The Number of 4 1 0 this paper is 4 1 0 if the number on your is 411 your Subsciexpires next week.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

TRACTISM STEAL HIT

Unionists Decide to Fight to

Last Ditch to Save Chicago

From Wall Street, Tri-

bune and Smaller

A violent protest against the trust press and business incrests of this city which seek to perpetuate a steal of millions upon the people of Chicago was made

upon the people of Chicago was made by the Chicago Vederation of Labor yes-

Indignation over this colossal steal

tringnation over this colosial steal was especially bitter owing for the fact that this robbers of the city is to be perpetrated under a city administration which claims to be favorable to municipal

The federation decided to get up a pe-in on to have the matter submitted to the ple at the spring election, and will call apon every muon man in the city to sign this petition.

BY FEDERATION

Five yearly subscription cards and "The World's Revolution"for only \$2.00

VOL. VI.

CZAR INSTINCTIVE TYRANT: LIKES BLOOD

Gershuni, Who Speaks at Orchestra Hall Tonight, Gives New View of Nicho as

That the second Russian Duma. which will convene some time in March, will be the last straw separating the Russian government from the people earth, is the belief of Dr. Gregory Gershuni, gifted poet and scientist, but still more gifted revolutionary organizer

l'estore order.' He did it. He sho to restore order. He did it, He short down hundreds of peasants and thousands of others he flogged to death. Upon leaving the province, he called the peasants together and told them that he let them off easy this time, but it any such disturbances occur again he will till corry man, weman and child. But he did not Shortly after the Boody deel, he was removed by a bomb

Simply Hang Prisoners

racy simply shows that it had lost its power and authority.

"It seeks to protect and lengthen its existence at any cost and thus sacrisces its own dignity by disregarding its own law. The fact of the matter is the government is now looked upon by the people as a gang of plunderers who happen to be in possession of arms and a large clique of officials who are ready to support it in order to maintain their jobs.

Dr. Gershuni arrived in Chicago Mon-day right, and is here as the guest of the Chicago branch of the Russian revolu-tionary party. Tomisin he will deliver

The hollowness of the proposed city ordinance was pointed out by Miss Margaret Haley and George J. Thompson, who designated it as a "fake" from top to bottom. Following are the objections to this ordinance. A Few of the Jokers

It provides for a twenty-year fran-

chise
It does not grant single fares and universal transfers
The provision that City Railway can go into the territory of the Union Traction Company is impossible of accomplishment, as the City Railway charter will not permit this to be done, and it cannot be amended.
The city will be unable to purchase the street railways.

The city win be unable to purchase the street railways.

Operation under the Mueller law is postponed twenty years.

The city can only purchase the street railways for operation, and the people voted against numerical operation. The provision that the city's grantee must pay 20 per cent more for the line than would the city is against the Muel-

The proposition to pay the city 55 per cent of the net profits does not guarantee

that it will receive a cent

The board of supervising engineers
created by the ordinance is given greater
power than the city council and the

The ordinance does not conform to the recommendations in the Werno letter. The only definite thing the company is obligated to do is to rebuilt sixty miles of single track and to increase the number of new cars up to 800. This is all the ordinance provides for to rehabilitate and equip the entire system.

Declare it Null and Void

Declare it Null and Void

A resolution declaring this traction ordinance null and void if it is passed without giving the people the desired referendum was introduced by Barney Berlyn and adopted by the federation.

Other matters which came before the federation were the placing of J. R. Thompson's restaurants on the unfair list and the seating of the two delegates from carpenters unions who seceded from the woodworkers. This action was taken after Delegate A. Johnson read his report on the American Federation of Labor convention at Minneapolis, and fully an hour and a half was taken up in wranglings before the delegates were seated by a vote of 130 to 99.

IN GIGANTIC PLOT TO ROB CHICAGO

Theft Planned to Save Investors De-ceived by Yerkes

The most colossal steal ever perpetrated in the city of Chicago is being

planned
A twenty-year franchise to the bank-rupt Union Traction company and the Chicago City Railway company is to be jammed through the city council with the assistance of a press that is hostile to the people's interests, if not actually in the pay of J. P. Morgan and the Field estate.

The amazing revelations of the last few days have made the scheme clear to every one who has had an opportunity to learn the true facts.

The Colossal Graft

In brief, this is the plan: The city is to pay \$50,000,000 for the present properties in case it wishes to purchase in the fitters.

To this \$50,000,000 will be edded \$40.-On top of this is to be added ten per cent net project to the companies on reconstruction, five per cent for borrow-

ing the money for reconstruction and other items that run into the millions.

