CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

VOLUME I.-NO. 25.

PRICE ONE CENT

DISPATCH ON GRAFT AND POLITICS

Simon Guggenheim and His Crowd "Personally Interested" in Election.

WIRE TELLS A STORY

Here is a dispatch received in Denwer a few days ago that tells some thing of business and politics and gives a side-light on the great Simon Guggenheim, who is to represent Colorado working men in the United

The telegram congratulates Gugand suggests many "good things" for the Guggenheim crowd and its friends. Just what these are the reader must guess.

This is the dispatch:

New York, Nov. 9. Simon Guggenheim, Symes Building, Denver, Colo.

All our reports from disinterested sources indicate most gratifying republican success in Colorado. We know for this you should have all due credit and we extend our heartiest congratulations and best wishes for the further successes in which YOU AND WE ARE SO DEEPLY AND PERSONALLY INTERESTED. We have been asked by many in the office to include their good wishes with our

You can almost see the Guggenheim brothers rubbing their hands as they see in the future "cocial position," rich franchises in Colorado, new land graft, and profit from greater railroad schemes in congress.

GUGGENHEIM BROS.

FIRST OKLAHOMA **CONGRESS MEETS**

Radical Democrats in Control -Referendum to be Adopt--ed Indians as Delegates.

Guthrie, Okla., Nov. 20 .- The Oklahoma constitutional convention began today what probably will be a sixty days' session. The advantage gained by the Democrats in the election of November 6 will permit that party to dictate in detail every portion of the new state's charter.

There are 112 delegates, 98 of whom are Democrats. Rev. Henry L. Cloud, a full-blooded Indian, is one of the 14 Republicans. Several other delegates have Indian blood in their veins, in addition to a number of "squawmen."

An active campaign is on for the organization of the convention, with Hughes, of Oklahoma City, or William Murray, of Tishomingo, lead in the

Of the things that certainly seem to be likely of adoption in the constitution, the initiative and referendum of the Oregon type may be placed first and all important. Separate schools, coaches and waiting-rooms for negroes, a manlature to enact strict anti-trust laws, and some educational qualifications for voters also are certain of adoption.

surance companies, prohibition and wo-man suffrage burrans and labor fed-eration have lobbies established. Headmown lobbies, the interests back of

legislative nature.

TO LOOK AFTER HUNGARIANS.

theestaff of the Austrian embassy at Washington and the establishment of several additional Austrian consulates in the United States, are being sidered by the government. The ry emigration of Hungarians to United States has made it imperaPRISONER WEDS JAILOR'S DAUGHTER,

Man Imprisoned for Killing Horse Has Oueer Romance.

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] Frankfort, Ind., Nov. 20,-William Dukes, serving a year's sentence in the county jail for shooting and killing a horse, fell in love with the matron's daughter, Miss Dora Wharry, and they were married at the jail by Squire Boulden.

The courting of the couple had been carried on at the jail for the past six months, and although the shooting was caused by Duke's being jealous of a young woman at Colfax going driving with another young man, he forgot her after meeting Miss Wharry. Dukes had a week to serve, but after his marriage he was given his liberty.

COURTS HELP **BIG CORPORATION**

Damage Suit Against the C. & E. I. Goes to Jury After Twelve Years' Delay in Justice Mills.

Just what chance working people have of securing redress of wrongs in the courts as they are conducted today is well illustrated in the case of Mrs. George M. Jennings against the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company now on hearing in Judge Walker's court.

Husband Killed in 1894.

Mr. George M. Jennings was killed by a passenger train at 76th street. His wife and left with four children to care

Believing that the death of her hushand was due to the negligence of the railroad company, Mrs. rought suit to recover \$5,000 damages; all that the State of Illinois considers any life worth.

That was twelve years ago.

She secured the services of forme Judge Wing, an able criminal and personal injury case lawyer.

.The case was duly filed and placed on the calendar. After four years waiting and delay it was "reached."

Verdict for the Plaintiff.

At the first trial the jury brought in verdict for the plaintiff and assessed the damages at \$4,800.

The widowed mother was delighted. She would be able to keep her children in school a little longer. She had had a hard time of it, but the verdic her feel that she and her children lived in a 'and of justice.

Did Not Understand Law:

The railroad company appealed the case to the Supreme Court. After a year it handed flown a decision setting aside the verdict of the jury, because of some technicality and granted a new trial.

Case Again Tried in 1902.

Some time in 1902 the case was again in the Circuit Court. time the jury disagreed, and the case of Jennings vs. the C. E. & I. Company was again relegated to the bottom of

After four long years more "The Jennings Case" has been reached again. Today it went to another jury.

Has Grown Old Waiting for Justice. The case is now just where it was eight years ago at the first trial.

Mrs. Jennings was in the prime of life, fifty-eight years of age. She is now a frail woman of seventy. She will, in whether she is entitled to anything from

the company under the law."

Still this good old woman is hopeful; she still has frith in the law to do jus

Mrs. Jennings related the above facts te a reporter for The Chicago Socialist this morning as her case was about to go to the jury for the third time.

Is Mrs. Jennings entitled to damages from this company? That is the question the Illinois courts have failed to answer in twelve years.

How long will she have to live to

GERMANY SEVERE WITH WO-

Berlin, Nov. 19 .- There will be no such demonstrations by women suf-fragists in Germany as have occurred in England if the authorities are able to crush the movement by rigorous of Miss Anita Augspurg, leader of the Women's Rights movement in HamTUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1906



"LO I WILL BE WITH YOU, EVEN UNTO DEATH."-IF THERE IS A PROFIT IN IT.

SPRAGUE-WARNER A SQUATTER

Big Grocery House Does Not Have to Go to Far West-It "Homesteads" Land in the City.

The discovery that Sprague, Warner & Co., the big wholesale grocery corporation, has secured possession of a big slice of property abutting the river by length of possession has again called the attention of dazed city offiby members of the class that is constantly howling for workingmen to

River Banks Taken

Sprague, Warner & Co. recently applied to Building Commissioner Bartzen for a permit to erect a building at Eric and Roberts streets, abutting the Chicago River, On investigation, the doughty commissioner found that the concern laid claim to ownership of property beyond the old river line. He refused the permit. Corporation Counsel Lewis was consulted, and it was found that title had been "acquired" by length of possession. The harbor master had to give a permit and Bartzen had to fall into line.

Now it has been found that all along the Chicago River thousands of feet of property have been taken from the city in the same way and if the owners ha their way a few years ago they would have turned the river into a walled sewer and taken more.

Other places of actual stealing of land has been going on to the knowledge of everyone in Chicago are along the lines of the Illinois Central Railway and abutting the Illinois Steel plant

Other Land Grabs.

Every year thousands of tons of earth are dumped along the lake front by the Illinois Central, and in years to come Chicago will have a lake front a magnificent public promenade.
Acres of land, it has recently been shown, have been "acquired" by the Illinois Steel Company by the simple process of filling in the lake with refuse slag. The machinery of the law is so cumbersome under capitalism that the stealing is not prevented until the thieves are in actual possession.

WITH NEWS FROM FRISCO.

Indicted Official, at Sea, is Ignorant of His Troubles. [Scripps-McRae Press Association.]

San Francisco, Nov. 20.-George B. Keane, secretary of the board of supervisors and formerly private secretary to Mayor Schmitz, has gone to New York to meet the indicted city executive.

Keane will be joined in New York by Herbert Schmitz, brother of the mayor, and together they will advise the latter, upon his arrival from Europe, of the strenuous happenings since his departure. Keane will appear in New York as the special representative of Abe Ruef. It is deem essential by Ruef that the mayor be at once informed of the desperate state of affairs from an administrative standpoint.

self if it were not for the fact that his departure at this time might lead to unpleasant consequences.

WORKMEN GROW STRONGER. IScripps-McRae Press Association.1

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20 - The hope of the government of being able to dominate the coming Douma promises to fall short of realization. Influence has been gained by a new party organized by deputies who represented the workingmen's alliance in the recent national assembly. Already over one hundred former deputies have allied themselves with the new organization; its influence is growing daily. It promises to play the part in the next session that the constitutional dem-ocratic party did in the last. The programme of the new party em-

RICHES FOR CORN HUSKER Lafayette, Ind., Nov. 20.-While husking corn on the Vannatta farm to-day. John Grueb, aged 26 years, was informed that his uncle, who recently died in Wittenberg, Germany, had left him a fortune of \$50,000, and throwing aside his husking mitts, he hurried to the city to make arrangements for an immediate tap abroad. Groeb has been a hired man on the Van Natta farm for several years.

braces some of the doctrines of the

Social Democratic party and a part of

the Socialist cleed.

Rain and Snow

Rain and snow to-night and to-mor row. . Temperature nearly uniform num temperature near freezing

POLES GO AFTER SCHLIPPENBACH

Chicago Representative of the Czar Can't Play "The Good Father" Here.

Baron Schlippenbach, Russian consul in Chicago, is not the "father nor proof the Polish people, declare Polish residents of Chicago, and his action in calling at Mercy Hospital to see that the Polish immigrants, victims of the B. & O. wreck, are properly taken care of, is condemned by the protective committee of the Polish National Alliance of this city as "mere mockery."

At a mass meeting called by the protective committee this pretended patern-alism by a servant of the Czar was declared an insult to the Polish people

Fled from Baron's Kind.

