CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

VOLUME I. 47.

Roosevelt is For the Big Ditch

and For Everything He

Saw in the South.

WANTS SON TO HELP DIG

Critics of Big Job Are Liars, He Says

-Warlike Justinets Excited By

Magnitude of Task - Would

Like to Take a Hand

Limself.

[Special Correspondence.]

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.-Presi

Congress eagerly awaited this word

cent Roosevelt's message on the Panama

from the president, the first official ac-

count of his record breaking inspection

trip. The magnitude of the digging job

and the reception given the president

excited his most enthusiastic support of

the commission, the lock canal and called

from him the most unmerciful lambast-

ing of Author Poultney Bigelow, who

dared to criticize the canal and the work

The president practically reads Poult-

In Roosevelt's opinion, as expressed

"I wish one of my boys was old enough

to help down here," he said in one of his

speeches to canal employes. All his

speeches and a mass of statistics accom-

When the French people tried to dig

the canal it was said with all truth that

a dead man represented every tie in the

Panama r. Groad. Now, however, the

death rate,ding to figures given, is

no higher than in many cities of the

Effort to Learn the Truth.

attempts to inspect the work and to hear

all grievances of employes in a way that

would not bring upon their heads the

disfavor of their superior officers on

One of the introductory paragraphs

is characteristic of the president. He

says, "I chose the month of Novem-

ber for my visit partly because it is the

ramiest month of the year, the month

in which work goes forward at the great-

est disadvantage, and one of the two mouths which the medical dipartment of

the French Canal Company found most

In regard to grievances of the work-

ers he has the following to say: "I also

tations-one of machinists and one rep

resenting the railway men of the dirt trains—listening to what they had to

say as to the rate of pay and verious

other matters and going over, as much in detail as possible, all the different

questions they brought up. As to some

matters I was able to meet their wishes; as to others, I felt that what they re-

quested could not be done consistently

with my duty to the United States gov

eriment as a whole; as to yet others !

The Death Rate.

Life is hard for mosquitoes on the isthmus. Of these deadly insects the

"In Panama and Colon the death rate

has also been greatly reduced, this be

ing directly due to the vigorous work

of the special brigade of employes who

have been inspecting houses where the

stegomyia mocauito is to be found and

destroying its larvæ and breeding places,

and doing similar work in exterminat

ing the malarial mosquitoes—in short in performing all kinds of hygienic labor

A little over a year ago all kinds of

mosquitoes, including the two fatal

species, were numerous about the Cule-bra cut. In this cut during the last

October every room of every house was

quitoes, neither of them of the two fatal species, were found. Unfaltering

energy in inspection and in disinfecting

and in the work of draining and of clear-ing brush are responsible for the change."

His comments on the employes is as

"Next in importance to the problem of sanitation, and indeed now of equal im-

portance, is the problem of securing and

other employes who actually do the work on the canal and the railroad. This

great task has been under control of Mr. Jackson Smith, and on the whole has been well done. At present there are some 6600 white majores and some

some 6000 white mapleyes and some 10,000 colored employes on the Isthmus. I went over the different place, where the different finds of employes were

reserved judgment.

message says:

w and had long talks with two depu-

Roosevelt apparently made a sincere

in the message, everything in the canal

ney out of his citizenship in this country.

canal was read today.

in a magazine article.

zone is lovely.

working; I think I saw representatives WHAT'S ALL RIGHT of every type both at their work and in the standard of them all conversed with proba couple of hundred of them alr THE PANAMA CANAL old, choosing them at random from every class and including those who came especially to present certain grievances I found that those who did not come specifically to present grievances almost

> and satisfaction with the conditions than did those who called to make complaint. No Concern for Chinese.

> invariably expressed far greater content

"It certainly ought to be unnecessary to point out that the American workingman in the United States has no concern whatever in the question as to whether the rough work on the Isthmus, which is performed by aliens in any event, is done by aliens from one country with a black skin or by aliens from another country with a yellow skin. Our business is to dig the canal as efficiently and as quickly as possible; provided always that nothing is done that is inhumane to any laborers, and nothing that interferes with the wages of or lowers the standard of living of our own workmen Having in view this principle, I have arranged to try several thousand Chinese laborers. This is desirable both because must try to find out what laborers are most efficient, and, furthermore, because we should not leave ourselves at the mercy of any one type of foreign labor. At present the great bulk of the unskilled labor on the Isthmus is done by West India negroes, chiefly from Jamaica, Barbadoes, and the other Engfish possessions. One of the governors of the lands in question has shown an unfriendly disposition to our work, and has thrown obstacles in the way of our getting the labor needed; and it is highly undesirable to give any outsiders the impression, however ill founded, that

Recent complaints and criticism of the work on the canal is disposed of as follows:

terms to us."

they are indispensable and can dietate

"I have investigated every complaint brought to me for which there seemed to be any shadow of foundation. In two or three cases, all of which I have indicated in the course of this message, I came to the conclusion that there was foundation for the complaint, and that the methods of the Commission in the respect complained of could be bettered. In the other instances the complaints proved absolutely baseless, save in two or three instances where they referred to mistakes w. ch the Commission had already itself found out and corrected.

"So much for honest criticism. There temains an immense amount of as reckless slander as has ever been published Where the slanderers are of foreign origin I have no concern with them. Where they are Americans, I feel for them the heartiest contempt and indignation; because, in a spirit of wanton dishonesty and malice, they are trying to interfere with, and hamper the execution of, the greatest work of the kind ever attempted, and are seeking to bring to naught the efforts of their countrymen to put to the credit of America one of the giant feats of the ages. The outrageous accusations of these slanderers constitute a gross libel upon a body of public servants who, for trained intelligence, expert ability, high character and devotion to duty, have never been excelled anywhere. There is not a man among those directing the work on the Isthmus who Las obtained his position on any other basis than merit alone, and not one who has used his position in any way for his own personal or pecuniary advantage.

SWEARS AUNT IS DEAD.

To Prevent Pauper Relative from Getting Part of Estate, Young Woman Swears Falsely.

New York, Dec. 17 .- Charged with swearing that her aunt was dead in order that she might not share in an estate of several hundred thousand dollars, Mary J. McDaniel is in the Tombs today. It is said that her aunt, Mrs. Sarah Davis, is living in the city pauper hospital at Boston. The estate involved is that of the late Mrs. Helen Pierce, the aunt of Miss Mc-Daniel, and sister of Mrs. Davis. Miss McDaniel is a woman of refinement and culture. When she appeared in court she wore a handsome gown and many diamonds. She positively denies the charges against her, though the officers say the grand jury has ordered an indictment against her. It is said that Mrs. Davis will be produced in court at the trial. The police have thrown considerable mystery about the case and Miss McDaniel, though she offered to give bail in any sum up to \$50,000, was locked up.

PREACHER HANDS TRIBUNE A VERY SOUR LEMON

In an address at Hyde Park Baptist church last night, the Rev. John L. Jackson said that the board of education has favored the Chicago Tribune in school-land leases.

"The Tribune valuation is based upon a figure of \$45.88 a square foot." he said, "while the property across the street is valued at \$86.60 a square MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1906

GIVE ME SYMPATHY! EVERY BODY WANTS TO HIT ME!
I'M A POOR
INOFFENSIVE BEING!
I'M AN ANGEL! THE BUMPS I'M CETTING WILL PARALYZE ME!

IS HE REALLY HURT?

FUEL FAMINE GROWS IN THE WEST

Parmers Camp in School House-Big Crops Can't Be Delivered.

Glenburn, N. D., Dec. 17 .- Fnel dealers say no cars are to be had with which to ship coal. Much delayed traffic causes fuel shortage. North Dakota lignited miners are also unable to get cars. The above lines tell the cause of the fuel shortage here. Railroads have promised immediate attention to the movement of coal, giving its freight preference, The coal supply throughout northwest North Dakota is very limited. Dealers are entirely out, and very little is in the hands of consumers. This part of the state is entirely dependent on eastern coal, except those in the territory wagon distance of lignite mines. There is no timber here, and the Glenburn town farmers are entirely dependent on the supply of hard coal from the east,

Pleasant Weather Helps. Fargo, N. D., Dec. 17.-Beautiful sun-

shiny weather with temperature above weather predicted has a tendency to remove fuel famine conditions in this The brief weather respite has given the railroads a chance to rush coal into this territory, and the situation is less acute than twenty-four hours ago. The railroads have concentrated their effort to opening up traffic on main lines first.

The most real suffering has been in the northwestern part of the state, in some of which old buildings and fences were torn down to use as fuel. Straw was burned in large heating stoves, and in some places plans were arranged for the heating of large halls and conserving what fuel supplies were on hand by extinguishing indivdual fires. schools were closed down and church services abandoned. Coal shortage is more noticeable along the Great Northern lines than on the Northern Pacific and Soo roads. The Great Northern has less percentage of engines and the least number of cars for the miles of its road of any line in the northwestern states and the blockade during the rush of grain and stock shipments all fall has been

Since the recent agitation railroads are making desperate efforts to relieve the conditions, and are running special coal trains, disregarding all other freight shipments till conditions are relieved

There is no co-operation between the railroads and the operators. Railroads disregard state rate law, preferring long haul on hard coal from the east, and the state railway commission is a laughing stock, with little real authority and a lack of desire to enforce what it has,

> Blame Rate Law. x Falls, S. D. Dec. 17 .- The best

authorities agree that the coal famine in South Dakota and other northwestern

states is due to the fact that in order to avail themselves of 20 per cent reduction in freight rate upon coal, which be came effective October 27, coal dealers declined to order early with the result that the supply of fuel in the west is short. Railroad companies maintain that this caused the coal shortage, and this explanation has no deen disputed by the coal dealers, so it is doubtless correct. Railroads, in compliance with the interstate commerce law, were compelled to give thirty days' notice of a proposed coal rate reduction. When the dealers heard of this they failed to place orders early in order to receive the benefit of the reduction. Owing to the act that the temperature in South Dakota has not yet reached much below zero, there has been comparatively no suffering because of the coal famine. The railroads are now doing their best to rush in coal, and if extremely cold weather, 15 or 20 below zero, such as is sometimes experienced in South Dakota toward the close of the year, holds off a short time longer, all sections should be supplied with fuel Greatest uneasiness has existed as to the condition in new towns on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern railroad extension between the Missouri river and the P'ack Hills in western South Dakota. However, emergency service has now been estab lished on the new extensions in the effor-

new towns and new settlers before ex-cesively cold weather is experienced. In Neva

to provide an abundance of coal to the

Carson, Nev., Dec. 17 .- For several weeks Nevada has been passing through one of the worst fuel famines in its his tory, but relief has begun, as carloads of Australian coal are now arriving, but in spite of this suffering in many places is still acute. The famine was felt more in the gold camps of the southern Bullfrog and other places, where wood. which is the principal fuel, was eagerly bought at \$70 a cord, and there was olutely no coal to be had. Combined with the fuel shortage there was lack of accommodatio s, and hundreds of persons who rushed into that section could not find places to sleep, and were compelled to stand in a bar or gambling room, or, if fortunate, sit in a chair all night. Many deaths have resulted in that section from pneumonia as a conse-quence of exposure along with many that have perished from cold on the

The chief cause appeared to be with the railroads. They refused to haul any freight except perishable goods, and later followed this by confiscating all the coal on their lines. Car service has finally been obtained in a limited way after a number of mines had been closed but the situation is still serious. The railroads were largely spurred to their present activity by the storms of protest and the newspapers demand that the coming legislature pass laws to regulate

Bumper Crops No Value.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 17.—The northwest to-day faces the most serious fuel famine since 1903, when several deaths occurred, when scores of farmers ahandoned their claims and extreme

(Continued on third page.)

