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RUSSIAN SPIES AT **GERSHUNI MEETING**

Revelutionist Interrupts His Speech to Address Czar's Agents Who Are Present

AMERICAN MONEY AIDING **DESPOT TREMBLING IN FEAR**

Report That Russian Bonds Are Being Counterfeited Causes Consternation Among Bankers

"The Russian revolution is not dead. as the Russian government and the capitalist papers of Russia and the rest of the world tell you it is. These reports are due to maliciousness on

This was the opening statement of Gregory Gershum, who addressed an enthusiastic audience of 2,500 at Orchestra Hall last night.

Dr. Gershum was introduced by Peter Sissman and was greeted with a storm of applause to which he replied in a strong, ringing Russian voice:

in a strong, ringing Russian voice: "Comrades, long live the revolu-

A short address was made by M. Katz, the New York editor who is the inseparable companion and guide of the noted revolutionist in his present tour through the United States.

From the very first Gershuni's speech electrified the audience.

Is This Death

"When I came to this country." Gershuni said, "I was told that the revolution is dead. I began to look around for a witness to prove that the revolution is alive. While preparing to address the first meeting in New York, I received a telegrain saying that General Ignatiev is dead. Comrades, what a witness! The strongest pillar of Russian bureaucracy fell at the hands of the revolution. In the few weeks that I am here tion In the few weeks that I am here three of the strongest supporters of despotism—Ignatiev, Litwinev and Von Launitz—bave fallen. This noon I was handed another telegram stating that we have another witness that the revolution is alive. Procurator-General Payloff has been assassinated.

From Hearts to Brain

"Comrades, the present apparent quiet in Russia is simply a transitory period. The revolution has already passed over from the hearts of the passing over from their brains and now it is passing over from their brains into their hands. It is passing over from theory to practice. And here is where the real revolution begins

theory to practice. And here is where the real revolution begins.

"The Russian bureaucratic clique, which depends for its existence upon the money furnished by foreign, Am-erican and European, capitalists, makes every effort to deceive Europe and America into the belief that the revolution is crushed, that it, the gov-ernment is master of the situation ernment, is master of the situation in Russia.

"I was sent to this country therefore to tell the truth about the Russian government. Once this truth becomes known to the world outside of Russia it will be the moral bomb which will end the existence of autocracy in the eyes of the world. In racy in the eyes of the world. In Russia autoracy, Nicholas and his clique, are long considered morally dead.

Czar Plots His Death

"I know that the throne of Ro-"I know that the throne of Romanoff fears this truth and is already intriguing for my deportation from this country. But I appear here freely and boldly, surrendering myself to the protection of the American people. I know that in the country of Franklin, Washington and Jefferson, who were soldiers of the revolutionary army, a soldier of the Russian revolution is safe.

"I know that the American people, its president and government will refuse to play the role of a policeman of the Russian government.

"To the Russian spies who may be in this audience tonight, I say.

"Go and tell your government, your clique of murderers and plunderers of the Russian people, "Hands off!" You can commit your assaults, murders and executions in your country, in autocratic Russia. Here in America champions of freedom are safe."

"In the name of the Russian people, who grown under the inhuman op-

"In the name of the Russian people, who groan under the inhuman oppression of despotism, I appeal to the liberty loving and democratic American nation to help us in our struggle with the enemy of the Russian people, its present government.

As soon as Gershuni finished speaking, a collection was taken up which amounted to \$300.

A Dirge for the Heroe

An interesting moment in are pro-ram of the evening occurred when the request of the audience the and played a dirge for the heroes his have fallen for freedom. Many ten and women who had brothers, sters and friends among these vic-ms were seen sobbing.

It was bearned vesterday, as the

feiting its bonds or s has created great consternation among the financiers all over the country. Jacob Schiff, of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York, declared that the credit of the Russian government in the interests controlled by him is

chied.

Cyrus McCormick of this city is reported to have been investigating the statements made by Gershuni and has full confidence that they are true, that the Russian government is actually counterfeiting bonds and that its securities are null. Mr. McCormick is reported to have said that this mick is reported to have said that this mick is reported to have said that this disclosure will end Russia's credit in the United States.

Dr. Gershuni will speak again at the West Side auditorium, Taylor street and Center avenue, tomorrow

HOW VIOLENCE WAS INCITED BY BOSSES

Edward Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was called to the witness stand in the Shea case yesterday and succeeding in telling how the Employers' association had tried to incite riot on at least one occasion.

A meeting was being held in Bricke

A meeting was being held in Brick-layers' Hall, Monroe and Peoria streets, at which Saca was speaking for the striking teamsters. While Shea was counseling against violence a procession of wagons driven by scabs and filled with armed men was driven back and forth repeatedly before the hall.

These men jeered and shouted at the trade unionists, and fired shots in the

trade unionists, and fired shots in the

ing them to some act of violence.

When Harry Roberts, non-union man, was called as a witness he was asked concerning the character of the men who concerning the strike, but concerning the character of the men who served as scabs during the strike, but Judge Ball refused to permit him to answer any questions along this line. He succeeded in getting a few facts past the judge tending to show that the street blockades were due to the incompetence of the scab teamsters. He also testified that while he had seen some eggs thrown at strike-breakers, none of them appeared to contain anything not ordinarily found in the regular product of the hen.

"FAKE" STORY MAY MEAN DEPORTATION

Daily News Misrepresents Russian Refugee and He Fears It Is a Plot 10 Place Him in Czar's Hands

Considerable agitation was caused among Russians of Chicago over a "fake" interview with Gershuni which was printed in the Daily News last Tuesday. The interview put Dr. Gershuni not only in wrong but in ridiculous light before the American people.

Gershuni at once called up the editor of the News and the matter was explained as being due to the difficulty which the reporter had in making out Gershuni's answers through the interpreter.

In order to clear this matter up a reporter from The Chicago Daily Socialist requested Gershuni to give him the substance of the questions put him and the answers he gave to the reporter of the Chicago Daily News.

The current to Gershuni and the

The questions put to Gershuni and the answers as he gave them to the News

"I was asked," Mr. Gershuni said,
"what the object of my visit to America
was. I answered I came here to tell
the truth about the czar, believing that
this truth will be a moral bomb to Russian despotism. I did not mention President Roosevelt, Emma Goldman or Berk-

The rebel, who is beset by spies con-stantly, thought at first that the Daily News was in a plot to make grounds for his return to Russia and to death.

DECLINE INVITATION TO LAKE SHORE DRIVE

Speak Kindly of Mrs. Palmer, But Say The Civic Federation is a "Con"

A slap at the Palmer pink-tea labor-capital conference has been taken by the Woodworkers' Union.

A resolution was adopted last night by the council forbidding any of its members who received invitations from attending this meeting.

They declared this meeting to be a trap to hurt the cause of organized labor in one form or another. Besides they declared they are not accustomed to speak of the labor question in "O, dear, and goo-goo-eye language."

The plans of the National Civic Federation to use Mrs. Potter Palmer's home as a meeting place of "capital and labor" to discuss the "sanitary condition of the tin cup on the full dinner pail" promises to be attended only by capital.

Williamsport, Pa. Jan. 10.—Very pronounced earthquake shocks, four in number, were felt here from 4:45 to 5:30. Honges were shaken and people swakened over a radius of ten miles.



SOME DAY THE WORKER WILL GET TIRED OF BEING RUN OVER AND WILL USE HIS VOTE TO DESTROY THAT AUTOMOBILE

27 MEN DIE FOR STEEL COMPANY

Engulfed in Molten Metal Their Bodies Pass Away in Vapor as Invisible as Their Spirits

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 10 .- Scenes at the

county morgue this morning were heartrending in the extreme. The building was besieged by a constant stream of relatives of the unfortunate men who lost their lives in the catastrophe last night at the Eliza furnace of the Jones & Laughlin Steel company. So far there have been only seven deaths reported, as

GUS KESSLER, both legs burned off. ANDREW FADORKI, head burned

ANTHONY ENOCH. MIKE -

MARTIN MITIGHE, body burned. TWO UNIDENTIFIED MEN.

It is believed possible that there are several bodies yet buried under the slow-9 o'clock this morning was burned beyond recognition. The bodies of all the men are so badly burned and in such condition that they cannot be put in the chapel for public view, and are kept in the embalming room of the morgue. The sight is grewsome in the extreme.

At the South Side hospital, it is stated that Paul Brovanick, 32 years of age, is in an extremely critical condition, and will probably die. He was horribly burned about the body, face and hands.

At the Eliza furnace plant the officials absolutely refuse to allow any one to enter with the exception of a few employes necessary at the plant, as well as a deputy coroner or the morgue wagons, when called to remove the body of a victim. All inquirers are directed to the county coroner for information. At the coroner's office the Jones & Laughlin firm is being severely scored for neglect in several matters relative to the catastrophe, and but little information has been had by the coroner from any officials of the company.

It is learned from an employe of the company that at the moment of the exthe immediate vicinity. It was stated that at least 'senty-three of this number had been accounted for, and should the estimate of forty be correct it will have the effect of making the list of dead or missing very much larger than at present. At Mercy hospital it is said that of several victims under treatment this morning all are resting comfortably ex-cept Mike Sheimi and Mike Polaskek, who, it is said, will not survive the

Pittsburg. Pa., Jan. 10,-Twentyseven workingmen were engulfed in a mass of molten metal by an explosion of a steel furnace in the Jones & Laughlin

Out of thirty-five workers who were employed about the furnace, George

Knox alone escaped uninjured and able to tell the story. Fifteen tons of molen limestone, coke

and iron, in which the bodies of the men are now but an integral part, with nothing to distinguish them from any other elements that have entered into the combination, is the only thing left.

Fellow workers rushed to the spot and sought to save those not completely engulfed. Seven men had escaped the worst of the delige, and were rushing frantically about, their clothes in flames and their bodies horribly burned. At i nminent danger to their own lives their comrades seized the suffering men, tore the clothes from their bodies and sought to save them

Some of the men were so terribly burned that the flesh came away with the clothes, and in one instance the muscles were so completely destroyed that the arm came away at the socket when the clothes were pulled off.

When the families of the men attempted to enter the works to ascertain the date of their fathers, husbands or brothers they found an armed guard prepared to shoot down and club away all who should attempt to enter. Human life and love and family ties were forced aside lest some advantage might be lost by the company in possible damage suits.

Even the police were driven back, and no newspaper men were permitted to approach the scene of the disaster.

COERCION USED TO DCWN 8-HOUR BILL

Scuator La Fol'ette Charges That Railway Labor Unions Are Used by Corporations

Washington, Jan. 10—When the senate took up the bill limiting the hours of labor of certain railway employes, La Follette, who is pressing it, charged that railways were exerting themselves to secure from their employes expressions of disapproval of the proposed legislation. He intimated that coercion was being resorted to and presented a printed form of a resolution which was being sent to every labor organization with the request that it be adopted.

Referring to the protests submitted to the senate yesterday by a number of senators, he said

"It is perfectly plain that these protests were inspired, if not commanded by the railway companies."

GENERAL WHO SENTENCED GERSHUNI ASSASSINATED

Cruel "Hangman" Dies Before One of His Victims at Least

News of the assassination of Procurator General Pavloff was greeted with Joy by all Russian revolutionists of Chicago. Pavloff, in his capacity as procurator general, presided at the trial of Gregory Gershuni, the Russian revolutionist who spoke at Orchestral hall last night, and was instrumental in procuring a death sentence for Gershuni.

Di. Gershuni in discussing the life of Pavloff and his career as a "hangman" said that the procurator general was the strongest pillar of the Russian bureaucracy. He saw in his death the beginning of the end of Tsarism.

FIREMEN VOTE FOR PLATOON SYSTEM

Overwhelming Majority of Blaze Fighters Express Wish to Live Like Human Beings and Not Like Caged Animals

Chicago firemen have decided, illough a secret ballot, they desire the platoon system to be established throughout the city. The vote was 774 to 229.