It was pointed out that the victims have in every case fled from Russia be cause of the barbarous persecution of the Russian government and its officials, the colleagues of such men as Baron Schlippenbach. Offense was also taken at his thank-

ing the doctors for the good attenda and for the good care received by the victims of the railroad company. A little more justice and humanity on the part of the Russian government, it is said, would have saved these men from this borrible disaster for they would have stayed home. It was particularly pointed out that

it is the action of the Russian government, the severe oppre sion to which the Polish people in jected, that caused them to emigrate The playing of the double role of on pressor at home and father abroad, while thoroughly in accord with the false and treacherous policy of the Russian government, is felt nevertheles to be entirely out of place in America.

"To drive men from their homes at the point of the sword and then in a foreign country assume a parental atti tude and display parental solicitude was declared to be a contemptible farce, of which a Russian official alone is carri-

RAILROAD KILLS TWO.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 20 .- A train on the Southern railway ran away and was wrecked this morning, resulting fatal injuring of three others near Asheville, N. C., according to a spe-cial dispatch recived here to-day. PRISONER FIGHTS RATS IN ICE HOUSE FOR A WEEK

Aged Working Man, Thrown on Scrap Heap, Has Awiul Experience.

New York, Nov. 19 .- After the terrible experience of being locked up for six days and nights in an ice house from which he could not escape, with out food or drink, his only companons being hundreds of rats which overcame him and tried to eat him Carl Hammond, an aged tramp, is to day in t'e German Hospital at Williamsburg, a wreck. Scant hope is entertained for his recovery.

The old man was rescued from his prison when children heard his groans and brought a policeman. Hammond struck Williamsburg a week ago yes-terday, tired and without a place to He went to sleep in the ice house. While Hammond was asleep a carpenter nailed up the door of the ice

He called, but no one heard him Hunger and thirst drove him nearly Then came the rats. At first strength failed he could no longer do so. They are the flesh off his fingers and toes. Only his clothes saved the rest of his body.

GIRL'S THRILLING RIDE.

Vestibule Doors of Pullman Car Closed and She is Left Clinging to Steps.

Wabash, Ind., Nov. 19.-Clinging desperately to the narrow step of a Pullman car on the outside of the closed vestibule, Miss Edith Milliron of Logan port, had an exciting ride on the west-bound fast express on

She was on her way home, stopped too long to talk with friends and the train started. She jumped on the steps and found only when the train was moving rapidly that she could not

Unable to attract attention she held tightly to the door and rode in this perilons position. Priends on the station platform saw her predicament. bu, could not stop the train, and a telegram was sent to Hartman to flag the engineer and she was rescued.

ONLY FINE FOR GRAFTING. Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 20.-Jacob

Schultz, former supervisor, pleaded guilty to grafting and was fined two hundred dollars and costs. Once convicted on same charge he served three months, and on new trial gave evidence on which scores were in-

MAKE PROFIT FROM SCHOOL CHILDREN

More Facts in Education War---Grabs by Big Men.

IS ALL FOR BUSINESS?

Careers of Capitalists Show How to Get Rich-The Tribune Thrift.

Leases of school property are held by ers and newspapers.

Business interests controlled the placing of these leases and now throttle the

The lease for a part of the land on which the Boston store stands was made out to Hanna & Hogg with a straight yearly rental of \$25,200. Shortly after the lease was sold to the Boston store for \$235,000.

Boston store advertising has kept the

papers silent on this point Another of Same Kind.

In the same way the lease for the Majestic Theater land was made out to Boomer & Gore at a rental of \$27,000 and was sold immediaticly after to the Lehmann estate, owners of the Fair store, for \$275,000.

Department store fineresis have kept this fact covered.

Rand, McNally, publishers of school books, hold three leases. The first is a straight lease till the year 2000 on seven lots with two changes in rent, the maximum rent to be \$18,600. On two other lots they hold a straight lease for \$4,800

On one lot there is a revaluation lease, and because of this they have not complied with the requirement to build on the other nine lots.

The Tribune lease reads for \$47,376 rental. The school board pays back \$32,500 rent for the use of two and a half floors in the Tribune Building.

ANOTHER FAIR VICTIM--HIS STORY

Watchman Gets Rheumatism and Jacob Kesner Wants to "Christian Science" Him.

Bartholomew Barrienes, 109 Illinois street, twelve years ago was employed by the Fair store as a porter. vorked nine years steady, finally becoming a night watchman.

During the teamsters' strike he was sent to feed the horses at the Fair store barns and was locked in the harns for three weeks.

Immediately after this he was taken ill and has since been helpless. His physician claims it was caused by walking all night over the wet, newlyscrubbed floors in the Fair store. The Fair has rendered him no assistance since he was taken ill. Jacob Kessner, of the Fair, offered to pay a Christian scientist to treat him, no other doctor, knowing that Barrienes is a Catholic

Barrienes lives in a flat belonging to the Lehman estate. His wife by hard labor pays the rent, \$16 a month. If he is two days behind with his rent the Lehman agent is sent to col-

COURT DECIDES FOR BOSSES AGAINST MOYER, AS USUAL

Denver, Col., Nov. 20 - (Special.) Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, lost his suit for \$100,000 damages alleged for wrongful imprisonment by the military. Judge Robert E. Lewis of the United States District Court sus-tained the demurrer of the defendant. The suit was brought by Mr. Moyer

THE GOLD-BUG

By EDGAR ALLEN POE

solid gold. He drew a picture of it and a skull appears on the paper. The author and Jupiter set out through the forest under the mysterious guidance of Legrand, who sends Jupiter up a tulip tree, where he finds a skull fastened to a limb. He lets the bug down through the eye of the sk 'd and then Legrand begins to dig-he finds nothing, and finally discovers that Jupiter had dropped the bug through the wrong eye of the skull. He relocates the place and begins digging

Around the new position a circle, somewhat larger than in the former instance, was now described, and we again set to work with the spades. I was dreadfully weary, but scarcely understanding w at had occasioned the change in my thoughts. I felt no longer any great aversion from the labor imposed. I had become most unaccountably interested—nay, even excited. Perhaps there was something, amid all the extravagant demeanor of Legrand—some air of forethought, or of deliberation, which impressed me. I dug eagerly, and now and then caught myself actually looking, with something that very much resembled expectation, for the fancied treasure, the vision of which had demented my unfortunate companion. At a period when such vagaries of thought most fully possessed me, and when we had been at work perhaps an hour and a half, we were again interrupted by theviolent howlings of the dog. His uncasiness, in the first instance, had been, evidently, but the result of playfulness or caprice, but he now assumed a bitter violent howlings of the dog. His uncasiness, in the first instance, had been,
evidently, but the result of playfulness
or caprice, but he now assumed a bitter
and serious tone. Upon Jupiter's again
attempting to muzzle him, he made
furious resistance, and, leaping into the
hole, fore up the mod frantically with
his claws. In a few seconds he had uncovered a mass of human bones, forming two complete skeletons, intermingled
with several buttons of metal, and what
appeared to be the dust of decayed
woolen. One or two strokes of a spade
upturned the blade of a large Spanish
knife, and, as we dug farther, three or
four loose pieces of gold and silver coin
came to light.

At the sight of these the joy of Jupiter

came to light.

At the sight of these the joy of Jupiter could scarcely be restained, but the countenance of his master wore an air of extreme disappointment. He wiged us, however, to continue our exertions, and the words were hardly uttered when I stumbled and fell forward, having caught the toe of my boot in a large ring of iron that lay half-buried in the loose earth.

We may worked in

We now worked in earnest, and never did I pass ten minutes of more intense excitement. During this interval we had fairly uncarthed an oblong chest of wood, which from its perfect preservation and wonderful hardness, had plainly been subjected to some mineralising process—perhaps that of the bichloride of mercury. This box was three feet and a half long, three feet broad, and two and a half lett deep. It was irmly secured by bands of wrought iron, riveted, and forming a kind of open trellis-work over the whole. On each side of the chest, near the top, were three rangs of iron—six in all—by means of which a firm hold could be obtained by six persens. Our utmost united en-

rings of iron—six in all—by means of which a firm hold could be obtained by six persens. Our utmost united endeavors served only to disturb the coffer very slightly in its bed. We at once saw the impossibility of removing so great a weight. Lucikly, the sole fastenings of the lid consisted of two sliding bolts. These we drew back—trembling and panting with anxiety. In an instant, a treasure of incalculable value lay gleaning before us. As the rays of the lanterns fell within the pit, there flashed upward a glow and a glare, from a confused heap of gold and of jewels, that absolutely dazzled our eyes.

I shall not pretend to describe the feelings with which I gazed. An aziment was, of course, predominant. Legrand appeared exhausted with excitement, and spoke very few words. Jupiter's countenance wore, for some minutes, as deadly a pailor as it is possible, in the nature of things, for any negro's visage to assume. He seemed stupined—thunderstricken. Presently he fell upon his knees in the pit, and, burying his maked arms up to the chows in gold, let them there remain, as if enjoying the lixury of a bath. At length, with a deep sigh, be exclaimed, as if in a solitiony.

"And dis all cum oh de gooole-bug! de putty goole-bug! de por little goole-

"And dis all cum ob de gooole bug! de putty goole-bug! de por little goole-bug, what I bossed in dat sahage kind ob style! Ain't you shamed ob youreelf, nigger?—answer me dat!"