AMERICANS ARREST RUSSIAN REBELS

Baltimore Officals Help the Czar When Cables Orders to Arrest Socialists.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 16 .- In respons to cables from the chief of police of Warsaw to Police Marshal Farnan of this city, by whom they were turned over to Immigration Commissioner Weis, three Russian immigrants, including a woman, were to-day arrested immediately after leaving the North German Lloyd steamer Halle. The charge mentioned in the cables was one of robbery. Pinto Wisnowski, one of the men, intimates that his arrest is traceable to his connection with socialism in Russia.

Socialists here will take legal steps to prevent the return of the revolutionists to Russia and to death or the Siberian mines.

COMMISSION TO RUN R. R. FOR USE

Fuel Famine Said to Have Awakened Roosevelt to Weakness of Private Ownership.

Washington D. C., Dec. 17 .- (Special.)—Consternation was aroused among members of congress this morning over the statement that Roosevelt proposed to send a special message to congress urging that the interstate commerce con mission be given power to seize and operate the railroads of the United States in case of an emergency such as now ex ists regarding car shortage. It is generally recognized that this

situation is most critical. The pressure from shippers through the country, the cries for fuel in the northwest and the general indignation at the slaughter and overwork of men employed is giving rise to a condition that must be met by sort of national action.

POISONED CANDY KILLS LITTLE GIRL

Edith Koener, twelve years old, died at her home, 562 West Superior street, last week. The attending phy sicians say death was caused by eat ng "chocolate" candy, the alleged ored by birnt umber. The candy was bought at a store in the neighbor

SUDDEN DEPRESSION IN WALL STREET

Water Causes a Bad Fall in the Thoroughfare—It was Real, So Frightened Gamblers.

New York, Dec. 16 .- A strip of pavement twenty feet in width and extending seventy-five feet in Wall street caved in tonight, sinking from three to eleven feet below the surface. The depression was due to the breaking of a water main by which steam, gas and water pipes were undermined

Some alarm was felt lest tall buildings nearby might have been affected, but so far as the contractors were able to learn this was not the case. Many of the great buildings in Wall street will suffer tomorrow when gas, electricity and water will be shut off.

SOLDIERS PROTECT VATICAN FROM MOBS

Italian People Bitter Against Catholic Officials - Offer Support to France.

Rome, Dec. 17 .- Thousands of persons attempted to storm the Vatican last night, howling defiance at the pope, and it was necessary to call out the troops to prevent serious riots. The mob swent down on the troops time after time in an attempt to reach the Vatican and was repulsed only after fights in which several persons were injured. The occasion was demonstration in celebration of the now regime in France under the law separating church and state. The crowd shouted wildly at what it termed the passing of clericalism.

The mob gathered in the plaza adjoining the Farnese palace, the reat of the French embassy, to express its pleasure at France's action toward the church.

Whole Garrison Called to Defense. The whole garrison of Rome was employed to face the demonstrants and pro-tect the Vatican, which is surrounded with cavalry, and the bridges leading to the apostolic palace are barred by troops. All the streets leading to the Palace Farnese are protected by soldiers with fixed bayonets.

The demonstrators, led by a dozen radical socialists and republican members of the chamber of deputies, including Prince Borghese, after vainly attempting to break the cordon, provided themselves with candles and formed into a mock procession, intoning the "Miserere!" as an indication of the death of clericalism amid cries of "Long live France!" 'Long live Clemenceau!" and "Down with the Vatican! "

Deputies Costa and De Felico tried to harangue the people, but the police interfered. The demonstration occurred mar the

nonument to Giordano Bruno, the monk philosopher who was burned alive, a vie tim of religious intolerance.

Praises Attitude of France. Deputy Costa finally made himself heard. He said:

"Before this monument to Bruno, champion of free thought, let us send our applause to France for continuing the traditional and obstinate struggle against the moth-eaten elericalism.'

1 rotest Repressive Measures.

The extreme parties strongly protest against the repression of yesterday's pop-ular demonstration here in sympathy with France and are organizing new manifestations. The leaders urge their adher ents in the meanwhile to leave their cards at the French embassy, where they are piling up by the thousands.

To Express Sympathy With France. Milan Dec. 17.-The Socialist federa tion has decided to organize throughout Italy for a simultaneous expression of sympathy with France and is forming committee to be composed of all the democratic parties for anticlerical agita

No Serious Fighting Reported.

Paris, Dec. 17 .- Reports from the prov nees show that there was great excite ment yesterday, the first Sunday under the law separating church and state. In several places there were violent disturbances, although the serious fighting which was predicted by alarmists did not occur.

Large processions chanting psalms ac-companied the clergy to and from the churches. Counter demonstrations took places in several cities, notably Perpi-gnan and Amiens, where the Koman catholies and free thinkers came into col lision, necessitating interference by the police, who quickly dispersed the crowds Several of the demonstrators were in-

Fair and Colder.

Fair tonight and Tuesday. Colder with cold waves. Minimum temperature from five to ten above zero.

TRACTION CROWD CAPTURES CHICAGO

PRICE ONE CENT

"Settlement" of Transportation Problem Will Put \$50,000,000 Mortgage on Public.

CAPITAL GETS EVERYTHING

Morgan, Field Estate and Other Big

Influences Controling Newspa-

pers "Put Over" a Deal

as Good as in Boodle The traction question has been settled

in a way satisfactory to Mayor Dunne. It is entirely satisfactory to J. Pierpont Morgan, the Field estate and John J. Mitchell of the Illinoi- Trust and Savele ings Bank.

Chicago is to be "trimmed" right and left. It must pay at least \$50,000,000 to the Wall street gamblers and lesser capitalists. If it does not pay this the companies have a twenty-year franchise.

If the \$50,000,000 is paid it will be paid for equipment justly called "junk" by every newspaper and every citizen in Chicago, and for franchises given through boodle by Chicago to the traction companies.

By the "settlement" the companies 'apparently" lose several millions. This oss, if any is to be sustained, is to be made up under the reconstruction contract included in the settlement.

First the companies-J. P. Morgan, the Field Estate and others-are to get 5 per cent for "brokerage," 5 per cent interest on the \$50,000,000 and on all new money put in and 10 per cent profit on the cost of reconstruction

Where Profits Are,

If the men who control the companies are good business men, and it is commonly conceded that they are, they will at once favor construction and contracting companies.

These companies will build the new power houses, lay the new tracks and dig the tunnels.

For this work they will get enough to give the traction schemers a good profit, Morgan, the Field estate and John J.

Mitchell cannot lose. The "settlement" puts upon the peo

ple a debt of \$50,000,000. Upon this they must pay interest for years and in the end the "loan." In addition they must, if the lines are bought, pay profits of many millions. How large these unknown profits are to be will depend upon the attitude of Chicago's newspapers for the public gets its information it reads this paper-censored by some millionaire, directly or indirectly.

The newspapers have drugged the public, and they will try it again when Morstreet tricks to make money out of "re-

Hearst's papers have fought the allied press and failed. Now the American and Examiner appear to be giving up the

The Case in Brief.

The case as it stands now is as fol-What the people will get;

Through service from one end of town to the other for one fare, but only on certain cars and outside the loop dis-

Retter tracks Somewhat better service in two or

Fifty-five per cent of "net" earnings. What the companies and Wall street gamblers, led by J. P. Morgan and the

Field estate, will get: If the city does not buy the lines they will get as favorable a twenty-year franchise as has been granted by any

boodle council in recent years. If the city buys the lines:

They will get \$50,000,000 for a lot of junk and franchises the city council gave for nothing.

They will get all the money they invest hereafter and 5 per cent interest. They will get 10 per cent profit on all

money spent for improvement.

They will get 5 per cent "brokerage;" that is, for borrowing money and fine

ing the affair.

They will get a profit, as large as possible without scandal, out of recon-struction b, subsidiary contracting com-

Forty-five per cent of the "net" re

To sum it all up the Chicago lamb and the Wall street lion are to lie down gether, but the lamb is inside the liou

By EDWIN ARNOLD BRENHOLTZ

But when to miscidet mortals bend their will How soon they find fit instruments of ill."

We must now return to Mr. Crass, who nithough not naturally a very briefla man was not a feel, even if Robert considered him one, if e was aware that the strikers had gamed two important the strikers lind purpose that the lone advantages and also have that the lone for taking those advantages given from the taking those advantages. them was fast slipping by So. I wan a he had disposed of kobert, he called im periously to the mas on the law. To the station as fast as possible?

on board and said brinkly, bers, bare we gay news

"Nothing, sir. Court will not open till eight thirty," said the secretary

Have we a char track? was the next question, support pur belon-site answer was randed.

"Yes, sin, certainly."
"Then ther has he say for full speed,
"Emmed by in Clear visit; that court
event. There must be no more thunds made."

operator who was at that moment and ing the message which he had just received by relegraph from Robert.

When Chambers passed behind the desk the man, without tooking up said emphatically. "No administrate," and when Chambers passed behind has be surely drew his hand over the written ine sage but when he locked up and axis who it was be flushed to the eps of his east as he met the man a root gaze and then he reluctantly a clashwilly drew his justice. you get private information out of the infine. (II pay you hack for this deep dation some day some to

savagely. The a little artifuence on this road payelf. We'll attend as he case and that one of Clyste at the same time. The result of which was that their evening, as the operator—tired out with

ones thereafter when Mr. Cras-

my minutes thereafter when are and lawyer Johnson, the eider, were king behind closed doors. No sooner was the cloke of the laids and than Mr. Craggie said, "Wall, we emaking a mess of things these days.

are making a mess of daines these days, and the trouble most of it, seems to have originated in this otice."

This was an unexpected blook to the lawyer, who, if he central attack to be in dependent with agen like Mr. Lain, did not like to think of the less which the displeasure of such a man as Mr. Cree gie was sure to cause him. No se hastened to assure that grademans—with even greater obsequences essential weak even he demanded from his bette—that he certainly had been institutioned. "I am not meable misinformed, Mr. Johnson! was the carr reply. "Mr. Endy has taken no pains to keep back all the facts in this case—quite the contrary, I can assure join and I have been thinking—eas! I came down the remesting this decision to remove the homesting an office that dopart less, is a good enc."

one."

This sentence fasshed up all the manhold that was left in the lawrer, and the spectacle that he made of himself disgusted ever Mr. Crames—to whem a certain amount of that kind of thing had become an absolute increasity. In he stopped him with the guestion, "No news yet from court?"

"Oh, yes," said the lawrer, "case is dismissed and determine released."

