-four hours might be granted the members of the fire department. This money was not used for the purpose it was appropriated for and the platoon advocates hoped that it might be used to install the platoon system, by either one of two plans which they had in mind.

These plans were, first, to wait until November 1, 1906, and then, with the consent of the council and mayor, to use this money to engage sufficient men to install the system throughout the entire fire department for the last two months of the year; or, to use it to create a district for the platoon system. This district, roughly speaking, was to be all that portion of the department lying between Chicago avenue, Thirty-ninth street, Western avenue and the lake. This would comprise the major portion of the department and it was intended that the system should be spread throughout the entire fire department by appropriation by the present Finance Committee.

These two plans were submitted to Mayor Dunne by representatives of the association and he thought very well of them. He informed the men that he would take the matter up with the fire chief the next day. The men, with their doubts of Horan uppermost, accepted the action of the mayor and let it go at that.

A representative of the Chicago Fireman's Journal, desiring to obtain the earliest possible news of the action, waited almost the entire day in the mayor's office. The mayor, detained by some of the innumerable things which take up the entire time of the executive, did not come to his office that day until after three o'clock in the afternoon. HE DID NOT SEE HORAN UNTIL LATER, yet the same night messengers from the 'antis" were found scurrying around the department, and by nine o'clock the next morning, a huge meeting of firemen was gathered n the Shermapn House, and Patrick Lyons, the president of the Officers Club, presided.

The full details of the action of the platoonists was made known and an attempt was made to start feeling among the firemen outside the district suggested. To some extent this succeeded and the whole mob left the Sherman House and waited on the mayor. A number of platoon advocates, who had learned of the move, went among the men and explained the action and the possible results.

Many of the men, on learning the reason of the Officers Club's move, at once refused to be used to injure the platoon movement and they at once went back to their quarters. It was learned that day that MANY OF THE MEN PRESENT WERE SPECIALLY DETAILED BY THEIR COMPANY COMMANDERS, ON SPECIFIC ORDERS FROM L'EADQUARTERS A''D WITH THE CONSENT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.

Representatives of the Firemen's association made known to Mayor Dunne the move made by the head of the department, and also informed him that no move was being made to install the platoon system. A few days later, it was reported that Chief Horan had made a requisition on the Civil Service Commission for the 139 extra men provided for by the special appropriation, and that he was about to grant the extra twentyfour hour leave of absence made possible by their engagement. This was at once taken as a declaration of war and it certainly was in opposition to the expressed wish of the mayor regarding the platoon district.

The men got very busy, and the fire marshal must have awakened to the fact that he could not beat them in that manner.

On August 1st, there was a call sent out for volunteers for service in the platoon district. This call was in absolute contradiction to every order that ever came from the office. IT WAS VERBAL and transmitted through more than twenty fire department officers before it reached the company commanders, and when it got to them they garbled it so that no sense could be made of the call at all. The fire chief was compelled to send out two more sets of instructions concerning what he wanted, and as a result the matter became confusion worse confounded and no one knew What was doing.

Finally the thing was straightened out some way and it was found that about 400 men had volunteered to come down town into the first battalion. Analysis of the names of the menstransferred showed that the chief had selected the oldest and worst crippled men he could find. He had accepted men who were on the verge of retirement, old, crippled, siekly and, in some cases, the men selected were off duty on sick leave. Strong, able bodied men, who were red-hot advocates of the platoon system, were passed up, and men who, because of years of service were no match for them, were placed on the platoon companies.

The Association made a protest and named some men whom it was known could not do the work in the battalion. Horan did transfer some of them, but, to-day, there still remain men in the platoon district who are not capable of doing the arduous work incumbent upon men in that dis-

From the day the platoon system went into service, Horan showed his antagonism, and in every way has tried to injure it and the men who were its chief advocates. Company officers, who have served as long and with as much credit as ever did Mr. Horan, have been insulted and humiliated and chased out of the battalion without giving them a chance to defend

HORAN IS AN ENEMY OF THE PLATOON MOVEMENT AND IS HARASSING THE MOVE IN EVERY WAY IN HIS