In the \$50,000,000 is included \$5,000, In the \$50,000,000 is included \$5,000,000 for cables that no longer exist and \$9,000,000 for unexpired franchises. Although these franchises may have expired when the city elects to purchase there will be no deduction of the \$9,000,000 from the price. In case the city wishes to enter into a contract with any other company the new company would have to pay \$9,000,000 for the franchises that had expired—an impossible thing in the business world. That the \$50,000,000 to be paid in case Chicago buys the lines is largely graft.

That the \$50,000,000 to be paid in case Chicago buys the lines is largely graft is clear. In the reconstruction more than half the present enumerate will go to the scrap heap, yet the city must pay full price for it under the idiotic and criminal franchise proposed.

Again the franchise absolutely prohibits future city councils from legislating on traction questions.

Every alderman who votes for this franchise will be self-convicted of having a weak mind or worse.

The situation in connection with the Union Traction company properties in

accordance with the plans proposed, i

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 12, 1907

Fisher's Amazing Proposal

Fisher's Amazing Proposal

The amazing scheme is proposed by Walter L. Fisher and other advisers of Mayor Dunne, to graft a twenty year franchise for the lines cavered by the Union Traction system for the "Chicago Railway company." Fisher was put into office as a "traction expert" to look after the capitalists, large and small who were led to invest in Union Traction by Yerkes.

This concern does not own a dollar's worth of property in Chicago and has not one cents worth of right in the streets. It is formed according to the admissions of the Union Truction furanciers, for the purpose of "protecting" the bondholders, certificate holders and

bondholders, certificate holders and stockholders of the Union Traction and its underlying corporations

Yerkes and Mayor Dunne

Yerkes himself would bush to take advantage of the innocence displayed by the defenders of Chicago's rights in the

Mayor Dunne has been larvey led to believe that it is impossible to clear up the Union Traction middle in any other way, although no appeal has ever been made to Judge Gresscap, of the federal court, in whose charge these properties remain. Grosscap is too shread a main to the organization of the organization of the contractions of the contractions of the contractions. to miss the opportunity of ending the receivership and giving clear title to these preperties to some purchasers, but he is not to be given this opportunity

No Improvement Possible

Instead of a uniform system with one company, one fare, universal transfers and through routes, as promised. Chicago is to have two companies for the Chicago. City Railway projectics and one holding company for the Union Traction reconstitute. properties, leaving half a dozen under-lying traction companies the real owners of streets of Chicago for the neat twenty years, and, as Attorney Fone has said perhaps in perpetuity.

HUNDREDS MAY FREEZE

Coal Famine Increases and People Are Demanding Relief

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

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

interstate commerce commission is con injerstate completice commission is con-sidering placing a special agent in the northwest to see that all possible relief is furnished residents there. A good line on the situation is given in the fol-lowing appeal from Mohall, N. D., re-ceived here to-day:

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

ALL WAGE INCREASES ARE NOW WIPED OUT

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

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

Wipe Out Wage Increase

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

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

8,000 SOCIALIST VOTES IN TORY TOWN OF TORONTO

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 7-Toronto, the most ultra-conservative city in Can-ada, with a population of 300,000 peo-ple, the stronghold of British toryisin, the loyalist city of the empire, has given to the Socialist candidate for mayor, Lindale, a vote of over 8,000. This is the largest vote ever given a Socialist in British North America, and it is having a tremendous effect on Canadian unionists

on Canadian unionists.

It is not claimed that these are all Socialist votes, but it bespeaks wide-spread, discontent and an awakening of public intelligence, such as no other election ever held, as the normal Socialist vote falls far behind these figures.

Lindale is an officer of the Tailors union Socialism has firmly established itself on this voting basis and will not in future elections go below that mark, but on the contrary, will steadily increase.

OH, SHAW! THE SHAH IS DEAD Teheran, Persia, Jan. 0.—It is officially announced to-day that Mugaffared Din. Shah of Persia, succumbed hast night at 10 o'clock to his long illness. He will be succeeded by his son, Mohammed Ali Mirza.

TO STARVE LABOR INTO SUBMISSION

Employers' Association in National Conspiracy to Blacklist All Wage Workers

To list all wage workers in the United States and absolutely starve to death-any man or woman who strikes for higher wages is the plan of the Chicago Employers Association and other allied organizations throughout

the country.
"Employment agencies" have been established in every city in the United States by these class conscious employers. The one in Chicago is at Dearborn and Quincy streets.

Employers now organized in Chicago is at 50000

cago now compley perhaps 500,000 wage carners. Every one of these is listed.

National Blacklist.

The lists are on ale in every other employers association office in the country, and no mair can get employ-ment that is blacklisted.

ment that is blacklisted.

Of course, in these times, only a comparatively few wags carners are idle but when the pinch comes and an army of men is searching to work the black list will be used with deadly effect.

Following is the "application blank required of all those who use the bureau. Observe that they want to know the color of the worker's hair. This is to prevent a man changing his name and evading the blacklist.