President George B. Hargan opened the meeting in the Masonic Temple with a statement of the object of the meeting, after which the following resolution was after which the following resolution was read by John O'Neill of the board of trustees and the arbitration board of the

Firemen's Association:
"Resolved, that the outcome of this
ballot shall decide our future action regarding the two-platoon system."

A count was then taken of the number of letters returned. Out of a total of

1.539 letters sent out, 1,012 were re-turned, of which 1,003 were voted and nine were blank or in such a condition

that the, were not counted.

The result was overwhelmingly in fa-tor of the platon system, there being 774 for, to 229 against. Outsiders Witness the Count

Representatives were present from all the daily papers. The Tribune had its were heard from his corner of the house although no doubt the officials of the Tribune are real angry to think that any one should have the nerve to take a referendum vote without their consent and

erendum vote without their consent and without letting them do the counting in their private offices.

There were three judges and three clerks counted the votes. Two of the judges were members of the fre department; one belonging to the union and the other to the yellow faction. The other judge was ex-State Senator Dawson. The clerks were M. E. Eldridge, publisher of "The Public Service." M. B. Haver of the Chicago Daily Socialist, and one fireman.

Chief Buckley Selects One Judge

Chief Buckley was present as the agent of Chief Horan. He was requested to act as one of the judges, [.] refused, and upon request of President Hargan, selected Fireman Porter to act in his

After the count had been fushed to the satisfaction of all present, another resolution was read by Mr. O'Neill, as follows: "Whereas, The vote taken on the two-

whereas, the vote taken on the two-platoon question, opened in Room 613, Masonic Temple, on January 9, is a fair expression of the true sentiment of the members of the Fire Department; be it Resolved, That the adoption of the platoon system is the dominant issue in the fire department."

Comments on the Ballots

Comments on the Ballots

There was considerable comment on some of the ballots. One voter said:
"Twenty-three with the platoon system."
The most suggestive comment and the one having the most meaning, was, "My wife and family have been praying for it night and day."
Another fireman voting "yes" said, "Fireman's wife."
This shows that the true sentiment of the men who think anything of their families is favorable to the platoon system as they wish an opportunity to get acquainted with the family and live like human beings and not like animals in the Zoo caged from one year's ind to the other.

Warm: Snow To-Night

Snow and warmer weather to-night. Minimum temperature about 30 degrees above zero. To-morrow colder and clearing.

OF CORPORATIONS Appellate Court Denies All Redress to Man Whose Legs Were Taken Off by the Panhandle and

OBSCURE LAW WIPES OUT

JURY TRIALS TO BENEFIT

"FINDING OF FACT" THE AWFUL WORDS LEARNED MEN SAY CONDEMING CRIPPLES TO POVERTY

Another Whose Hands

Went to Illinois Steel

Strikers Denied Constitutional Rights by Means of Injunctions and Now Wage Earners Are Prevented From Appealing Damage Cases Against Panhandle and United States Steel

Another branch of the courts of the state of Illinois permit and compel a trial without a juta, which, according to attorneys interested in the repeal of the law, is a deprivation of a constitutional right.

tional right.

In the appellate court every describes are reviewed. The judges of this branch of the judiciary have the right to set aside the findings of the lower court, where the rase was heard by a jury. The judges of the Appellate court, by the use of a few well-chosen words permitted by a legislature years ago, "finding of fact," are permitted to set aside the findings of the lower court, and the plaintiff is barred ever again from bringing action against the defendant.

The plaintiffs in nine-tenths of the cases are workmen who have been injured and who are suing corporations. In the lower court their cases are completely tade out, and on the evidence submitted, the jury finds a verdict for the complainant.

Now the rich corporations, through its at orneys, immediately appeal the case. The records of the case, a lot of typewritten ages, are submitted to the judges of the appellate court. These higher judges have no opportunity to see the faces nor hear the voices of those testifying, and they only review

"the record."

In their opinion the defendant corporation was not a, fault for the injuries sustained by the plaintiff, the workingman, and they bring into play the magnetic words put mito the law by the corporations—"finding of fact" and "that is all."

So far as the workingman is conthe record.

So far as the workingman is concerned the case can never again be brought to trial, and the verdict ren-dered by the lower court is set aside. and the corporation is released from all responsibility. It may have been that the working-

man who sued the corporation was blinded, or may have been scalded or had his legs or arms off, and the corporations were at fault. Then, too, a family of young children may depend on this father as well as a six's wife. This, of course, does not appeal to the judges of the upper court, for they do not see him, yet they undertake to take from the workingman a sift bestower on him since the forming of this government—

The honorable judges overrule the finding of the tiral judge, and leave the man a hopeless cripple and a burden on his fellownen, and all because the judges of the Appellate court work by a law that empowers them to be supreme court trial judge, and jury.

A few ecent incidents may be cited to show just what effect the law has on workingmen. Steven Buszdrakiewicz.

w rkingmen. Steven Buszdrakiewicz, 33 years old, and living with his family at 23 Fay street, brought action for

damages against the Panhandle road for injuries sustained by him.

He had both legs cut off above the knees, and the company was at fault. The case was heard in the circuit court, where \$50,000 damages were asked. The case continued about a month, and the jury brought in a verdict for \$40,000.

Of course the case was appealed, and the judges of the Appellate court decided that he was at fault for being on the tracks of the company, although he was employed by the corporation. The famous three words, "finding of fact," were again used, and the case was thrown out of court, and the plaintiff is compelled to go through life a burden to himself and every one with whom he lives.

Another flagrant was of the twints of

he lives.

Another flagrant use of the trimity of words was in the case of John Zolnowski, who had both hands burned off because of the carelessness of an employe of the steel mills in South Chicago.

Zolnowski was employed as a boiler fixer, and had entered a vat with a torch to repair a leak, when an employee turned on some gas, and his hands were burned off at the wrists.

A jury in the lower court returned a verdict for \$12,000. The case was appealed, and the all-powerful trimity was

verdict for \$12,000. The case was appealed, and the all-powerful trimity was called for, and after the Appellate judge had penned across the bottom of the record the magnetic words, the steel company was released from further responsibility.

The attorneys in both these cases hope they will be able to have the judges of the Appellate court who reviewed the record remand the case for a new trial, the additional expenses to be willingly borne by the plaintiffs to get something from the corporations which deprived them of their limbs.

The most peculiar part of the law is that while the plaintiff, usually the workingman who has been maimed for life, has no restress under the law, the defendant has all the rights of appeal after appeal.

The latter can carry the case from one court to another until the patience of the former is worn out, and he will settle for a great deal below the sum allowed in the judgment.

Attorneys who have had cases which they had won in the lower courts, and which gladdened the 'yasts of poor passons only to be blighted when they reached the Appellate division of the juddicary, have joined hands for a reform, and before the legislature closes at Springfield some relief will be asked. In the event that the Appellate division of the Appellate court will be asked that the rases be remanded to the lower courts for retrial, and in this way give an equal amount of rights to the workingman as well as to the rich corporations.

WIFE MURDERER IS GIVEN LIFE SENTENCE

Prisoner Weeps and Cries "Oh, Those Heard-Hearted Jurymen."

Goshen, Ind. Jan. 10.—After being out six hours the jury last night found Lewis Fuller, the wife murderer, guilty in the first degree, and sentenced him to Michigan City for life. Fuller flung himself on the table and cried like a baby. When he reached the jail he yelled "Oh, those hard hearted jurymen, how could they do it."

do it."
Fuller was accused of shooting his wife at midnight as she lay sleeping at his side, October 26 last. He aft-erward gave the alarm and said bur-glars did it.

CARE FOR YOUNG WOMAN RESCUED FROM HOSPITAL

Kidney Cure Sold as a Bever-

age in South-Other News

From Gulf Coast

HENRY E. ALLEN.

(Special Correspondent.)

Pensacola, 1..., Jan. 2.—A working-man told me today that he spent several weeks in a Southern turpentine camp seven years 230, and the disclosures made by the Appeal to Reason were no surprise to him.

These abuses have been running for years, and in all probability no prosecutions would have been made had it not been for the natural aversion of the Socialists for all brutality and injustice toward their fellow wage slaves.

toward their fellow wage slaves.

Many of the labor conditions in the South today are most discreditable to any people claiming to be civilied. The thousands of children being worked long hours in the cotton factories for a mere wittener under conditions; in wirious to

pittance under conditions injurious to health will not be tolerated long, for the agitation now going on will no doubt soon end this infamy.

The Vagrancy Laws

But there are other barbarities of

longer standing that unfortunately are not so much in the limelight. The vagrancy laws of most of the Southern

states permit the arrest of anyone look ing for work, and provide that such per

son may be put up at auction and sold into slavery to the highest bidder, like any convict, and this in the year of

I frequently meet a young man here who is traveling for a wholesale drug

house.

His best customers are the big lumber camps, and his best seller to the commissaries at these big lumber camps is a concoction known as "Lewis' Kidney Cure." The drug house receives \$45 a gross for the pint hottles and the lumber commissaries receive \$72 a gross for the stuff, which is marked, "Not to be used as a beverage."

Kidner Cure a Beverage

But it is used almost exclusively as a beverage. By this arrangement the license of \$1,100 a year is avoided and the slaves in the camps are robbed of their money, so that in most ca.: s they simply exist, and all their surplus, after

paying for their living at the ccupany stores, goes for this proprietary . . . ozc, which is said to contain two gallons of

alcohol and some burnt sugar for each

gross of pint bottles.

The salesman states that the men in nearly all the camps he visits are actually deteriorating. They are, in fact, selling their lives to the profit lords, and this is heralded as car phe-

Chalk for Flour

A short distance north of Pensacola is a chalk factory. A lady caller yes-terday was telling what quantities of-powdered chalk were shipped from this factory to a certain flouring mill at Atlanta. I noticed that Mrs. Allen

moved uneasily to the pantry-only to discover that the sack of flour she had

just opened bore the address of this particular Atlanta flour mill.

But, my dear reader, we are living under capitalism, and we must not allow little matters like air-slacked lime in our baking powder and alfalfa in our

tea to disconcert us in the least. Com-ing down here I counted twenty cars or more of common red dirt on its way

to a Louisville paint house—and still they affirm that there is no room in America for Socialism.

The papers pretty much all over the South published the falsehood about the

Socialist paper at Burkley, Wash, printing threatening articles against Roosevelt, etc. Socialist papers are

kept too busy printing facts; besides, the Socialist has no desire to "threat-

We expect Comrade Wilshire her we expect comrade wilsaire here some time the last of this month or the first of next, when we will have the biggest opera house in the city and a brass band, and will show some of these

brass band, and will show some of these unreconstructed rebels that this is 1907

and they had better wake up. Quite a number here are taking the Chicago Daily Socialist, and more will follow.

The proposition to teach soldiers singing has been rejected by the general staff. It is declared that while singing as an aid to marching might prove attractive and diverting, there are other things more important that a soldier should learn.

FOR A GENERAL STRIKE

nomenal prosperity!

But it is used almost exclusively as

our Lord 1907.

By EDWIN ARNOLD BRENHOLTZ

"Here he held out his hand, and he is such a gentlemanly fellow that before I be it I found myself shaking hands with him; and that made Craggie mad, and he began to taunt him and sneer at him. I brought that to a close, for Chambers turned to me and smilingly said, Don't you usually protect your prisoners, Mr. Arthur? Don't you know that words are sharper than knives?"
"Gods," cried Craggie, 'I wish you "'Gods!' cried Craggie, 'I wish you had remembered that before.'

"I have never forgotten it for a moment during the last four months, Mr. President, and very infrequently during the preceding fifteen years,' said he coolly."

That man is a jewel of a knave. What a pity that we live under a system that perverts such abilities as he and men like him possess," said King

Arthur continued: "True! ould have made an honest man out of im I would have been thankful to have taken him into partnership. The two of us could have run down any rogue that ever lived, I believe."

