

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

VOLUME 1—NO. 76.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1907

PRICE ONE CENT

STATE STREET MEN ALL FEEL BLUE

Spend \$10,000,000 to Cripple Teamsters and Effort Falls

WERE THREE JURORS PAID BY BIG BUSINESS?

Le Boskey Makes Startling Charge—Jurors Divide on Class Lines as Does the Entire Community

State street merchants were feeling blue to-day.

The big teamsters' strike cost them about \$10,000,000, including \$1,000 a day to Levy Mayer, who cooked up the scheme to indict the leaders of the big strike for conspiracy.

The vast investment would have been well spent, in the opinion of the merchants, if organized labor in general could have been crippled. The agreement of the jury in the conspiracy trial, however, leaves them with nothing to show for their \$10,000,000.

That they will free another trial of C. P. Shea and the other defendants seems certain, although the jury stood seven for acquittal and five for conviction.

The jury divided on class lines strictly, the near-bosses siding with the state and the workers with the defendants.

Jurors Paid by Big Business

The jury split on the conspiracy charge. The unionists and workers on the jury were for acquittal.

To show how interested all big business was in this trial, not to punish Shea and the others for alleged crimes against their own fellows, but to strike organized labor a deadly blow, the following by Attorney Le Boskey is interesting:

Attorney Le Boskey created a sensation by declaring that three jurors, who held out for conviction, while serving as jurors, were paid salaries by three corporations. These three jurors, he declared, were:

Rudolph Schultz, in the pay of the Chicago Telephone Company.

John O. Roberts, in the pay of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.

Fred Bauman in the pay of the Lake Shore & Michigan railroad.

The Startling Fact

A remarkable and significant fact just discovered by the lawyers for the defense, said Mr. Le Boskey, "is that these three men were paid their salaries while they served as jurors."

"The inference is that the companies I have named were vitally interested in prosecuting the defendants and knew these three men were in a position to help them do it. This action has cost the taxpayers more than \$60,000. Corporations convicted of tax-dodging will never repay."

COOLIES DIE ON WAY TO PANAMA

New York, Jan. 22.—Coolies who are being brought over to work on the Panama Canal are reported in a state of consternation over the large death rate to which the sea journey subjects them.

Out of 800 coolies, who left Calcutta, on the British Steamer Indus, only 777 reached Trinidad safely. Twenty-three of them died on the way.

The doctor and officers of the ship say that they died from measles and pneumonia and that the officers of the ship were compelled to cast the dead bodies into the sea without any formalities owing to the large number of deaths.

The coolies are now in a state of panic as a result of this experience and are ready to break out in revolt almost any minute.

The transportation of these Chinese workers recalls the horrors of the old slave-trading days.

The steamship Canada arrived in Genoa under convoy of the French gunboat Clover with 412 Italians and Spanish laborers for the canal. A mutiny almost broke out among the laborers on the steamship because they were fed on rotten beef. The French gunboat was called upon to assist in crushing any uprising among the laborers. So even France joins in defense of the beef trust.

THOUSANDS WITNESS EXECUTION OF RUSSIAN REBELS Charged With Stealing Seven Roubles, Three Terrorists Are Hanged in Public Park

Odessa, Jan. 22.—Thousands of people witnessed the hanging of three terrorists who were condemned to death by a death-bed court-martial. They were hanged in the city park.

The crime for which the terrorists were executed was the appropriating of property from a local merchant to the value of seven roubles.

Don't forget the Chicago Daily Socialist has a full line of Socialist literature on sale. Send in your order.

JUDGE SAYS FUNNY UNCLE JOE IS A GRAFTER

Bitter Foe of Organized Labor in Congress Is Lambed by a Reformer

Sidney, Ia., Jan. 22.—Judge W. K. Green of the Fifteenth Iowa judicial district, last night in a talk on "The Church and the Law," scored Speaker Joe Cannon of the house of representatives in impassioned terms, accusing him not only of political corruption but also of bribery in accepting money from breweries and others to prevent the passage of the Heplurn-Dolliver bill.

Judge Green said that if the church people in Speaker Cannon's district were familiar with the situation in Iowa and would exert their influence in a political way there would be a different story to tell.

"The speaker has held his present office for several years, but does not seem to realize that his political career has been one of bribery. The fact that he won his office by corruption, and the fact that his constituents are ignorant of this, do not speak well for their intelligence."

BLACK HUNDRED CHIEF TO VISIT THE U. S.

Czar Sends Prince of Murderers to Win Roosevelt, Bankers and Citizens

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—General Spiridovitch, president of the Slavonic league, an organization composed mostly of the members of the "black hundreds," is on his way to the United States.

General Spiridovitch goes to America to present Roosevelt with a cup for his efforts to bring about peace between Russia and Japan. He will also make a tour through the United States and try to win the friendship of the American people for the Russian government.

It is understood that Spiridovitch is sent by the Russian government to offset the effects which the tours recently of Russian revolutionists in America, and notably the tour of Gregory Gershin, have had in setting the American people against the Russian government.

To Platter Teddy

The government, always anxious to keep up some sort of appearance in the eyes of the civilized world, is amazed at the enthusiasm with which Russian revolutionists are received by the American people.

General Spiridovitch is one of the most trusted members of the reactionary party. He was always one of the "inner foe," the revolutionists, rather than with other enemies.

The government and the reactionary party lay great hopes upon his tour. There is not a portion of the city affected by the flood that has not been thoroughly canvassed by the various workers. Cases of destitution, pitiable and even heartrending, have been discovered, and the wants thus made known have been quickly supplied.

The scarcity of coal is being felt by factories everywhere, and it has caused great suffering among poor people who were in the habit of buying fuel by the bushel as they needed it. Thousands of tons of coal are tied up in the yards along the river front, but it cannot be got out to alleviate the suffering.

Many factories have been forced to shut down as much on account of lack of fuel as of the high water actually in their buildings. Railway traffic is still seriously interfered with.

RAIL WORKERS ARE AFTER HIGHER WAGES

Demands for an eight-hour day and a 15 per cent advance in wages were considered to-day by committees representing the railways and conductors and trainmen. The conference was held in the Railway Exchange building.

The railroads selected the same committee that concluded negotiations with the engineers to represent them in this conference.

Grand Chief P. H. Morrissey of the trainmen and Grand Chief A. B. Garretson of the conductors' organization will represent the men. As soon as these negotiations of the conductors and trainmen shall end the committees of the firm who are at the Lexington hotel will present their demands.

More Sunshine

Cooler to-night, with gradually rising temperature and fair sky.



THE RAILWAY BOGEY MAN "Run, run, here comes the Bogey Man, He'll surely catch you if he can!"

"NOBLE" IS CRUEL TO QUAKE VICTIMS

Groans and Blood Annoy Him and the "Ladies"—Sufferers Denied Attention

AMERICAN WOMAN WITNESSES HORRIBLE ACTS

"Wine and Dance" in Face of Suffering, and Injured Are Expelled From Sir Alfred's Yacht

OHIO FLOOD ABATES

Destitution, Pitiable and Heartrending, Found by Relief Committees

SHORE CLUB FIGHTS FOR ITS BOOZE

Judge Fines the Organizational and It Appeals the Case—What Is Club Life Without "Suds"

WABASH RIVER BREAKS TERRE HAUTE DIKE

THREE MEN KIDNAP 14-YEAR OLD GIRL

Mrs. Craig says food was denied the sufferers by Sir Alfred, and that workers who applied to him for refreshments were refused.

Of Gov. Sweetenham, Mrs. Craig said: "I think his action was somewhat influenced by a desire to stand well with Sir Alfred Jones, who dominated Jamaica."

FIGHTING FOR TRADE

Japs May Keep Commercial Interests Of Other Countries Out of Manchuria

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CITY TOO POOR TO GET STOOLS FOR GIRLS

Dr. Whalen, City Health Commissioner, Says He Has "No Money to Enforce the Law"

YOUNG WOMEN STAND ALL DAY—OFFICIALS USELESS

"We Must Have a Special Fund," Is Cry of City Doctor When Urged to See That Store Employees Have Seats

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MILWAUKEE HAS UNION OF 1,000 WAITERS

Young Women Join Organization and Will Struggle for Higher Wages

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 21.—Nearly 1,000 waiters and waitresses have formed themselves into a union and are preparing to at once ask for better working conditions and hours.

It is said that this is the first move in a titanic struggle between employers of this city and the new union. Members of the union stated last night that during the last few months obstacles of every conceivable nature have been placed in their way, and from this they judge that they will soon have a live fight on their hands.

FARM AND TOWN TOGETHER ON ANOTHER PROPOSAL

"Sympathize" with Striking Telephone Workers in Brownsville

Brownsville, Tenn., Jan. 22.—A resolution expressing their sympathy with striking employees of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph company, in Memphis, Tenn., was adopted by the Hayward County Farmers' Co-operative Union at its annual meeting here.

This is the first step of the union to come in closer touch with the city workers. The union has at this meeting adopted several resolutions, all of which tend toward closer unification with organized labor in the cities.

HOW IS THIS FOR BROTHERLY ACT

Painters Wish to Work Only Six Hours a Day So That All May Have Jobs

German Painters Local No. 275, began an agitation for the establishing of a six-hour-day for painters during the winter months. This will not in any way concern the bosses. It is purely a scheme to give as many painters work during the slack season as possible.

By working six hours a day on a job instead of nine or ten hours, as is now done, more men will be employed on the same job. In several places they are already working not more than seven hours a day. But the union feels that during a slack season, six hours work is the only fair proposition to establish and give as many men as possible a chance.

BLOODY YEAR'S RECORD FOR RUSS CZAR

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—Statistics issued by the government in its official paper "Pravitelstvenny Vvestnik" show the activity of the police for the year 1906.

It is a record that the government can truly be proud of, and one which ought to inspire the civilized world with respect for and confidence in the Russian autocracy. During that year, which was, of course, a year of constitutional government in Russia, the government put to death 1,252 revolutionists.

To Siberia she exiled 2,029, and for a lifelong imprisonment in Siberia 186 men.