"Good." I blocked their lattle game that time,"

"Yes, I; and no one also!"
The two men stood hooling at each there ier a morean and then the present said: "Now, I want to have a talk the you. We had better no on the car his strike is altogether too important have any more leakages."

Mr. Johnson winced.

"uc. Mr. Creaggie."
But he left the car promptly and gave lis orders to the conductor, and then the private train of the president of the Iron and Steel Company was almost in-

Mr Cragge stood looking from the fore and he washed Chambers until tose cand be watched Chambers until these were half a mine drawn the trach), and then he closed and locked the door with taking he scat at the side of the table he usually occupied he turned suddenly to his whiter and said sharply, the ball to his whiter and said sharply, the Johnson! I deart think that many men in the United States appreciate the gravity of the situation. This is prebably the final struggle of organized labor will capital. If we win this fight we can gave every working man, woman and child a number, and they will have to work when we say the word—and for whatever waves we choose to give them, and for many shorter at a time as we care so demand.

This many who can do all that can do

The man who can do all that can do movings, I have ever ultimately failed a do nowifing I had set mostly to ac-

"You are right; you certainly have ac reprished wasders!" Johnson hastener

Very road, Mr. Johnson's Naw, I do not sured to bray, but it is necessary for you be make a decision toolky, and I want you be make a decision toolky, and I want you le have all the facts. There are many other men to this country who have millions. I have control of errough money, besides my own which is more than any other individuals to wast than any other individuals to wast their returns on, of existence whosevor I wish to do so. With the exception, perhaps, of those

I central, "
"You are basis of the world enough to know that my prover is great, and I could demonstrate that every tota of my assertion is true—if see had time. Is it

"Source'st. Please granced," was the series creb.

"Vory good, then! Now this strike must be deleated. We have been check-track twice, and I want son to remember that these trees the first true that a strike has even been inabgurated at a moment when we were and at least, partially accounted for the and most of the times see but hagged them into the striking, but this time-good you must fully independent his -we thought the men were italied by the temporary increase of and pay each case by the week on as to be able to deap into at any time. Then, since it results a many times therefore its results as many times therefore into these days—the week of the times to the times to be a few times.

distince interrupted: "Facuse me, can have forgetten the farmers."

And then the pressurent semiled, and the Johnson laughed about. And Me. Crieglie said, "Poor foods? We don't take to manufer them. We alterably our take anything we choose to give them and pressure to clearge rises has exerciting they are please to clearge rises has exerciting they are always to clear any manufactures are made on their exerciting they are some also we as a markly on mortgages on its a property fait it we foreclosed we could own ab-

suche the properties. Oh, and then they both the properties. Oh, and then they both thughed outright, "the farmers are the blayers tools of all."

Then the haves and, "I think that you may contract the greatest reason for the contract the properties."

they bold inapped outright, the farmers are of Diggest tools of all.

Then the layever said, "I think that you have contined the greatest reason for severing them in their present condition. If we do not cause them touble, directly add opposite they will not aid the other workers. As reast, now they never do." Think!" said Mr. Cragger, "Chambers pointed that out to use years age. Chambers is a stay that had not not to use years age. Chambers is a stay that the frame and might had in the grown in the frame might had in the grown in the frame will had in the grown property, either.

"As more I think you said they not of destroyion property, either.

"As more I think you exist understand the seriousness of the estimation. Three banders if forms and workers at trong and such as you of the new whom we cannot buy they are to beyong the commands of three men whom we cannot buy they was tried hat? I they are also you the commands of the country. The old methods that escent to he now, Injunctions have had then dayed for no other reason, thus her out the think growns. I are say balaby that it is not grown as how had the last is they are sent to be and it is that they are sent to be and proved of a few if all the missing is although the think and the facts by a last and power of a few if his moself.

"Your you know that when I have an accord, and the warst of it is that they are sent to be and power of a few if his moself."

"Your you know that when I have an accord, for the warst of the poor—of are seased for the same greath what they call the caffering of the poor—of are seased for the same greath what they call the caffering to the poor—of are seased for the same greath what had not noticed the interruption.

The been watching him for some time, and it he easily had inseed by you don't how to joue had been a day bear and had been and and the stak

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able to control than, and Mr. Chandler—while I think him a food for his pains—is housest, working for the men for something beside, money or fame. So, that disposes of nim. One can do noth-

"But I kan tell you, with the chance he had at you to-any if he had had an opportunity to delive the speech I am stre he would have made, you would now be second best may at the har, instead of first."

"Now, treen, add to the facts the other one that we don't know in winnels they we got in their treasury, and I think that cont and I will deserve the through the public and some reward if we mistage to end this strikes without the best before littled." manage to end this strike-without-ands dy-being-killed."

These last words were apoken slowly and deliberately, and again Mr. Johnson

/ (To be continued.)

BANKER WALSH TO FACE JURY.

Political Banker and Speculator Appears to Have Lost His "Pull."

The first of two panels will be called today to start inquiry into the causes. of the Walsh bank failures. The first panel will investigate alleged offenses. which occurred prior to March 5, 1905 The second will investigate from March 5 to December 18, 1905, the day

The jarors have been summoned and met today. District Attorney Sims, who has the case in charge, is now in Washington and will not be here until Nednesday for active in vestigation.

he and the directors of the bank used \$3,000,000 in bank funds to further their own schemes, and to cover it up gave fulse schedules of securities:

The government officials have been busily engaged in investigating the failure of the bank since last sum

THE WISCONSIN PROGRAM.

THE WIRCONSIN PROGRAM.
Alliwankee, Wis. Dec. 12.—In Wiscansin, which has always been formost in Socialistic negration. Socialist members are preparing to move on the legislicture with the following demarks.

'One cent railroad fares and application of the state on Memorial Day, State Fair days, Labor Day, Caristmus and Thanks-alving.

giving.

**Giving common councils the right
to regulate telephone and street rail-

way ites.
''Giving common councils power to fix the price of gas and electric light-

"Giving cities power to employ pro-cessional lubbyiets at the legislature to look after the city's legislature. "Providing that public service corpo-rations pay 8 per cent tax on their gross earnings instead of a per cent, as un-der the present law.

earnings instead of a per cent, as un-der the present law.

"Giving the criv the right to con-demn property and minimals for railroad purposes.

"Legislation to pension wage carp-ers over 50 years of age.

"To pravice free text books in the schools.

"To establish state fire and acci-dent insurance companies."

SOCIALIST NEWS.

"The Socialist" has been moved from Islahe to Scattle. D. Titus, its cutter, neved the Socialist to Islahe so be would be on the spat to report the Moyer Haywood trial. He says there is no chance for the trial to came off before next saying. before next spring.

The Socialist vate for governor of Idaho was \$.774. This is an increase of 741 over 1994. The highest vate for any candidate on the Socialist ticket was for state inthing inspector, who polled 6,000 votes.

BIG BARGAIN IN BOOKS.

For the next 60 theys we will fill ordets for New Chivairy, 24 page pamphlet, at the following rates to all locals:
23 replies to one address:
3 125
50 copies to one address:
4.00
500 copies to one address:
17.50
Address:
Ad

direst. CHICAGO DAHA SOCIALIST, 163 Randolph Street, Room 11.

the ear, and then Chambers here were made to be indiced to make you take a large and the work of the man went on as if he had not not bushed himself with a few four the man went on as if he had not not bushed himself with a few four the nation went on as if he had not not bushed himself with a few four the nation went on as if he had not not bushed himself with a few four the nation of the Northwestern Hallway, at Gates head, David, the Northwestern Hallway, at Gates head, David, the nation of the nat

Labor Union News

A union of laundry workers was or ganized at Fargo, N. D.

Laboringmen of El Paso, Tex., have established a labor club, library and teading room.

Six hundred families of weavers of Bejar, Spain, are reported to be seeking and to emigrate to American countries.

The general headquarters of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers have recently been removed from Cincinnati, O, to Indianapolis, Ind.

The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union has gone on rec-ord against unions holding their meet-ings over saloons.

The employes of the Regina music box factory of Elizabeth, N. J., have, by a vote, decided that they do not want the company to go to the trouble and appense of creating a clubhouse for their edification and pleasure. They would much prefer having their wages raised, so they would be able to select their own pleasures.

The International Association of Machinists has launched a movement which has for its object the securing of an eight-hour day for machinists in all parts of the country.

Miners of Grass Valley, Cal., have Miners of Grass Valley, can all demanded an increase in wages. The wages requested by the men are \$2 a day for earmen and \$2.50 for shovelers and tool dippers.

The Kentucky State Federation of Labor has chosen Frankfort as the place for the next meeting in January, 1908.

Boston Carpenters' District Council bes decided that a separate charter should not be issued to the proposed new union of boat builders at the Charlestown navy vard, and recommends that the men join the existing carpenters'

The director general of the railways in Alsace-Lorraine has forbidden the use of intoxicating liquous by those engaged on the railways during their hours of service. This rule applies to all grades in the service and to all hours of the day. A first offense is punishable by loss of grade and the second by dismissal from the service.

Eoston Pavers' Union, which has been independent for years, last week applied for a charter to the international affiliated with the A. P. of L.

Weavers of the Passaie silk mills, Neavers of the rassic six hins, Paterson, N. J., are on strike for an increase in wages. All efforts on the part of the employers to induce the men to go back to work on vague premises failed. The men refuse to go to the mills until their demands are definitely example.

Manufacturers in actal lines all over the country are joining the Metal Trades Association with feverish haste. Craftsmen had better look out.

Lady Stifchers, Local No. 94, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, will meet this evening.

TRACE UNION MHETINGS.

Cab and Hack Drivers—A meeting of Local No. 701 of the L. T. of A. will be held at 10 South Clark street tought at 0 Colock. Prominent speakers. All hack and cab drivers invited. By order of executive locard. John Sheridan.

Phumbers Union—Election of officers will take place at an important meeting tought, John J. Bushnell.

Carpeniers' Local No. 141 will held a meeting Tuesd'ev. December 18, at 7650 Cottage Grave mue to discuss the school question.

R. 60 1.—Meeting russay night at 145 Randolph street, first floor, Election, T. J. Edwards.

Tea and Coffee Drivers' Union, Local No. 772, I. B. of T.—Meeting Wednesday night for nomination and elevien of officers. Wass' case committee to rayort on meeting. D. A. Moughn.

Newspaper Delivery and Mail Drivers' Inton, Local No. 706—Meeting Tuesday night at 153 Randolph street. Nominations for the ensuing year. B. H. Hutton, Local 293, I. W. W.—Meeting Wednesday night at 155 East Randolph street.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Full supply of Socialist literature at office of Chicago Dally Socialist. Bargains in pamphlets. Choice books for Christmas presents. Marx Capital, new edition, \$2.00; by mail 25 cents extra.—Adv.

CLASSIFIED

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BUSINESS CARDS.

FOR CIGARS call on or write to B. BERLYN, 662 E. 63rd St., Chicago, III. Phone Hyde Park 5425.

TYPEWRITERS—All makes, new and slightly used, bought, sold, rented and repaired Office furniture. Stenographes furnished. O. T. Anderson, 280 La Salle V. Chiengo. Automatic 9527. Harrison 4228.