And then after a pause he said, "I shall never forget that ride! He asked to see the warrant, and when he noted that it was not for the blackmailing affair he laughed until I thought he would

Well! Well! You are certainly a "'Well! Well! You are certainly a clever detective; but I don't think much of the courage of Mr. Craggie. Why is not the other charge pressed, Mr. President? Of course, you could not get the money again, fo, it is spent; but I should have thought that you would like to have your revenge. You know that Mr. Endy did not die, and I can be prosecuted only for assault with intent to murder; and a clever lawyer such as I will be certain to retain, will make it to murder; and a clever lawyer such as I will be certain to retain, will make it only burglary. Mr. Endy recollects nothing, and you have never found the instrument with which he was struck. And then he proceeded to badger all. Craggie in a style that I could have enjoyed had he been any other man's prisoner. So I told him that what was sance for the goose, and so forth.

"He smiled as he paid me another compliment and said, "How do you propose to make me stop, Mr. Arthur. Do you contemplate gagging me?"

"I propose to ask you as a personal favor to not make this ride any more uncomfortable than is absolutely necessary, said I.

You are a gentleman, sir, and take pleasure in conversing with you, and he turned his back on Mr. Craggie; and such a talk as I listened to for the rest of the journey it has never before been my privilege to enjoy. He had men, women, literature and art at his ngue's end; and a golden tongue it

At last he glanced out of the windo and said. Yes; we are nearing Clyde, and I will have to deny myself the pleasure of further conversation, at present
—and the place to which I am going is
not supposed to be very attractive to

"I shall take pleasure in coming to see you, said I. How in the world did you ever find time to keep so well up with things?"
"Don't make rash promises; remem-ber with what I stand charged. I thank

you for your courteous offer—but I could not wish to see you, there, even as a visitor. As to your question: A man that remembers whatever he hears and whatever his eye once rests upon be it animate or inanimate—so be it animate or inanimate—soon acquires a stock of information in spite of himself. I had a remarkable memory even as a child; and I have strengthened even as a child; and I have strengthened it—for a purpose that knows no yield-ing—until nothing escapes me. Let me show you. And he reached to the table and picked, at random, out of a pile of unopened mail a book which he hastily impacked, and he then read the first three pages rapidly. Then he havded it to me, saying. Test me, please. On my word of honor as a gentleman, it is the first time I ever saw a word of it."

"And, gentlemen, he repeated those three pages verbatim.

"How do you ever do it." I exclaimed.

"'How do you ever do it!" I exclaimed.

"'Oh, that one was particularly easy, because I am interested in political economy. You would testify as to my ability to remember and repeat accurately, would you not, Mr. Arthur?"

"'I certainly would, said I, and with pleasure, if you needed it.

"'Thank you, sir; but then, really, you have no idea of what I can do when I put myself to it, for those subjects on which we conversed have been the recreation of a very busy, and not altogether useless life."

"Worse than useless! interposed Mr. Craggie.

""Worse than useless!" interposed Mr. Craggie.

"Chambers paid no more attention to him than if he had not spoken.

"Turning to me from looking out of the window he said, 'I believe that I will light a cigar. These,' as he opened his cigar case, 'are the brand I like best; but Mr. Craggie objects to them, so, on second thought, I will fill the other side of the case from his box to remember him by, and will smoke one of them—so as not to disoblige him, at the last.

"Clyde was near at hand—we were running in very slowly, being in the rear of the local—and the president pushed the box towards me, saying, 'Help yourself, Mr. Arthur."

"I accepted and lit a cigar and Chambers lit his from mine, and then said very seriously, 'Really, I would not advise you to gamble with Fate as I do; for, though life is a disease of which sleep relieves us; it is but a palliative; death is the remedy—as Chamfort says."

"What do you mean?" said I

death is the remedy—as Chamfort says."

"What do you mean? said I.

"Simply that Mr. Craggie has not enjoyed my society lately, and I have been gratifying my love of gambling by smoking his cigars.

"Gambling? said I.

"Neither more nor less,' he replied seriously. Chandler remarked just the other day that I was getting very thin and even more pale than usual; and it is all through anxiety as to whether any of those cigars will eventually permanently disagree with me.

"He was smoking very rapidly and did not even take the cigar from between his lips when he said, I wish to thank you, Mr. Arthur, for the kindly way in which you have made pleasant a most trying episode. There is the depot of Clyde in right! It is a beautiful country, this! I want you to take notice that I acknowledge my guilt on both charges, though you prefer only one. On further consideration I have decided to cheat the lawyers out of a fat fee; I shall make no defense.

"Be careful, eaid I. Whatever you my I shall have to use against you."

"He continued to smoke very fast, and paid no attention to my warning. "I have had an exceedingly pleasant

"I have had an exceedingly pleasant time the last three months and more, in Mr. Craggie's society. I've been a sort of big fish myself, you know; and I've enjoyed that aimost as much as my friend, the President, does,"
"Turning to him he said, 'Sir, I hand you a communication which you will find of the utmost interest; and as Mr. Craggie took it from his hand he said, 'Good-bye, Sir, I shall be pleased to see you whither I am going."
"Mr. Craggie immediately tore open the envelope and Chambers turned to me and after an instant's pause said, 'Here is my confession in writing. You may

is my confession in writing. You may need it to set young Endy free at once. Tell him that I would never have seen him actually convicted of the crime-even though I did spirit his witnesses out of his reach. I have carried that confession about with me ever since the fession about with me ever since the day of his arrest. I am thankful that Mr. Endy did not—

"He stopped; the cigar fell from his iips; and, as Mr. Craggie dropped the paper he was still holding unread while he listened, he, Craggie, almost screamed. "Poisoned, by Jove?" and Chambers fell forward. forward. "I caught him and laid him on the

floor of the car.
"He was dead." (To be continued.)

TENANTS FORM A MILITANT UNION

Will Camp in Summer and Stop Income of Greedy Landlords

[Special Correspondence.]

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 4.—To prevent a further increase in the cost of houses, tenants have been quietly organizing a union to combat the de-mands of landlords. The new organization will have among its members many of the trales unionists, and it looks to the central bodies of unionism for support. In 'he prespectus of the new organization : asserted that the land organization : is asserted that the landprices of foodstuffs and other commodi-

"The merchant," reads the pros-'the merchant, reads the pros-pectus, "who is compelled to pay an ex-cessive rent makes up his goods ac-cordingly, and the unfortunate 'man with the hoe' gets the double cross of paying not only exorbitant rent for himself, but also shoulders the burden that the merchant has shifted in the inthat the merchant has shifted in the increase of all the necessaries of life."

Just how the new organization is to

force down rents to a reasonable figure does not appear, except that in a gen-eral way the members of the new organization obligate themselves to move on houses where the rent is found to A list of the unjust is to be main-

tained, which from time to time will be published.

be published.

On the approach of warm weather the members of the union are expected to move into vacant lots, so that the houses will be left unoccupied.

COAL FOR SCHOOLS CONFISCATED BY RAILROAD

San Bernardino Almost Without Puel-

Blame Railroads

San Bernardino, Cal., Jan. 10.—The Salt Lake railroad has confiscated two carloads of coal destined for the public

schools of this city.

'I guess the schools will have to public back to peach pits,' said John Eliverman this morning. 'I have get a couple of tons left and will send them to the school to use until coal can

The coal was expected from the Utah The coal was expected from the Ctan Fuel Company's mines, in Utah, this morning. They had been shipped from the Great Creek and Castle Gate mines, respectively, Dec. 23. Eikelman began to get uneasy over the delay, as he had already received the notice of ship-ment and making persistent inquiries ment, and, making persistent inquiries of the Salt Lake officials this morning, finally wrung forth the confession that the road had concluded it needed the coal worse than the schools of San Berloads consigned to Eikelman for the use of its locomotives at Las Vegas,

Nev.
Other dealers in the city are expecting coal from the Utah fields, and their shipments may have met a like fate.

MAYOR PARDONS MAN WHO CREMATED HIS DEAD CHILD

Mayor Dunne today pardoned from the House of Correction Charles Peter-son, 149 Townsend street, who was fined 825 and costs by Judge Himes because he had violated the healfh laws of the he had violated the healfn laws of the city, when, wishing to give his three-week-old child a decent burnal, he threw it into a furnace and cremated it. The mayor, when he heard of the hardships of the Peterson family and the good intentions of the parents, immediately demanded a report of the arrest, and af once ordered the release of Peterson, Peterson kept the body of the child in his home five days after it died and sought to give it a decent burial, but was unable to get sufficient funds. On Tuesday he wrapped it in a blanket and took it to where he worked and threw it into the furnace. threw is into the furnace.

IS THIS THE TARIFF'S FAULT Muskegon, Mich., Jan. 9.—When the sawmills of Muskegon cut 600,000,000 feet of lumber and 500,000,000 pickets and lath in one season, mill men sold four-foot slabs on the dock for 81 a cord. Laborers recei - 25 cents a cord for piling them. When the demand became greater for slabs, Mr. Mill Man raised the price \$1.50 a cord and reduced the wages of the laborer for piling them to 10 cents a cord. Laborers here have been trying to find out where the tariff on lumber benefits them, but as yet haven't succeeded.

CONSISTENT VIRTUE

Mrs. Gadfly—I make it a point never to listen to servants' gossip. Mrs. Gabble—So'do I. Mrs. Gadfly—Now, my laundrees tells me that Mrs. Tellit makes her maid tell everything she hears.

Gussie—Can—can I do snything to make myself attractive to you? Miss Tahasco—Yes, act like a clock. Gussie—Clock? Miss Tahasco—You might keep your hands before your face.

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DOING THE RURAL **WORKERS GOOD**

Elevator Trust Runs Up Against Farmers Determination to Mortgage Crops Rather Than be 'Skinned'

Rather than submit to tyranny of the elevator trust, as exposed in the Daily Socialist a few days ago, farmers are mortgaging the grain in their bins to carry then through the spring and summonths.

great is the power of the combine that farmers are simply helpless. One firm composing the elevator trust that entered into this conspiracy, with elevators in Illinois and Nebraska, today reports that it has received in the past week on a average of one to two thousand harms is of corn and oats, and wheat at all.

Their private advices told of the facts and they offer no explanation nor at-tempt an apology. The prices are too low and the steal was transparent.

Misery in Missouri

A large portion of Missouri is under water, and corn in the field is well nigh ruined. No grain is being mar-keted anywhere, and yet prices on the board of trade do not advance as they

Rockford, N. D., has more than 10,000 hushels of wheat lying on the ground awaiting cars, and the line is blockaded with no prospects of being re-opened for ten days, thanks to the Great North-ern and Jim Hill, the farmers' friend.

Has the Chicago board of trade out-lived its usefulness when such conspira-cies are permitted to stand? The idea of reducing cash grain prices on country deliverie on account of alleged shortage of care is a fraud.

The Board's Punction

board of trade's functions are those of a great machine organized and equipped to handle the grain of the en-tire country at the lowest possible minimum of expense, and the moment it per-mits its members to engage in such fraudulent conspiracies it becomes a mits its members to engage in such fraudulent conspiracies it becomes a party to the theft. If John Smith has 1000 or 5000 bushels of wheat to sell

1,000 or 5,000 bushels of wheat to sell in any part of the country, he can do so during the open hours of change, and get the market price for it, subject to a specified monthly delivery in Chicago. He can sell it nine months in advance if he wants to.

Thus, if the ruling price of his commodity is eighty cents, the elevator trust has combined to make it seventy-eight cents or whatever the ruling price may be, less two cents for "good luck" and the balance of the differences in price for storage, railroad cartage, etc.

To Skin the Rural Producer

But the elevator trust has connived But the elevator trist has connived and conspired to do these things and the producer is tied hand and foot. The board of trade is supposed to represent the very acme of capitalistic perfection in rendering the producer, the consumer, the dealer and the general public, a square deal. Will the state's attorney's office put the machinery of the law in motion to correct this evil. the law in motion to correct this evil, or are John Hill, Jr. and his followers powerless? Is then no redress? Does Armour own the earth and the fruits thereof.