It became necessary, at last, that I should arouse both master and valet to the expediency of removing the treasure. It was growing late, and it behoved us to make exection, that we might get everything boused before daylight. It was difficult to say what should be done, and much time was spent in deliberation—so confused were the ideas of all. We, finally, lightened the box by removing two-thirds of its contents, when we were enabled, with some trouble, to raise it from the hole. The articles taken out were deposited among the brambles, and the dog leit to guard them, with strict orders from Jupiter neither, upon any pretence, to stir from the spot, nor to open his mouth until our return. We then hurriedly made for home with the chest; reaching the hut in safety, but after excessive toil, at 1 o'clock in the morning. Worn out as we were, it was not in human nature to do more immediately. We rested until 2, and had supper; starting for the hills immediately afterward, arned with three stout sacks, which, by good luck, were upon the premises. A little before 4 we arrived at the pit, divided the remainder of the booty, 'as equally—as might be, among us, and, leaving the holes unfilled, again set out for the hut, at which, for the second time, we deposited our golden burthens, just as the first faint streaks of the dawn gleamed from over the tree-tops in the east.

We were now thoroughly broken down; but the intense excitement of the time denied us repose. After an unquiet slumber of some three or four hours' duration, we arose, as if by preconcert, to make examination of our treasure.

The chest had been full to the brim, and we spent the whole day, and the greater part of the next night, in a scrutiny of its contents. There had been nothing like order or arrangement. Everything had been heaped in promiscootsily. Having assorted all with case, we found, ourselves possessed of everything had been heaped in promiscootsily. Having assorted all with case, we found, ourselves possessed of It became necessary, at last, that I hould arouse both master and valet to

[Legrand, living on an island off south Carolina, with Jupiter, an old negro, discovers a bug apparently of solid gold. He drew a picture of it and a skull appears on the paper. The author and Jupiter set out through the forest under the mysterious guidance of Legrand, who sends Jupiter ap a tulip tree, where ne finds a skull fastened to a limb. He lets the bug down through the eye of the skull and then Legrand begins to dig—he finds nothing, and finally discovers that Jupiter had dropped the bug through the wrong eye of the skull. He relocates the place and begins digging again.]

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quier smaller articles which I cannot
recollect. The weight of these valuables
exceeded three hundred and fifty pounds
avoirdupois; and in this estimate I have
not included one hundred and ninetyseven superb gold watches; three of the
number being worth each five hundred
dollars, if one. Many of them were very
old, and as time-keepers valueless; the
works having suffered, more or less,
from corrosson—but all were richly
jeweled and in cases of great worth.
We estimated the entire contents of the
chest, that night, at a million and a half
dollars; and, upon the subsequent disposal of the trinkets and jewels (a few posal of the trinkets and jewels (a few being retained for our own use), it was found that we had greatly undervalued the treasure.
When, at length, we had concluded our

examination, and the intense excitement of he time had in some measure sub-sided, Legrand, who saw that I was dying with impatience for a solution of this most extraordinary tiddle, entered into a full detail of all the circum-

this most extraordinary riddle, entered into a full detail of all the circumstances connected with it.

"You remember," said he, "the night when I handed you the rough sketch I had made of the searabacus. You recollect, also that I became quite vexed at you for insisting that my drawing resembled a death's-head. When you has t made this assertion I thought you were jesting; but afterward I called to mind the peculiar spots on the back of the insect, and admitted to myself that your remark had some little foundation in fact. Still, the sneer at my graphic powers irritated me—for I am considered a good artist—and, therefore, when you handed me the scrap of parchment, I was about to crumple it up and throw it angrily ine) the fire."

"The scrap of paper, you mean,"

scrap of paper, you mean," "No; it had much of the appearance "No; it had much of the appearance of paper, and at first I supposed it to be such, but when I came to draw upon it, I discovered it, at once, to be a piece of very thin parchment. It was quite dirty, you remember. Well, as I was in the very act of crumpling it up, my glance fell upon the sketch at which you had been looking, and you may impare my astonishment when I person to the property of th agine my astonishment when I per-ceived, in fact, the figure of a death's-head just where, it seemed to me, I had made the drawing of the beetle. For a head just where, it seemed to me, I had made the drawing of the beetle. For a moment I was too much amazed to think with accuracy. I knew that my design was very different in detail from this —although there was a certain similarity in general outline. Presently I took a candle, and seating myself at the other end of the room, proceeded to scrutinize the parchment more closely. Upon turning it over, I saw my own sketch upon the reverse, just as I had made it. My first idea, now, was mere surprise at the really remarkable similarity of outline—at the sine diar coincidence involved in the fact, that unknown to me, there should have been a skull upon the other side of the parchment, immediately beneath my figure of the scarabaeus, and that this skull, not only in outline, but in size, should so closely resemble my drawing. I say the singularity of this coincidence absolutely stupified me for a time. This is the usual effect of such coincidences. The mind struggles to establish a connection—a sequence of coincidence absolutely stupified me for a time. This is the usual effect of such coincidences. The mind struggles to establish a connection—a sequence of cause and effect—and, being unable to do so, suffers a species of temporary paralysis. But when I recovered from this stupor, there dawned upon me gradually a conviction which startled me even far more than the coincidence. I began distinctly, positively, to remember that there had been no drawing upon the parchment when I made my sketch of the scarabacus. I became perfectly certain of this; for I recollected turning up first one side and then the other, in search of the cleanest spot. Had the skull been then there, of course I could not have failed to notice it. Here was indeed a mystery which I felt it impossible to-explain; but, even at that early moment, there seemed to glimmer, faintly, within the most remote and secret chambers of my intellect, a glowworm-like conception of that truth which last night's adventure brought to so magnificent a demonstration. I arose at once, and putting the parchment securely away, distuits de la farther reflection until I should be alone.

"When you had gone, and when Jupiter was fast asleep, I betook myself to a more methodical investigation of the affair. In the tirst place I considered the manner in which the parchment had come into my possession. The spot where we discovered the scarabacus was on the coast of the mainland, about a mile castward of the island, and but a short distance above high-water mark. Upon my taking hold of it, it gave me a sharp bite, which caused me to let it drop. Jupiter, with his accustomed caution, before seizing the insect, which had flown towards him, looked about him for a leaf, or comething of that nature, by which to take hold of it. It was at this moment that his eyes, and mine also, fell upon the scrap of parchment, which I then supposed to be paper. It was lying half buried in the sand, a corner sticking up. Near the spot where we found it, I observed the remnants of the hull of what

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DIVINITY MAN SEES TRUTH. BUT KEEPS HIS NAME BACK

"The Socialist party has a clearer idea of justice than is found in the great majority of the churches," said a divinity professor at the University of Chicago today. .

"The only two-sided discussion of the school question heard in any church meeting it Chicago was arranged by and presided over by a Socialist preacher, W. H. MacPherson.

Labor Union News

"There is no possibility of any breach between John Mitchell, president of the Mine Werkers, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, on political grounds," said Ed. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chi-cago Vederation of Labor, who has recago Vederation of Labor, who has re-turned from the convention at Minne-apolis. "Gompers and Mitchell hold different political views personally, but this has nothing to do with the 'going into politics' policy recently adopted by the Federation. The executive council of the Federation decided upon that, and the Federation as a whole is in ac-cord with this decision. The real work of the convention begun only vesterday, all of last week having been taken up with framing and introducing resolutions. The convention will probably close at the end of the week, but a few night sessions may be held in order to complete all busine. till that time."

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union will hold a mass meeting Thursday night at 188 Blue Island avenue. The meeting will be held to stir up the enthusiasm of members and see what can be done to strengthen the union and to get all hat and cap makers in the city to join the organization. M. Sisskind will be the speaker of the evening.

CLEMENCEAU A SOCIALIST.

So Declares in Debate in Prench Senate Over Labor Minister.

Over Labor Minister.

Paris, Nov. 16.—In the senate to-day,
M. De Lamarzelle, a professor at the
Catholic Institute of Paris, and a member of the Right party, made an unsuecesful attempt to oppose the adoption of
the credit for the new ministry of labor,
on the ground that to do so would be
an indu-senent of the ideas of M. Viviani, the minister of labor, who is an
out-and-out Scelailist and, according to out and out Socialist and, according to M. Lamarzelle, "infinitely more radical than his chief, M. Clemenceau."
"The latter," continued the senator, "is at least an individualist, while M.

Viviani favors the complete suppression of private property."

M. Viviani declared that differences

M. Viviani deciared that this remers in the personal opinions of the members of the cabinet as to their ultimate aims did not prevent their co-operation at presnt and added that, personally, he was a Socialist, although M. Clemen-

cean was not.

Premier Clemenceau interrupted M.
Viviani, saying: "I claim to be a So-

"Then M. Lamarzelle's argument is pointless," replied M. Viviani. The credit was then adopted by 237 to 12 votes.

SOCIALIST NEWS IN BRIEF

There will be a general election in British Columbia in January. Old party daily papers are all ready con-ceding to Socialists the legislative dis-trict of Greenwood, Fernie and Slocan.

Daily Whare Jacob, the German Socialist comic weekly, has reached a cir-culation of 200,000.

A Berlin cable announces that all the old parties in Saxony united to capture a seat in the national parliament from the Socialists but failed. The Social-ists polled 12,716 votes. The combined osition 12,014.