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WILS N MONTGOMERY, ALA., CALL, on W. Newton Socialist, 24 Dester ave. He seems Class. Tobacco, Fruits, Nuts. Soft Drinks and Confections.

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POLITRAIT AGENTS—Why not deal direct with artist? Best work goaranteed,
Beasonable prices. Prompt shipment, W.die
for circular. Also work dose for circular.
A. K. ZJSKINA.
617 New Eve Sloig.

BOOKS, ETC.

CONFESSIONS OF A DRONE, BY PAT-terson, a book by London, and one by Sin-clair, with other Socialist Hierature, in all 225 pages, molied for 10c. Charles H. Err & Co., 264 Kluxie St., Chicago.

H. R. EAGLE

GREAT HOLIDAY OFFERS

Beginning Saturday, December 15, and Continuing Up to Xmas or While the Different Lots Last.

Shoes—The Greatest Bar-

Men's Box Calf Shoes, actually worth \$3.50, reduced to, per pair 98c

One Lot of Wool Dress Goods Remnants 1=2 Off

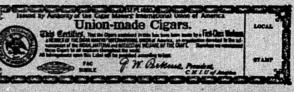
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All of our Men's \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00 \$6.98 Weel Suits, your choice...... \$6.98

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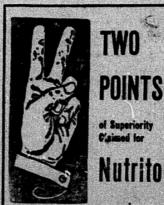
AUGUST P. KELTING

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS. AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

We Sell HUTRITO, the Best Gereal Coffee. It's Made by Socialists.

. TRY IT. IT IS GOOD. 702 Belmont Ave., cor. Paulina, - Enter o

CF:CAGO, ILL.



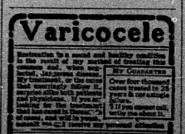
WHICH CANNOT be said of any other cereal coffee;

1st. After coming to a ball, is ready to serve in less than ten minutes.

2d. When boiling, analise any other cereal coffee, NUITRITO does not bell ever.

All other cereal coffees require 25 to 40 minutes' boiling and NUITRITO is the only one made that will not "slop over" while cooking. Ask your gracer.

Sprague-Warner, or III. Brokerage Co.



J. H. GREER, M.D.



COMRADES: Make this your Headquarters.

COMMISSION RESTAURANT

136 SOUTH WATER ST.

The best little restaurant in the city. Quaint, homelike. The best in the market properly cooked, neatly and quickly served. ROBERT D. STETSOH, Manager

23" Ward Glub Socialist Party MEETS EVERY SUNDAY BETWEEN 9 AND 12 A. M., AT

576 Larren St., ber Pferson &

OFFERS TO KILL

HIMSELF FOR \$50

Los Angeles Man Wants to

[Special Correspondence]

Pay Debts and Takes

Heroic Measures.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. II.—Some where within this city there is a cynical, despairing man, bed-ridden by discase, who questions the goodness of heart of the citizens of Los Angeles, yet tells of the devoted friendship of one who has stood by hise in his poverty and sickness and given of his "meager bounty." This human straw circling so close to the great madstrom wishes to hurry his journey, but before he goes desires to repay with a little money the outlay of this friend.

All he owns, he says, is his poor, "worthless body," and this he now seeks to sell for the mone of \$50, if a letter received by Dr. J. W. Trueworthy, of the Byrne building, states the truth. This letter is signed "C. J. C.," and the writer asks the dector to give him \$50 for his hody age he will then commit sureld and "deliver the goods." This curious he w, dated on Wednesday, follows:

Dated "City, 12, 5, "96, J. W. Trueworthy, M. D., Byrne kidg," the letter reads: Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 11.-Some

A Heart Breaking Letter

A Heart Breakin, Letter.

"Sir:—Doubtless the communication will be, to say the last of it, somewhat of a surprise to ou. But I have heard of similar letters before, so this may not be regarded as at all original. Now to the point: Do you wish to purchase a cadayer to be used for experimental or clinical purposes? If so, I agree to sell you my own body for a consideration of \$50 (5:00). And new for an explanation of this apparently strange offer. I am so unfortunate as to be afflicted with a disease that makes it totally impossible for me to walk and am furtherinare out of finds and dependent upon the charity of a very dear friend for the food and shelter necessary to keep life in my worthless body. Now, I have stood this life and struggle again adversity as long as I intend, and hence my offer of my earliver for \$50, which you will probably regard as exerbitant, as I am awase the life of a pror man, his body and soil and all, is generally held at less than fifty cents in this lovely, presperous (f), kind hearted (f) city of Los Angeles, city of the angels, I believe it is when transinted. (God save, the mark.)

"Now, my reason for asking for such an exholitant's um is that I wish to

wave the mark.)

"Now, my reason for asking for such an 'exhorbitant' sum is that I wish to pay the amount (aff partial festilution) to the dear friend on whose meager bounty I am now subsisting. Probably you wish to know my name, but this information I shall withfold until I have that you are ready to pay they prive. If you see fit to do so, I agree to fuffill my contract within twenty four hours of the time of payment. I will write a will, leave my body to you and kill myself as ready as I deliver the meany received to my friends.

Uses a "Farancable," Pooly

Urges a "Favorable" Reply.

"You may be at a loss to know why I single you out from all the countless" borde of physicians in the city. This, I assure you, was an accidental choice, yours being the first name to center my head when I thought of this scheme. Now, I say this in all sincerity, and shall expect an immediate reply and also a favorable one."

Dr. Trueworthy is asked to address "C. J. C., Gen & Del, city."
[Comment.—This story, taken in con-[Comment.—This story, taken in con-section with the news that Rockefel-ler's income is \$114 a minute, makes material for a moment's reflection.]

WOULD SELL HIMSELF AT 94.

An Ex-Boston Merchant, Rather Than Live in Deat, Offered Himself at Auction.

[Special Correspondence.] New York Dec. 14.—For sale, a man bit years chi, one of Abraham Lincola's friends, a friend of the late John Jacob Astor and claiming to be a cousin of Angost Helmon. Price \$50, to be paid before death.

Sparred to desperate means by the Sparred to desperate means by the powerty that has made the lives of himself and his aged wife miscrable for years, Richard Anderson Sylomayne, 34 years old, of 978 Waverly place, made public announcement to-day that he is willing to unition himself off to the nighest before or accept \$50 for whatever reviews he could render during the remainder of his days. To this strange offer the night, wrinkled man adds a condition—that the \$50 he delivered to bits as that he may turn it over to his wife, who in that ovent would be required to deduct \$7.50 to be paid to Mrs. Marray, the landlady of the house. quired to deduct \$7.50 to be passed. Ars. Marray, the landlady of the house. That sum is due to her.

Horror of Debt.

Borser of Debt.

Sylowayre, once well to do, has a horrer of cept. The aid man's eyes were dim as he speak and he robbed his frayed sleeve over them pathetically. In the days when the blood was warm in me and life was glorious I was a merchant in Beaton, my native city. When the Civil War began I emisted and soon become a lieutenant colone and later serretary to General Scott. I was in close touch with General McCivilian aims. After the surrender of Lee at Appenditor I was offered a pension, Like many others who had enough of the world's goods, I declined it. Now I wish I had accepted. I became a friend of the great Lincoln, the grandest man God ever put on earth.

(When Like Lach Aster Mail.)

the grandest min Gel ever put en-earth.

"When John Jacob Astor died,"
Sylowayne proceeded, "the maste me an-heir to the extent of a \$20 gold piece.
Certain members of the Belmont family married into my wife's family, which was a wealthy on, in Massachuseits.
I as a commin of August Belmont and in the past he frequently has sent me-checks for \$100."

ists, Now In New York After

Sensational Exploit.

New York, Dec. 15 -- (Special.) --

Gregory Gershunds, leader of the Rus-

sian party of Socialist revolutionists who

escaped from Siberia in a cabbage cask

six weeks ago, arrived in this city and

was given a welcome which far exceeded

that accorded to Plaxen book about

six months ago. All Socialists united to

do honor to the hero who was recently

at the head of the revolutionary-terrorist

Dr. Gershunin said that as soon as he

and five of his comrades landed in the

prison of Akatui, a distant province in

Siberia, they began forming plans to

he should be the first one to escape, as

he will be the most useful to the revolu-

tion and after months of preparations by

his comrades outside of prison the way

All that was needed was an opportun

ity to escape from prison and this soon

cutting cabbage, which was later made

The prisoners working in the store

house fixed up a cask in which the cab-

bage came, so as to let enough air come

in for a man to live half an hour. Ger-

shunin was put in this cabbage cask and

together with other cask containing

cabbage he was carried into the cellar of

His friends were already waiting for

saw that he was safely transported

him with teams and a Siberian native

to Nagasaki, Japan. He reached Naga-

saki in eight days and from there sailed

to Yokohama and thence he took a ship

Dr. Gershuni will visit Chicago shortly

This announcement comes from M.

Magnus, 4340 State street treasurer of

the Chicago branch of the Socialist revo-

lutionist section, who has been trying

to have good Gershuni come since the

Gershuni will come here in the interest

of the Russian revolution, and will stay

few days only. The various revolu-

tionary societies are making preparations

Gershuni is one of the most interesting

personalities in the history of the Rus-

sian revolution. He revived the old

principles of the early Nihilist group

"Land and Freedom" and forged them

into a platform by a powerful party

known as the Socialist revolutionist party

This party also has a subdivision

known as the "Fighting League." It is

this league that was largely instrumental

in removing the stanchest supporters of

autocracy, such as Von Piehve, Sipiagin,

Bogliepof and others from the field by

Gershuni was arrested in 1903, tried

and sentenced to death. Minister Von

Plehve, however, feared to carry out the

sentence, as the execution of Gershuni

would also be his own death warran

and he commuted the sentence to in-

prisonment for life. While Gershuni

was in th. Schluesselburg fortress, Min-

ister Von Plehve visited him personally

and asked him if he had anything to

say or any request to make. Gershuni

curfly answered Von Plehve that from

SOCIALISTS WELCOME REICHSTAG DISSOLUTION.

Working Class to Give Emperor and Reactionaries a Hard Run.

[Scripps-McRae Prer: Association.]

part of Kaiser William to introduce Am-

erican electioneering methods into the

present German campaign has been

Whether the emperor will be restrained

from indulging his propensity to do

something sensational until the fight is

The campaign is on in carnest at

several of the parties have issued mani-

festoes to voters. Emperor William

wished to add to the galety of the po-

litical struggle by issuing an imperial

manifesto urging the people to rebuke

the alliance of catbolics and socialists,

much after the style of President Roose-

velt's breaking into the American cam-

His advisers finally copyinged the bul

ser such action would be ill advised and

he surrendered temporarily. If he

thinks the fight likely to go against the

government he may yet issue such an

election."
"The Social Democrats will be

ALL-NIGHT POSTOFFICE

SERVICE FOR CHICAGO

Chicago is to have an all-night post-office after January 1. The lid will be

off as far as Uncle Sam is concerned

The sale of postal supplies, the regis-

try division and the money order de

partment will be kept open all night

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

paigu.

checked temporarily by his advisers.