A. N. AIGHTH.

TERRITORIAL SOCIALISTS
NAME STATE TICKET

Oklahema City, Okla. Jan. 7.—At a meeting of territorial Socialists here, candidates for state office to be submit-ted to a referendum vote were named as follows: Governor, C. C. Ross, Shawas follows: Governor, C. C. Ross, Shawnee; lieutenant governor, M. H. Carey,
Marshall, and J. Allen Wilson, Quinlan; treasurer, J. R. Ash, Stillwater, and
C. B. Boylan, McCloud; auditor, A. B.
Davis, Geary, attorney general, J. M.
Pilcher, Komalty; superintendent of
public instruction, J. E. Snider, Oklahoma City; secretary of state, John
Hagle, Oklahoma City.

SOCLUIST NEWS.

A committee of five members of the Ninth ward branch of the Socialist party was appointed at its regular meeting, Jan. 8, for the purpose of securing subscribers to the Chicago Daily Socialist. This action by the comrades furnishes an axcellent example for every local in Chicago to become amateur Harrimans and go after what they want.

Don't forget the Chicago Daily So-cialise has a full line of Socialist lit-erature on sale. Send in your order.

CHALK USED BY FLOUR MAKERS

LABOR UNION NEWS

Members of the Carpenters' Union in San Francisco, determined to put an end to Japanese competition, adopted a resolution to fine any member caught employing a Japanese, patronizing a spanese merchant, or dealing with any person who employs any subject of the Mikado.

The third annual smoker of Teamsters' Union, Local No. 711, U. T. of A., will be given Sunday, Jan. 13, at 12 Clark street. The newly elected officers of this union will be installed.

Electrical Workers' Union, Local No. Electrical Workers' Union, Local No. 134, elected the following officers: President, Harry McKinzer; vice-president, Samuel Grinblat; recording secretary, P. F. Sullivan; financial secretary, R. A. Shields; business agent, M. J. Boyle; treasurer, A. A. Hall. The organization will give its seventh annual reception and ball on Jan. 26 at the First Regiment Armory, Sixteenth the First Regiment Armory, Sixteenth street and Michigan boulevard. The proceeds will go to the sick benefit fund of the organization.

Bakery Crackers, Pie and Yeast Drivers' Union, Local No. 734, I. B. of T., will give ita annual ball Saturday, Feb. 16, at Brooks' Casino, Wabash avenue and Peck court.

ALCOHOL PLANT IN THE WESTERN DESERTS

Cotulla, Tex., Jan. 9.—As the result of a series of experiments, it is discovered that wood alcohol can be made from cactus leaves. The importance of this discovery lies in the fact that it will afford an unlimited supply of the alcohol, and the price will be necessarily cheapened. Wood alcohol, if produced in great quantities and at a small cost, would to a great extent take the place of gasoline and kerosene in engines, automobiles and stoves. The new discovery, if it is as successful as claimed, will make millionaires out of many ranchers in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico. It is said that a ton of cactus leaves will yield nearly Cotulla, Tex., Jan. 9 .- As the result ton of cactus leaves will ;1cil nearly half the weight in wood alcohol. Much of the land on which cactus grows in profusion has heretofore been considered worthless. The supply of cactus leaves is almost inexhaustible.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Local No. 298, Sole Fasteners and Edge Workers— Meeting Friday night at Bush Temple. F. W. Lee.

No. 298, Sole Fasteners and Edge WorkersMeeting Friday night at Bush Temple. F.
W Lee.
Truck Drivers' Union, Local No. 5,
U. T. of A.—Meeting Sunday afternoon
at 10 South Clark street.
Water Pipe Extension Laborers' Union—
Important business meeting Saturday night
at 246 Halsied street. Election of district
stewards. Joseph Downey.
Baggage and Parcel Delivery Drivers'
Union, Local No. 725—Election Saturday
night. Polis open from 6 o'clock p. m. to
Sunday noon 12 o'clock, at Halsted and
Adams streets. Meeting 2 o'clock Sunday to
Install officers. P. J. Hisler.
Steam Fitters' Protective Association,
Local No. 78—Important meeting Friday
night at Dore's Hall. Final report from
committee on Locals Nos. 2, 54 and 59,
Music and refreshments. O. R. Burke.
Excavating Drivers' Union, Local No.
781, I. B. of T.—Meeting at 171 Washington street Saturday night to elect officers
Edward Coleman.
Grocery and Market Drivers' Union, Local No. 782—Meeting at 2:30 o'clock Sunday at 10 South Clark street to install
officers. Emoker. A. J. Dean.
Sheep Butchers' Union, Local No. 118—
Election Friday night at Forty-seventh
street and Ashland avenue. John Spinski.
Packing Trades Council—Meeting at 2
o'clock Sunday at Forty-seventh aircet and
Ashland avenue.
Package Freight Handlers' Union, Local
No. 362—Secretary will be at the office, 55
N. Clark street, Friday evening from 7 to
10 o'clock to collect dues. S. M. Amos.
Keg Beer Drivers and Helpers' Union,
Local No. 748—Election of officers at 4
o'clock Sunday at Haisted and Harrison
streets after meeting at 2 o'clock. Martin
McGraw.
Machialists—Meeting of Bellamy Lodge

o'clock Suntaly at Institution of Octors after meeting at 2 o'clock. Martin McGraw.
Machinists—Meeting, of Beliamy Lodge No. 208, Thursday evening, Jan. 10th, at Thomas Hall, 31st and Pi'rh avenue. Installation of officers. A. Camuts, secretary, Machinists—Meeting of Liberty Lodge No. 229 Thursday evening, Jan. 10th, at 404 Milwankee avenue. Installation of officers. E. Phillips, Secretary.
Machinists—Meeting of Lake View Lodge No. 390 Thursday evening, Jan. 10th, at Turner Hall, at 1351 Diversey. Installation of officers. J. Weydert, Secretary.
Steam Engineers, Local Union No. 3—Meeting Thursday night, No. 75 F. Handolph street. Chas. Graifs.

en" anybody—things are coming his way too fast for that.

But let us be charitable, for when there is no argument to advance, then CLASSIFIED something else must be done.

We are looking for Comrades Southworth and Reeves, from Benton Harbor, here in a few days. Then we expect to have a lot of fun stirring up the

For the assistance of such readers as may be looking for work, we will, for a limited time, publish bona fide advertise-ments for "Help Wanted" free of charge. ments for "Help Wanted free of charge. No advertisements of employment agen-cies, or where there is a strike will be inserted, and we ask the help of our readers to see that this rule is not vio-

BOOKS, ETC.

CONFESSIONS OF A DRONE, BY PAT-terson, a book by London, and one by Sla-ciair, with other Socialist literature, in all 228 pages, mailed for 10c. Charles H. Kerr & Co., 264 Kinzie St., Chicago.

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Dear Comrade—

Having been in Collo, Russia, for about two years and having observed the actions of the workers in this state at the time of the cowardly kidnapping of our comrades. Haywood, Moyer and Petithons. I beard no word of protest by any worker unless he was a Socialist. The same silence at the time of the decision of the Supreme court was noticed, and I believe there will be the same silence when a packed jury declares those innocent men guilty and they are sentenced to the gallows.

But what are we Socialists going to do throughout the country, is the question that comes before us today. We may say, with Eurene Debs. "If they hang this man, I make them hang me. But we can do more than allow the capitalist class to hang our comrades in Idaho and then hang Debs and a few more of us, for the tyrants of the capitalist class will stop at nothing when it comes to destroying human lite, as history well points out.

I say we Socialists and lovers of human liberty can do more than allow ourselves and comrades to be muridered by judicial assassins. We can be getting ready to issue an order through the Socialist press and by circulars, demanding every worker to be decided jury has been rendered against those men, our committees the lides of the day after a decision by a bribed judge and packed jury has been rendered against those men, our committees in Idaho, and any working men of the class—the working class.

A national strike is the only weapon the wage alaves have left in this country today, together with the support from jublic officials elected by the Socialists, yours for freedom of the working class.

Albert J. FOX. L. ANDERBEN-GALVANIZED INUN-work; ornamental steel cellings; guarga-building repairing 276 Grand Ave., near Center Ave. Phone Holsted 40. BUILT TO ORDER. REPAIRING promptly attended to Lauritz Olssen, 104-106 E. North avenue. Phone North 1956.

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THOTS TO MAKE

"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,

Say, Comrade: Don't you know that Uncle Samuel IS RICH ENUP TO GIVE US ALL A FARM? There are tens of millions of acree of good land lying idle, tens of millions more not half tilled, and millions of underpaid, underfed, under educated, shabbily 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 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 the nestrils 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.

we have purchased and optioned enus land to furnish good farms to 500 farmilies; we have 300 members already. We want 200 more. Then we will get more land for more people, help our fellows to help themselves and each other, until all who join us are economically

lows to help themselves and cach other, until all whe join us are economically independent.

A farm is a "safe, sane," and sure investment for our money, 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.

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, or an expenditure of \$40 for seed and ferminer. You can do thewes. Way not do it now?

We have nothing to sell. We are not capitalists, exploiters or speculators, TUST SOME PLAIN PEOPLE CLUBBING OUE SMALL MEANS TOGETHER FOR THE COOPERATIVE OWNERSHIP AND CULTIVATION OF PRODUCTIVE LAND, and other industries.

Join party going South Jan. 15. Re-

FRATERIAL BONEHALERS SOCIETY
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Chambers Wilson From Food Type, Supp.

\$35,000 BALL AMID FRISCO'S RUINS

Miss Crocker's Coming - Out Party in Magniticent Pavilion. Which Was Destroyed Next Day

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 6.—Miss Jennic Crocker made her initial bow here at an expense of \$35,000 last

here at an expense of \$35,000 last night.

Her coming-out ball was the most startling display of splendor which the coast has experienced in a decade.

Mrs. P-etter Palmer and her labor detachment were not there.

It was Miss Crocker's formal bow to California. And the "3:00" guests constitute what may be turned society. The old "400" are no more. In the reorganization of things they are succeeded by the "300," and this function was the first gathering.

was the first gathering.

Seven hundred plants taken from conservatory and greenhouse were used to bank the four walls of the pavilien. Three hundred varieties were represented in the collection. A raised platfarm that lined the walls of the room held the

that lined the walls of the room held the mass of greenery. Sloping from the edge of this platform the plants were arranged until the tallest palms in the background touched the ceiling.

The specially constructed ballroom annexed to the east wing of the Crocker mansion was completed just in time for the reception of the guests. At a cost of \$35,000 the building was equipped with steam heat, roofed and inclosed and fitted with hardwood maple flooring for this special occasion.

with steam heat, roofed and inclosed and fitted with hardwood maple floor-ing for this special occasion.

The walls were laced with grillwork and the ceiling ribbed with highly pol-lahed wood. With the departure of the guests the ballroom will be only a mem-ory, for workmen began immediately to tear down the costly structure.

Oranges Hung from Trees

Oranges Hung from Trees

Six orange trees with the golden
fruit hanging in clusters were arranged
at intervals along the sides in huge
colored boxes. The earth in these
boxes was hidden with flowering begonias and delicate ferns. Palms placed
in vari-colored vases stood in the fourcorners, flanked with colus, poinsettias
and crocus. Ferns, mingled with
bright-colored coleus formed the mass
of the band of flowers. Here and there
the rarest of hothouse plants were
placed to attract the attention of the
guests by their bright colors or their guests by their bright colors or their delicate fragrance. The entire sea of shrubs was overhung by the drooping branches of palms that stood in the

Cushioned Benches for Romancing Directly against the bank of greens and ranging along the four walls of the room were cushioned benches for the room were cushioned benches for the dancers. These seats were covered and draped with heavy brocaded yellow silk. Rosting on these silken cushions, with the dark mass of greenery for a background, the beauty of the gowns worn by the women was brought out in striking contrast.

The color scheme used in the decorations of the pavilion was gold and yellow.

Greens and Blessoms

Greens and Blossoms

Greens and Blessoms

The trellis work of green along the sides and near the ceiling was interlaced with gurlands of smilax dotted with yellow flowers. Huge boughs of oak, arched over the center of the dance hall, were held in place by shields of old gold and green.

The electric globes, of which there were 500, hung in clusters from the ceiling, their garish light softened by shades of yellow. The ceiling itself was studded with incandescents that peeped from beneath the petals of artificial golden flowers. Lanterns of unique shape shed a soft yellow light throughout the entire pavilion.