At the old soldiers' reunion at Os-wego, Kan., a Socialist day was set apart as for other parties. Harry Gil-man, Socialist mayor of Oswego, was one of the speakers.

At the late election for the general council of Alsace-Loraine the Socialists gained three seats. Ther was also a gain in the vote in most districts where candidates were defeated.

A group of Socialists in Oakland, Cal., are preparing to issue a small paper devoted to propaganda among U. S. sol-diers and sailors.

TRADE UNION MEETINGS. Laundry Drivers' Union, Local No. 712, I. B. of T.—Meeting tonight at S. p. m. at 145 Randolph street. T. J. Lynck, Roy Palmer.

at 145 Randolph street. T. J. Lynch, Roy Palmer.

Laundry Drivers' Union Local No. 712, U. T. of A.—Meeting toulght at 12 Clark street. S. E. Gear.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers and Heipers, Local No. 722, I. R. of T.—Meeting Wednesday at 10 Clark street. Ball committee will report. Jerry Donovan. Steam Engineers, Local No. 3.—Meeting Thursday night at 75 Randolph street. Charles Groff.

Tea and Cogee Drivers' Local 772, I. R. of T.—Meeting Wednesday evening at 75 Randolph street. Report on new agreement. Important. D. A. Morgan.

Newspaper Delivery and Mail Drivers' Local No. 706—Meeting tonight at 75 Randolph street at 8 p. m. E. H. Hutten.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Aberdeen, S. D .- The following for the Socialist candidates: Brown county, 234; Lawrence county, 1,109; democrats polled here only 1,045; Terry county, 89. The gain in the various counties over the vote of 1904 is from 20 to 150 per cent .- S. F. At-

Rochester, Pa-The Socialists polled here 267 votes. This was considerably less than Debs' vote in 1904.-C. H. Lindner.

Sioux City, Ia .- The Socialist candidate for governor received 356 votes, the highest vote ever cast in state election .- J. W. Wilson.

Belleville, Ill .- The Socialist vote was largely increased. The lowest vote cast for any Socialist candidate was 587 and the highest 1,933. The Debs vote in 1904 was 788.-J. W. Tanub.

"How I Became a Socialist"

I don't know that I could be classifi s writing "How I Became a Socialist." as writing "How I Became a Socialist."
began pickin, up your peper in the past
few weeks. I don't know where at first,
but I am now a daily re-der, also have
subscribed to "Appeal to Reason" and
"Wilshire."

but I am now a daily reder, alse have subscribed to "Appeal to Reason" and "Wilshire."

The more I read your paper the more I see that I have always been more or less that I have always been more or less cocialistic. Like many another young man of these ideas, and perhaps now class-conscious as I have recently become, they cannot now become active and have to keep their faces closed around their "capitalistic" associates. I find ways, however, of h-iping the cause by many little acts, such as buying a number of dailies rad alanding them where I think it will do some good, or sending one here and there to someone that I think is a Socialist, but does not know it.

Your articles are all interesting and I notice a rather general healthy tone in the long before I shall notice some "ads" of public bectures by prominent Socialist speakers. Lectures of this kind in some central location, properly advertised in the paper, will help considerably.

I think your writing tegarding department, and the continue of the papers did not give its readers real facts. Discussing the building department, health department, etc., it has always been a wonder to me why these departments while he fornished rooming-house patrons where effects for improvement have been where the article by the tenant, but, as-nearly all this property is owned by estates, left in charge of agents or banking institutions, who give the matter no attention, knowing full well that the tenant derives a living therefrom, and cannot, as a rule, find quarters for improvements. Yours for the revolution.

An IRISH-AMERICAN CATHOLIC.

As a boy I visited my grandfather's fruit farm in lowa, and, to my consternation, I saw great quantities of fine appies rotting on the trees and ground. I saw wagon loads of them given away and bushels of them fed to the hogs. Three hundred miles from this farm, in the city where I lived, apples of the commonest varlety were selling at \$1.00 per bushel, and to my young, untrained mind grandfather was throwing away a fortune. I hastened to tell him of this and was informed, with many smiles at my innocence, that it did not pay him to harrel and ship them to the city, as shipping rates were so high it was unprofutable. Over and over in my mind I figured on this perplexing problem, feeling that something must be radically wrong or grandfather is ping rates were so high it was unprottable. Over and over in my mind I-figured on this perplexing problem, feeling that something must be radically wrong or grandfather ig norant and mistaken. In later years while working as witchman for a ralirond company I saw hundreds of carlonds of swill shipped from the great brewerles into the city for use at the stock yards and immediately the old-time apple problem bolbed up again to puzzle me. How could so low a thing in the world's production as swill be used to be use

A Literary Conversion.

It was inst a matter of natural growth. I think. Certain circumstances and events, however, favored that growth. Those of which I am especially conscious are the following:

1. Coming to believe firmly in the ciples of Christianity, as tanal in the facility of the constitution of t

following:

1. Coming to believe firmly in the prin-ciples of Christianity, as taught by Christ, 2. Being given a fairly good education. 3. Being transplanted rather suddenly from the capitalist to the laboring class, with the accompanying advantage of a double point of view.

double point of view.

4. Reading Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables," and the consequent opening of my eyes to the fact that all around me were uniserable ones," bound hand and foot by traditions and customs and laws and heredity, entangled and emeshed in an awful network of injustice and wrong.

5. Residing for a few months in a social settlement with a full further opening of my eyes to the conditions that exists.

6. Reading "The Man With the Hoe," which could leave no one in doubt that the cause of these conditions was, and is, "Man's Inhumanity to Man," and that

S. Finally studying Socialism, talking Socialism and hearing eloquent and con-vincing Socialist speakers.

C. M. W.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.

I am now twenty-eight years of age and have been a hard worker all my life-have been a hard worker all my life-have ended have been a hard worker all my life-have been a hard worker all my life have been a hard pool and am eith pool lighty. We have the pool and am eith pool lighty was born a repulsed and are still pool lighty with the pool and a my leens I observed that republicans and democrats both taught one thing during a campaign and practiced greed and graft and decent after they got into office. The spring I was a voter, I sought and secured a position in a state institution for the insane.

I found the food there as poor as a human could exist upon, the clothing shod dy, and the quarters crowded worse than an up-to-date farmer would crowd his stock. I concluded from the beginning that this condition was not due to the lack of funds, for they had spent thousands of dollars for ornamenting the lawns and building green houses, so the people would think things were all right. I also noted in the meantine that in the districts where inboring-class people lived about the same condition prevailed. A little later I began reading the Appeal to Reason. The Struggle of Existence and Marr's "Capital," and an consequently a Socialist worker.

Sheithyville, Ind. Shelbyville, Ind.

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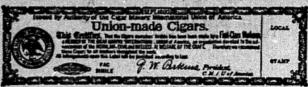
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GILLETTE WILL TAKE STAND

Mill Owner Will Tell of Love Affair With Working

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.]

Herkimer, N. Y., Nov. 20 .- Chester E. Gillette will take the stand himself to free himself from the charge of murdering his sweetheart, Grace Brown, and throwing her body into Big Moose lake He will tell the jury that the girl leaped into the waters and took her own life because of his final refusal to marry her. This is the present plan of the defense, decided upon because of the prosecution's web of circumstantial evidence. The state's case against Giller'e was continued again today. Gillette has told his that he has every confidence in his ability to convince the jury of his innocence and that it was the shame of a fatherless child which prompted Grace Brown to take her own life.

Gillette Will Tell All.

Gillette will tell every detail of his relationship with Grace Brown from the time of their first meeting until he fled in terror of that fateful night on the lake, when she plunged with a cry into the water, because he told her that they had reached the parting of the lovers The prisoner has carefully rehearsed

in his cell the story he will tell on the witness stand. He says he is ready to meet the searching inquiry of the ecutors' cross-examination. Counsel for Gillette do not believe the state has any evidence which will cause them to change their present plan of putting Gillette on the stand. lette's perfect confidence in himself, and his cool nerve when the state brings damaging testimony against him caused his counsel to feel that he will make a good witness, and because of his story, well told, create that saving element-a reasonable doubt. Gillette's nerve is fast oozing, and

when Frank T. Brown, father of his alleged victim, was called to the stand, the first witness for the state, the young man's nervousness was apparent to every one in the packed court room. He sat biting his finger nails and casting sidelong glances at the father of the murdered girl without looking squarely at him. The father's testimony was comparatively unimportant, serving simply the close relations between Gillette and Miss Brown. The testimony of Mrs. Hawley, the eldest sister of the dead girl, was along the same general lines. Several employes of the shirt factory were called to testify to Grace Brown's attachment for Gillette and his mistreatment of her.

The hostile attitude of Gillette's relatives was clearly indicated late this afternoon, and when H. N. Gillette, uncle of the prisoner and proprietor of the skirt factory at Cortland, took the stand as a witness for the state. His testimony was perfunctory, dealing only with the nature of the prisoner's work and his salary. Not once did the uncle and nephew exchange glances.

ALL TO "JOSH" BONI.

Post Card Craze Will Make Life Miserable for Little Noble.

[Scripps-McRae Press Association-] Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 20,-A girl treatment of Countess De Castellane by venting her spite on Count Bohi with an illustrated postcard has started a fad that promises to swamp the count with tokens of American disapproval.