In the prisons of the interior of Russia, 5,945 men are being tortured. The small number of 563 newspapers were suppressed, and the still smaller number of 737 editors were arrested.

These statistics do not include the thousands of people who were killed by drunken soldiers, gendarmes and other officials "officially." Neither does the list of those exiled and imprisoned include the tens of thousands of people who were deported to Siberia under the administrative order, nor the hundreds of thousands of people who through the Russian prisons for minor revolutionary charges or on mere suspicions.

SCIENTIST MAKES GREAT DISCOVERY

London, Jan. 22.—Announcement today by the Daily Chronicle that Sir William Crookes has discovered a process by which nitric acid may be extracted from the air has aroused the greatest interest among scientific and commercial men. It is claimed sufficient quantities of the acid can be extracted by Sir William's process to make it available for commercial purposes.

HARRY THAW TREMBLES

New York, Jan. 22.—Nervous and greatly distraught, Harry K. Thaw awaits his trial to-morrow for the killing of Stanford White. The complicated manner and firm composure which have marked his demeanor the last few months have given way to extreme nervousness, and to-day he paced constantly up and down the confines of his cell. Naturally of a high strong temperament, the actual approach of his trial has filled Thaw's mind with fears of the outcome.

DRAWING DESPOTIC LINES STILL MORE TIGHTLY

Denver, Col., Jan. 22.—A libel law on the lines of the Pennsylvania law of Pennsylvania, containing an anti-cartoon provision, which was introduced by Representative J. J. Lator of Denver, was passed by the house to-day by a vote of 34 to 18. The bill now goes to the senate.

REFUSE TO BURY SLAIN EMPLOYEES

Union Pacific Finds It Expensive to Pay Funeral Expenses and Stops Leak

HARRIMAN SCHEME TO INCREASE DIVIDENDS FOR WALL STREET

Notice Sent to All Undertakers That Company Will Not Be Responsible For Interment Cost

Denver, Col., Jan. 22.—Harriman has found another way to save money and add to the flow of dividends into Wall street.

The Union Pacific railroad, by general order, has refused to pay the funeral expenses of employees killed on its lines. It has been the custom for years for the company to pay the funeral expenses of the hundreds of men who invest their lives in the industry and then fight the widow's damage suits the rest of her life.

Bury Your Own Dead

Following is the official order: Union Pacific Railroad Company, Colorado Division, Office of Assistant Superintendent, Circular No. 198, Denver, Colo., January 15, 1907. All Agents and Conductors, Colorado Division:

Hereafter, in cases of employees being killed in performance of their duty and the body is turned over to the undertaker, you will please arrange to notify said undertaker to supply, hold the body subject to the order of the friends, letting him or their friends make arrangements for the funeral and pay their own funeral bill.

The plan already is saving the Union Pacific a lot of money and other roads are preparing to introduce the same reform.

TOBACCO, UNIONIZED, FROM PLANT TO STORE

The first and most tangible effect of the farmers' alliance with organized labor, to free themselves from the claws of the trusts, will be felt by the tobacco trust of this country.

A movement was inaugurated in this city yesterday by the independent cigar manufacturers, cigar dealers and the International Cigar Makers' Union to buy their tobacco from the farmers who are long to the union.

For years the tobacco trust has been buying the tobacco from the farmers at the price it chose to pay. The farmers claim that they had to sell large quantities of "wrapper" tobacco for the same price that they sold the "binders" and "fillers." Yet wrappers are worth at least four times as much as any of the other grades of tobacco. This they had to do or else let the tobacco rot in the barns.

To Beat the Trust

The farmers are now willing to sell the tobacco crop of this year to the small cigar manufacturers exclusively and in this way strike a blow at the tobacco trust.

This proposition was at once taken up by G. W. Perkins, President of the Cigar Makers' International Union. President Perkins conferred with some of the largest independent cigar dealers in this city and arrangements will be made for the buying of the tobacco from the farmers.

Officers of the Chicago Federation of Labor and of the Cigar Makers' union think this the most important immediate result of the alliance of the trades unions with the farmers' organization.

MAKE BREAD OF STRAW

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—"Eat straw" is the latest solution which the Russian government offers to the 25,000,000 peasants who are literally starving.

The weekly issue of the "Pravitelstvenny Vvestnik," which is the official paper of the Russian government, prints a series of articles showing how bread can be made from straw, and advises the peasants to do the same to save themselves from starvation.

The articles printed are of a semi-scientific nature, and give also instructions how this bread baked from straw can be made fit for the use of even invalids.

All of St. Petersburg is disgusted with this advice of the government, and thinks it either mockery or sheer stupidity.

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THE RECORDING ANGEL

By EDWIN ARNOLD BRENHOLTZ

It was noteworthy that not one of them seemed to be in any doubt as to their being at least two sides to that question; and Hartleigh expressed the state of mind of most of them when, after a little hesitation, he said: "I will confess that if you had asked me that immediately after hearing the Johnson interview I should have thought you were losing your minds. At first I was congratulating the Socialist cause with all my heart; but a thing of this kind can be too big. It is like the chemist and his combinations—he don't know what the next one may produce. Now, I, for one, think that, especially at this time when Truman has sold out the workers and Martinvale has most of them fooled, it would be the height of folly to publish the book or even to let more than a trusted few know of its existence. I will say that I feel immeasurably stronger as a Socialist since hearing the machine talk. Always, there are many things that we editors know well enough but would find it difficult to prove, and as things are now we are compelled to simply hint at them or pass them by. Hereafter I shall not hint. And the mere fact that I speak boldly will cause our opponents to fear to call our hand. But let us let it rest at that until the dawning of the day that inaugurates the Co-Operative Commonwealth. Then I may all at once be handed down as the only unimpeachable history ever known in this world." The people of this country back education in the fundamental principles of Socialism; we are working day and night to give it to them; and they are getting it and absorbing it about as fast as we could reasonably expect—for the mass of men are, and continually show themselves still to be, very like the cows and horses and hogs on my little farm; not content with plenty, but fighting to get more than plenty for fear that they will not get enough. That is the direct result of capitalism, and I can blame no man for trying to bring his own future and the future of his children in the old un-very-way possible under capitalism. But we must educate them to the better way, the way of Equality. Now, the revelations of this book would divert their minds from that education—and it is fundamentally necessary to them and to the permanent success of our cause—and would, in all probability, when they realized that under the plans and purposes of the rich they were in the future to stand no show whatever to secure plenty for themselves and their children, stir them up to great revolt. This, of all things, the Socialist dreads and deprecates. This will never be if he can prevent it. Those who refuse to distinguish between him and the anarchist are either ignorant tools or deliberate liars, or, perhaps, paid knives. I run up against all three of them every day, and some days the latter are by far the most numerous.

scraples are suited to the Socialist state; but under capitalism you will find them unworkable. I agree that for the present the truth must be suppressed—but it is certainly hard on us and on the "Recording Angel."

CHAPTER XXIV

Dust to dust! Ashes to ashes! And then, the New-Life morn.

The next day Robert passed in almost unrelieved solitude, for Arndt had been compelled to go with Chandler to Clyde to attend to the disposition of the body of Chambers, which still lay at the morgue, and to distribute the money left in their care.

When they came to that part of their duties they recollected the widow of the operator killed by the sheriff, and although his name was not on the list furnished by Chambers they immediately went to see the woman. They found that her husband had been buried on the preceding day; that she had spent almost her last dollar in funeral expenses, and that she had nothing to depend upon except her own labor to support herself and three children.

It did not take them long to reach the decision which appropriated a third of the money left by Chambers to her permanent relief, and when they had divided the remainder among the parties named on the list and sent checks for the amounts to the recipients of his bounty they drew a sigh of relief.

"What an accursed system it is!" said Chandler. "How it breeds vice and crime and hatred, revenge and remorse. Time and again I have been heart sick while prosecuting criminals in the courts, and often I have felt the utter futility of the whole procedure."

Arndt made no reply, but after a few moments, and just before taking leave of his friend, he said, "I have a little the bitterest thing of all yet to do. The works start tomorrow, and I shall not be in them—and I find myself just about bankrupt. There is a little coming to me on my pay from Mr. Eddy, but I cannot escape accepting Robert's proposition. He wants to go abroad at once and come in contact with the leaders of the Socialist movement in foreign lands, and study, for, say, six months or so; and he insists that I shall go with him, saying that the money we will use belongs as much to me as him, since it was left in trust for the cause; and I suppose that if we are to do effective work it would be a wise move. But you, who have known me all my life, can imagine how I feel about going on such terms. I am wild to be doing for the cause, not receiving from it. But Hartleigh says that Robert is right; that it will be best for the cause to have things quiet down for a while and let the workers and out for themselves do just what Martinvale is going to do with and for them, and that both of us need rest and change and time to forget the bitterness which we are at present bound to feel. Well, certainly my own sense of my ignorance of how to go to work at this new business and of what is best to do and not to do, is great enough, God knows! Still, of all the bitter things that ever I had to do, this is the bitterest."

"What about Nettie?" his friend inquired.

"Then Arndt told him all and added, 'So far as she is concerned there would be little difference between my being across the Atlantic or being at Steelton. And, in fact, I could not make a living in Steelton today. I am blacklisted, you are aware. I shall feel easier about her and Annie, knowing that you and your good wife will do all you can for them while I am away. I shall give my pet to Nettie before I leave.'"

"And then he said good-bye and hastened to the station.

(To be continued.)

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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LABOR UNION NEWS

A standing committee of three was appointed by the Painters' District Council of Chicago to see that all work done by the city or county is done by union men.

No trouble is reported by the council to exist between them and the city, still they say if the city or county is not watched non-union painters may be put on a job instead of union men. The committee will see to it that the city or county employs union men exclusively.

Bakers and Confectioners' Union, Local No. 2, reports that it had the most successful ball last Saturday night that it ever had, in spite of the disagreeable weather.

Over 200 stevedores went out on strike in Havana. They allege that the understanding which they entered into with the military government under General Wood had not been enforced.

TRADE UNION MEETINGS. Teamsters' Joint Council—Meeting Tuesday night at 143 Randolph Street. Nomination and election of officers. All delegates attend. J. B. Casey, secretary.