Orchestra Hidden by Flowers

Orchestra Hidden by Flowers

The orchestra, sta ioned in an alcove at the west end of the pavilion, was screened from the view of the dancers by a hower of fern and poinsettias. Above the alcove were garlands of

Above the alcove were garlands of green and streamers of green that were dotted with bright-hued roses.

The veranda adjoining the pavilion was also converted into a garden. It was inclosed with canvas and glass. The pillars were twined with smilax. Easy chairs placed among the palms served as cozy corners for the dancers. From the veranda the guests looked through windows framed in flowers upon the brilliant scene in the pavilion.

While all this splendor was being enjoyed 90 per cent of the city's population was in a poverty-stricken state from the carthquake disaster, a great portion of them living in tents.

This \$35,000 worth of splendor was wasted in the enjoyment of one night's luxuries.

KILLED IN FIRST HOUR AS N. W. R. R. EMPLOYE

Less than an hour after he had secured employment as a brakeman for the Chicago & Northwestern road, Emanuel Martin, 28 years old, was

Emanuel Martin, 28 years old, was killed.

While coupling cars in the railroad yards at Kedzie avenue he fell between two cars and was crushed so badly that he died in a half hour. Martin came here from Wimona, Minn., yesterday and a few hours later, through the efforts of a friend, obtained employment from the railroad company. Fellow workers when they saw the accident rushed to his assistance and removed him to a near-by house and later to the Monroe hospital.

His last audible words were of his wife in Wirona, whom he left but yesterday, an' for whom he promised to send as acon as he had saved sufficient money.

EXCITEMENT IN TEHERAN CIVIL WAS EXPECTED

Teheran, Persis, Jan. 10.—Great excitement has been caused here by the reports from Luristan that Abou 'I Path Mirza, third son of the late shah, has raised an army of 10.00 men and is preparing to march on Teheran, in the lope of capturing the throne. The coronation of Mohammed Ali Mirza will take place in twenty-two days, as the Persian horoscope indicates no lucky day in the lunar mouth. This delay may give Abou 'I Fath Mirza time for his raid. He is twenty-five years old, well versed in the art of war, and is said to be a fearless and daring commander, much loved by the soldiers.

ROCKEFELLER A FUGITIVE

William Expected to Follow James Stillman and Others to Europe [Scripps-McRac Press Association.]

New York, Jan. 10—Wall street heard today that William Rockefeller was preparing to follow James Still-man to Europe Rockefeller, as well as Stillman, was expected to give il-luminating evidence in the Interstate Commerce Commission's investiga-tion of the deals of the Harriman

Union Pacific officials have said that Rockefeller would be able to fully ex-plain the transaction by which he took over \$30,000,000 of Southern Pacific from the Oregon Short Line in March, 1903, and turned it back to the railroad in November of the same year, meanwhile collecting interest plus a commission.

MONROE, LA., LIKE **NEW ZEALAND**

Old South Has One Town That is Ahead in New Industrial Movement

(By Special Correspondent.) Monroe, La., Jan. 8.-Monroe is looking for new fields to conquer-will some one please come forward with a sugges-tion? For municipal ownership of street railways, and of many other activities as well, has proven successful in this city of 5,000 residents. The co-operative idea in municipal affairs prevails to an almost utopian degree. Light, power, traisportation, education, medical attention, sewerage, household supplies and even amusement are furnished by the municipality. What will be next?

The citizens of Monroe enter a theater directed by the mayor and his assistants; witness a ball game in a park owned by the city; ride on trolley cars whose crews are paid by the people; take electric light and power from plants wrested from a private monop-oly; cross the Ouachita river on a municipal bridge without paying toll; purchase household supplies in a city market house; are taken to a municipal bospital when they get hurt, and when they die are given final attention by a municipal undertaker.

An M. O. Mayor

All this has been accomplished since the election of Mayor A. A. Forsythe six years ago. He has succeeded him-self year after year, standing for mu-nicipal ownership to the limit, having behind him a city council which be-lieves in the theory as devoutly as

himself.

The municipal electric railway was built without the necessity of a bond issue. The people had already paid out the tax levied to establish sewerage, water, light and power systems, a market house, a city hall, a free traffic bridge, free wharves and warehouse, and the city council took fie liberty of using \$100,000 of the reserve fund for the purpose of building and equipping a street railway. The line, covering nine miles of streets, was thrown open July 11, and p oved a money-maker from the start. The city officials are looking forward to a profit of 10 per looking forward to a profit of 10 per cent, at the end of the fiscal year. Every conductor and motorman on

Every conductor and motorman on the system is required to sign a pledge that he will not drink or gamble on or off duty while he is working for the city. They must also declare to the mayor that they are morally clean. When any provision of this pledge is violated it is understood that the of-fender, by his own action, has severed his connection with the municipality.

City Car Line Progressive.

The street railway system has re-cently been extended eight miles to a suburban park owned and operated by the city for the especial benefit of those in moderate circumstances. The park embraces 125 acres, skirting a lake where free bathing and boating are af-forded the masses at the expense of the municipality. A summer theater on the lake shore was erected by the city com-

municipality. A summer theater on the lake shore was erected by the city council, and is operated by a staff in the employ of that body, all profits reverting to the city treasury.

The same arrangement applies to a baseball diamond and grandstand, and a half-mile racing track. All these amusement enterprises are owned absolutely by the city, and the revenues are devoted to extending vital departments of the city's ntilities. A certain per cent is set apart for street paving extension, another for additional sewerage lines, more for water service, and the remainder goes in the surplus fund. Plans for the interurban extension of the electric railway include a complete belt 75 miles in diameter, the intention being to throw the population in that territory into direct touch with the city. It will probably be necessary to issue bonds for this venture.

There is No Graft

There is No Graft

There are plenty of opportunities for graft in Monroe, but advantage of them has never been taken. The municipality is operated on strictly business principles, and there has never been a hint of dishonesty on the part of public officials. There is no such consideration as municipal politics on Monroe. The people vote at the city primaries merely to carry out the form and be in line with the parish and state governments.

Another unique feature of the city is its high liquor license. Before Mayor Forsythe was elected the dramshop license was \$100 a year, but three months after he was elected he had it increased to \$500, and later to \$1,25. The law compelled most of the saloons to go out of business.

Monroe is the county seat of Ouachits parish, Louisiana, and is thirty-five miles south of the Arkansas line and afty-five miles west of the Mississippi river it is 150 miles north of Baton Rouge, the state capital, and 215 miles, as the crow flies, northwest of New Orleans. Two railway lines and the Ouachita river figure in the commerce of the place. The government census of 1900 gave Monroe a population of \$428, but these figures have been materially increased.

JAPS ENCOURAGE FORMATION OF TRUSTS

Instead of Waisting Energy in "Busting" Efforts They Are Favoring Capitalistic Co-operation and Centralization

[Special Correspondence.]

Washington, Jan. 10.—Official Washington—that part of it which thinks—is somewhat stirred by the Daily Consular reports, issued this week.

American manufacturers have long

American manufacturers have long talked about Asiatic markets and the open door and dreamed of the day when every Chinaman, Japanese and Manchurian should wear a shirt made from cotton from this country, a pair of shoes from Massachusetts, chew Star tobacco and use Standard oil for bruises, hurts, pains and aches.

Peddlers' Dream Vanishes

The dream of being the great Asiatic peddler seems to be vanishing. The lat-est reports from Japan show that the manufacturing of cotton goods is in-creasing there by leaps and bounds. Some of the most energetic men in the island are in the business and they pro-pose to sell the Chinaman his cotton shirt, his shoes and his chewing tobacco. To strengthen Japanese cotton manu-facturers, and in fact every other line

of industry, the Jap government is ele-couraging the organization of trusts. The Japanese government, more en-lightened than the trust-busting Bryan, Roosevelt, Hearst and their followers, encourages all forms of combination that will prevent competition between Japan-

Competition is Foolish

Competition among themselves they regard as foolish and propose to strength-en themselves for competition with other nations. The mills that are not absorbed by the big capitalist combinations are joining associations and making agree-ments to pool their interests.

This policy is developing strength among the capitalist interests of Japan which, with the ingenuity and energy of its workers, is sure to make them the greatest peddlers in the world.

It will not be long until this country must erect a wall to prevent Japanese products from underselling those of this country at home and foreign markets will be gobbled by the Asiatics.

IN IOWA, WITH SOIL SO GOOD AND RICH

These Men Don't Own Any of the Plu-

Clinton, Ia., Jan. 9.—The factory of Curtis Bros. & Co. closed its plant at Christmas time and is preparing to reopen for business. To jet their jobs again, each man must sign the following contract:

"Admitting that Curtis Bros. & Co.,

as manufacturers, must manage their factory as seems best to them, since factory as seems best to them, since they alone are responsible for the product and for the satisfactory com-pletion of contracts for the delivery of goods, and admitting further that in order to do a successful business said Curtis Bros. & Co. must make contracts in advance for raw material, etc., which

Curtis Bros. & Co. must make contracts in advance for raw material, etc., which it would embarrass them to carry out if labor difficulties arise;

"I hereby promise, to the best of my ability, to faithfully and diligently serve them for a period of one year from this date, unless prevented by sickness or desiring to accept a position elsewhere; and I promise further that during said period I will not part cipate in any strike, nor unite with other employes or outsiders in making any demands affecting the conduct of the business, the operation of the shop or the ness, the operation of the shop or the hours or wages of the men, AS A WHOLE."

This is the means used to hold the This is the means used to no? the men down in an establishmen; where the average wage is less than \$1.50 a day and a great many receive only \$1.12 a day for eight hours' labor. The men are signing the contract be-cause of economic necessity.

LIVES EIGHT YEARS IN PIG PEN Discarded Wife Found Dying and Her Husband is Arrested

Mrs. Filliam Fant, 65 years old, who according to the testimony of her neighbors, has practically lived in a pig pen for more than eight years, because she was supplanted in her husband's affections by a housekeeper more than a score of years younger than she, was removed to the Evanston hospital last night.

score of years younger than she, was removed to the Evanston hospital last night.

She is suffering from poison, and lost consciousness a few hours after she had reached the institution.

She was discovered in the pig pen in the rear of their home in Gross Point by some neighbors. The aged woman was at the point of death, and medical attention was sought. Dr. B. Stolt of Wilmette was summoned and gave some medicine and provided a nurse. The husband and the domestic, Helen Olson, who succeeded to the affections of the husband, when they found Mrs. Pant had received medicine, snatched it from the nurse and hurled it against a wall, breaking the bottle.

Fant then said he would cure her. The physician ordered her taken to a hospital and the husband was arrested. Later he was released pending the outcome of the woman's condition, which is considered serious.

SMALL TYRANT HIT TODAY

Russ Terrorists Only Slay a Minor Colonel in Campaign

Lodz, Russia, Jan. 10.—Col. Andreyeff, chief of the gendarmes here, was assassinated yesterday. A revolver was used by the assassin, who made his escape after firing the fatal

Andreyeff is not a prominent official in Russia but was a bitter local tyrant. He was hated by the residents of Lodz because of his fearful system of espionage and horrible treatment of political prisoners.

Don't forget the Chicago Daily So-alist has a full line of Socialist lit-rature on sale. Send in your order,

OPEN SMOKING AND REST ROOM IN GHETTO

Most Progressive Steps Taken by Jew-ish Socialists—Establishes Rad-ical Center

One of the progressive steps taken by locals of the Socialist party in Chicago must be accredited to the Ninth ward Jewish branch of the organization.

It has opened club rooms at 486 Halsted street, where anyone, whether he is a Socialist or not, can come in out of the cold and smoke his pipe or cigarette in comfort and have at his disposal a library of books in Jewish, German, Russian and English, ranging from the most profound, scientific treatises to the literature that makes the hours fly with literature that makes the hours fly with dancing feet, or he may read radical newspapers in all languages and learn of the lively doings of his kin in foreign

The club opened its new quarters Jan. 6 in royal style with vocal and instru-mental selections rendered by the mem-bers and addresses by Dr. Knopfnagel, M. Siskin, Peter Sissman and Gustave

The spacious quarters of the club were filled to overflowing, and over 150 persons were turned away for lack of accommodations. The reception was a marked success as a house-warming party, and in addition over a hundred dollars were realized from the contributions.