Starting with the one card, in which Boni is reminded that he is now a "dead one," dealers along the board walk as-sert that hundreds of cards are being used for the purpose and are being purchased by sailing maids and matrons to be mailed to the spendthrift nobleman.
Besides the "dead one" card that ap

pears most popular, others call the attention of the count to his financial state, with "You're all right, but you're broke," "When father goes to work" and other similar reminders.

REVOLUTIONIST ARRESTED.

Mexican Consul at St. Louis Arrests Manzano, the Last of the Re-

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20 .- (Special.)-Aaron Lopez Manzano, a Mexican, 22 years old, who mysteriously disappeared from this city some days ago, is be lieved to have been secretly arrested by nection with charges against Antonio Villareal, editor of "Regeneration," a

revolutionary organ.

Manzano was the last of the Regeneration Junta.

WANT TO TRADE ISLANDS

London, Nov. 20—A dicker between the United States and Great Britain for the exchange of the Philippine Islands for New Foundland and Jamaica is on, for New Foundland and Jamaica is on, according to reports which come to your correspondent from a high diplomatic source. The initial suggestion came from England and the United States government aboved willingness to discuss the proposal. It is believed Jamaica would accept the change, but a high might occur when New Foundland's consent was sought. It is also block that Canada would about.

IMPROVED MACHINERY BRINGS WOE TO 30,900

United States Consul Makes Startling Report from England.

Consul F. W. Mahin, of Nottingham, reports that so many important improvements have been made during the past few years at the shoe facto ries in and about Leicester, the chief center of British footwear production that the industry is fairly revolution-

Modern machinery is now in such general use there that every process can be accomplished by mechanical means. The power of production has thus been vastly increased, and it is claimed that now, though the demand has grown, if the whole of a year's orders were placed on January 1, they could be filled and delivered within eight months

Unfortunately, it is great equipment of modern machinery has many idle moments. Over 30,000 operatives are now on short time. With the superseded antiquated methods and machinery they might be now busily engaged. But it is a sustaining hope that the improved appliances will eventually bring full compensation.

STREET CAR RIDERS TO HOLD BIG MASS MEETING

The following call has been received at this office. Turn out and make the meeting a good one.

"At a mass meeting called for Monday night, Nov. 26th, at Mies' Hall, Kedzie and Armitage avenues, representatives of thousands of citizens depending upon the Armitage avenue service of the Union Traction Company for transportation expect to formulate resolutions demanding, not better service, but worse service. It is the hope of the committee arranging this meeting that there will be a sufficient outpouring of the people to make their demands emphatic.

Jealous of Other Section.

"It has come to the knowledge of the supinely passive patrons of the ancient arks that navigate the sloughs of Armitage avenue at irregular intervals, that other sections of the city have a street car service infinitely worse than this. Armitage avenue citizens are insistent upon having a street car service equal in inadequate features to the worst in Chicago and propose to speak long and loud for it. Almost any community may strive for the "best," but that is selfishness.

Want the Worst.

"The Armitage avenue territory contains no selfish people, for desiring the very worst is laudable. We were deluded for a time into believing that the Union Traction Company had volunteered to give us the 'very worst" service, when it deliberately withdrew seven runs from an already sadly demoralized schedule. Waits of from 12 minutes to 55 minutes for street cars are not enough, however, to please the Armitage avenue patrons. They hear that the Maywood-Melrose line permits its patrons to wait from 20 minutes to an hour and a quarter for its cars. The Union Traction Company is prejudiced, evidently, against Armitage av-

enuc. "We want longer waits between cars, so that our people may have more time to stand up against the street lamps and read their papers. It is impossible to read in the cars We want worse service because bet ter service would be conducive to fretting and irritable temperaments.

Too Many Cars.

"We want fewer cars because we feel that it is too hard on the motor men to hand-brake those arks and gondolas called trailers, in their efforts to make a stop at each block A motorman hand-braking a quivering, shivering, creaking, groaning old weak motor car pulling a cigar-box trailer, uses up enough energy on one round trip to keep the wolf from the door of one hundred laborers in a stone yard. If for no other reason than solicitude for the motorman, the committee takes the liberty of calling this meeting for an emphatic expression of opinion.

"THE COMMITTEE."

ROTTEN WALKS CAUSE ACCIDENT

A rotten sidewalk at Canal and Harrison streets nearly killed a horse and caused a blockade a few days ago. The horse stepped upon the sidewalk basement. The fire department was summoned and after much difficulty the animal was extricated. For a dred or more feet the sidewalk has been covered with rotten planks for the last two years.

BOSS COOPERS IN SESSION.

Cooper bosses are in session to-day at McCoy's Hotel. They will protest against the railroad companies using cars for storage purposes and the de-lay in moving cars for small shippers. They will also take up the question of coopers' wages and an increase in the price of barrels.

THE MINIMUM COST

New York Charity Worker Shows What City Life Costs.

Miss Caroline Goodyear, of the New, York Charity Society gave some facts on the cost of living in a large city in an address before the recent New

York state conference of charities. She dealt with rent as a basic item. affecting the physical, mental, moral and social welfare of the family, saying the temptation to overcrowd is almost irresistible and not confined to dependent families. "The poison to the body and soul of dependent families from overcrowding," she said,

"is incalculable." "Four dollars per month for each room of a five-room apartment is the minimum price at which decency can be secured in New York"

Proper food is the most difficult problem, Miss Goodyear declared, She once found a woman keeping herself and three children on \$2.87 a week. Her estimate of the least this woman should have spent was \$4.67.

The Minimum Expense.

The minimum adequate cost of clothing for a boy in short trousers she gave as \$28.74 a year; in long trousers, \$45.60; girls in short dresses, \$24.75; older girls, \$38.13. Gas costs 75 cents a month, while "incidentals" cost \$5 or \$6, including repairs.

The annual minimum bespenses of a widow and three children, Miss Goodyear said, would total \$704.53; for man, wife and three children, \$1,064. Yet she found the actual family budget of a German tailor, wife and four children was \$831. He earned \$849

Others to speak were Dr. Lee K Frankel, general manager of the Union Hebrew Charities, New York, and Dr. E. T. Devine, Professor of Social Economy at Columbia University and a director of the New York School of Philanthropy.

MISS McLEOD NOT GUILTY OF MURDER.

Jury Out a Short Time-Killing Dane a Year Ago.

Mrs. Lucille McLeod Memhard was found not guilty of the murder of William Niemann, Jr., on the first ballot taken by the jury in Judge Marcus Kavanagh's court yesterday afternoon.

The close of the sensational case was marked by dramatic scenes, including the fainting of Mrs. Memhard, the defendant, and Miss Carrie Niemann, sister of the man whose life Mrs. Memhard was accused of taking.

Cheers for Woman.

The court room rang with the cheers of friends of Mrs. Membard, and with these cheers were mingled expressions of dissent from friends of the Nie-

Mrs. Memhard was found in a down town hotel with dangerous pistol wounds a year ago. Beside her was the dead body of her lover. She was arrested and charged with murder. The jury found that Niemann that his sweetheart and then killed himself.

Two days before her trial Miss Mc-Leod became the wife of Memhard. They will live in New York.

-IN BUSINESS CIRCLES.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 19 .- At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to-day, the old board was re-elected unanimously. As one of these was Edward H. Harriman, the man who, it is believed, has gained control of the road. It is said that all the present officials are acceptable to him, and Oscar G. Murray will very likely continue in the presidency when the appointments are made by the board.

Washington, Nov. 19-A motion to advance the case of the Inter State Commerce Commission vs. the Chicago Great Western Railway company was made in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day by the Department of Justice. The court was requested to call the case for hearing immediately after the Febru-

Washington, Nov. 20.-It was officially announced at the Treasury Department to-day that suit would be begun to recover almost a quarter of a million dollars from K. H. Seward and Company, a large fruit importing house of Baltimore. Special Agent Collins charges that through the complicity of Robert Whiteford, as assistant weigher at the Baltimore custom house, the importers were given enormous rebates through improper weighing of spoiled oranges.

BARTZEN WILL MAKE FUR FLY

City Council Did Pass Field Paternal istic Measure on Graft, He Says.

Building Commissioner Bartzen declared to-day that he was glad the city council had asked him to "make good" his charges of graft in the passage of the ordinance, giving Marshall Field & Co. the right to build a sky-

scraper with only one stairway. the aldermen, but Mr. Bartzen says he will show there was graft. Now ent problem from that presented be former officials who charged graft.

HOW CIVIL SERVICE WORKS.

Commissioner Green Says Competitive Examinations Solve a Problem.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 20 .- How and what the civil service commission is doing to wipe out the graft of political assessments in the government service, was told the delegates to the annual convention of the civil service reform league to-day by Civil Service Commissioner H. F. Greene.

Commissioner Greene traced the work of the commission in prosecuting assessment collectors, and gave many illustrations, the most recent case being that of Marshall Fagan, of Cincinnati, who lost his official head last month.

Greene said that a great improve ment in the political morals of government employes has followed the general spread of the merit system.

"A man appointed by means of a competitive examination is not gen-erally a politician," he explained. He does not feel that he owes his appointment in any way to any political leader, congressman, senator or any party. Under the spoils system an official

owed a debt of gratitude to the political leader who had given him his position. Hence he had the strongest motives both of gratitude and of that variety of graftitude which has been defined as a 'a lively sense of favors yet to come," to make contributions to the party treasury."