DEGENERATION HOLDS THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS. Religious Worker Rebukes Churches for Secular Entertainments. Chicago churches received a sharp rebuke from Henry F. Cope, secretary of the Educational Religious Association, yesterday, for their "sacreligious neglect" of the Sunday school. He said the Sunday school in Chicago had become sunken to a depth where an oyster supper was considered of more importance.

New methods used to interest the Sunday school children were declared by him to consist of "tinkling, trashy music and bizarre effects" in an effort to gain popularity. Once a year, he stated, the church has a "special spasm," in which it induces as many as possible to "join."

A Cold Fact. Boy—"Is these dollars a week all I'm to get?" Superintendent—"Oh, no, besides your salary, you will learn the business."

It Was the Other Boy. "Johnny," said his mother, "I see you have been fighting again."

SIX MONTHS' PORTALS. The Chicago Daily Socialist now has a full supply of six months' daily subscription cards. Same will be sold six for \$3.00. Here is an easy and simple way to help the paper.

Don't forget the Chicago Daily Socialist has a full line of Socialist literature on sale. Send in your order.

CIVIC MACVEAGH AND HIS OWN EMPLOYEES

Forced by Competition He Adds An Hour a Day to Work—The Union's Experience

Franklin MacVeagh, the patron saint of the Chicago branch of the Civic Federation, is according to officers of Wholesale Grocery Employees' Union No. 2, one of the few men who have systematically sought to disrupt that organization.

"We approached Mr. MacVeagh four times in the last three years," said an officer of the union, "to induce him to unionize his shop. To this he would not listen."

"Mr. MacVeagh is one of the signers of the agreement which we made with the wholesale grocers of Chicago in April, 1906. But this agreement is only referring to those who are already members of the union and are at present in Mr. MacVeagh's employ. This, however, is a very small number. Less than a third of the men employed by Mr. MacVeagh are union men. The others are non-union."

From Nine to Ten-Hour Day. "When we entered this agreement with the company some five years ago, Mr. MacVeagh worked his men only nine hours a day, while the other firms worked their men ten hours a day. According to the agreement those firms working only nine hours a day must pay for extra hours. Mr. MacVeagh not only got out of paying for this extra hour, but even made the men return to a ten-hour day."

The wages paid by the wholesale grocers of Chicago to their union men for strictly skilled work is divided into six classes and runs as follows: Class 1, \$16 per week; class 2, \$15 per week; class 3, \$14 per week; class 4, \$12.50 per week; class 5, \$11.50 per week; and class 6, \$10.50 per week. The \$16 wage is for expert men in manufacturing departments.

WHO ARE THESE REFORMERS? They Plan to Give You Nice Men to Vote For and are "Disinterested" At last Chicago will have an ideal city administration. The City Club of Chicago has decided to bring this about by helping elect honest, efficient, virtuous, faithful, law-abiding, safe-sane-and-conservative, all-around business men, to the city council.

Reformer Tolman is known among the fellows of his craft as the man who has "drawn the teeth out of all the traction ordinances." Yes, Chicago will be reformed. As you saw, so shall you reap.

Wards by Precincts—One Ward a Day—Clip and File for Reference. Following are the official returns from the Ninth Ward in comparison with the vote of 1905:

Table with columns: Precinct, 1906, 1905. Rows include Prec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

WHAT THE PRECINCTS TELL. NINTH WARD. 1906. 1905. Prec. 1, 121, 81, 10, 10. Prec. 2, 127, 82, 17, 18. Prec. 3, 127, 58, 21, 36. Prec. 4, 171, 35, 18, 24. Prec. 5, 107, 58, 18, 23. Prec. 6, 104, 62, 11, 19. Prec. 7, 88, 73, 24, 26. Prec. 8, 112, 63, 14, 16. Prec. 9, 59, 41, 17, 14. Prec. 10, 73, 119, 18, 17. Prec. 11, 78, 50, 8, 5. Prec. 12, 59, 95, 28, 13. Prec. 13, 56, 102, 23, 17. Prec. 14, 50, 46, 13, 17. Prec. 15, 87, 58, 26, 25. Prec. 16, 129, 70, 22, 22. Prec. 17, 82, 67, 18, 18. Prec. 18, 66, 103, 38, 13. Prec. 19, 65, 123, 19, 19. Prec. 20, 73, 119, 18, 17. Prec. 21, 65, 117, 21, 14. Prec. 22, 76, 115, 18, 13. 1906, 2,237, 1,900, 444, 491. 1905, 1,722, 4,805, 444, 481.



At the recent session of the national executive committee a letter was presented from Local Seattle, Wash., containing a proposal for the establishment of a lecture circuit covering the larger cities of the West and Northwest. Said letter, by direction of the national executive committee, was published in the minutes (which appear in the Official Monthly Bulletin for December), together with the request that the locals notify the national secretary if they are willing to co-operate in carrying out the suggestions.

Under date of Jan. 10, S. M. Holman, national committeeman of Milwaukee, reports having filed his resignation with State Secretary J. E. Nash, the same to take effect as soon as a successor can be chosen.

Local Globe, Arizona, reports having adopted drastic resolutions condemning the Colorado-Idaho capitalist conspiracy and that they are preparing for a monster protest meeting on Feb. 17, the anniversary of the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Mother Jones will be one of the speakers, and efforts are being made to secure Debs and O'Neill.

By a recent referendum in Connecticut, Ernest DeWitt Hull, at Naugatuck, and Samuel Ely Beardley, of Shelton, were elected members of the national committee.

CLASSIFIED

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

BOOKS, ETC.

CONFESSIONS OF A DRONE, BY PATTERSON, a book by London, and one by Sinclair, with other Socialist literature, in all 22c. per copy, mailed for 10c. Charles H. Kerr & Co., 264 Kinross St., Chicago.

LAWYERS.

STEDMAN & SOELKE, COUNSELORS AT LAW, 84 LA SALLE STREET - CHICAGO. PETER SISSMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 487-43 Stock Exchange Bldg., 150 La Salle Street, Phone Main 3915.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FOR CIGARS call or write to B. BERLYN, 662 E. 63rd St., Chicago, Ill. Phone Hyde Park 5423. TYPEWRITERS—All makes, new and slightly used, bought, rented and repaired. Office furniture, typographers furnished. O. T. Anderson, 233 Dearborn St., Chicago, Automatic 7241. Harrison 4210.

SCHOOLS.

GREGG SCHOOL, 151 WABASH AVE. Shorthand, typewriting, day and evening. Catalogue free. (Phone C. 3739).

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A DOZEN GOOD WORKERS for our Southern City and Industries; great for men with families and young people waiting at Education. Phone Central 6822. Ruskin Co-operators, 516 Reuser Block.

WANTED BOOKKEEPER AND COLLECTOR, \$75 per month; one vacation; one all-around butcher and packer, two handy men; wages from \$60 to \$75 per month. Address: Mrs. M. Mark, care of Charter Package Co., Lewiston, Idaho.

CONNECTICUT DESIRES TO ENGAGE an organizer for one year. Speaker open for engagements will be furnished with Louis Maass, P. O. Drawer, 65, New Haven, Conn.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—HAND GIRLS ON COATS, 28 Armitage Ave., 3rd floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC, first worthy young man, 28 years old, two languages. Address G. Chicago Daily Socialist, 183 Randolph St.

Buy Kansas Wheat Lands!

DIRECT FROM OWNER AT BARGAIN COUNTER PRICES!

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I have several thousand acres of choice wheat land in the counties of Ellis, Trego, Gove, Logan, Wallace, Lane, Greeley, Kearney and Morton, bought exceedingly low during hard times, which I now want to close out at once and which I offer to sell far below ordinary market prices.

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ARRANGED BY THE

S. S. Women's Branch, S. D. P.

Tuesday Evening, January 22, 1937

GERMANIA HALL, 867 Kinnickinnic Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Admission to Cent

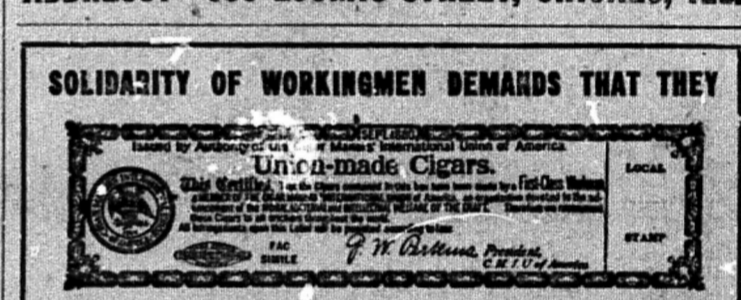
EVERY Socialist speaking the Bohemian language should subscribe for the Bohemian Socialist paper SPRAVEDLNOST. Subscription, per year: Daily, sent by mail in Chicago \$5.50; Daily, for the outside of Chicago \$4.00; Delivered by carriers in Chicago, 10c per week.

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SOLIDARITY OF WORKINGMEN DEMANDS THAT THEY



Socialist Scientific Literature

The following list of books make up the choicest of Socialist Scientific Literature. Any one or more of these books will be mailed on receipt of price, postpaid, to any city in United States or Canada.