Lectures in English will be given at the new club rooms every evening and every Friday evening in

the Jewish language.

These lectures are free, and the club desires the public to remember it is welcome to all the accommodations of their quarters.

WISCONSIN SOLONS OPEN THE SESSION

By OSCAR RADEMAKER [Special Correspondence.]

Madison, Wis., Jan. 10.-The Wis. consin legislature was opened at noon today. Five Socialists, mineteen Democrats and 76 Republicans were duly sworn in as members of the lower

Jacob Rummel will represent the

Socialists in the Serate.

During the after oon session the election of officers took place. The Socialists put up their own candidate and voted as a body in favor of them. Whereas the old party can-didates voted for each other, the So-cialist candidate, Alldridge, voted This conduct of Alldridge was the

first sign of the uncompromising at-titude that the Socialist delegation will pursue in all legislation. When the men came up for consideration the gentleman from the Rock district asked on the floor to be allowed a seat among the Socialists with whom he had sat in the last legislature.

His request, of course, was taken humorously. After the permanent seating of the three factions the speaker of the house amounced that he will appoint the various committees before Monday. The Socialists will try their utmost to secure appointments on all of them.

27 New Bills

The introduction of resolutions and bills will begin next week. The So-cialists will bring before the house all of their measures that were turned down by the old legislature and will introduce in addition to these some twenty-seven new ones. "Every bill or resolution will be backed up by all the arguments available," said Rep-resentative Thompson.
"We intend to make full use of the

legislative library. We are going to get all the facts in the world in the support of our propositions, and we will keep the facts and file them away n our office, so that Socialist legis lators in other states with whom intend to come in touch will benefit by our work. "We are going to make a fight here

for labor and Socialist legislation not to be compared with that in the pre-

These are the statements of the secretary of the Socialist delegation, Carl H. Thompson; and they were made in all earnestness.

The Socialist Group

The Socialist group in the Wisconsin legislature is a fighting band. Brockhausen, second term, is general secretary of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor. He has the tenacity and strength of a lion and can more than hold his own in debate.

Aldridge and Berner are excellent watchers; they know on what side

Alldridge and Berner are excellent watchers; they know on what side of the class line they stand, and can never be found asieep. Berner as well as Alldridge is serving his second term, being returned with an immensely increased majority.

Weber, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor in his state. Whe used to in very back

state, who used to, in years back, lobby at Madison for union labor, is a man who can think and speak at a man who can think and speak at the same time; he is a man who can drive his arguments with sledge hammer blows. And then cames Carl H. Thompson, who without doubt, will prove himself the best speaker and debater on that floor.

Thompson is a college man and has at his command both a trained mind and a ready tongue. From such a group of men warm things may justly be expected.

Gunner—How is Cogger making out since he bought his new automobile? Guyer—Why, he has been acting like a baby. Gunner—Like a baby? Guyer—Yes, crawling on his hands and knees.

EXPLAINED.

Bacon—You've had that cook for one time, haven't you? Eghert—Yes, nearly a month. "Why has she remained with you so

long?''
''I don't know, but I have a sus-picion that she's doing it to pay an election bet.''—Yonkers Statesman.

The capital invested in American manufacturing establishments in 1904 amounted to \$12,686,285,673, according to recent figures of the Census Bureau. This shows an increase in five years of 41 per cent.

27 YEARS IN A **SLAUGHTER HOUSE**

Woman, 81 Years Old, Still Working for \$4.50 a Week - Once Her Wages Were Raised \$1 a Week

[Special Correspondence.]

Kansas City, Jan. 10 .- The oldest employe in a Kansas City packing house in point of service and age is a woman. She is 81 years old and has been employed in packing houses here continuously for twenty-seven years. Her name is C thrine Reichart. She is a widow and I ves at No. 37, "the Patch," just in the re-r of the Armour packing house in the West Side.

During all her time in the packing house she has earned from \$3.50 to \$4.50 a week. She supported herself and an

invalid stepson who is now 60 years old and has never done a day's work. When Mrs. Reichart's husband died twenty-eight years ago she was without money and had a daughter and the invalid stepson to support. She was then 53 years old. She obtained employment in the Dold packing house at \$3.50 a week. She worked there nineteen years

without losing a week.

Eight years ago she obtained employment in the trimining room under Miss Jessie Isham, who has also been employed there for many years.

A Faithful Worker

The old woman is a faithful worker, is always cheerful and contented. For that reason she is practically her own boss while at work. Those who work with while at work. Those who work with her say she does as much work as a young person, and never complains about

Mrs. Reichart has lived in "the Patch" for twenty-one years.

"I want to live here in this little sharty the balance of my life," the old woman said recently. "The flood of 1903 carried my house away, but my friend and I collected drift lumber after the water went down, and we built this little shack which I have patched up a little every year since. It is my hour and I am satisfied. I pay seventy-five cents a month

Brave Old Worker is Happy

"I am happy and contented. I have known nothing else for twenty-seven years than to work in the packing houses. They are kind to me there and I like it. do not want to ever be dependent on charity.

Mrs. Reichart is slightly bent, her hands are calloused and her old wrinkled face always bears a happy smile. She says her "bones ache a little" after a day's work, but a good night's rest leaves her fresh for the next day.

"Don't you call me old," she said, "I

might wear out, but I will never grow



the "Life and Works of Darwin," un-der the auspices of the People's Educational Institute to-morrow evening at Hull House theatre.

The Maywood and Melros/ Park Branch of the Socialist Party vill meet to-morrow night, at 8 o'clock, in Melrose Village Hall. Every :esident of the villages is urged to be present.

Another of the series of protest meetings in the Moyer, Haywood and Pet-Ings in the Moyer, hawwood and retibone case will be held to-night at Phoenix Hall, Division and Sedgwick streets, at 8 o'clock. This is another workingmen's locality where there should be any number of men only too willing to come and help push these meetings so that the protests against the actions of the kidnaping officials of Colorado and Idaho may be heard from ocean to ocean. Come to this meeting and show that spirit which a man should show in such an emergency. The speakshow in such an emergency. The speakers will be John Collins, Mother Jones, A. M. Simons and Arthur Morrow Lewis.

COTTONSEED FROM TRASH TO VALUABLE PRODUCT

Remarkable Development of Former Chaff Into Useful Food

Chaff Into Useful Pood

The development of the cottonseed as a commercial factor is probably one of the most remarkable occurrences in industrial history. It has been but a few years, comparatively, since huge piles of seed, deemed worthless, were allowed to rot or were burned to get rid of them. Lest year, however, \$75,000,000 was reallied by the Southern planters for their seed, adding 25 per cent to the value of the cotton crop.

The extent of the waste formerly existing can be realized when it is remembered that the lint forms only one-third of the weight of the unginned cotton; that is, it requires 1,500 pounds of seed cotton to gin a 500-pound bale. The use of cottonseed oil as a human food is firmly established, and recent experiments would seem to indicate that cottonseed meal may also be used, biscuits and cakes made from a combination of cottonseed meal and wheat flour being pronounced delicate and tasty.

Cottonseed meal is also frequently

wheat flour being pronounced delicate and tasty.

Cottonseed meal is also frequently used in making "cora" muffins, gingerbread and dark graham bread.

Only about one-third of the cotton-seed oil produced is exported, and a large percentage of this comes back from Southern Europe as olive oil.

The entire seed of the cotton plant is used, its three products being oil, meal and "hulla." The meal is mostly, and the hulls entirely, used as cattle foed.

Don't forget the Chicago Daily So-cialist has a full line of Socialist lit-erature on sale. Send in your order.

NEWS AND COMMENT

The mayor of Chicago will have au thority to revoke licenses of theatres the managers of which are caught in league with ticket scalpers.

Attorney-General Hadley yesterday filed suits against railroads, express companies and coal mining companies of Missouri to dissolve a merger and revoke the licenses of properties controlled by the Goulds. They were filed in Jefferson City, Mo.

A great wave of discontent, sweep ing through the posts! department in Chicago has caused Secretary George B. Cortelyou to present facts requesting more liberal treatment to Chicago in

Revivals are sweeping the city and Christianity is boing carried through Chicago with greater energy than ever before, according to "Gypsy" Sn'th and other evangelists.

Corey has bought a plot of ground at Firth avenue and Ninety-second street, New York, for \$500,000 from Perry Bel-mont and will erect a \$3,000,000 palace for his actress-wife-to-be, Miss Mabelle London workmen are demanding mu

nicipal ownership and conditions of work which a human being should have. They demand a forty-eight-hour week of working hours and a minimum wage of \$7.50 a week. Eighteen Chinamen who had been smuggled across the river were caught

immigration officers at El Paso. Texas, last night as they were leading their belongings into a Santa Fe box car. The will be deported. Dr. C. S. Larned, a young West Side

physician, who was to have been mar-ried in the course of a week, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. Coal gas from an open grate is given as the cause of his death.

"Bobtailed" trolley cars are to be dispensed with in Archer avenue, ac-cording to President Mitten of the Chieago City Railway company. A committee of citizens from Archer avenue called on him and demanded redress.

The Municipal Voters' League is going to seek "broader men" for aldermanic positions hereafter. Grafters are no more, in the council, according to that safe, sane and conservative body. Archbishop Quigley has left for Rome to make a report to the Pope and to deliver Peter's Pence. He expects to return before Easter Sunday.

Seventy members of Armour Institute were suspended for barricading and locking the door to the class room of Dean Monin.

President Roosevelt yielded one point to the Brownsville negroes, members of the Twenty-fifth Infantry,

granting them the right to take exam inations for government positions.

A CAT FARM

Money-Making Industry for

Women

It is suggested that women who need to make money and can give plenty of time and care, should raise Angora cats-or coon cats, for that matter; that they should have a cat farm, just as others have a hen, a duck or a cattle farm, only that the cat farm is less

The great points are to secure healthy and handsome animals of good stock to see to it that the breed is kept per for see to it that the breed is kept per-fectly free from common stock, which would be the ruin of the business; to feed and care for the cats intelligently, to be able to nurse whatever maladies afflict them, particularly in their kit-tenhood, and to have the business sense to carry on the plant so as to make a fair profit.

One of the points in favor of a cat farm is that it needs but a small out-

One of the points in favor of a cat farm is that it needs but a small outlay of money, always providing that one lives in the country where there is room for the cats to roam—within bounds, free from the possibility of

danger.

To raise cats well, one should keep a cow, milk being the chief diet of an Angora.

A woman who has experience

A woman who has experience in raising cats, and has made money at it. estimates that, starting with a few fine animals, a cat farm should soor be able to raise something like 200 kittens a year. They sell for from \$10 to \$50 apiece.

The boarding of choice cats belonging to people going into th. country for the summer or to Europe, is profitable at \$2 a week.

The three requisites are securing a good and safe market, keeping the stock in good condition, and never sending to cat shows, the worst places in the world for the cats, who both catch ailments and are made ill by excitement. citement.

JOE LEITER "DROPPED" \$133,000 AT ROULETTE Young Man Who Lives From Labor of Producers Has Bad Luck

Young Man Who Lives From Labor of Producers Has Bad Luck

New York, Jan. 10.—According to Owen C. Parr, who was manager of Frank Burbridge's Cuban Club at Havana, Joseph Leiter "dropped" \$133,000 at the roulette wheel.

He declares he knows, because he rolled the hall at the time. He says also he was present when the young man and a well-known American actress were given a private reception during the closed period.

The outcome of this was not so fortunate for the gamblers, for after losing \$100 Leiter withdrew, grumbling loudly at his ill luck.

Part said that one agreement was that certain Cuban officials should have 50 per cent. of Burbridge's net winnings. The individual profit of Burbridge the first year was \$185,000.