Berlin, Dec. 17 .- An attempt on the

him he asked nothing,

report of his escape from Siberia.

for his reception.

of Russia.

terrorist means.

to San Francisco.

for his escape was prepared.

into sauerkraut.

the storehouse

It was decided, however, that

movement in Russia.

DEADLY ASSAULT ON SOCIALIST MAYOR

Effort to Enforce Law Brings Attack From Gambiers and Working Class Official May Die.

[Special Correspondence.]

Red Lodge, Mont., Dec. 11 .- One of the most dastardly and brutal assaults ever committed in the state was perpetrated Monday evening, Dec. 3, upon Socialist Mayor Austin.

The villainous deed was committed about 8 o'clock in the darkness of the winter night. The assailants were two brothers-in-law. Paddy Doron and Lewis Thomas, who were accused lately of running a gambling game in the saloon of the former, and who were brought to justice by his honor, the mayor. Mayor Austin, as was his custom, had closed his barber shop for the evening, and was walking up the street in the direction of the Red Lodge State bank.

At this corner the thugs accosted him, shoved him into a side street, knocked him down, beat him unmerci fully, kicked him in the face, forehead and sides, stamping and disfiguring him and therwise injuring him seriously by crushing in his ribs.

The mayor struggled to his feet and succeeding in breaking from his would-be slayers, ran down the street calling for the marshal. He was followed by Thomas and Night Policeman Youngholter, running to the rescue, attempted the arrest of the murdero's criminal, which was vigorously resisted untill Sheriff Potter came, when the thug was taken to jail. The cause of the heinous attack was the policy adopted by Mayor Austin in enforcing the state gambling law.

SCORNED WOMAN SLAYS.

Romance, Full of Pain, Ends in Boston-Desperate Note Left.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 17.-Lured half way across the continent, Algernon S. Atwood of Denver, western representative of a Chicago firm, was shot and killed by Margaret Clark, who then committed suicide.

Miss Clark, who had claimed to friends that s'e had been secretly married to Atwood ten years ago, had carefully planned the deed.

Fearing that he was about to forsake her for a woman in Denver, to whom she learned he had been married recently, she rull telegrams to him saying she was dying and wanted to see him.

Atwood came to Boston a week ago and they were together constantly.

Rather than permit him to start back to the one she thought held the place in his affections that should have been hers, she resolved, as she put it in her last message, to "end it all."

On the bottom of the box, which had contained the pistol, Miss Clark wrote the story of a woman in des-

"I bought the revolver to end it all. I could bear no more. I said I would do it. Have my body cremated," was

the message. On a slip of paper which she left on

het bureau she wrote:
"I meant to do it. I must de it. I cannot live without my husband.

PLAN OF MICHIGAN

LAND PROMOTERS.

This May Interest the Thousands Who Have Bought Lots.

undeveloped land in Michigan by the acre, and in some cases giving it away. Homeseekers by the thousands have bought these acres and town lots.

Many wonder where the profit is for the promoters. The experience of Charles Roux, 381 Sedgwick street, may enlighten the investors.

A few days ago he received a letter from the Michigan Sunmer Home Association, 108 Dearborn street, which sold him three lots. The officials of the association requested Mr. Roux to send \$1.20 and they would pay his taxes on the three lots sold to him at Oak Open-

He wrote to the township officials at Fountain, Mich., and found that the taxes amounted to t' e cents on each lot, or nine cents in all.

The association asked for \$1.20, leaving a profit of \$1.11 except for the cost

COPPORATIONS PAY ALL WISCONDIN STATE TAXES

Reformers Have Laid a Heavy Tribute, But It Comes Out of the People in the End.

[Special Correspondence.]

Madison, Wis., Dec. 16.-The pe ple of Wisconsin paid into the state treasury this year a little over \$600,-000 by general taxation and received back as aid to the common graded and free high schools three times that

It would have been possible to remit all state taxes this year, but it was decided to levy a nominal assess-

at revenues from corporation, are due to reform laws adopted

"IF YOU WANT RESPECT LOAF-DON'T WORK"

Clarence Darrow Tells Negroes How to Get Up in the World.

"What the negro needs today is not to learn how to work, but to get along without working," declared Attorney Clarence Darrow in his talk in the Bethel church yesterday. The occasion was the memorial services held under the auspices of the Niagara Movement, Bishop Fallows, Celia Parker Wooley and others were to speak, but were either absent or the time was limited.

"Men are not respected," continued Mr. Darrow, "for the amount of work they do, but for the amount of loaning they do. If it was work that made a man or race respected you should be the most honored race on the face of the earth. The trouble with your race is that the badge of slavery is upon you and you can't shake it off

The feeling between the whites and blacks has disappeared. So long as no one says the blacks are as good as the whites everything is peaceable and quiet. You see no more editorials or hear of many ministers' meetings denouncing the injustice that is being done the negro. It's for your race to find a way for itself out of its trouble. The only help you will get from the white people will come from the poor whites.

Negro Still Slave.

"There is one great mistake that you have made. It was made because you are weak and poor and in a measure have had to take what you could get. The negro has naturally taken his position as a slave. They are running elevators, barber shops, acting as porters in Pullman cars and accepting similar places. Every place where you are supposed to tip you will find a negro. You must get some job where you can look a white man in the face and take his money without having to thank him for it. You must get a position where a white man can't help giving you money.

"Get all the political jobs you can. Every time you produce a lawyer or a doctor or a clergyman from your ranks you are beginning to climb out of that hele which slavery put you into.

"I consider that the Booker Washington movement has done more harm to the negro in the past ten years than anything else. I have read Mr. Washington's book, but there is nothing ennobling in it, nothing that will tend to lift you up. It is full of sordid, materialistic ideas. I don't mean either that I have anything against Mr. Washington as a man or his ef forts toward the uplifting of his race.'

BAKERS STIR GHETTO.

Open-Shop Employers Find Entire Population Against Them.

A mass meeting to discuss the strike situation will be held by the Jewish Bakers' Union No. 237 at Pritikin's hall, Halsted and Maxwell streets, tonight. The bakers walked out Saturday morning because the bosses insisted on the open-shop.

Pressure, however, has since been brought upon the bosses by the entire population of the Ghetto and it is expected a settlement will be reached soon. Some bosses have already signified their willingness to come to terms.

All day yesterday the ghetto was in a turmoil over the strike, and bread was sold in halves and quarters of loaves. The bosses are doubly handicapped, because they cannot and do not desire to employ scabs, as this would set the entire Jewish population against them. The streets of the Ghetto are flooded with circulars issued by the bakers' union, urging the people to insist on the union label, which generally is done.

OTTO YOUNG LEAVES MILLIONS IN TRUST

Ties Up Wealth for Grandchildren

Yet Unborn-All Citizens to be Taxed.

For the next fifteen years the workers of Chicago will be piling up millions for the use of the grandchildren of Otto Young.

During all this time none of these

children will have anything to say about the management of the industry, and some of them will not come into possession of any of it for a few years later, as the youngest is 21/2 years old Yet during infancy and childhood every clerk who works in the Fair, every tenant of any of the buildings of the estate, and every man who works for one of these tenants must give up a portion of the wealth he produces to these babes.

When they reach their majority they will be second in wealth only to the Field children, for whom the same process is going on, only on an even greater scale.

PREACHER SAYS HE HAS KONGO FACTS

The Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, pastor of the Warren Avenue Baptist on "Kongo," delivered in Smai Tem-ple, that he had evidence in his possession that would send several men to the penitentiary.

take up with England of the Kon-go matter with England at an early day," he said, "and until this action is taken, I am not at liberty to tell all I know. My charges will be proven at the proper time."

FIFTY-TWO DIE FOR STEEL CO.

Awful investment of Human Life in Industry—It Draws No Dividends-Company a Law-Breaker.

The fifty-second death from accident during the year in the Illinois steel mills at South Chicago occurred yesterday, when Ora Allan, 21 years old, 9709 've nue L, died in the hospital at the mills Allan was injured Dec. 12, when a car of hot cinders fell on him in the openhearth plant. No report of the accident was made to the police, and the first knowledge they had of it was when they were notified to remove the body.

This failtre to report the accident is a violation of law. Theodore W. Robinson, chairman of the Merchants' club school committee, is vice-president of the Illinois Steel Company. He is try-ing to break up the Teachers' Federation and to reform the schools

CHICAGO FEDERATION DISCUSSES CHARTER

It Is for Home Rule, Referendum and Initiative Laws Desired.

A home-rule charter and a referendum on any important legislation, on petition of 5 per cent of the voters, and the right to initiate legislation, were demanded by the Chicago Federation of Labor yester lay.

The federation was especially warned to see that Chicago gets "deviocratic home rule" and not the home rule which its "prominent citizens" would give it.

"We want a democratic home rule," Barney Berlyn said. "We do not want Chicago to be ruled by its prominent citizens. The city needs a new dress, but if these "prominent citizens" give Chicago a new dress, I am afraid that it will be a straight jacket."

The subject of home rule was brought before the federation in a resolution, declaring against the enforcement of obsolete laws, such as Sunday closing, which the ministers of Chicago are urging. In this connection the ministers were denounced as "hirelings" of the capitalists and were charged with being used by capitalists to further their own interests and conveniences.

A report was submitted by the legislative committee, urging the repeal by the next legislature of the fellowservant law and the 40 per cent clause in the convict-labor law. Chairman Rossel then urged that an assessment of 5 per cent per capita be levied in order to send a lobby to Springfield. This the delegates refused to do, saying that just low money was needed to defend the federation in the conspiracy case, which the Employers' association is forcing upon it. The question of levying an assessment again will be taken up at the first meeting in January.

A resolution, demanding that the West Park Board erect a building in Garfield Park in which to place the Gunther war relies, was adopted.

WEALTHY, BUT HOME

IS BROKEN UP

Detectives Guard Woman and Child at Auditorium in Sordid Domestic Quarrel.

Mrs. Benjamin Gotfredron, divorced wife of a wealthy resident of Adrian, pard of three tives at the Auditorium hotel, pending the arrival of her husband, who charges her with kidnaping their fivevear-old son.

Soon after Mrs. Gotfredron's arrival in Chicago the police received instruc tions from her husband to keep watch over her and their son. He tle graphed that on his arrival he would charge Mrs. Gotfredron with kidnap-

SENATOR BAILEY PEARS ASSASSINATION BY ENEMIES

stesman Carries Six-Shooter and Standard Oil Insurance Policy.

Standard Oil Insurance Policy.

San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 17.—Fearing assessination from desperate political caemies, Senator Joseph W. Bailey is carrying a revolver during the campaign for the senate.

Senator Bailey says he was forced to draw his revolver last Saturday at Temple where he made a bitter attack on his enemies. Two men advanced toward him in a threatening manner and he drew his revolver and drove them off.

Senator Bailey in a statement says he has personal pledges from twenty-

be has personal pledges from twenty three state senators and eighty-three representatives to support him for re-election. Eighty-two votes are neces-sary to elect.