Table with columns: Title, Price. Rows include Marx's Capital, Vol. I, Capitalist Production \$2.00; Liebknecht's Memoirs of Marx \$1.00; Vandervelde's Collectivism \$1.00; Simon's The American Farmer \$1.00; Broome's Last Days of Ruskin \$1.00; Engels' Origin of the Family \$1.00; Kautsky's The Social Revolution \$1.00; Engels' Socialism, Utopian and Scientific \$1.00; Engels' Feuerbach \$1.00; Ladoff's American Fascism \$1.00; Blachford's Britain for the British \$1.00; France's Germ of Mind in Plans \$1.00; Lafargue's Social and Philosophical Studies \$1.00; Work's What's So and What Isn't \$1.00; Kautsky's Ethics \$1.00; Burr's Rev. Revolutionary Essays \$1.00; Bolshak's Evolution of Man \$1.00; Lewis' Rise of the American Proletarian \$1.00; Boutin's Theoretical System of Marx \$1.00; Allman's God's Children \$1.00; Meyer's The Making of the World \$1.00; May Beale's The Rebel at Large \$1.00; Liebknecht's Memoirs of Marx \$1.00; Vandervelde's Collectivism \$1.00; Simon's The American Farmer \$1.00; Broome's Last Days of Ruskin \$1.00; Engels' Origin of the Family \$1.00; Kautsky's The Social Revolution \$1.00; Engels' Socialism, Utopian and Scientific \$1.00; Engels' Feuerbach \$1.00; Ladoff's American Fascism \$1.00; Blachford's Britain for the British \$1.00; France's Germ of Mind in Plans \$1.00; Lafargue's Social and Philosophical Studies \$1.00; Work's What's So and What Isn't \$1.00; Kautsky's Ethics \$1.00; Burr's Rev. Revolutionary Essays \$1.00; Bolshak's Evolution of Man \$1.00; Lewis' Rise of the American Proletarian \$1.00; Boutin's Theoretical System of Marx \$1.00; Allman's God's Children \$1.00; Meyer's The Making of the World \$1.00; Tolchmann's Life and Death \$1.00.

Send postoffice or express orders. If local bank checks are sent outside of Chicago; send in cents extra for exchange. Address all orders to

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

163 Randolph Street, Room 14 CHICAGO, ILL.

WORKING IT OUT!

Next party of workers for our MOBILE BAY PLANTATION leaves Chicago, Tuesday, February 5th. Opportunity for homes and employment in a suburban and delightful "out doors" all-the-year-round climate. Our members work under decent human conditions, receive the full product of their labor and have leisure and opportunity for recreation and improvement while providing for their families comfortably NOW. Call or write for further particulars, 70 Dearborn St., Room 12.

Has Your Local Taken a Share in the CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST?

HERWIN BROTHERS, CHICAGO. Varicocele. Herwin Brothers, 183 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. Herwin Brothers, 183 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. Herwin Brothers, 183 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.



RADICAL IDEAS IN STATE AND NATION

Reformers Busy Trying to Repair the Poor Old Wagon—Capitalism—All Working on "How Not to Do It"

A deluge of radical ideas affecting the control of railways and industrial corporations has come with the assembling of state legislatures this month.

Radical legislation proposed in Indiana is as follows:

A bill making it a misdemeanor for a railroad to carry the products of a trust. A bill authorizing the State Railroad Commission to fix freight rates absolutely and to compel the carriers to deliver freight within a certain time, with a penalty of forfeiture of right to operate within the state in event of persistent violation.

Bill reducing passenger rates within the state to two cents a mile, although the railroads have recently reduced the fare to two and one-half cents a mile. Governor Hanley is under pledge to sign such a bill.

One Cent a Mile

Very few of the interurban roads charge more than two cents a mile and many of them considerably less; a bill is prepared imposing one cent a mile on all these inter-city roads which penetrate nearly all parts of the state.

Doing in Kansas: The railroads have dismissed the suit contesting the validity of the statute creating the state board of railroad commissioners and will make freight reductions aggregating \$1,500,000 yearly. They will carry coal at one mill a ton a mile, and grain and grain products at seven per cent of the present rate.

In Michigan: Governor Fred M. Warner recommends investigation of the freight car shortage; placing electric lines under the supervision of the state railway commission; fixing the passenger fare at three cents a mile in the upper peninsula, and at two cents in the lower peninsula, except in cases of a few independent lines earning less than \$1,000 per mile; and power to scrutinize and approve the issuance of all railroad stock and bonds for the purpose of preventing manipulation.

Hughes for a "Commission"

In New York radical ideas are expressed as follows: Governor Hughes recommends the abolishment of the present board of railroad commissioners and the commission of gas and electricity, and a new commission with all the powers of the old boards and such additional powers as may be needed to ensure proper management and operation. It should have power upon its own initiative as well as upon private complaint to pass upon the issue of stocks and bonds, to examine properties, books and accounts to require detailed reports in prescribed form, to prescribe reasonable rates, to require adequate and impartial service, to provide for the safety of employees and for the protection of the public, and generally to direct whatever may be necessary or proper to safeguard the public interests and to secure the fulfillment of the public obligations of the corporations under its supervision.

Missouri has some radical ideas, also: Governor Folk recommends a law prohibiting giving free transportation by railroads to anyone except, possibly, employees; and a reduction in passenger fare from three cents to two cents a mile; also that the maximum freight law now contested in the courts by the railroads, be amended so as to apply to persons, corporations and railroads, instead of to railroads exclusively, as at present, and in addition to include coal, lumber and other products.

Will Try to Jail the Rich

Governor Folk favors a bill providing penalties for railroad corporations or the directors, officers or agents of any railroad giving rebates on shipments within the state.

Nebraska legislators will consider bills of the following nature: An anti-pass bill, a two-cent fare bill, and an anti-lobbyist bill.

New Hampshire: Governor Floyd recommends an anti-pass law.

Rhode Island: Governor Higgins advocates a stringent anti-lobbying law.

Colorado: Anti-trust legislation along the lines of the Ohio law is recommended.

Idaho: Governor Gooding recommends the creation of a railway commission with power to fix maximum rates and correct railway abuses; also the prohibition of all persons except employees from accepting passes or favors from railroads, telegraph or telephone companies.

Tennessee: Bill making it unlawful for any railroad, telephone, telegraph or similar corporation to support an organ in the form of a newspaper. Bill reducing passenger fare from three to two cents a mile.

Washington: A bill recommended levying a gross earnings tax on express companies.

Oklahoma Ahead of Them

Oklahoma: Wants to acquire coal lands.

Texas: Penalty proposed by Texas railroad commission against underbilling or misdescribing shipments of freight for the purpose of securing an advantage of the railroad.

Massachusetts: Bill presented seeking to amend the laws of the Boston & Albany to the New York Central railroad, made in 1900.

Senator Carter has introduced a resolution providing for a joint committee of four senators and five representatives to investigate and report to congress before January 1 next as to the cause of collisions on railroads and the best means of obviating them. The committee is to sit during the recess of congress and have a fund of \$25,000 to defray expenses.

Uncle Sam is Somewhat Red

Among the bills and resolutions introduced in congress affecting railroads are the following:

Bill limiting hours of service of employees on.

Bill for examination and license of telegraph operators.

Bill for reduction of telegraph rates.

Bill for readjust compensation for transportation of mail.

Bill providing for inspection of mail cars.

Bill requiring prompt transportation of mail.

Bill to amend acts relative to advertising contracts between newspapers and common carriers.

Bill to require use of block system and to regulate employment of telegraph operators.

Joint resolution to require lighting of mail cars by electricity.

Joint resolution directing investigation of car shortage of interstate carriers.

Resolution of inquiry in house relative to operation of railways by governments of France, Switzerland, and Belgium.

Resolution of inquiry in house relative to car shortage in transportation of live stock.

Memorial of Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas and others, relative to shortage in cars for transportation of live stock.

Bill providing for inspection of mail cars.

Joint resolution to require lighting of cars by electricity.

Resolution of inquiry in house relative to weighing of mails.

A bill providing that hours of service of certain employees engaged in operating any steam railroad in the District of Columbia shall be limited to not more than eight hours in any twenty-four consecutive hours.

PEOPLE LAUGH AT ROYAL BILLY

Last Days of German Campaign—Red Flag Men Are Prosecuted

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.]

Berlin, Jan. 22.—Political excitement is at fever heat throughout Germany, owing to the near approach of the end of the campaign on Thursday night. Friday is the election.

A German electoral campaign is peculiar in that there are few outward tokens of the contest. This is due to the restraints of the law.

There is only limited freedom of speech in Germany. Forty-eight hours' notice must be given the police before a meeting can be held. The police may prohibit all meetings. Statistics printed today show twenty-six Socialist gatherings were prohibited.

All meetings are also supervised by the police. At every gathering an official stenographer takes down every word uttered, and a uniformed officer sits beside the chairman's table.

The Censor

The stenographer's notes are for use in finding indictments for lese majeste. The police official is present so he can close the meeting if he thinks seditious words are uttered. If he declares a meeting dissolved anyone attempting to continue it renders himself open to prosecution. If the officer cannot make his voice heard the mere placing of his helmet on his head constitutes a legal dissolution.

In the present campaign fifty-eight meetings have been closed. A few were of the ultra-montane, clerical, Polish and radical parties, but the majority Socialist. In the official stenographer's note, sixty-two indictments for lese majeste, eighteen for inciting to treason and 139 for other treasonable utterances will be filed.

Red Flag Men Arrested

An amusing feature of the campaign has been the number of prosecutions for displaying red flags or decorations. Red, as the Socialist color, is offensive to the government. Twelve meetings were dissolved for using red flags. An engineer was arrested for raising a red flag on his own property, and over 500 arrests have been made for a display of red ribbons, neckties, etc. In one case a widow was arrested for decorating a poodle dog with a red ribbon.

ALDERMEN HAND WHALEN A HOT ONE

Dr. Whalen, alleged head of the health department of the city of Chicago, was last night, in a set of resolutions, handed a sound slap by the city council, which, for keen, stinging sarcasm, equaled a Tillman tirade.

The result was a wild yelp from Dr. Whalen that sounded like the excuse of a boy. "Let me alone," he said. "Everyone else does it. Why can't I do it?"

This was his answer to Building Commissioner Bartzten when asked why homes containing scarlet fever patients had not been placarded according to the city ordinances.

Commissioner Bartzten, with his usual forgetfulness as to petty conventionalities, yesterday delegated some of the inspectors from his own office to the work of investigating dairies, thereby falling down upon him the wrath of the complacent Dr. Whalen.

Whalen's Wail

"He had no right to do it," Whalen wailed. The council also appropriated \$15,000 for the use of the health department in hiring additional inspectors, and fifty men were assigned to work today. They are all registered physicians and are empowered to investigate schools in their neighborhood and all cases where children have been absent from school more than four days.