Referring to the uselessness of the government employes giving up to political parties he said: "Government salaries, while large in some in stances for the class of work done, are not large as a rule, considering the education and character of those holding office."

FARMER'S FROM PATCH TO CONSUMER

Wage Earners and Rural Workers to Make Big Experiment Here.

The middle man is doomed. The Farmer trust will self direct to consumers and form an alliance with the labor unions.

Chicago, "the great central market," has been decided upon by the American Society of Equity, the farmers' union," as a location for its firs' experiment in the practical operation of its plan for placing produce bon the market without the assistance of commission merchants.

Representatives of the organization are seeking to secure an "exchange" in Haymarket Square, where farmers throughout the country may send their produce and have it sold at the highest market price without being obliged to pay a "middle man" a percentage for handling it. The plan was de-cided upon at the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Minneapolis, where an alliance between the farmers' society and the federation was formed.

CHICAGO TRADE UNIONS.

Send us in the dates of your meetings. Tell us when you are going to have your entertainments. We will gladly give space to such notices, and you will find that we will reach more persons who attend meetings of laborers than any other dally in Chicago.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR REPORT OF EVENTS REDUCED TO PARAGRAPHS FOR

EASY, READING AFTER SUPPER

Secretary of War Taft has stopped ! the discharge of negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry for rioting at Brownsville, Texas. The uproar caused by the proposed punishment of the inno-cent and guilty alike is too strong for the administration.

W. J. Glover, employed for a great many years at the Pullman Rolling Mills, was "Oslerized?" by the company because there are plenty of younger men waiting for his job. Assistant State's Attorney James Bar-bour during the course of his discussion of "Some experiences in criminal prose-cution," said that all religions work in

the jail vas misdirected. The city of Milwankee is to have a three cent street car fare from the new company to which it has granted a franchise. The Milwaukee Street Rail-way Co. was a competitor for the fran-chise, but the Milwaukee Northern won

by agreeing to the low fare. The line will be in operation in less than a year. W. G. Garnsey, a young Evanston society man, dropped dead in the home of his betrothed, Miss Jessie Clenden-

The Federal grand jury adjourned sine die today without investigating the charges against John R. Walsh, the Chicago bank wreeker. The reason giv-en for not taking up the Walsh case is that Bank Examiner Edward P. Moxey's report has not been completed, or at least it has not been furnished to District Attorney Sims. Moxey only has had a year for the work.

Mellon Brothers, of Pitstbburg, are financing a project to build an oil pipe line from the Indian Territory all field to the Gulf of Mexico, to cost \$8,000,-

While Jailor Suddith of Vandalla Ill., was building a fire in a big stove in the jail, "Long James," the only prisoner, made his escape. He locked the doors behind him and took the

Harry Lewis, who left Yale to join Upton Sinclair's colony, has return 1 to school after a month's life at Utopia. He says he is still a Socialist and that the colony is all right but it not agree with him. The vegetable diet gave him the yellow jaundice.

The South church bulletin says the southern limit of the saloon zone is within a stone's throw of the churches and that the various congregations will unite to start a system of rescue work that will rob the saloons of their vic-

Timothy Sahey, 6 feet 6 inches in height, and weighing 250 pounds, quit his job as watchman with the Evanton Protective association because it would not raise his salary from \$60 to \$70. He says he thinks he will join the Chicago police force.

While suffering from temporary in-sanity Rose Naegle, a family nurse, grasped a child from a group of chil-dren at play on the deck of the steamer Amsterdam, when the ship was in mid ocenn, and threw him overboard. He was drowned.

A child two weeks old, clothed in expensive garments and wrapped in a blanket, was left with the matron in charge of the waiting room in the Boston Store yesterday. The woman promised to call for it in an hour. She failed to return.

Andrew Carnegie is planning to give away \$1,000,000 to be used in further-ing the propaganda for international peace.

Colored men who are trying to block Senator Tillman in his mad career should not resort to violence. Give Tillman all the rope he needs and ho will hang himself. Mrs. La ler is in Chicago with her

and Countess of Suffolk will be here in a few days. They come to collect rent from ground and houses used by thonsands of Chicago people. It costs more to keep this family than it does all the people in the county hospital.

As a result of Jim Hill's clever deal

in ore that has been in the ground for millions of years, waiting his coming, Great Northern stockholders will divide a melon of about \$150,000,000. go out as new stack early in December.
This would not be of so much impor-tance, if it were not for the fact that working men will have a new burden.
They must labor and produce dividends on this new capital stock.

Baroness Anasia Louise de Massey a French noblewoman, 32 years old, is under arrest in New York charged with the murder of Gustav Simon, the wealthy owner of the Queen Waist company.

John D. is on the unfair list with the women of Chippewa Falls, Wis., who are seriously considering putting him out of business by beginning a crusade against people using his oil. Mr. Rockefeller was asked by the women to con-tribute \$100 to the erection of a new church. He refused to grant the re-quest because "Rockefeller does not bother with small gifts."

Nels Thorberg, a Norwegian lad eight years old, passed through Chicago on his way to Minneapolis from Norway. The boy came from Norway unaccom-panied by any one and on the breast and back of his overcoat his name and address and destination were embedd address and destination were embroidered in English.

John C. Fetzer, receiver of the Milwaukee avenue bank, expects to pay depositors of the bank a final dividend of ten per cent. on Jan. 1.

An express company that will use in-terurban electric lines only has been or-ganized in Georgia. There is a big war brewing in the capitalist camp and the struggle will be for the rich profits in the express business. In every other civilized country the express business civilized country the express business is transacted for service and not for profit. They do not have a Senator profit. They de

It will be two years before Standard Oil company can possibly be brought to the bar of the United States supreme court. The company's bright lawyers probably will find a way to make it five years and by that time Roosevelt will be a college president, a harmless senator or a soap-box orator for the Socialist party.

The daily newspaper printed at Ohio's state prison for many years has suspended publication. No man in the place can set type. Bankers have crowded the "prints" out. Twenty bankers spend most of their time in the prison.

The decision against Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, of Rochester, who was con-victed on the charge that he doubted the Immaculate Conception of Christ and questioned the resurrection, was sus-tained by the Diocesan court of West-ern New York from which there is no

In an address at Kansas City, Mo., outlining the policy of the United States toward all nations, Secretary Root said that there is no more cause for war between nations.

Emperor William in an interview telegraphed around the world declares he is an optimist. Socialists in his realm also are optimists. Their optimism leads them to expect William to die an exking on a pension of \$16 a month in some foreign country if he lives his allotted time.

Harriman and Root clashed at a ban-quet at the Commercial Club of Kan-ass City kat night. The noted financier and railroad magnate severely attacked the railroad policy of President Roose-velt. Secretary Root took up the chal-lenge in defence of the administration's railroad policy.

NO TAXES FOR THE POOR.

Colorado's Walsh Seems to be Seeking.

"We are living in a great epoch," said Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado-Washington millionaire, at the St. Regis hotel, "an epoch in which tremendous problems are pressing for settlement. I have faith that they will be settled the right way, but we must not be too quick to declare men as possessing Utopian or socialistic views merely because they are anxious to ameliorate the condition of the great mass of people who are in a constant struggle with poverty We have here a country where enormous wealth has been piled up, but it has not been at all equally distributed, and this matter of the just distribution of wealth is one of the greatest of our problems. There are some things that ought to be done as quickly as possible, and foremost among them is to relieve the poor of taxa

Rich, but Wants Justice.

"I should like to see the time when the poor would be relieved of all taxation. There are many rich and philanthropic men who, in their desire to do good give large sums away for benevolent purposes that somehow fail to accomplish the desired results. We must change conditions so, that a vast portion of the accumu lated wealth of the country will flow gradually into public funds, which in turn will be used to lighten the burdens of the masses."

AMERICANS AND AFRICANS MAKE PROFIT FOR KINGS.

(Spiecial correspondence.) New York, Nov. 20 .- As King Edward and King Leopold draw large incomes from American working men, it has been decided to let Rockefeller.

Harriman, Senator Aldrich's son and others in on the exploitation of natives in the Congo Free State. King Leopold runs the game in the Congo now. He is charged with cutting hands and feet from natives because they did not bring in enough rubber.

This work will be turned over to the American capitalists, it is understood

OFFICIALS TO PROTECT MINERS FOR FIRST TIME.

[Special Correspondence.] Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 19 .- Mine Inspector Paul has asked for an injunetion against the Pawama Coal Company of Mercer County, alleging the mines to be unsafe. This is the first case of the kind in the history of the state, Other injunctions will be asked against companies which, it is alleged, disregard the state law.

WORKING CLASS

VIEWS OF COUNCIL

At the City Council last night Building Commissioner Bartzen's charge of boodle and graft was challerged by a retolution, directing the mayor to appoint a committee of five aldermen and five citizens to find out if Marshall Field got his store ordinance for nothing or prihed for the privilege of erecting a building in violation of the fire ordi-

Alderman Hunter of the 35th ward resigned.

Alderman Reilly introduced an ordinance to punish wagon drivers who block street cars by a fine of from \$5 to \$100. Nothing was said in defense of the drivers, who must make quick deliveries and who take the street car tracks.