BAILEY WON'T COME BACK," SONG HEARD IN SENATE

Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 17.-Senator Bailey has turned the edge of opposition to his re-election by his de clarations in a speech in San An-tonio that legislators instructed to vote for him should do so or resign.
According to those who are considered politically wise, the outlook for the senator's success next mouth is darker than at any time since the campaign opened

ESCAPES FROM SIBERIA IN CABBAGE CASK **INSANITY INCREASING** Gregory Gershunin, Leader of Terror-

Expert Says it is Not Worry and Excitement of City Life That Calls for More

POVERTY THE CAUSE

Insanity is increasing. The nervous strain of city life is given as the cause What does an expert say?

Asylums.

"Insanity is the direct result of poverty and the resulting monotony," said Dr. Hastings H. Hart of the Children's Home and Aid Society to-day. For twenty years Dr. Hart has studied social conditions as manifested by defective, delinquent and neglected persons.

"This theory that the excitement, coise and stress of modern city life is responoffered itself in the following manner: sible for insanity is not supported by the On account of closing of the silver facts," he continued. mines the prisoners were employed ac

"It is not the busy city business man that goes crazy. Neither is it the city woman who goes everywhere, as they say. Go to any hospital for the insane and you will find women outnumler the men by a large majority.

"Poverty rests heaviest upon women. The man out of work or earning scarcely enough to live upon gets out among his fellows. His life has some variety at

"But the wife and raother is at hom from one week's end to another. There is no variety whatever. It is always the same. She has no time to read, and, not having decent clothing, she finds no pleasure in going to the grocery.

Condemned to Monotony.

"These are the women that fill the in sane asylums. Excitement and variety, and even the most constant nervous strain, if a person is not condemned to monotony, do not drive people insane. Wives of farmers are more often the victims than other women. Wives of poor city laborers are the next. women can be relieved of the burdens of poverty placed upon them you will see the insane asylums begin to lose their guests."

Similar views were expressed by university teacher.

"The majority of families in Chicago nd other large cities," he said, "have less than \$15 a week to live upon. With rent, food and clothing higher than ever before, insanity among city women is on the increase. What opportunity has the woman who is the wife of one of the majority of workers that have to live on less than \$15? These women are the 'white slaves' of this age. Their lives must be in the narrowest groove. They have no time and few have the inclination to read. They can't have good or even adequate clothing. children, reared in a city pigeon-hole flat, with only the street or alley in which to play, grow to be, in many cases, a torment rather than a pleasure and support. I expect to see the asylums in crease in number, grow greater in size and the expense of treatment grow larger every year. Society can neglect the children and the sane person, but it must, for self-protection, take care of the insanc.

(Comment: If anarchy did not prevail in distribution there would be no poverty, for modern machinery makes it possible to produce many times more necessities and luxuries than we can use. Flect men to office who believe in preserving anarchy in distribution, and poverty will continue to hear Gov. Deneen, or men like him, call for millions to care for the insane while they overlook conditions that cause poverty, unhappiness insanity, juvenile courts, poorhouses suicides and neglected children. There is enough for all if we had sense enough to stop this snatch-grab bution. There is enough for all.)

ANNUAL BALL A GREAT SUCCESS.

Brilliant Costumes, Gaiety, Hope of a Better Day and Pleasing Music Make Glad 3,000 Workers.

The Socialist ball has come and g Like every other pi-asant thing of life it was over too soon. More than 3,000 persons atended and mest of them were

persons atended and mest of them were costumed.

Every race from the American Indian to a Hindu priest was represented.

The music was good, everybody was in a happy mood, the floor gave satisfaction, hope for the co-operative commonwealth in our time burned brightly, and the daneers forgot their troubles as they drifted to the music.

Financiers who labored in the box office while galety reigned in the big Coliscum, have not yet finished their report, so the pecuniary results cannot be given.

The list of prize winners will be published to-morrow. Berlin, Dec. 16.—The Socialists welcome the dissolution of the Reichstag as the opportunity for new gains.

The Vorwaerts says, "We are not afraid of the results of our policy. The Social Democrats are full—prepared to enter the lists with the government and all the reactionary parties.

"The Center will get a well-deserved

lesson." Bebel declares, "We will win in this MILLIONAIRE CAN'T OUIT IOB. James Bloodgood, a Pittsburg milthe strongest party in the next Reich-stag. The death knell of absolution has sounded, and the personal domina-tion of the emperor is gone."

ionaire, is compelled to walk ten hours a day to keep away dyspepsia While making his millions he worked long hours and bolted quick lunches and completely ruined his health. Now he is asking what profit there is in being a millionaire if it costs a man his health?

WOMAN KILLS JOKER AND WINS COW

Iner, Ky., Dec. 17.—Mrs. Julia Booth is under arrest on the charge of murder. She had made a wager of \$25 against a cow that she would fight if a burglar should attempt to enter her home. Her husband induced Esau Harris to bresk into their house. The woman fired a double-barreled shotgan and killed him. Full supply of Socialist literature at office of Chicago Daily Socialist. Bargains in pamphlets. Choice books for Christmas presents. Marx Capital, new edition, \$2.00; by mall 25 cents extra—2.0.

FUEL FAMINE **GROWS IN THE WEST**

(Continued from first page.)

hardships were endured by thousands

The present famine has really only just begun, and it is still possible to avert it if the railroads will furnish motive power to move immense coal piles in Duluth and West Superior. While the coal companies are clamoring for cars and railroads are making excuses, mayors of a dozen towns in Dakota, Montana and Northern Minnesota are telegraphing news of a shortage and the necessity for immediate action to Washington, to the governors of their respect ive states and to the editors of the Twin City newspapers in apparently a vain hope of creating public sentiment enough to force action.

Paraers are camping together in the village selsool to conserve the scanty supply of fuei at Castleton, N. D., where there is a general shortage, and the lighting plant may have to shut down; Eveleth. Minn., faces darkness from the same cause; Lakota, N. D., sent a representative to Washington to tell its troubles to the 'eral authorities.' The railroad blockade has turned into

a two-edged sword, and the plight of the farmers throughout the northwest has become peculiarly distressing, through no fault of their own. Raising a bumper crop and looking forward to a season of great prosperity, they now find themselves unable to get their wheat to market or even to purchase from their savings fuel to protect them from the rigors of a northern winter. Investigation of the interstate commerce commission, which begins here this morning, may reveal the cause of the sluggishness of the railroads, which has been unprecedented since the latter part of October That politics of some sort is back of the situation is quite confidently believed throughout the farming districts. One thing is certain, unless relief is afforded before the end of this week, one-half the northwest will be freezing Fuel Famine Grows-

CHILD GIVES LIFE FOR LUMP OF COAL

Railroad Train Kills Little Girl Sent Out to Get Fuel.

Meto Sibo, a little 11-year-old girl living at 8226 Green Bay avenue, was sent out Sunday evening by her poverty-stricken mother to gather up coal along the tracks of the Chicago, Lake Shore & Eric railroad. She did not return home last night.

A search was made for her and sh. was found this morning in the tracks with her head cut off, having been run over by one of the trains,

UNION FIREMEN RESCUE ELEVEN FROM DEATH.

Organized Fire Fighters Show Their Usual Courage and Daring. Union firemen last night demon strated that the unionism does not in

capcitate them for duty.

At a fire in a three-story building located at 3832 State street, a fire started which threatened to destroy an immense amount of property and was quenched with only \$1,500 loss.

Eleven women and children were

firemen and policemen.

The firemen who answered this call are working under the two platoon sys-tem and are union men. These are the men who have been caricatured as be-ing unable to do their duty because they belong to a union.

News and Comment

"Labor is being sinned against by the church," declared Dr. Chas. P. Fag-nani, at a meeting presided over by Bishop Potter in New York; "the church has said to the laboring man, 'be content with your wages." It should have said, 'Insist on higher wages.'"

Mrs. Tracy Kilgallen of Chicago Heights yesterday attempted to commit suicide. She was disconsolate because of the loss of her husband a short time ago. He was killed by a passenger train while riding on the footboard of a switch engine. She begged the documents to be disa switch engine. Si tors to let ber die.

William Bywaters, Culpeper, Va., was killed yesterday, eleven shots being fired into his body by James and Philip Strother. Bywaters had ruined the sister of the Strother boys and had consented to marry her. After the ceremony had been performed, the girl being sick in bed, Bywaters announced his intention to leave her. He rushed to a window and attempted to get out, at which time the brothers opened fire with their revolvers.

"We are trembling on the verge of wondrous social and political changes," declared Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court at New Rochelle, N. Y. He attacked President Rossevelt's plan for greater centralization of government and declared that neither George Washington nor the constitution were "back numbers." He pleaded for a greater idealism to cope with the tremendous material strides of present civilization.

legislature to have the remains of Naney Hanks, Lincoln a mother, removed from their now disgraceful resting place, where the grave is overgrown with weeds and debris.

HOLIDAY SOOKS.

Full supply of Socialist literature at office of Chicago Daily Socialist. Bargains in Lamphlets. Choice books for Christman presents. Marx capital, new edition, \$2.00; by mail 25 cents extra.—Adv.

ENGLISH WOMAN TO HELP SUFFRAGE

Comes to Give a Hand to American Sisters-Unite With Union Labor, Her Advice.

New York, Dec. 17 .- (Special.) -- Just out of an English prison, where she was ent because of her activity in the woman suffrage campaign, Lady Cook has come to this country to assist the same cause here.

"The English women are away ahead when it comes to demanding the greatest right that has yet to be granted them," she declared. "Suffrage is assured in England and within less than another year the women there will hold the right of the ballot in their hands.

"The movement has grown so magnificently in England I thought I would come over and use my influence and money in rousing interest to the same heights of success in this country. But am discouraged and disappointed. So far as I can see the suffrage movement in America is sleeping or taking an indefinite rest.

American Women Can Have Vote.

"If the women of this country desired suffrage they could have it quicker than it takes to talk about it. The American vomen possess the power to obtain anything they wish. Just now they are apparently contented with enjoying the privileges which have come to them in the past twenty-five years. They seem to be satisfied that they have all the rights of their brothers save the ballot, which were denied them under penalty of law and social ostracism a quarter of a century ago.

Backed by Labor.

"I am putting all my money into the movement. The best women in England of rank and title as well as the great army of working women are working unanimously for suffrage and I tell you they are going to get it.

You see, behind this r. ovement are so many other interests, principally the betterment of the working classes. Annie Kenney, leader of the labor cohorts, is one of the greatest women I have ever known. She is willing to be arrested many times over rather than give up the work. She holds a following or 90,000 girls and women and her influence is tremendous.

REPORTS OF WRECKS.

A wreck near Canton, Ohio, between the Pennsylvania road's eighteen-hour fiver and a Wheeling and Lake Erie freight train resulted in the death of the engineer of the freight train, and the fireman was seriously injured. None of the passengers on the Pennsylvania train were hurt.

A wreck on the Iron Mcuntain road near Charleston, Mo., was caused by a broken rail. The train jumped the track and turned over. Miss Bertha Schell of Charleston was seriously injered. The passengers were all more or less shaken

ATTENTION!

ATTENTION!

Did you tell your grocer to send up a package of Nutreto! Made in Girare, Kan. By wholesale at Sprague-Warner's or Illinois Brokerage Co.