Commissioner Bartzten stated this morning that he could not understand the attitude of Dr. Whalen in this matter.

"It has always been the custom of our inspectors to advise the health department when they ran across any infraction of the health laws, and the health department inspectors have been doing the same for us," said Bartzten. "Whalen reminds me of the time when I was a boy and I became cross and powerful irritable. That's Whalen."

THE FIRST INDICATION

Fear of a crisis in money circles caused big bankers in New York to instruct large industries and banks to get slow on loans. Railroads especially are warned against large expenditures.

You can get a share of stock in this great project by...

See that your local takes action on the stock proposition.

WEALTHY MEN ARE TO "HELP ART"

Agree to "Divide Up" to the Extent of Buying One Picture From Chicago Artists

In order to stimulate the artistic temperament and raise conditions among artists so they can be assured of "three squares" per day, a number of the deeper souled patrons of local art have banded themselves into what is known as the Chicago Society of Artists.

The members of this organization, wealthy persons, agree on entering the order, to purchase at least one picture at the annual exhibit of Chicago artists which is to be held Jan. 29 at the Art Institute.

Chicago artists while deploring the fact that they require an organization with a commercial base to build a market for their wares, feel that a new era is at hand, and are working overtime nowadays to fill the walls of the coming exhibition at the institute.

While any one may join this society for the promulgation of Chicago art, the following list will doubtless dominate in the policy of the artists' output.

C. L. Hutchinson, F. G. Logan, A. M. Baurhart, Lambert Tree, W. G. Oliver, Charles A. Mair, James B. Forgan, D. R. Forgan, M. F. Holmes, A. J. C. Ledgerwood, E. B. Butler, Benjamin Carpenter, Herman Fietsch, Jr., and John Oliver.

It is going to be a great day for picture makers when the rich traders agree to "divide up" to the extent of buying a picture for \$35, or perhaps more, upon which the craftsman perhaps spent two months.

Party members having news for publication in the Chicago Daily Socialist should get it into the office while it is fresh. It is not becoming in a daily newspaper to publish news—especially news of its own party affairs—several days after it is ripe. There is no place in the year '07 a daily can stop and rest. It must come every day, and one paper is no sooner on the press than work on the next must be begun.

The Third Ward of Chicago has come to bat with \$10 for a share of stock and some of its members announce that Branch No. 2, which sends in this money, will have a couple of shares on the subscription cash to put with the one it paid the cost for.

The Chicago unions are just beginning to realize the value of the Daily Socialist in the organized movement of this city. Beer Bottlers' Union No. 248 is one of the most progressive and militant unions in the city, and it was simply in accord with its natural character that it voted to ask \$100 worth of stock in the Daily Socialist.

Subscribers to the loan fund should stand ready to respond at any moment. No call will be made until the bargain is completed, but they may then be necessary to get the money within twenty-four hours in order to clinch a bargain. Unless all signs fail, before the end of this week we will be able to announce that the Daily Socialist is the possessor of its own plant.

Several locals and individuals are entering the contest for the shares. Some of the Chicago locals have engaged men on salary to act as organizers and solicitors for the Daily Socialist. The coming of the spring campaign is waking even the most sleepy into life and giving new energy to the regular workers.

Charles Schuler gets the \$10 offered for the largest club inside Chicago. He sent in 157 names. There are very few others who could not do as well. Although George Koop is working regularly at his trade, running for mayor and making speeches for Socialism, he found time to just carelessly pick up 110 subscribers, which entitled him to the second prize of \$5. It was so easy that he will be one of the most surprised men in Chicago when he reads this and learns that he is the winner. The third prize goes to Otto Swanson. Now do not let these men get all the shares of stock in the present contest.

German Painters' Union No. 275 at their last meeting decided to take ten shares of stock in the Chicago Daily Socialist. "The Chicago Daily Socialist," said a member of the German Painters' union, "has simply gotten to be indispensable to our men. As soon as it appeared we saw that this is our, the workingman's paper, and we were only waiting for an opportunity to do something for it. We feel confident that the paper will be a success and that all workmen will do their share to see that it is a success."

At a meeting of the members of the Twenty-first Ward Branch last night a regular paid organizer was appointed to care for the interests of the party work in that district. A. W. Harrick, the appointee, will see that the party members are kept in line, call on prospective members and generally oversee the work of getting subscriptions for the Daily Socialist.

Ald. Henry Fick unlawfully harbored a slot machine in his saloon.

Ald. Bennett, Snow, Burns and Biehl did not violate the real estate license ordinance.

Ald. Snow had no dishonest relations with White City, for which he obtained favors from the council, the propriety of such a relation, however, being questioned.

Bartzten Expected It. Commissioner Bartzten said this morning:

"Just what I expected they would do. You don't expect that crowd to voluntarily hand in a report reflecting on their methods. They know and every one else knows that an investigating committee appointed outside of their number would have handed in a very different report. None of them could get credit for a shoe string if they stepped out of politics."

The only polite remark passed concerning Bartzten was contained in a supplemental report penned by Herman Lilien, a citizen member of the committee, who states that while there are no "stiffs," "graffers" and "grogrammers" in the city council, Mr. Bartzten was fully justified in having suspicions, and was within his right in voicing them, although it subsequently developed that they were only suspicions.

PLAY WRITER ILL. St. Louis, Jan. 22.—Joe Howard, composer of "The Land of Nod," "The Empire," etc., is at the Jefferson hotel dangerously ill with kidney disease and grippe-pneumonia. He was brought in a special car from Springfield, Ill., late Sunday night.

See that your local takes action on the stock proposition.

The Hustlers' Column Words From the Field At Home and Abroad

J. LeStrange Taylor writes from Toronto, Canada, complimenting the Chicago Daily Socialist, and tells of the privations and suffering that the citizens of the province of Saskatchewan are undergoing at this time.

Mr. Taylor says in his letter: "All roads lead to Social Democracy, and when there is three feet of snow outside, and a man has to cut up the piano stool, the rocking chair and the baby's rocking horse to keep the cooking stove going, it's no joke, and even a conservative Canadian may become very radical and even socialistic in his ideas. As a matter of fact, this is just what has happened in the Northwest. Old Father Winter is on our side and seems to have joined the Socialistic party."

"I have been so busy at this end of the time with detail work connected with the Appeal that I have had very little time to think of anything else," writes Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the Appeal to Reason. "I trust the daily is getting along nicely. I appreciate thoroughly the fight you have before you, but you ought to win, as you are certainly getting out a paper that is entitled to the loyal support of every Socialist in the United States."

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MORE QUALES IN STRICKEN KINGSTON

Blacks in Panic—Uncle Sam and J. Bull Shake and Swat Swettenham

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 22.—Intense excitement bordering on a panic which reigned among the blacks here last night following a recurrence of the earthquake shocks of a week ago, had subsided today. No serious damage resulted, and it is generally understood even among the ignorant natives now that those slight shocks are apt to continue for some time.

None of the shocks, however, have approached in severity those of the first day, when the great destruction was wrought.

The foreign population is rapidly leaving the city. Most of the tourists have already left and many of the families of the wealthy English merchants have gone either to England or to the United States.

The work of restoring the destroyed city will be long and tedious.

The natives, now that their terror has vanished, are enjoying themselves hugely in the open air camps, and all chances for looting having been effectually removed, are quite content to remain idle and be fed from the government commissary.

Food is still scarce and medicines are scarce. The water works system is still paralyzed, and there is grave fear of a spread of typhoid fever.

To add to the general confusion and disorder, Mayor Tait and Governor Swettenham are at swords points as a result of the former's attempt to square the harbor, he later made in virtually ordering Admiral Davis and the American battleships to leave the harbor. There is no co-operation between the provincial government and the municipal authorities. The people laugh at Swettenham, and Mayor Tait is powerless to make any radical moves. It looks as though some action on the part of the British government would be necessary before any step toward the restoration of Kingston can be taken.

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] London, Jan. 22.—Archbishop Nuttall at Kingston, has cabled to President Roosevelt expressing the thanks of the community for the assistance rendered earthquake victims by Admiral Davis, according to the Kingston correspondent of the Evening Standard.

Citizens of Kingston, the correspondent asserts, are organizing a testimonial to President Roosevelt.

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] J. Bull and Uncle Sam Shake London, Jan. 22.—Uncle Sam and John Bull have shaken hands and are smiling in the "distorted face of the yellow press. The Jamaican incident is no more.

In these words the Star to-day voices English sentiment on the Swettenham incident. Under the caption "Shake," the newspaper discusses the affair, summarizing its views in the words quoted. The dispatch of the Scripps-McRae Press Association from Washington yesterday announcing that the two governments have arranged to close the incident without delay and that the United States does not intend to make any protest against Governor Swettenham's action gave general satisfaction here as the first official statement that Washington bears no resentment.

Despite the request of Secretary Elgin upon Governor Swettenham for full particulars regarding his letter to Admiral Davis, no word has been received from that official. If he admits writing the letter an immediate apology will be offered to Washington.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 22.—The national convention of United Mine-workers yesterday adopted a resolution asking for legislation by which voters may instruct their representatives in national, state and municipal offices by direct nomination, direct election, and the right to recall. A resolution declaring against government by injunction also was passed.

Among the minor resolutions adopted were those demanding the union label on powder purchased for use in the mines, condemning the Pennsylvania constabulary or mounted police, and voting for all candidates in political elections regardless of party affiliations.

Indianapolis was selected as the next meeting place of the convention, which is to be held in January, 1908.

Grand Opera House—Mr. Mantell as "Brutus" in "Julius Caesar." Illinois—Grand English Opera company in "Madam Butterfly." Powers—William Gillette in "Clarice." Garrick—Richard Golden in "The Tourists." La Salle—"The Time, the Place and the Girl." Studebaker—Lena Ashwell and Guy Standing.

Chicago Opera House—"Alabama." Colonial—Carle in "The Spring Chicken." New Theatre—"The Masquerade." McVicker—Jessie Busley. Majestic—Anna Eva Fay, etc. Olympic—Janie McCrear and company, etc.

Lyceum—Four Harveys, etc. Coliseum—Electric show.