Swift & Company wants a switch track. It will get it without an alderman to ask that the company pay union wages before asking for favors.

Alderman Roberts said that the district west of Halsted, east of Center and 75th to 79th strets was filled with residences worth from four to six thousand dollars and should not have its respectability marred by saloons, so this district was made prohibition. Alderman Wendling in a flight of stock-yards oratory said there was more liquor in the basements of prohibition district resident than in the "wet" wards.

The nestor of the council, Alderman

Collector, of hallowed fame, whose influence is gone because corporations now place in the council their direct emploves, and do not need the retained service, of special pleaders, spoke partly for the people and against the street railroads. He said dog owners pay more money into the city treasury than the railroads.

WORKMEN TO DO SOMETHING FOR THEMSELVES SOON.

New York, Nov. 20.-Revolution will be the result unless the trusts are stopped in their career of pillage and oppression, is the declaration made by Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University. Unless something is done for the wage-

earner by the big capitalists he says this is bound to be the result,

KILL A RUSS GENERAL. Letters received from Poltawa, Rusl sia, by Russian residents of the west side, tell of the assassination of General Polkovnikov of that city by a revolutionist. Polkovikov was especially known for his skill in suppressing peasant and workmen uprisings. His death is described as being hailed with great joy by the entire population of that province.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS AND MAKE THE DAILY PERMANENT.

A Message from Girard

To Readers of this Daily:-

The Girard Cereal Co- manufactures the wellknown cereal coffee, Nutreto. The stockholders of this corporation are every

one your sort of people. In place of using the profits of the business to help destroy organizations of the working class, it is doing the reverse. It is doing more: It offers every union man and Socialist a product superior in every respect, and one that is made by your friends.

Also the opportunity is yours to command respect

from your dealer by convincing him it is to his in-

terest to carry it for you. Thousands of your comrades throughout the land have long since quit the coffee habit for Nutreto, and every reader of this Daily is invited to send us his name and address for a sample. We usually get 10c for this 6-oz. packet offered you, but if you are out to be "shown," and are in this struggle as we are, to stand or fall together, the sample is yours for

the asking. Send us your name, also name of your grocer, assuring us by so doing you will give him no rest till you find Nutreto on his shelves, then watch our smoke. Every retailer in Chicago or suburbs who carries Nutreto will be given free mention in these columns at our expense by sending us his address. Can you do more for your Daily than you are doing in any other way? Get busy-DO IT NOW.

THE GIRARD CEREAL CO., Girard, Kan.

Trade supplied by Sprague, Warner & Co. or Illinois Brokerage Co.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS AND MAKE THE DAILY PERMANENT.



CLEANING, DYEING, REPAIRING, PRESSING Ladies' and Gent's Garments SUITS FRENCH DRY . \$1.00 mrade A. COMEN 707 Grand Ave. COMRADES! PATRONIZE UM CHAS. TYL & CO. THE POPULAR TAILORS TTE S HALSTED STREET CHICAGO ...

The Circles on the Ballot

From several directions come the suggestion that the party circle at the head of the list of candidates be abolished.

The object of this agitation is to make it as difficult as possible to vote the party ticket. All the arguments for it rest upon the supposition that party organization is a bad thing. The cry is raised that this will "free the people from the tyranny of the bosses."

It will really free them from the "tyranny" of principle. It will make their ballots meaningless. It will make it extremely difficult for the voter to express his opinion upon any question of public policy.

Since all the parties, with the exception of the Socialists, stand for capitalism, it will mean that the voter will find it several times as easy to vote the capitalist ticket as a Socialist ticket.

It never seems to occur to these people, who are so anxious to reform our political life, that there is another way to get rid of the bosses. That is the way the Socialist party has taken. It consists in making the rank and file the bosses.

The Socialist party is governed by the referendum in all its actions. Its elected officials are subjected to close control by the membership. Its platforms and nominations are subject to the closest supervision of the

Most important of all, its campaign fund is obtained from its own members and thus retain the power of the pocket book.

If you really want to escape "tyranny of the bosses" along with the "tyranny of capitalism," join the Socialist party.

What is a Capitalist?

The program of Socialism might be summed up by saying that it proposes to have the laborers cellectively assume the functions and retain the benefits now accruing to the capitalist class.

It is therefore necessary that we know what the Socialist means by a "capitalist." The Socialist says that the capitalist is the owner of

It is this OWNERSHIP and NOTHING ELSE which makes him a capitalist.

Managing industry, organizing production, directing labor, or marketing products, makes no man a capitalist.

Moreover anyone who owns capital is a capitalist whether he does any of these things or not. No matter how much of a salary a man gets as a superintendent or manager or president of an industry, that does not make him a capitalist.

Mr. Rockefeller is not a capitalist because he plays golf, wears a wig, has dyspepsia, or decides where an oil refinery can be located, or how and when a legislature shall be bought. He has wage workers who possess all these peculiarities and can do many of these things better than he can, yet they are not capitalists. John D. Rockefeller is a capitalist because he owns a large share of the natural resources and productive

Although these things have been told over and over again, yet the opponent of socialism almost always starts in by telling about some work the capitalist does as a captain of industry, overseer, manager or superintendent.

Yet today the distinction between the organizer or director of industry and the capitalist is widely separated.

To prove that the capitalist is necessary, the opponent of socialism must prove that individual ownership of capital is essential to secure production and distribution of wealth.

The Socialist says there is no reason why this legal relation of ownership should not be vested in the collective workers. If the laborers can organize collectively so as to produce the wealth of the world, then it ought to be much easier for them to complete the much more simple organization necessary to hold the title deeds.

Have You Done Your Share?

The success of this paper depends entirely upon those for whom it fights, whose organ it is-the working class. It has no large stockholders to control its policy. It has no accu-

mulated wealth from which to meet the bigh preliminary expenses. If for one moment the workers relax their efforts this paper would

Up to the present moment the response has been magnificent. But it must continue.

If each of our readers had done as much as a more energetic few have done, we would have abundant capital for all purposes.

Perhaps you who read this are one of those who have not yet acted. If so, do not delay another minute. There is not a single reader of this paper who could not, if he wished, get at least one more subscriber.

At the very least you can urge your friends to buy the paper. You can visit the stands in your neighborhood and see that the paper is on

Those who live outside Chicago have an especially good opportunity to help. It is not hard to get subscribers for a daily paper at the rates for which THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST is delivered. Twentyfive copies of a daily paper coming into a small city will do more for socialism than a regularly employed organizer.

It will mean increased activity at every point. It will mean more votes, more members of the organization, more Socialists.

When you have read this put this paper in your pocket and start out after a subscriber. Do not stop until you get him.

The Journal's Correspondents

The Journal regrets to record the fact that in nearly all of the letters we receive protesting against our frequently expressed disapproval of socialism there are fierce attacks upon marriage and religion.—Chicago Journal.

Of course we cannot prove that The Journal is simply lying in the above statement, but we can only say that The Journal must circulate among a queer brand of Socialists.

There are doubtless plenty of atheists in the Socialist movement, and it is probable that all the free lovers are not confined to the 400, but we can assure him that nothing will bring as large a number of protesting letters to a Socialist editor as the least slighting reference to the family, churches or religion.

This does not mean that we would not criticiise these institutions whenever they become instruments in the hands of the present ruling class, but to assert that every Socialist is an atheist, an agnostic, a Catholic, a Presbyterian, or anything else, is as foolish as to say that they are all red headed or have blue eyes.

The Shea trial still continues as a daily lesson in the existence of the class struggle.



THE CZAR-That bottle is the best tax collector in all the Russias. Russia's greatest source of revenue is the tax on liquor. In view of the financial plight of the Government, a law has been made to compel the peasants to drink more, obliging them to exchange their grain for vodks. This revenue will increase the revenue by \$15,000,000.

CARE FOR THE CHILDREN

In the interests of national physique, then, there are some forms of work-notably in mills, factories and mines-which should be commenced at a later age than now. In the interests of the development of mind and character, education should be continued beyond the age now common. The two reforms run on all fours. That they would be expensive is evident; but we are an extraordinarily rich nation and have ample funds for such purposes. If present sources of taxation are not adequate, new sources can readily be found, if not by our present class of governors, then by those who must replace them. Moreover, there are reforms which add to the national riches, the source of which is in the efficiency and productivity of the people. These are reforms which ultimately must pay for themselves in meal or malt.

Putting the matter into practical shape. I suggest that the age of compulsory elementary school attendance should be raised to sixteen years, subject to certain exemptions based, not as now merely upon ability to pass given standard, but mainly upon the destination of the scholar when leaving. For instance, exemption would be granted to a child going into naval training, because here a continuation of its education is as-

Adequate nourishment for our children, immunity from exhausting and mechanical employments at the most critical period of adolescence, an extension of educational influences-can there be any objects of expenditure

eral, which show as that one-third of the total deaths each year are children under five years of age. Of the children born in the year 1900 barely one-half ere yet living.

Have we not, then, to reconsider our attitude towards children? Or perhaps I should say, should we not accept in the fullest and frankest way the attitude which actually we were adopting when we entered upon compulsory education? If we do that logically, we shall see that children, after all, are primarily the children of the nation, and that it is the nation's first concern to secure their health and well-being, if possible through their parents, of course, but if not so, then by whatever other means which seem most feasible.