THOTS TO MAKE THINKERS THINK

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

give us all a farm."—Chicago Socialist, Dec. 4, 1906.

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

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

A farm as a "safe, sane," and sure investment for our money, our labor and our brains, a "safe, sane and conservative" home for our diploren, a perfect insurance against want in our declining years. No strikes, lockouts or evictions.

One of our reighbors landed three years ago wais \$14 in his pocket. He now has a nice houre and Ende \$600.00 per acre during the present season from two crops, on an expenditure of \$40 for seed and fertilizer. You can do likewise. Why not do it now?

We have nothing to sell. We are also capitalists, exploiters or speculators, JUST SOME PLAIN PEOPLE GLUT.

Bedned rates.

Jein party going South December 18. Redned rates.

Join party going South December 18 Reduced rates,

FRATERIAL MANGEMAKERS SACTI 12, 70 Describers St., Chicago Sandari Witson, Pres. Paul Tyson,

THE STORY OF THE CHICAGO SCHOOL FIGHT

By MAY WOOD SIMONS

This is an account collected from public records of the facts concerning the leases of selecal property now held by private persons and corporations. Big hismess interests succeeded where smaller ones failed in securing extraordinary terms in their leases. Incompetent business men's boards, cather economity ignorant of the handling of real estate, or parties to a fraud in making these leases dealt with men trained in modern connectitive business who drove a good bargain at the expense of the children of Chicago workers.

The Board of Education of the City of Chicago in 1880 made leases for 50 years for all of block 142 and in the following year made a lease with Henry Barling for the land on which the Daily News building now stands. The latter lease was soon after turned over to the Daily News company. The persons receiving these early

Jacob L. Kesner, 130 State St. Metropolitan Bldg, Co., 128-144 State St. Estates of Weil and Rounsavell, 146 State St. Rosalie Cavanna, 148 State Si McVicker Theater Co., 78-84 Madison St. James Sebree, 151-153 Dearborn St. Chambers and Farwell, 155-157 Dearborn C. Daniel F. Crilly, 161-171 Dearborn St. Stumer, Rosenthal and Eckstein, 150-152 State St. A. Bishop and Co., 156 State St. Estate of Joseph Otis, 132-134 State St. Margaret Otis, 74-76 Madison St. Tribune Co., 139-149 Dearborn St. Caroline F. Wilson, 159 Dearborn St. Daily News Co.

The terms of these leases were all the same. The property was to be revalued every five years and the rent for the ensuing five years was to be six per cent per annum on this valuation. The purpose of this was evident. It was to enable the school fund to get the benefit of the advance in the value of the land as the city grew larger. The valuations according to the terms of the leases were to be made by three appraisers appointed by the Board of Education. They were to be "three male residents of the City of Chicago, who are freeholders and who are not interested as lessees or mortgagees of school property in said city to determine under oath the true cash value of the said premises." The 'heory of the contract was that the lessees should pay what the grow d was worth and that the members of the board not being per maily interested would not name a board of appraisers that would ask more.

Immediately after the appraisement of 1885 the holders of the school leases began litigation to secure a modification of the terms of the leases and in June, 1888, the Board of Education goes on record as making new conditions in the leases. The terms of the leases were extended to 1985 and it was provided that the revaluation of 1885 should hold until 1895 and that thereafter revaluation should be made every 10 years. At the same time the board took a most extraordinary step. It waived the right to appoint the appraisers and entered into a contract whereby it was in the future to select only one appraiser, the other two to be named by the judge holding the Circuit Court of the United States in the North District of Illinois, and the Judge of the Probate Court of Cook County. When the school board gave up the right to name the appraisers, it gave up what was of the greatest importance to the citizens of Chicago.

The first revaluation under this modification of the leases occurred in 1895. In that year Mr. Alfred S. Trude, attorney for the Tribune Co., a reputed Democrat, was president of the school board, being appointed to the board by the Republican mayor, George B. Swift, at the request of a Republican paper.

The school board at this time besides Mr. Trude consisted of Messrs. Brennan, who represented the Irish vote, Cameron, reputed to be a representative of the American Book Co., Duggan, Beebe, Bluthardt, Mallette, Keane, a business man, Lindblom, Thornton, a politician and later corporation council, Drezmal, Errant, Kirk, of the soap family, Cusack, of the advertising firm, Halle, with the Royal Insurance Co., Blount, the politician and friend of John R. Walsh, Goetz, Jirka, a Bohemian manufacturer, Rosentl , the State street merchant, and Mrs. Sherman, of the Chicago Woman's Club.

The committee on school property was Thomas Cusack, A. S. Trude, D. R. Cameron, Thomas Brennan, F. R. Blount, Joseph Errant and M. J. Keane, chairman, a thorough business committee.

On March 13th this committee brought a majority report before the school board recommending the modification of the lease of the Daily News company. It was recommended to give to that company a fixed rental of six per cent. per annum on a valuation of \$3,000 a front foot until the end of the present lease in 1985 ten years revaluation clause should be waived. The demand for this change in the lease was personally consucted by Mr. Victor Lawson. At the same time the committee recommended that the lease of John M. Smyth be clianged to a straight lease. The yearly rental was to be fixed at \$11,000 and the revaluation clause struck out. These measures it was hoped would close the mouth of the Daily News and assure the support of Smyth and with him of the Irish forces when further business of a similar character should be carried through by the board.

Mr. Errant brought in a minority report opposing the granting of these concessions to Victor Lawson and Smyth. The majority report was passed, only two opposing votes being recorded against it, those of Errant and Reche.

On May 22nd of the same year the same school fund committee recommended that changes similar to those that had been made in the leases of the Daily News and Smyth be made in the leases of the Tribune Company and Hannah and Hogg. Again Mr. Errant came forward with a minority report. In this report he said:

No agree yet offered by the Tribune Company either publicly or privately by its representatives has reached that point which would justife this board in giving the Tribune company a long-term lease. The same is true of the proposition of Hannah & Poes.

I further object to the majority report because I and therain no such stipulations as are usually required in similar leases. The whole transaction is thoroughly unbiasness! ke, and is one that none of the gentlemen on the committee would be guilty of if the transaction involved their own property. In fact the lessees are to receive all that they ask for and the interests of the school found property of this city are not to be projected in the less. They are scritting the public interests they are taking monce from the public school children of this city that should go toward their education and this without a particle of justification. I protest that because parties who come before its are nowerful and industrial that their fore this beauty should not yield one tota of the manhood and independence which should in the committee.

The acceptance of the majority report was put through the board of education May 29th. It went through by "gang" rule. The machine worked well. The same number of votes are recorded as soing in a body on both propositions. The same motions were made seconded on both propositions by identical men. The only dissenting votes were those of Errant and Beebe.

In this transaction the schools had nothing to gain and exercting

to lose. It prevents the school fund from getting the benefit of th appreciation in the value of the land in the future and enables private persons and corporations to rob the schools in advance. The terms were made at a time when business was emerging from a panic and land values for the future could not be fixed. The conditions on which long term leases are usually made were unterly disregarded by this "business men's board." Undeniably it was a board owned by the "business men."

We have next to she w that these leases are extraordinary in their terms and have features almost unknown in the handling of real

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

men who pleaded guilty to the charge yesterday. * * The meat stolen was a piece of tongue which one of the men abstracted from a barral in the cellar at Swift's plant. Both were employed there, but had not steady work, and told the judge they were himper when they took it. " " One of the men is said to be married."—Chicago Tribune, Dec. 11, 1906.

Exactly what is the punishment which the judge inflicted upon these men for taking the piece of meat? It is, of course, not merely an enforced separation from society for one year; but it means further that while one of the men is imprisoned, his wife and children (if there are any may lack the necessities of life, and it may become necessary that they suffer the disintegration of family ties, or take to laborious and dangerous modes of earning a living. Moreover, when this man is discharged from prison, the chances are very great that he will find himself excluded from honorable means of getting a livelihood because of the odium attaching to the serving of a jail sentencewhether deserved or not. Here is disgrace, acute mental suffering, hard phys ical labor for a year, and the possible alienation from family, all bestowed upon this man for stealing 18 cents' worth of ham. What retribution, pray, befalls men who probably steal more than 18 cents from every family in this city each day of the year by a disgraceful manipulation of the market? Are their children forced to sell papers upon the streets, and their wives driven to

scrub office floors? Are such offender cut off from society for twelve monthand afterwards forbidden to engage in any legitimate occupation? No. indeed we shall very likely one them what practically amounts to-eighteen cents! gross, disgusting, heartsickening injustice of it all is beyond expression. us not concern ourselves about the in equity of Prench law or feet disturbe. about the Drevius case, while we send than with a family to prison for steal ing 18 cents' worth of ham when he was hongry.

Here are several policemen who comnit a brutal, recotting assault upon a helpless prisoner, and another one who takes his club and inflicts upon a help less, half-witted, harmless man a death blow. Here is a man who rents at an exoriest price to the poor, house, which he knows to be insanitare death traps, or knowingly permits "is property to be rented for purposes of crime and dehauthery. Here is a large business enterprise failing to provide proper appliances to guard the sately of its employes and then hurrying them off to its own hospital without reporting to the health authorities the accidents resulting from this criminal neglect here is a man hiring women and children to sew on buttons at a rate almost too low to buy sustenance for a dog Do the terrors of Joliet and of social ostracism lie in wait for these offenders against every impulse of decency and humanity? By no means, gentlemen of the jury and honorable judges; we will wait rather, and pour forth the accummulated thunders of our legal wrath upon the rascally purlomer of-18 cents worth of ham!

SEEKING NEWS IN SOUTH CHICAGO

It was cold and windy in South Chicago. Dust blew here and there and all was cold and dreary. In the distance could be seen the grimy Illinois Steel

People strangely resembling the bare and dry surroundings went their weary way. A reporter for the Chicago Daily Socialist on his first trip to this indus-trial center, wondered why he could get no news. He had just been shooed away from the factory gate by a hungry looking guard who shook a big club threat-

eningly. He was searching for the house that had been the bome of Joseph Prudner who was killed Saturday in the steel mills. The undertaker said he was not allowed to give news to the papers. The policeman who represented the majesty of the law shook his head as he looked fear-

fully at the big plant. Even the cobble stones have ears in South Chicago and no one dares do anything that might displease the Illinois Steel Company. It does not like to read in newspapers about dead men killed in its plants.

The journalist lost heart. He had determined to return and report "nothing doing." Just as this determination he saw a sign down the Strand. "The Red Flag," said the sign. That sounded good to his weary spirits and he hastened with what strength he had left toward the friendly signal.

At the door of "The Red Flag" he felt a comfortable atmosphere from the in-side. Behind the har was an ample man in a white apron. The barkeeper was Tibersart, proprietor, and friend of all who come his way.

He greeted the newcomer and asked him to sit down and rest. The writer of muck-rake stories was glad to accept He no sooner had taken his seat than he saw scattered upon the table, copies of the Chicago Daily Socialist. He had just come through the lines of the enemy and felt as a forgiven sinner himself among friends.