The twenty-fourth annual concert and dance of the Chicago Conservatory of Fine Arts will be given at Saenger hall, Thursday evening. Among those appearing on the program will be C. H. Bryant Schaeffer, Miss Susanna Nagle, Miss Jesse V. Stevens and Miss Benlak Trittip.

Workers will meet en masse tonight at 8 o'clock to commemorate the Russian "Bloody Sunday." The meeting will be held at 633 South Canal street, between Fourteenth place and Fifteenth street. John Collins will be the speaker. All are invited to observe this anniversary of a black event in the history of the working class.

William Gillette and Marie Dora are enough in themselves to make the fortune of any presentable play. The comedy drama, "Clarice," now being given at Powers Theatre is much more than presentable, and there are several first-class actors in the cast besides the two named. Comedy and tragedy alternate, and the audience laughs and cries in turns. Lovers of comedy will go far before finding anything quite so delightful as Lucille La Vera's black mammy or Frank Burbeck's "Mr. Trent."

NEWS AND COMMENT

Union men meeting in the Oriental building, in La Salle street, were disturbed by fire last night and forced to flee down the fire escapes. The fire was soon extinguished and the men resumed their meetings.

"There are no reserved seats in heaven, God's kingdom holds no reserved seats to those who have the highest price," said the Rev. W. P. Leek, of Waukesha, Wis., at the Warren avenue Methodist church. Three brothers, all ministers, held a meeting in this church, one is the pastor and the other two hold ministerial positions in Wisconsin.

Mrs. Mary Sanford, 434 Dearborn street, was last night stabbed by her husband, Lonis Sanford. She died immediately. He then committed suicide by swallowing acid.

Miss Ida Rosenquist, a young girl living in Evanston, after being refused admittance to houses of friends, was taken to a police station and lodged by kind-hearted policemen. She is suffering from scarlet fever.

Independent cracker manufacturers in a meeting at the Auditorium, discussed the advisability of joining the cracker trust. The meeting was secret and was representative of the cracker industry.

Telephone day at the Coliseum Electrical show was attended by over 15,000 people, 10,000 of them coming from Chicago telephone houses. To-day is Thomas A. Edison day, and all attending will receive a relief photograph of the inventor.

Officials of the University of Chicago left yesterday for New York to confer with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., regarding the professor pension fund of \$3,000,000 which John D. has promised the university.

Engene Clare Race, founder of the once famous Race Brothers oyster house, and known all over the country, died yesterday at the residence of his daughter, 352 Sixty-third street. E. C. Race was prominent in secret society circles, being past grand chancellor of the state of the Knights of Pythias.

Harry Falkenan, well known in Chicago as a musical critic and bibliophile, committed suicide yesterday at his home at Coloma, Mich. He swallowed carbolic acid and died three minutes after the arrival of a physician.

The Union League Club yesterday picked its officers for the ensuing year. Judge Charles S. Cutting was elected president. Cutting is proud of the distinction.

Mayor Schunk of Dubuque, Iowa, threw a liquor dealer out of the executive chambers yesterday after giving him a "rough in the jaw." It was caused by the liquor dealer calling the mayor names because he has closed up all the saloons in Dubuque on Sunday.

A tract of land in Grant Park, opposite the foot of Congress street, probably will be ceded formally to the trustees of the Field museum to-day as a site for the institution's new building, provided for in the will of the late Marshall Field.

An amendment to the pending settlement ordinance of the City Railway and Union Traction company was introduced last night by Alderman Race which provides for the elimination of the downtown zone in which universal transfers are not to be given by the companies, and for lower fares in the rush hours of week days.

MINE WORKERS FOR RECALL

Diggers Take Advanced Idea of Civil Government

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 22.—The national convention of United Mine-workers yesterday adopted a resolution asking for legislation by which voters may instruct their representatives in national, state and municipal offices by direct nomination, direct election, and the right to recall. A resolution declaring against government by injunction also was passed.

Among the minor resolutions adopted were those demanding the union label on powder purchased for use in the mines, condemning the Pennsylvania constabulary or mounted police, and voting for all candidates in political elections regardless of party affiliations.

Indianapolis was selected as the next meeting place of the convention, which is to be held in January, 1908.

WHERE TO GO

Grand Opera House—Mr. Mantell as "Brutus" in "Julius Caesar." Illinois—Grand English Opera company in "Madam Butterfly." Powers—William Gillette in "Clarice." Garrick—Richard Golden in "The Tourists." La Salle—"The Time, the Place and the Girl." Studebaker—Lena Ashwell and Guy Standing.

Chicago Opera House—"Alabama." Colonial—Carle in "The Spring Chicken." New Theatre—"The Masquerade." McVicker—Jessie Busley. Majestic—Anna Eva Fay, etc. Olympic—Janie McCrear and company, etc.

Lyceum—Four Harveys, etc. Coliseum—Electric show.

The twenty-fourth annual concert and dance of the Chicago Conservatory of Fine Arts will be given at Saenger hall, Thursday evening. Among those appearing on the program will be C. H. Bryant Schaeffer, Miss Susanna Nagle, Miss Jesse V. Stevens and Miss Benlak Trittip.

Workers will meet en masse tonight at 8 o'clock to commemorate the Russian "Bloody Sunday." The meeting will be held at 633 South Canal street, between Fourteenth place and Fifteenth street. John Collins will be the speaker. All are invited to observe this anniversary of a black event in the history of



Down With Trial by Jury

The result of the Shea trial has given new impetus to the howl of the ruling class against the jury system.

After having carefully laid their plans to incite a strike for the purpose of breaking the back of organized labor in Chicago they found that labor when crushed was only driven more closely together.

Then began the attempt to railroad the leaders of that strike to the penitentiary. The excuse for this was the accusation that they were corrupt. But the fact is that it was because they were not corrupt enough that they were so fiercely attacked.

If Shea and his fellows has been corrupt enough so they could have been purchased to do the will of the masters there would have been no prosecution.

Now they see themselves balked of their prey. In spite of a compliant and prejudiced court, in spite of the assistance of State-Street-Stores Attorney Miller, they have failed to land their victims in jail.

Throughout the entire trial there have been mutterings against the right of trial by jury. These mutterings in themselves have been but the climax of a movement that has been growing in strength as the rulers have felt their grasp over the minds of their subjects grow weaker.

Now the movement is taking actual shape. The Civic Federation, that body whose love for the worker is so great that like the lion's love for the lamb it can hardly be restrained from devouring it, has prepared a bill which it is proposed to railroad through the present session of the Illinois legislature.

At a recent meeting of the Industrial Club of Chicago some of the features of this movement were pointed out.

It is proposed as a fundamental point of the new law to have "special jurors" who shall be less subject to challenge than those on the ordinary venire. These will be "selected with special care."

"Selection" by jury commissioners has always meant exclusion of working-class representatives. For proof read the list of any grand jury.

Next the judge is to have his power increased. Judges are nearly always "safe, sane and conservative." They could not reach the bench unless they were. The road to legal preferment leads through success in corporation practice, through subservience to the power of wealth.

The salary is to be increased so that "business men" can "afford to serve."

WORKINGMEN, BEING ROBBED OF WHAT THEY PRODUCE MOST OF THE TIME, DO NOT MIND LOW WAGES.

Another speaker at this Industrial Club banquet added an even more subtle and dangerous suggestion.

He proposed that the trial judge should have the right to finally decide on the qualifications of a juror, and that from his decision THERE COULD BE NO APPEAL.

That alone would be enough to give any judge full control of the jury and to absolutely abolish all that is essential in the jury system. With a packed venire—and how easy it is to pack a venire a hundred instances can be quoted to show—a jury could be forced into the box that would absolutely reflect the will of the judge, and through him, of the capitalist interests behind him.

UNLESS THE WORKERS OF THIS STATE AND CITY AWAKE AND ACT THEY WILL FIND THAT THE RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM THEM.

The Chicago Federation of Labor

The Chicago Federation of Labor may well be proud of the session which it held last Sunday. In its action on the street car situation it took a distinct step in advance of any body that has yet acted on that question in that it clearly placed the interests of the working class paramount to all else.

If it will fight the battle out on that line it will win a victory that will be really worth fighting for.

A second point of which the Federation took a decidedly forward step was in turning down the Civic Federation with a good hard thump. This will probably end the attempt of this organization to gain a footing in Chicago.

There are several other things besides Socialism of which the editor of the Chronicle is hopelessly ignorant. A recent editorial in the publication announced that Henry George "never believed in confiscation, either by the single tax, or by any other means." This after George had printed a half dozen pamphlets, a book or two and numberless periodical articles to show that the one thing he did believe in was confiscation of land values by the single tax.

THE HOSTILE CAMP

By EVA OSLER NICHOLES

Having been threatened with a contribution to the "Objections to Socialism" contest, accompanied by an "I-dare-you-to-publish-it" challenge, we watched for it with fear and trembling, expecting to hear an argument which had never yet been knocked into a cocked hat. It was one of the "you would have to reform human nature" order.

Other contestants might be informed that if Socialism is a dream, capitalism is a nightmare; if the place for Socialism is in heaven, the place for capitalism is in hell; that the Socialists do not want to "divide up," but they want the workers to quit "dividing up"—with the capitalists.

While one says that people are not to enjoy the liberty socialism would give, others contend that it would deprive us of our liberty.

We are told that Socialism would reduce everyone to a "dead level," yet others argue that it would give a certain class too much authority.

The majority of anti-Socialist arguments might be arranged into similar couplets, which would read something like the quaint old story: "I didn't break your kettle, for it was broken when you lent it to me. Besides, it was whole when I returned it. I couldn't have broken it, for I never had it."

Now if consistency is a jewel, it would be a good idea for "our friend, the enemy," to hold a meeting and try to frame a list of invectives against Socialism that would not swear at each other.

Some capitalist editors unconsciously pay a high tribute to Socialism when they accuse every reformer of being a Socialist, so does the man who, when he has uttered some liberal or noble sentiment add the saving clause that he is not a Socialist.