There are opponents of free meals for hungry children who say that this will lead to clothes and boots for ragged children, and so on up to the state accepting responsibility for the child. They are quite right. The development is inevitable, but it would be more satisfactory if the position were faced now, and not arrived at through a dreary succession of squabbles, manoeuvres and petty compromises. We have been reiterating, until some seem firmly to believe it, that the poverty and misery which come upon the home when unemployment. sickness, accident, or death befall the bread-winner, are things only due to the man's own imprudence, want of thrift, and so on. We have said this to such purpose that the prudent and thoughtful are every day now less inclined to marry or to have children.



COUNTESS OF WARWICK

more likely than these to repay themselves a thousandfold in the improved vigor and 'telligence which form the only sure basis of a nation's great-

The falling marriage rate, and to a certain extent the falling birth rate, are due largely to the fact that our complex and chaotic civilization does not secure to the majority of men the prospect of a livelihood. No amount of personal desert on their part insures them either regularity of employment or adequate payment for their work. The more prudent hesitate to marry, or if they marry, limit their families. The less prudent marry early, have families, and if the link be against them, help to make up those terrible figures of the Registrar Con-

If that tendency increases I suppose we shall one day have a population mainly composed of the offspring of imprudent and selfish persons! Then the Charity Organization Society and the neo-Malthusians will be satisfied.

More than any of the practical reforms which I have here advocated do we need a facing of the situation in a healthy, frank spirit and with such

nealthy, trank spirit ant of logic as we can muster. Is the future of the race in Then let the children be our first care. Let us lavish on their nurture and upbringing all the wealth that the richest country in the world can provide. There is no way in which we could get a greater return for such outlay, and no task which could more ennoble a nation in the doing.

A Laugh or A Smile 🕆

That Awful Boy.

"Paw!" "I'll lick you, young man, if you don't keep atill. Well, what is it?" "What is a nuisance?"

"A nuisance is a boy who persists in asking questions when his father wants to read. Get to bed."

Now, if it had been Honorable Li Hung Chang instead of Ambassador Nabuco, he would have got even by asking some questions back.

Doubtless the rest of the Goulds feel very much ashamed of Countess Anna because she invested so badly.

A New York restaurant man offered Count Boni a job as head waiter Boni ought to challenge him to a duel; he is far enough away.

What Did She Mean?

"And now that you have acce, ted me," said the young man, "I wi'l go ask your father for your hand."

"Not yet!" cried the young woman, in alarm. "I can't stand the idea of parting with you so soon."

When Fighting Bob Evans visited Chicago, wonder if he used some of his famous expletives because of the dirt and the stockyards smell?

If the oil trust is to be killed, it must be buried. It would be a menace to public health to leave the cadaver lying around on the earth's sur-

If the New York Central were not convicted of giving rebates about every fortnight it would not feel at home.

Neighborly Comment.

"They say our old friend Jackson has lost his mind."
"Oh, don't bother about that. He'll

never miss it."

Mr. Rockefeller's time is worth too much money to spend it reading Mr. Moody's indictment. He will hire a lawyer to do all of the reading.

Mr. Roosevelt has to say on the subject of Panama, provided he refrains from spelling it "issmus." A neighborly feeling for other

The country can stand anything

states ought to make Governor Folk refrain from driving all those lobbyists out of Missouri.

If Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Rogers and the other Standard Oil magnates get too hard pressed, why do not they call a meeting and, according to the American custom, pass a resolution?

Quire Literally.

"I know a man who always mixes bitters with his wine. What do you

"I think he has very bad taste."

Medical societies are trying to banish patert medicines. One good way would be for the doctors not to charge whole fortunes for medical attendance.

The farmers have joined the American Federation of Labor. Look for the union stamp on all of your potatoes and apples.

Discrimination is one of the offenses laid to the railroads. Discrimination is often a most valuable fac

What has become of the tendency of the American people to take the part of the under dog, considering what is happening just now to the Standard Oil Company?

When an irresistible government neets an immovable, because evoluted, oil trust, what is going to hap-

A Woeful Wail

Proposals for "curbing" wealth, for fining and taxing it, for confining its activity, t for interfering with growth, are before the public. It is expected that the next message of Mr. Roosevelt will deal roundly with this notorious offender. It is now the chief duty of the attorney-general of the United States to proscribe "aggregations" of wealth. Governors snort at it. Grand juries sit upon it. No shrewd office seeker omits to attack its predacity and corruption. The congress rushes with wild joy into any legislation supposed to be injuri-ous to the wicked rich-a pleonasm, since to be rich is necessarily to be wicked. Gone are the innocent days when deluded boys used to read hopefully the stories of lads nurtured in poverty who rose to be merchant grinces. Anybody, not a laborer or farmer, who has a finger in a trust is an admitted curse, and on the way to be an outlaw. There are no more conservatives; or, if any there are, no man regardeth them.-New York Sun.

Reform and Revolution

President Schurman of Cornell University declares that unless something is done to reform present society there will be a revolution.

He says, "The wage earner, feeling himself and his children doomed to poverty, rises in rebellion against the economic system which makes such things possible * * * His remedy * * is confiscation of private capital in the public interests and the establishment of a socialistic state, in which all shall work and all receive compensation in proportion to their deserts."

This is the situation as he sees it. He sees truly.

Nor is he blind to the fact that the laborers have the power to do "Remember," he tells us, "that these discontented classes may easily

constitute the majority of our voters, and that in this republic policies are determined by the vote of the majority." These are the ogs, that the Socialists have been saying this fifty

sure that our propaganda has reached everywhere. President Schurman is not a Socialist. He does not speak as he does because he desires this outcome. The wish is not father to the

years. If they have at last penetrated the colleges we may feel fairly

On the contrary he is seeking for some way to avoid what he considers would be a catastrophe.

When he comes to suggest a way out, however, he has nothing to

"Somehow," he concludes, "I know not how, but somehow, the organizers and financiers and managers of our most modern establishments of production and transportation must devise a method whereby the men whose labor builds them up shall become shareholders in the enterprises."

"Somehow"—this is all the plan he into This from the defender of a system whose indictment of socialism is that it does not furnish a complete plan for the conduct of the co-operative commonwealth.

Why should not the "men whose labor builds up" these masters of industry do a little of the planning? Why should the workers not receive ALL, and not a SHARE in

what they create? That is what they will do. They will use their votes to accomplish

this very thing and there is no method which can be devised by the beneficiaries of the present system which will stop this movement.

The Slave of the Machine

Nature impartial in munificence, Has gifted man with all-subduing will; Matter, with all its transitory shapes, Lies subjected and plastic at his feet, That, weak from bondage, tremble as they tread. How many a rustic Milton has passed by, Stifling the speechless longings of his heart, In unremitting drudgery and care! How many a vulgar Cato has compelled His energies, no longer tameless then, To mould a pin, or fabricate a nail! How many a Newt to whose passive ken Those mighty spheres that gem infinity Were only specks of tinsel fixed in heaven To light the midnights of his native town!

-From Shelley's "Queen Mab."

Capitalism and the Schools

the commissioner of education for 1904 (Washington, 1906) shows a material decline in the extension of our public school system during recent years. In 1899, 72.43 per cent of the school population (persons 5-18 years of age) was enrolled. In 1903-04 the percentage had fallen to 70.59. This decline in comparative attendance has been accompanied by a decided increase in expenditure for school purposes. From 1889 to 1903 the value of chool property increased from \$342,-000,000 to \$685,000,000. During the some period the number of children not enrolled in the schools increased from 5,800,000 to 6,772,000. The same tendency is observable in the group statistics. In 1899-1900 the amount expended per pupil for school purposes in the North Central division including Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and other state -- was \$21.12. This expenditure increased in 1903-04 to \$25.70 per pupil. On the other hand, in this same group the, per cent of school population en-rolled had fallen from 78.65 in 1399 to 74.82 in 1903. An increase of over 20 per cent in expenditures, and a decrease of nearly 4 per cent in proportion of papils enrolled.

During the period 1890-1904 the per cent of population receiving education in the common schools fell from 22,37 to 20.71; while the per cent receiving secondary, college and university training increased from .80 to 1.32.

The meaning of these figures cannot

its service a populace of so much

educational training, and no more. It also requires a large proportion of the working population to be devoid of training. The 25-30 per cent not even enrolled in the schools will fill this requirement. Again, the system specialists in various lines. The universities and technological schools are

trying to meet this demand. The donations of Carnegie Rockefeller, Frick and other "philanthropists" to university and technological chools discloses the same tendency. These men have all felt the scarcity of the specialist, and the abundance of the common laborer. Hence their encouragement of the higher education and indifference to the work of the common school.

The feeling is quite general in the ranks of the common school teachers that something is wrong, but as would be expected, they have not the least idea what has struck them. A recognition of the inevitable conflict between the capitalist system and the public schools would clear up the situation wonderfully.

W. S. JOHNSON. Tuscumbia, Mo.

Are We a Nation of Imbeciles?

If difference ... ability and intelligence is the true secret of one man's wealth and nine men's poverty, then we cannot escape the conclusion that the thing needed above all others is large enough idiot asylums for the majority of us, and be done with it. For by the dictum of both the majerity and the minority, most of us mental "deficients" in need of insti-tutional supervision. Truly, the cap-italistic virus has "taken" thoroughly in the average mind! H. M. W.