"The Cuban Club was a success from the start," Part said. "I rolled the ball the night that Mr. Leiter lost \$133,000. When he finished he gave three notes for the full amount, and these notes are still bearing interest—high interest. I know that Mr. Leiter has offered \$50,000 on account to Burbridge, but Burbridge demurred to this. He said he knew the notes were good and the interest was enough to warrant him to keep the claim as long as he could."

STILL LAMBASTING

E. H. HARRIMAN

All Little Business Men Rejoice in Attack on the Best "B. M." in the Country

The Interstate Commerce Commission has made the remarkable discover ery that there is no longer any real competition between railroads in the United States

To be sure, there is still a certain degree of competition as the traffic managers of the different roads, even when owned by the same man, must

hustle to hold their positions.

These were the interesting conclusions from the testimony of J. C. Stubbs, traffic director of Harriman's Pacific lines. Mr. Stubbs evidently believed that his employer was pursuing a course divastrarous to the suing a course advantageous to the public in gaining possession of all the railroads of the country. One of the interesting facts brought out at the hearing is that the Harriman interests are seeking

control of and already have large holdings in the express companies

holdings in the express companies operating over their lines.

It was shown that they own \$1,-500,000 of the \$8,000,000 capital stock of the Well-Fargo Express company, which does business over the Southern Pacific, and \$2,400,000 of the \$6,-000 capital stock of the Pacific Express company, which does business over the Union Pacific.

WHY RUM IS SOLD IN SOLDIERS' HOMES

Not Owned by the Government, but by Board of Managers, Which Is Incorporated National Soldiers' Home, Tenn., Jan. D.—The common impression is that this and other national homes for disabled

volunteer soldiers are owned and con-trolled by the government, but such is not the case with this justitution. The government, it is true, supplies the funds and exercises a sort of con-trol, but that is all.

A board of managers was appointed long age, and this board is, and has been, in complete control. It is incorporated, with the power to buy and sell, to sue and be sued, and ofake all

The government does not own a foot of the land or a brick in the buildings, and that is the reason why the canteen is allowed to continue in existence on the grounds, to the detriment of the old men in these institutions.

A law was residutions. A law was passed some time ago pra-hibiting these canteens on the grounds of all state and national homes for old soldiers, but it appears that the law-is not lived up to in this one institution at least. The excuse is perhaps because this board rules supreme and is above the law.

BALD. LIKE HIS FATHER "He's the ruler of that ward, isn't "Oh, no; he's the machine boss of the ward.

""Well, 'machine boss' or 'ruler,'
want's the difference?'
"My friend, the word 'ruler' suggests something straight."

BEATS LOVE IN A COTTAGE.

Irate Father-What! Marry that in-significant pauper! Why, he can't af-ford to buy coal to keep you warm this winter.

Pretty Daughter—Oh, we won't have
to buy coal, papa. We are going to
live in a steam-heated flat.

CAUSE FOR SADNESS. "Are you not sad in melancholy au-tumn?" asked the poet, "Very sad." sighed the demants Very sad, ' si

man. "Ab, is it the empty fields and empty woodlands that make you sad?" "No, the empty coal bin." GEORGE GERSHUNI

The Revolutionist will speak at West Side Auditorium, cor. Center and Taylor Streets

Friday Evening, January 11th,

Under auspices of Russian Social Revolutionary Party

Tickets on sale at Bally Socialist Office, 417 S. Halsted St., S. S. S. Bullwards, 1015 Milwaulon Are., Brug State 252 V. 12th St., and West Side Auditorium MODERN EXPERT DENTISTRY

AT DENTAL COLLEGE PRICES.

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GOLD CROWN, 291...
GOLD FILLINGS....
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Boars - Daily 2 os 0, 0

State Dental

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF

The Civic Federat.on's "Public"

The Civic Federation is based upon the idea that there are three ies to every industrial struggle-laborers, capitalists and "the pub-Sc." Corresponding to this idea the National Civic Federation is made up of supposed representatives of these three bodies.

One-third are well-known capitalists, with August Belmont at the bead. He is also president of the organization, and the American representative of the Rothschild interests, and one of the principal heads of the Standard Oil System.

So far as the representatives of "Labor" are concerned, the less said the better, and the more thanks they will give us in the years to some when they are trying to live down their record in this respect.

The whole question of the fairness of the organization, the theory upon which it rests, and its possible influence in industrial affairs turns upon the character of the men whom it has selected as representatives of the "public."

In order to be as fair as possible the entire list of all who have funcfioned since the formation of the organization, including those who are occupying that position at present, has been examined. The only place any information could be found concerning them was in such authorities as "Who's Who," "Directory of Directors," "Financial Red Book," Moody's "Manual of Corporations" and "Truth About the Trusts." It was from these society volumes that the information concerning each individual given below was secured.

Here then is the list:

Grover Cleveland, Trustee N. Y. Life Insurance Company.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Director American Cotton Co., Equitable Life, Fourth National Bank, Home Insurance Co., Trustee American Surety Co., and Central Trust Co.

Oscar S. Strauss, Secretary Commerce and Labor, President New York Board of Trade and Transportation, Trustee New York Life.

Charles Francis Adams, Former President Union Pacific Railroad Director Kansas City Stock Yards Co., and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

Isaac N. Seligman, Banker, Member Advisory Committee of Stockholders' Audit Co., of New York; Treasurer and Director City and Suburban Homes Co.

David R. Francis, President Louisiana Exposition; Vice-President Laclede National Bank, and Director Mississippi Valley Trust Co., of St. Louis, and Waters-Pierce Oil Co., a branch of the Standard Oil Co.

James Speyer, Director Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Trustee General Trust Co., and Director and Trustee of a dozen or more other companies, mainly Standard Oil concerns.

Franklin McVeagh, Merchant, Reformer, Trustee Chicago Penny Savings Bank and several other Chicago institutions; active member of the Chicago Employers' Association which broke the teamsters' strike and is no. prosecuting Shea.

Jas. H. Eckels, former Comptroller of the Currency, in which posidon he was known as the most subservient tool of Wall Street that ever beld a treasury position, with the possible exception of Shaw. He is also a director in a long list of companies.

John J. McCook, Corporation Lawyer, Trustee American Surety Co.; Director Equitable Life; International Banking Corporation; Mercantile Trust Co.; Wells-Fargo & Co., and Trustee Sun Insurance Co.

John M. Milburn, Corporation Lawyer: partner of Lewis C. Ledyard, of Milburn, Ledyard & Carter, of New York: Mr. Ledyard is a director in a long list of corporations, mainly Standard Oil.

Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy; member of the most influential clique of capitalists in Baltimore; closely connected with Standard Oil at many points.

Everett Macy; gives occupation as "Capitalist" in the directory. Director of long list of companies, including the Standard Oil, Oro Grand Mining Company and Queen's Borough Gas and Electric Co.

Besides these there are Archbishop John Ireland, the well recognized representative of great capital interests within the Catholic Church; Bishop Henry C. Potter, commonly known as J. P. Morgan's preacher, and President Charles W. Elliot, President of Harvard University, principally known to fame from his discovery that the scab was the great Ameri-

According to this classification ABOUT NINETY PER CENT OF "THE PUBLIC" IS COMPOSED OF STANDARD OIL OFFI-CIALS, ATTORNEYS AND SERVANTS.

THIS IS THE BODY THAT IS ARRANGING SOCIETY FUNCTIONS FOR THE CHICAGO LABOR LEADERS.

Do It Now

For years the Socialists of Chicago have talked about the time when they should have a daily paper.

They have hoped and worked for the time when Socialism should have a soice every day in the week for the workers of Chicago.

To-day that hope is realized. The paper is here, and if the letters that come into the office and the words that are spoken by those we meet are any test the paper is what has so long been desired.

Now the very existence of that paper is jeopardized by the inactivity of those to whom it belongs-who have established it, who have made it possible.

We, who are in the office, are only the servants of those who own and read and circulate the paper. If we are not doing what you want

We should be false to the work you have committed to us if we did not tell you the exact truth about the situation.

We have told it to you. We tell you again, that the one weak spot in the circulation of The Daily Socialist is right here in the city of Chicago.

That weak spot must and will be strengthened. The statement which appeared Saturday awoke many of the workers to action. But this is a time when EVERYONE must help.

Get a bunch of subscription blanks from the office and carry them.

It would not be difficult for every reader to pick up an additional subscriber every day for the next week, that would mean the wiping but of all deficits and the creation of a power that would put a Socialist Mayor in power-next Spring.

Do not lay this down until you have decided to do your share. Go but and get one new subscriber to-night.

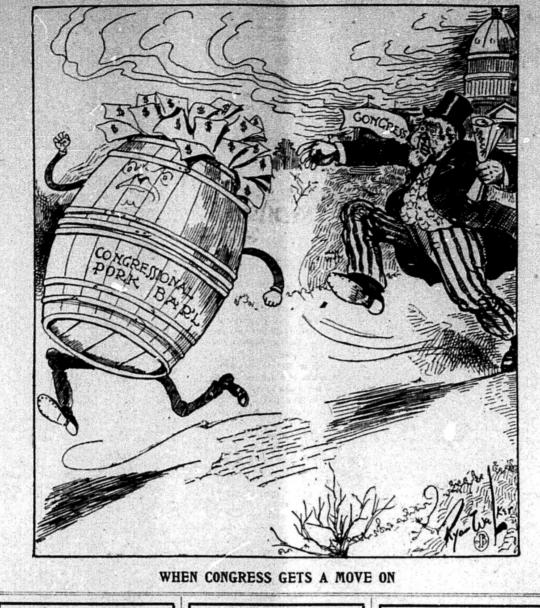
DO IT NOW.

IN THE ART GALLERY

After the morning sermon at the Christian Socialist Fellowship Center, I went to the Art Museum and looked over the paintings of Birge Harrison, of Blairsville, New York state, a little place which boasts a great artist. I exclaimed with delight over the pictures to the guard—the only other person present-and we ran to and fro pointing ut the charming contrasts, and recalling

tures, like the new-made friends that we were, as the influence of these pictures made us.

Very likely the choicest of them may soon be hidden away in the palaces of the profit-making plutocrats, but until January 20, on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday afternoons, they are insti-tutions of socialism, each for all. These paintings had this effect upon me. After I had seen them, their values clung in my mind so that the outside streets and skies acquired new interest and beauty They are fit types of such work as genius the experiences of city and country life may contribute to the commonwealth he suggested by the realism of these pic-



DOWN IN INDIANA By ELIZA ETH ELROD

My husband came home early from the office and we settled down to pass quiet uninterrupted evening at home.

Within the room was bright and warm. The frolies and laughter of the children supplied the needed charm. Without there was a cold constant

drizzle; a chill wind that made straight for one's bones, and on the ground a half frozen slush in which the foot cank ankle deep on the paths leading to the village.

In the midst of our gayety a sturdy knock sounded at the door. At our invitation there entered a tall, strong, finely formed man with a handsome intelligent face. He was one of the many men who have grown up on the farms around and are now employed in the mines near the village.

Taking a proffered chair he said, without further ceremony, "Well, Doc, I've come to pay you what I dwe you. How much is it?"

On being informed of the amount, which to be exact was two dollars and twenty cents, he apologised profusely for having waited so long before paying. To again be exact, the time had been a year and a few days over, since the debt was owing.

"It seemed like I just couldn't get the money ahead to pay you any sooner. It looks like a fellow ought to do better than that on two dollars a day, but by the time we pay for everything it takes for seven of us to wear and eat it don't seem like there is ever anything left. Some people say it's poor management, but I don't see how we could manage any better than we do. I do believe my wife is just as carefu as she can be, and I know I don't spend anything unnecessarily."

"Yes," I put in, "there are always people ready to tell us when meat is too high for poor people to buy, that 'we as a nation cat too much meat'; when flour is high, 'the American nation eat too much bread, and our bones are brittle because of it'; or if fuel is high, 'we keep our homes unhealthy by overheating,' or some such non-

"Yes," he said with a smile, "That's just the way they talk."

We asked him how they liked the new place into which they had lately

"We like the place fine" he answered. "But we would like it better if the house was a better one."

"Isn't the house a better one than the one you lived in here in town?" my husband asked.