The New World Language

Some of the readers of the Daily Socialist are doubtless familiar with the fact that in Esperanto a new language is being born into the world. This language has already gained a foothold in almost every corner of the universe. Its annual congresses are composed of delegates with hundreds of different native tongues, but all conversing in this new language.

The proposal is already under consideration by the International Socialist Bureau to arrange for a portion at least of future international Socialist congresses to be held in Esperanto. One of the strongest objections to it that has been raised by the ruling class is that it affords so easy a means of communication for international revolutionists.

For all of these reasons, and many more, Socialists ought to be especially interested in it. Therefore, the Daily Socialist is preparing to run a series of lessons which will enable its readers to read and speak Esperanto, for the most wonderful thing about this new tongue is yet to be told.

The learning of a new language has always been looked upon as a difficult, tiresome task, possible only to a member of the leisure class. But Esperanto can be learned in a few hours so that easy sentences may be read and understood, while a few minutes practice for a year will give one a fairly good mastery of the language, making possible communication with the hundreds of thousands of Esperantists in other countries.

We invite those of our readers who are interested to write us saying whether they will care to organize classes, arrange for correspondence with foreign Socialists, etc.

LIFE AND PROPERTY BEFORE THE LAW

By FRANKLIN WENTWORTH

Extract from a speech delivered at a Moyer-Haywood protest meeting in New York January 20th

A few weeks ago, in the city of Boston, a little boy thirteen years old, was released from jail. He had been imprisoned for twenty-one months—almost two years—for stealing a quart of milk. On the day of his release it was announced in the public prints that a certain politician, who has no money of his own, had spent \$8,800 in compassing his re-election to the congress of the United States. I present for your consideration the law breaker; and the law maker.

A gentleman high in the official life of Massachusetts declared the other day that the greatest menace to the existence of the American republic is the unrestrained criticism of our courts of justice. To this declaration I would make a rejoinder—that the menace does not lie in the criticism itself, but in such rulings of the courts as have provoked it.

The pure and impartial administration of justice is an ideal dear to the hearts of every people. It is the common faith in this ideal and the confidence in its approximate realization that have withheld all republican experiments in government from anarchy. The patience of the people with organized wrong has endured only because of this abiding faith in the existence of some tribunal before which, soon or late, the oppressor must appear for impartial judgment. Once, however, let this faith be shaken; once let the dignity of a high tribunal be prostituted; once let the sanctity of so fair an office be betrayed to bolster up an arbitrary action of government or the resentment of a ruling class, and there is no defense or explanation within the province of language that will root such faith away.

Three times in its history the Supreme Court of the United States has handed down decisions which impeach either its integrity or its recognition of the principles of justice. Once, when to please the slave power it ruled that the negro was not a man; twice, when to please the money power, it ruled that the income tax should not be paid; and thrice, when it now evades jurisdiction of a case in which the fundamental right of free citizens is grossly violated by a conspiracy of capital using the official machinery of two state governments as its instrument. Of its first delinquency we have immortal testimony in the Dred Scott speech of Charles Sumner in the senate of the United States; of its second, the possession by thousands of individuals of receipts for income taxes levied during the civil war is a sufficient voucher; and of its third, who could desire a more trustworthy and splendid exposition than is set forth in the dissenting opinion of a member of the Supreme Court itself?

Few indeed are the instances in which a man high in the political service of a parasitic society can earn a word of praise from those in industrial servitude below him; and yet I cannot refrain from saying that the brave words of Justice McKenna, spoken at a time of such dire human need, entitle him to the admiration of every lover of justice.

In this case which we are met to consider, the Supreme Court of the United States has succeeded in evading all judgment of official man-stealing; but it has not succeeded in evading judgment of itself. It stands convicted of the crime of omission, an offense which, either in courts or in man, arouses always as much indignation as contempt will allow. The Supreme Court of the United States, as one sole authority to which appeal may legally be made when a state itself is the offender, declares inferentially, by evading jurisdiction, that in such a case the only resource of violated and outraged citizenship is revolution!

Will the working class of this country, just awakening to a sense of its solidarity and its tremendous latent power, rest content with a government which has ceased to offer any legal redress for invasions of the most sacred rights of its citizens?

There are those who will assert that the Supreme Court of the United States is an institution which should be preserved. There are those who do not agree with Thomas Jefferson that the mere existence of a body so constituted is a denial of republican liberty. To such I would say that the present performance is the most dangerous of all the rulings ever made by this high tribunal, and the most subversive of its dignity.

Better, by far, would it have been for this court to have ruled that all the infamous proceedings of the two western states in the kidnapping of these workmen were constitutional. Better, far, an insolent pronouncement that a negro is not a man, than such an evasive and impotent opinion as the one written by Justice Harlan.

There must be no halting in the service of a ruling class. The Russian grand dukes have not maintained the supremacy of the Romanoffs by negotiations. Undecisive, evasive, qualifying measures disgrace a government more than open violence. Besides satisfying nobody they cannot fail to excite contempt.

"Of what good are the bishops?" asked Lord Shaftesbury, when that great Englishman found the "lords spiritual" so sunk in sloth that they would neither aid nor oppose his noble efforts in behalf of the working people. If, then, in this conjuncture, we assume to ask "Of what good is the Supreme Court?" it is too much to expect an answer.

If our cry for justice for our brother is to be ignored by this high authority,

to what court then are we recommended?

There are five hundred thousand of us and we wish to know. Will the answer be hazarded that in this unsuccessful appeal to the Supreme Court we have exhausted our legal resource?

Let us remember that the justice of our contention was not considered or passed upon by this court. The question is still open. To whom then are we to appeal? Does the asking of this question disclose for the first time an ugly and embarrassing fissure in the foundation of our government? If there is no resource in the legal machinery of the nation to which we may turn to save an innocent and valuable life from unlawful violation by public authorities, then indeed are we at the hazard of new political fortunes.

I would send a word to penetrate the consciousness of the ruthless rulers of Colorado and Idaho and convince them that they are upon dangerous ground.

I love the American republic. I have dreamed since my boyhood that Divine Providence may have saved this great continent out of the blood-red track of history for the world's first noble trial of free men. I hope I may live to see the increasing application of democratic principles, under manhood suffrage, until all North America contains one people, prosperous and happy in social democracy. I would like to see this change made without violent disruption of our present republican forms. But human life is of greater value than forms of government, and the present reckless exploitation of the working class of America may press them beyond their patience.

The working class have no interest in disorder. Their welfare and their happiness depend always upon the arts of peace protected by a well-ordered state. History records not a single rebellion of the producing classes under conditions which were in any way tolerable. If the working class ever turns to force of arms, it is for its own salvation; it is because force has been used against it.

"When the people do wrong," said Edmund Burke, "it is their error, and not their crime." But can this be said of the authorities of those western states, who, at the behest of entrenched privileges, are seeking the lives of men whose only offense is fidelity to the cause of toilers? Ah, no. This is no error. It is consistent, malevolent design. It is class hatred expressing itself through the official function of the state. It is revolution already rampant; revolution countenanced by the nation's chief magistrate, and the nation's highest tribunal.

And what is it hoped may be accomplished by the persecution of three men? The wrongs the working class in the west rebel against are fundamental wrongs. Their class-conscious rebellions of the past few years are not the offspring of accidental distemper. Particular punishments of their leaders will not allay these heats; they will only inflame them. Let the master class tread softly; let them question themselves, before seeking a blind revenge for paltry money losses, whether no adequate provocation has been given for so wide-spreading a discontent.

If the great monopolistic corporations which are sucking the blood of the people today—of which corporations those entrenched in the States of Idaho and Colorado are of the most insolent and malignant type—if the possessors of the legal privileges upon which these corporations rest value the form of government under which their right of possession is conceded and at present legally upheld; then let them beware. By violating the constitution, and by their subtle influences emasculating the Supreme Court, they are exhibiting a contempt for the law and order it would seem to be their first interest to uphold. The people are looking on, and will not long hold in reverence the forms their masters violate with such open impunity.

It is a rash and garbled spirit which attempts today the destruction of working-class organizations by the legal assassination of their leaders. Such action evinces a singular ignorance of the present consciousness of the working class. For the working class does not today carry its brains in the head of any one man. Its leaders are chosen for their executive efficiency and their integrity; they are not expected to do the thinking for the organization.

For the first time in human history the working men of the world are basing their action upon a settled philosophy; a philosophy which it will require something better than a seventeenth century intelligence to combat. In the light of this philosophy no spirit of divinity any longer resides in so-called courts of justice. Courts are very human institutions, and judges, like preachers, are seen to reflect the prejudices of their class.

A thousand years ago, as only yesterday, they were consigning the little thieves to prison and the big thieves to Congress. So dull and conscienceless and sordid became the legal hacks who serve capitalist society by "judging" their fellow human beings, that I am convinced it was only the limitations of the law that saved the little Boston boy who stole the quart of milk from being sentenced to the electric chair.

Those who possess the power in every country possess the courts. The laws are theirs and the interpreters there-

of. It is power alone to which the courts respond in every case involving a conflict of class interest.

It was the power of the slave autocracy which gained the Dred Scott ruling. It was the power of the money interests which forced the income tax decision; and it is the power of the money interest, too thinly disguised, which leaves William D. Haywood to languish in an Idaho jail.

But these principles and proceedings, odious and contemptible as they have always been, take upon themselves today the aspect of egregious blunders. With the vanishing of that reverence for courts within which the errors and frailties of magistrates have so long been successfully hid, vanishes also the disposition of the people to credit them either with superior insight or superior morality. They descend from their time-honored pedestals and take their places in the crowd as the mere paid administrators of a department of a social system which rests upon a basis of injustice.

The common life has never failed to be roused by any appearance of oppressive, unconstitutional measures, whenever such measures have been supported openly by the powers of government.

It is sufficient voucher of a growing and wider intelligence that these same measures now provoke similar protest and revolt even when masked under the imposing forms of a court of justice. Let the present offenders against this common sense of the people not assume that the effects of their procedures in Idaho and Colorado can be confined to those states alone; or to the Western Federation of Miners alone. Nor is it only the wage working class that will enter the arena for preservation of constitutional liberty, once the basis of our public protests is thoroughly comprehended. Prudence and the instinct of self-preservation will induce also many of the middle class to make common cause, even with men whose conduct they censure, if they see such men persecuted in a way that the real spirit of the laws will not justify.