He disclosed his identity and his mission. The hospitable Tibersart came from behind his polished counter and grasped the proletariat writer by the hand. For years the saloon man has been a Socialist and in the last three weeks has secured eighty-five subscribers for the Chicago Daily Socialist. He says he will send in as many more in the next month if the Illinois Steel Company does not pry him from his present position in South Chicago society.

A New Breed Wanted

A writer to Bryan's Commor er wh tigns himself "American Farmer, Albany, Oho," does not seem to agree with his country in several instances. He has this to say

"The farmer sells his cattle to the bref trust (hide and hair) for 3 cents to 5 cents per pound. The beef trust sells the hides to the tannery or leather trust for 13 cents to 15 cents per pound. The leather trust, under the protection of a high tariff on dressed leather, sells the slace and herness manufacturer leather for 40 cents to 50 cents per

leather for 40 ceass to 80 ceafs per pound.

"The manufacturer, under the protection of a high tariff or shoes and harcess, sells the retail merchant. The retail merchant, who has to pay high protective prices to the manufacturer, sells this leather back to the farmer in shoes and harness, as well as to every man, woman and child, at protection prices, we are told that the high tariff of the American farmer, who has to sell the hides on outlie for 3 cents to 4 cents, per pound. The question is "Who pays the tariff, and who is benefited! Answer, the beef and the leather trusts.

trusts. "Wanted a breed of cattle to graw only hides that can be skinned four times a veer or a modification in the Lagley tariff."

It may be impertment to remind our former brother that if he takes a few of his neighors with him to a large mirror he will see a breed of cattle that are now skinned four times a day all the year around.

No modification of the Dingley tariff will check the skinners. It is downing to know the farmers that both democrats the know the fruth about the school quantities it can be found only in the Dally school.

big capitalists who are running the national skin game, and many of these toilers of the soil are falling into the ranks of the Socialist party.

A CRITICAL PLAY

The Walls of Jericho, by Alfred Sutro. now being played at the Grand Opera House by James K. Hackett and company, is a play a little out of the ordinary. It is critical of linglish aristocratic society. It is a play of easte.

The plot hinges around the seduction of a young woman of a lower caste (the daughter of a parson), by young man of the artstocracy. It is owner to this fact that Jack Probisher, the brother-inlaw of the aristocratic young man, who has come to England from Queensland with plenty of money and an maristcratic code of morals, exentually sepa rates from his wife.

The play is interesting from a socio logical standpoint as showing the evolvplays as "Our Boys," and "Caste," some forty years ago. In those day, there was a halo of scotimentality attached to the nobility and a contempt for riches which frank longing for and toadying to pure wealth on the part of the once proud

nmph of the bourgeoise over all other classes in England —TOM MURPHY

Fixing Labor Legislation

If the following had been furnished by he Washington correspondent of the bally Socialist he would have been acused of doctoring the news. It come rom the dispatch sent in by Edward B. Clark, the Washington correspondent of he safe, sane and conservative Chicago

ivening Post: The House leaders have agreed in met se sion-upon a complete legislative rogram for the winter, it is almost amfully brief, but it has been sunctioned y the powers and will stand unless up expected interference comes from a man note powerful than any congressional

An agreement has been reached to pass in anti-injunction bill. On its face this ogreement looks like a victory for Samnel Gompers and his labor following in truth it is a defeat for Mr. Compers, and of the worst kind, because it the surface indication of victory. measure which it is the intention to pass provides that an injunction shall issue only after notice has been served on the adverse party and that he be given an opportunity to be heard. This kooss well to the labor leaders who have orged an anti-injunction measure scasonably unseasonably. An arrangement has been made, however, by which an amendment is to be offered, and in this amendment is to be found the "joker."

The amendment provides that in case; notice to the adverse parties would defeat the object of the injunction, no notice shall be served. In other words, if the party seeking the injunction makes affidavit that his employes or his property are in danger if there is delay issuing a restraining order, the order may issue at once.

Mr. Gompers was opposed to the bill as it stands unamended. Some of the labor leaders, however, were in fayor of its possage, believing the requirement that notice should be served would nullify all the advantage an injunction would give an employer in cases of labor troubles. To Mr. Gempers the amendment is simply unspeakable, and it hardly can be conceived that any other labor chief will find satisfaction in it, for from the labor point of view the bill with its amendment has practically no force and effect. Mr. Compers tried his best to defeat some of the leaders of the majority party in congress. They are to give him something labeled an orange, but he will find it to be the currently proverbial !emon

When the leaders finished the work of framing the anti-injunction measure with its amendment they turned their attention to the eight-hour bill. The House will pass the measure and the Senate will kill it. It is entirely within reason to believe that the leaders of the House know what the fate of the bill will be in the Senate. The blame, however, cannot be placed in the House doorway, and in a personally political sense this is something gained.



The total number of casualities to persons on the railways for the year ending June 30, 1905, was 95,711, of which 9,703 represented the number of persons killed and 86,008 the number injured. Casualities occurred among three general classes of railway ployes, as follows: Trainmen, killed and 29,853 injured; switch tenders crossing tenders, and watchmen, 136 killed, 883 injured; other employes, 1,235 killed, 36,097 injured. The casualities to employes coupling and uncoupling cars were: Employes killed, 230; injured, 3,543. The easualities connected with coupling and uncoupling assigned as follows: Trainmen killed 217; injured, 3.316; switch tenders, crossing tenders, and watchmen killed. injured, 128; oth r employes killed, 7: injured, 99.

The casualities due to falling from trains, locomotives, or cars in motion were Trainmen killed, 407 injured, 4,645; switch tenders, crossing tealers, and watchmen killed, 12; injured, 126; other employes killed, 60; injured, 559. The casualities due to jumping on or off trains, locomotives, or cars in motion were: Trainmen killed, 119, injured, 3.798; switch tenders, crossing tenders, and watchmen killed, 4 injured. 111; other employes killed, 49; injured, 628. The casualties to the same three classes of employes in consequence of collisions and derailments were: Trainmen killed, 579: injured, 4736; switch killed, 8; injured, 37; other employes killed, 85; injured, 750.

The number of passengers killed in the course of the sear 1905, see 537 and the number injured 10,457. In the previous year 441 passengers were killed and 9,111 injured. There were 341 passengers killed and 5,053 injured because of collisions and derailments. 'The total number of persons other than employes and passengers killed was 5,805; injured, 8,718. The total number of casualties to persons other than employes from cars was 4.569 killed and 4.163 injured The ratios of casualties indicate that one employe in every 411 was killed and one employe in every twenty was injured. With regard to train that is, enginemen, firemen, conductors, and other trainmen—it appears the ors, and other trainmen—it appears that one trainmen was killed for every 133 complyred and one was injured for every

Ownership vs. Regulation

Every wiseacre wno talks on the subject of monopoly in these days declares that unless the trusts are regulated they must be governmentally owned.

This was the burden of Roosevelt's message. It has been sung by every editorial echo of capitalist ideas until it almost naturally

rings in measured meter. All these gentlemen assure us that regulation is the only salvation from ownership, and that the latter would be a terrible cat-

We must have some more commissions to regulate the railroads. There must be new legislation with new officials to enforce it to secure the operation of the coal mines. There must be a wholly new

system of taxation and regulation devised for the "swollen fortunes" of the trust imagnates. It is probable that to a considerable extent this program will be

followed. Therefore it is well to examine into its probable effects. ITS FIRST/INEVITABLE RESULT WILL BE TO ADD SOME MORE WASTE TO OUR ALREADY CRIMINALLY

WASTEFUL SYSTEM OF PRODUCTION. This multiplication of officials, commissions, inspectors, etc., means that throughout our industrial life we shall be compelled o have one man to do the work and another (or two or three) to see that he does it honestly-and experience casts some doubt on the success the inspectors, etc., will have along that line.

It means everywhere an immense multiplication of points of contact between government and industry. These points of contact will not be co-operative, but restrictive.

Every new point of contact, politically as well as mechanically, means increased friction. It means new opportunities for bribery, corruption, confusion, conflict of authority, litigation and obstruc-

REGULATION IS TRYING TO GUIDE THE WAGON WITH A BRAKE INSTEAD OF WITH THE REPAS.

REGULATION IS NEGATIVE. It can only prohibit, punish, deny, restrain. It cannot initiate, originate, direct.

Regulation is MEDDLING with private business. So long as we permit the capitalist to own the business it is his business and the best that a government can do is to hamper him in committing some of the worst excesses which competition requires of the successful business man.

There have been hundreds of railroad commissions appointed in the United States-both national and state. All of these have been created with the idea of compelling competition and preventing consolidation of the railroads of this country

WILL ANY ONE CLAIM THAT THEY HAVE PRODUCED ANY EFFECT IN THAT DIRECTION:

What reason is there, then, to believe that in the infinitely more complex and difficult task of regulating the multitude of activities of the great industrial combinations there will be any greater suc-

In spite of the learned talk of presidents and senators and judges and editors the fact is that there is no question of choice between ownership and regulation.

OWNERSHIP IS INEVITABLE, AND REGULATION IM-

All this is aside from the fact that the government itself is the creature of the great industrial combinations. There is something almost pathetically laughable in the idea of the United States senate "regulating" the trusts,

IT IS THE TRUSTS THAT ARE REGULATING THE

The best that can be said of regulation is that it is an experiment which must be tried and proven a failure before ownership is put in

Nor would ownership by the present trust-ruled, capitalist-controlled government be such a great advance. There would still be countless points of friction, corruption and conflict.

Only when government is owned by the workers and industry is owned by the government can industry be economically, effectively, fairly administered.

Cardinal Gibbons on Leopold

When Cardinal Gibbons declares that Leopold is a "wise and humane ruler" in the Kongo, we wonder what his idea of a cruel ruler would be

Everyone who has investigated the question knows that Leopold's career in the Kongo affords a story of greed-inspired brutality with but few parallels in the history of the world,

Moreover, the pricate life of this man whom Cardinal Gibbons rushes to defend is such as to have long ago gained him the name of the worst roue in Europe. When his own wife, the queen, lay in her coffin he was away at the house of one of his mistresses. The only ones who dared to denounce and expose him for this

were the Socialists. The cally one so poor to do him honor now in America is a prominent church official. WHICH ONE IS TRYING TO BREAK UP THE FAMILY?

We would like to know what answer our Catholic readers will make to this action of Gibbons.

The Billionaire

Think of the thousands who smart from it-Building a man of such wealth-Think of the sadness of heart from it, Scarce may they breathe but by stealth. Toiling and broiling and harrying. Ah, life is merry and gay! Burrowing, plodding and worrying-God, what a fate for such pay! Then to know well there's no need for it, O, what a goad in the thought! Blame but our horrible greed for it-Ha, what a world we have wrought! When will the heart of man quail at it? When will the delver perceive? When will the money-mad fail at it? Sooner than you would believe!

If the Socialists should suggest that the railroads be secured, the workers by the same methods by which the railroads are now taking coal from the workers, what a cry of treason would go up.

-FRANCIS SULLIVAN.

Kaiser Billy's message consigning the reichstag to the infernal regions can now take its place alongside the historic remarks of General Bell and Senator Tilbnan.

Butler Brothers will probably be among those who will "give" their suplexes five dollars each as a "Christmas present."