"Well, no," he answered; "I don't think it is. It leaks awfully had, and the floor is so open we can hardly keep it warm at all when the weather is very cold. But we have three acres of land there with lots of fruit on it And it's far enough away from town that the boys are always at home now at night. We like that part of it awfully well. Lots of times when I came home from the mine, when we lived here in town, the boys would be out at bedtime, and I would feel too tired to go out after them. Down here they are always at home when bedtime comes. So I guess we can put up with the bad house a while and maybe some day, if we don't have too much had luck, we can build one that will be

"Isn't it a shame," I said, "that a man who works so hard can't afford a decent place for he family to live in?" He looked up quickly, and with a thoughtful nod of his head replied, "It's pretty nearly enough to make a Social-

ist out of a fellow, isn't it?" "Yes," I said, "if any thing would."

Socialism and Religion

The aim of Socialism is economic justice, its methods are political. The legal enforcement of the collective ownership of natural resources and the public management of the agencies of production and distribution are the means proposed.

"But," say some of the opponents of Socialism, "how about the church, the family, personal liberty?"

Socialism is not inimical to the integrity of the family. It insists that conjugal relations should not be based on sordid considerations, but on a free choice based on affection. The rational aim of matrimony is the rearing of healthy children, healthy physically and morally. It cannot be accomplished without the permanent and loving cooperation of both parent. Socialism does not in any way interfere with the moral and religious basis of matrimony. It seeks to give it a firm economic basis. Its strongest argument is that many father, in spite of unremitting toil, is not able to provide properly for his wife and immature children, especially if he has followed the Christian ideal so strenuously advocated by President Roosevelt." How many parents are not anxious about the future prospects of their daughters, either as wives, or as independent workers without compensation sufficient to secure them against

want and temptation? Socialism is not opposed to religion. If there are some Socialists who do not believe in revealed religion, there are more opponents of Socialism who violate the moral teachings of religion in private, business and public affairs; who have no respect for the authority of the church; who have no faith in her doctrines; and who relentlessly persecute her if she is not subservient to their selfish interests. The difficulties in Europe arising from the historic as sociation of ecclesiastical and political affairs cannot arise in this country where the church is free. There can be no serious danger to the church in a co-operative commonwealth, where men will be free to associate and devote their means to the promotion of scientific, literary, social, political, or re-

Socialism is not opposed to personal liberty, but would add to it economic liberty. It leaves every one free choice as to the manner and extent of his labor, and secures him in the enjoyment of its fruits. It seeks to make every citizen responsible for the welfare of his fellows, and gives him a voice in the management of the common interests. It does not aim at equality of station, or equality of possession, but equality of opportunity.-By "A Catholic," in the Vanguard.



FACTURING

There were 216,262 manufacturing firms in the United States in 1905. Of these 71,162 bad less than \$5,000 capital. Their total capital amounted to \$165,317,-454. This was 1.3 per cent of the total

manufacturing capital of the United At the same time there were only 1,899 firms with more than a million dollars of capital. BUT THESE FEW FIRMS OWNED OVER THIRTY-SEVEN PER CENT OF THE CAPITAL IN-

VESTED IN MANUFACTURING.

A Laugh or A Smile By P. B.

Precautions

"But what did old Monibers say-or rather, what did he do when you asked him for his daughter's hand?" we ask of Johnny Smart.

"Oh, I asked him over the telephone.

There is a meat famine in the city of Frankfort, Germany. This at the very home of frankfurters

.The farmer may be rolling in wealth, as reported, but the chances are that he still gets up at the inconvenient hour of 4 in the morning, no matter how cold

One woman called another an old maid in Wilkesbarre, Pa., and had to pay a \$200 fine for it. Who can doubt that the world is growing better?

Emperor William' will not know whether his subjects are having a safe and sane campaign until he sees how many candidates the Socialists have elected.

She Had a Plan

"You will have to send that young man away earlier in the evening," said the girl's father. "I won't pay such outrageous gas bills."

"Oh, that will be all right, father. We won't burn so much gas in the future."

It was the personal enemies of the actress who got that play suppressed in Paris. If that had been explained in the first place the story would not have sounded so unbelievable

"Ah," said the photographer. "I have secured an excellent picture of you." "Yes," said Gulbins, looking at it with an air of resignation, "I am afraid you

Now that Mabelle Gilman is going to discard the stage for good and marry a millionaire, why does she not go back to the old way and spell it "Mabel"?

Do you notice how enthusiastically the new state legislatures are being written up. Just wait two months.

Since it has had that bomb outrage Philadelphia feels just as proud as imperial St. Petersburg.

TWO VERSIONS ORIGINAL

The heights by great men reached and Were not attained by sudden flight;

But they, while their companions slept Were toil ig inward in the night." -Longfellow.

REVISED TO DATE The wealth by rich men grabbed and kept

Did not accrue by methods right: They schemed, conspired, while honor They slaved the toilers day and night!

-A Fellow "Short."-Crk. ORIGINAL VERSION

"Lives of great men oft remind us We can make our fives sublime:

And, departing, leave behind us, Footprints on the sands of time." -Longfellow.

BEVISED VERSION

Lives of rich men e'er remind us We can gain by scheming hold, And, departing, leave behind us Blood-rust on our shekels gold.

—A Fellow "Short."—Crk.

We Object

We do not know whether Cornelius P. Shea ever took a leaf from the book of morality of the merchants who are persecuting him and levied blackmail upon some capitalists for the benefit of others. If he did he should be condemned for it, by those whom he injured.

But he is not on trial for grafting now.

He is on trial for conspiracy, and the State Street Stores' Attorney, Miller has declared that he proposes to show that every sympathetic strike is a conspiracy.

No evidence is admitted which would show that the real conspirators were these same State Street merchants, who, under the direction and expert advice of Levy Mayer, imported an army of cut-throats, whose murderous and thieving career since they were discharged from their work as scabs, has given Chicago a reign of crime almost unparalleled in any other city.

We do not claim to be experts on the rules of evidence.

It is easily possible that Judge Ball may find his rulings sustained by a higher court. We do not pretend to know just how far class justice

We feel that there ought to be one more objection filed in addition to those of the State Street Stores' Attorney.

WE OBJECT TO CLASS JUSTICE WHEREVER IT IS

This objection can be sustained by the workers whenever they use their ballots intelligently to retire, not only Judge Ball, but the lawmakers who made the law that he claims to be interpreting.

Wage Slavery

"Shall man assume a property in man? Lay on the moral will a withering ban? Shame that our laws at distance still protect Enormities, which they at home reject? Slaves cannot breathe in England-yet that boast Is but a mockery! when from coast to coast, Though fettered slave be none, her floors and soil Groan underneath a weight of slavish toil For the poor Many, measured out by rules Fetched with cupidity from heartless schools, That to an Idol, falsely called the 'Wealth Of Nations', sacrifice a People's health, Body, mind and soul; a thirst so keen Is ever urging on the vast machine Of sleepless Labor, 'mid whose dizzy wheels The power least prized is that which thinks and feels."

-From Wordsworth's "Humanity."

The Civic Federation

Of all the hybrid creations in nature or out of it, there is, to my mind, nothing to compare with this most unnatural thing, the National Civic Federation. The product of the horse and the ass is a normal creature by the side of this freak mule of society. Nature will refuse to go farther in either case.

It is an attempt to mix elements that cannot be mixed. To amalgamate or compound labor and capital into a homogeneous social mass under the present system is an impossibility. Even a mechanical mixture as of sawdust and sand is out of the question. Like oil and water they will not mix. The water (labor) remains at the bottom, while the oil (Standard) stays at the top.

The spectacle of all the union labor men in this country once a year packing uit cases with boiled shirts, silk stockings, white vests and swallow tailed

coats and on reaching New York making a loan of a silk tile to appear in proper style at the Federation banquet at Park Avenue Hotel with the Belmonts, Strausses, Andy Carnegie, etc., is a sight for the gods.

Of course not all the trade unionists are there in person, but all are there by proxy, represented by Gompers and Mitchell, who appear to be debonair and sycophantic enough to be acceptable to the frenzied financiers and to enjoy a farce that is too supremely absurd and ridiculous to be even funny.

And now Chicago is to enjoy a piece of this same farce with Mrs. Potter Palmer as patroness.

Those labor leaders who decline invitations to this unique and unnatural function are to be commended.

Labor officials should be morally, socially and politically above such associa-

Yours in the interest of labor H. S. McMASTER

Objections to Socialism

OBJECTIONS TO SOCIALISM

The objection to Socialism is that it is utoptan. Socialism, defined as the collective ownership of the means of life, or co-operation in production and distribution, or however you may define it, is a plan for a future state of society. The Socialist philosophy itself teaches that that is unscientific. The society of the future must be made by the men then living. It cannot be thought out in advance, because the abiest thinker cannot know all of the facts in the case.

be thought out in advance, because the ablest thinker cannot know all of the facts in the case.

If Socialism is defined as the organization of the working class for the purpose of faking possession of society and doing the best they can with it, then there is this objection, that the more aggressive of the workers are aiready organized for the purpose of doing what they can for themselves, and not along utopian lines for some future benefits. That being the case, the Sociality party is not only useless, but it is doing the very thing that it preaches against, dividing the working class.

STUDENT.

My chief objection to Socialism is that it is impracticable. As I understand it, if Socialism became an accomplished fact all sublic utilities and business enterprises emulaying any great number of laborers would be controlled by the public. All of this new public business would require an enormous increase in the number of public servants, and if any one dreams that a office-holder is not going to work for his own in-dividual pocker and the perpetuation of himself and friends in office just because he was elected on a Socialist ticket, let him cast his eyes on the grafting officials elected by the laboring men of San Francisco and think again. If everybody worked for the government the men of ability and push and the men who do sor pause at unscrupulous methods to advance themselves, would hold all the fat places, just as they do today, and the sluggards, dreamers and improvident would be calling just as loudy for a new deal.

And then again, I have never heard any

And then again. I have never heard am Socialist speaker or writer explain to meatifaction how individual effort would be encouraged under Socialism. No one can deny that this world owes much of its advancement to certain individuals who, like Saul, towered head and shoulders above their feliows; men whose inventions, writings and discoveries have enriched themselves and benefited the whole world. Now if under Socialism these inventions, writings and discoveries heave either property of the public, where, pray, would be your in the public, where, pray, would be your to centive in any early soften by these inventions.

of labor-saving devices and methods is going to work as eagerly for the public gain as he did for ble own individual self? And the men who were formerly the managers of great business enterprises: they will now be working for the government at salaries such as they formerly paid their clerks; don't you suppose under such conditions don't you suppose under such conditions. Of course, a great many dreamers think that when Socialism becomes an accomplished fact, private property being a thing of the past, the incentive to be selfash will pass awill; there is no doubt in my minu but what the incentive to individual enterprise would in a great measure cease. People would say. Oh, what is the use of bustling? The government will get the benefit of any well take it easy." Others, being checked in an effort to work for their own interests in the most natural way, wor'd turn their wits and energies to getting the better of the government which thus hindered their efforts. Individual effort would, like the dammed waters of a stream, seek a thousand new and mischlevous channels and chaos and final anarchy would end the disastrous experiment.

W. D. BROWNING.

Blaine, Tillamook county. Oreson

W. D. BROWNING.

PAPER CONSTITUTIONS By virtue of its sublime promise to

establish justice, we have seen injustice done for nearly a hundred years. It answers very well for Fourth-of-July purposes, but as a charter of liberty, it has very little force." In Idaho, at the time of the official kidnapping of Moyer and others in Colorado, the attorney of these men tried to show the court the unconstitutionality of the procedure, when the baffled rage of the judge prompted him to exclaim: "I am tired of these appeals to the Constitution. The Federal Constitution is a defective, out-of-date instrument, anybow, and it is useless to fetch that document into court. But Constitution or no Constituafter; they are here; they are going to and I would like to know what is going to be done about it?" No wonder that the wise Herbert Spencer wrote: "Pa-per constitutions raise smiles on the faces of those who have observed their results "-Theodore Schroeder, in the