It does not require much political sagacity, nor any extraordinary depth of observation, to understand that where the public machinery may be prostituted to serve the purposes of private or corporate revenge in one state, it may not be long before such practices may pass unrebuked in another. Of what value to the working class are constitutional guaranties against violation of their rights, when the entire public machinery, executive, legislative and judicial, charged with the preservation of those rights is in the hands of their capitalist enemies?

That this is the case in Colorado, and has been for the past three years, no well-informed citizen will undertake to gainsay.

Long previous to the present unhappy circumstance under which we protest; in conflicts with the working class; in face of referendum pronouncements of the will of the people; and in the heat of contested elections, the governor, the legislature, and the courts of this state exhibited a spirit of shameless mendacity unparalleled in American history. At the behest of the entrenched and insolent powers of plutocracy, each of these several departments of state has been discovered in manifestations of a despicable and fawning treachery against which no prudence can guard, no courage can defend.

If constitutional guaranties of the rights of the people may be trampled under foot in one state without national interference, of what value are they in any other?

But the evil which must come to face at last lies deeper than these present administrative and judicial complexities with which it seems our duty now to grapple. These things are but surface things, the noise and fury of which confuse the common mind, and hide the basic wrongs. They are but the shifting readjustments of a huge and complicated fabric built upon the foundation of the unjust laws of private property.

Beyond those puppets of the privileged class which strut their hour as governors, or law makers, or sit clothed in the voluminous emptiness of a judge's gown; beyond these instruments of objective performance lies the stupendous network of the law itself, built step by step in the interest of the owning class. Every just and moral principle which has at last found place in this complicated structure has been sanctified by the heart's blood of some lover of the race.

The supreme object of the law today despite its specious pretenses to greater dignity is to guard the possession of property at the expense of human life. I know but too well that in the preambles of its various enactments the words "life" and "property" are invariably coupled. I know, too, that from long familiarity with this phrasing the people have fallen into the assumption that laws which protect property naturally protect life.

But they do not. It is an ingenious but specious deception worthy of the craft which perpetuates it.

It is the life which possesses property that the law protects; the property-less life wanders drearily outlawed. The law is against it, not for it. A month ago, at Christmas, your New York newspapers proudly chronicled the fact that 37,000 people in your city had gen-

erously been fed by charity. Thirty-seven thousand! It is a mighty army of poverty. By whom is it fed the remaining 364 days of the year?

Thirty-seven thousand people, each one, man, woman and child, a prey to poverty, to filth, to disease, to the thousand ills that spring from poorly nourished bodies! What, I ask you, have these laws, these wonderful enactments for the preservation of "life and property" done for such as these?

Against violent assault I will grant they are secure. The law looks out for that! A violent assault and a crime against property may incidentally unite! But what law shields them from the attack of bitter poverty—the vast unmerciful assassin who slays with such pitiless hate? What law of "life and property" helps here? Give any one of these human beings a pistol and he can protect himself from violent attack; he can protect his family from assault; but where is the weapon with which the law has furnished him whereby he can put bread into the starving bodies of his wife and babe?

Let him but seize a loaf of bread at the corner bakery—he will then discover the real functions of the law. Against the right of property in that loaf of bread, the life of his wife and babe are a cipher.

It is an offence against this law of property, the heartlessness and infamy of which I have attempted to exhibit, that confines Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in the jails of Idaho tonight. What do their capitalist captors care for the life of Steinberg, whose assassination was the excuse for the silly and unfounded charge of conspiracy against these working men? What regard have they for any life that stands in the way of their profits?

Does not the same capital which operates the smelter trust in Idaho operate the railroads of the country? Who, then, is to be tried for the conspiracy of murdering ten thousand people in the railroad wrecks of last year? Is it life that they care about, I ask you? The soul stifles before such stupidly insolent hypocrisy!

Is it regard for life that led the Russian autocracy two years ago to perpetrate the ghastly massacre of Bloody Sunday? Is it regard for life that banishes the greatest, the noblest, the most devoted of the Russian people to the wastes of Siberia? Ah, no! It is only the life of a Grand-duke, the personification of privilege and property, whose assassination the plutocratic sympathy.

It is private property, and its hideous offspring, private profit that slays, and burns, and banishes, and blights the aspirations of the Russian people! Do we need proof of this? Why does the death of a Russian Grand-duke evoke plutocratic sympathy, the sympathy which passes with indifference the slaughter of a thousand peasants? I will tell you. The death of a Grand-duke affects the market in Russian bonds, and Russian bonds are private property in every Christian nation of the world.

There is no incongruity, therefore, in this meeting of tonight. It is based upon a common recognition of a common enemy. The same spirit and interest which have blotted a sacred year of life out of the calendar of these men of Colorado, have been flogging naked patriot women to death in the streets of Warsaw. It is one common foe, the insanity of property and power, which, since the dawn of intelligence in man has made the earth a shambles. But, thank God, its final recognition is its doom! Century after century has dragged its weight of chains and blood across the page of history, crushing and blighting every aspiration of the slaves of toil, without discovery of the truth we hold tonight.

Century after century, the working class has been craftily entangled and shot to death in dynastic wars; stifling their sufferings and discontent by killing and destroying their own class in other nations. Patriotism, love of home distorted into hatred of the neighbor; Patriotism, the fatuous belief that one people can prosper by the undoing of another; Patriotism, degraded into red-handed crime with a flag over it; this has been the betrayal of the working class throughout the world!

But a new day has dawned. Step by step as the working class has risen to higher intelligence it has come to discern that the conflict does not lie between nation and nation. The interests of the working class are everywhere the same. The struggle is of the working class of all nations against the master class of all nations. It is no longer confined to one country alone. It is of every country. It is as wide as the world. And it is the beginning of a mighty conflict that will never cease until the names of master and slave are banished from the earth.

In the darkest days of the last century there flourished in continental Europe a compact of kings called the Holy Alliance. It was an agreement of three separate despots to use their armies in conjunction to crush the uprising of the people. This unholy compact was called the Holy Alliance because it was blessed by the Pope. It succeeded; it endured; it maintained its tyranny; but that was not all. It taught the people something. It was the first modern object-lesson in the class consciousness of tyrants; and it developed the class consciousness of the people. If kings and their hireling mercenaries could stand together irrespective of country, so then might the people!

Never in human history out of the night of despotism gleamed there so clear a light of liberty! It is this light we are following tonight; and it grows brighter and brighter as the years advance.

Admiral Davis is a very able man. Back in 1893 he acted as escort for the Spanish Infanta at Chicago and her name was Marie Eulalie Françoise d'Assise Marguerite Roberta Isabella Françoise de Paula Christine Marie de la Piete.

Wherever a little band of men and women are met to resist injustice, upon them its rays are shed. It flickers and dances upon the walls of the prison in Idaho and nerves the hearts of our comrades to bear their sufferings in silence; it flashes from the eyes of the Russian student girl as she hides the bomb in her hair which is to send her soul, with the soul of the tyrant, into eternity.

It is a new and holier sign than the cross: It is the brightening signal of a joyous Christ, who sees at last the coming of the thing He died for.

It is a portent and a promise. A new Holy Alliance! A Holy Alliance of God and the people against the popes and kings; against all outward forms of privileges and tyranny.

It is the dawning of the day of human liberty. It is the belated coming of the Prince of Peace!

A Laugh or A Smile

By P. B.

Matter Enough  
"What is the matter?" we ask of the wrathful old gentleman who has just torn his newspaper up and thrown it out of the window.

"Oh, I ran across another one of those eye-witness stories of the earthquake, that's all," he answers, subsiding.

President Roosevelt pronounced a glowing eulogy on General Robert E. Lee. It is a safe subject and so long as he sticks to it nobody is going to jump on him.

The principal disadvantage that a river flood has is the fact that the interstate commerce commission cannot be invoked to investigate it.

The worst that America can say of Governor Swettenham of Jamaica, is that it pities him.

Governor Swettenham of Jamaica, asks Admiral Davis to withdraw his American sailors. Perhaps that is not correct. Maybe he "awaked" him to withdraw them.

The Catholics of France can no longer call Premier Clemenceau a socialist, since he ordered his police to break the heads of members of that party who got up a demonstration.

He Did  
"When you called on Miss Daisy you found her out, did you?" we ask of Jack Nerveley.

"You bet I found her out. The maid said she wasn't at home, but I saw her peer out at the window as I walked away."

Since Ellen Terry is coming to this country under the auspices of the theatrical trust she will not be under the necessity of playing in a tent.

A flood is bad enough, but when to a flood is added exceedingly cold weather it is enough to make the victims shiver with cold.

President Roosevelt sent a special message to congress about the inequities of the Salton sea. Cannot he take a like measure against the Ohio river flood?

The announcement of neurologists that insanity is catching will not keep the crowds of curious people away from the Thaw trial.

Professor Thomas of the university of Chicago, says women are mentally irresponsible. Evidently here is one man who is not afraid of his wife.

Some Advice  
"I have made twelve trips to you to collect this bill," says the creditor. "My time is valuable."

"Why, then, do you persist in wasting it?"

An earthquake disaster would not be quite so bad if the survivors would refrain from describing the thing at length some ten days after it occurs.

The celebrated Brownsville affair has reached that stage when it makes people feel as if they had a dark brown taste in their mouths.

The Swettenham-Davis incident, one would think, would serve as sufficient excuse for a special message to congress.

There will be a splendid opportunity for twelve good men to acquire sudden though temporary fame by sitting as jurymen on the Thaw case.

Couldn't Miss  
"There goes a man who is a good guesser."

"What does he do? Predict earthquakes?"

"No. Each day he prophesies a train wreck."

The producers of the opera "Salome" should be careful how they advertise it or a few timorous mayors may do it what they did to "The Clansman."

A new earthquake was felt in Russia. An earthquake is a doubly dangerous in that country because it is likely to explode several million bombs.