The Anglication Blank

The Application Blank Date of application .

My trade is ou married or single My Height is My age is My complexion is My nationality is

Located at (street and number) Foremen's name Clock or shop No. While there I worked as

Mule there I worked as I commenced there (Month and year) I left there (Month and year). My reason for leaving was Wages received I worked before this for Located at (Street and number).

Clock or shop number.
While there I worked as I commenced there (Month and Year)
I left there (Month and year) My reason for leaving was ... worked before this for ocated at (Street and number)

Foreman's name

worked before this for ocated at (Street and number)

My reason for leaving was.

I hereby certify that the foregoing

Applicant
Practically all the members and
officers of the National Civic Federation are in this conspiracy.
These same "civic" reformers propose to go through the farce of meeting labor unionists at Mrs Potter
Palmer's Lake shore residence to "dis-

cuss."

It's enough to make wage workers "cuss."

How the Conspiracy Works

How the Conspiracy Works

That a conspiracy has been formed
by the Himois Manufacturers' Association, the Chicago Commercial Association and the Employers' Association of Chicago to lock out every
striking lithographer from any employment whatever in the concerns
affiliated with these organizations, is
asserted by striking lithographers.

"The same employers that are now
seeking to prove a sympathetic strike

"The same employers that are now seeking to prove a sympathetic strike a conspiracy are carrying on sympathetic lock outs," said Barney Tighe. President of the Lithographers union. "Our men could long ago have found employment at different occupations, but as soon as the employer learns that they are on strike he politely inform them that he cannot use striking lithographers.

The latest sufferer of this conspiracy is Herman Heckel, 16 Best avenue. Mr. Heckel, who is a family man, sought employment with an insurance agency. He was given a position as a collector and proved satisfactory, The Hounding Process.

The Hounding Process

The Hounding Process

After having been employed a few days, he was called in by the manager and informed that the "home office" objected to having a striking atthographer in its employ. Mr. Heckel displayed letters from his lithographic employer in which his former employer urged him to come back to work, which would prove that his character was not questioned by his former employer. The manager however repeated the same thing, that the "home office" objects, and discharged him.

charged him.

The lithographers are thinking of taking this matter into court.

German Painters' Union No. 25-275 donated \$50 to the striking lithographers at their last meeting.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has decided to open a labor.

bureau in London, England, for the purpose of supplying Canadian man-ufacturers with skilled labor. Evi-dently the as sciation does not find scabs enough in Canada and in the United States and has to go across the channel to get them.

\$100,000 WAGE SLAVE TO LOSE GOOD JOB

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

New York, Jan. 4.-Another photworking man is on the verge of losing

lis jon.

His jon.

Corey Loresidem of the United States Steel corporation, sy the victim of economic and "ferning" con-

The poor mair whose "crivicumient' consists of \$100,000 a year, an actres and a wite and family will in the near future join the "down and out club" Charles M. Schwab is responsible for the probable action that will be taken. Rumor has it that he has already been deposed. He certainly has the sympathy of the wage class all over the country. The only difference in the slave propensities is that he got about \$90,863 more a year than the average wage slave.

CHIEF HORAN PLANS TO RESIGN OFFICE

Scheme to Discredit Mayor and Help Merchants' Club Reformer

Chief Horan, of the fire department,

is expected to resign. His plan is to leave office as part of far-reaching scheme to injure Mayor.

The situation is given as follows by in officer of the department;

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

appointer is her chief. If Busse Is Defeated

'In the event of Busse's defeat, pre-suning he is a candidate, Horan will take up his furlough and resume his old position as first assistant inc mar-shal, a position which all civil service authorities concede, garnot be denied her.

watchind of his own interests, has be-come consumed that the Chicago Tri-bune will be victorious over Dunne and that the Republican candidate will

"ife, therefore, according to the ru-mor, will seek an opportunity to dis-agree with Mayor Dunne, and in the agree with Mayor Dunie, and in the event of the mayor insisting upon his point. Horan will hand in his, resig-nation and with it a long letter of explanation setting forth that he can-not in justice to himself longer remain at the head of a department where he is not in absolute command.

Newspapers Are In

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

It is then planned that a concen-trated light shall be made upon the union teachers and the union oremen. and the last remaant of organized la-hor destroyed in both these depart-

ments.
"After that, a light will be made on all forms of organized labor among

"The proponents of this scheme fig-ure that by such action a vast amount of newspaper assistance will be turn-ed over to them and that in view of the efforts of the Merchants, Commercial. City. Union league and other clubs, they will be in absolute accord and good standing with the powers that are attempting to throttle organized labor in the city, and that they will reap great personal reward for their action in opposing organized labor.

Horan Must Make Good.

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

redited to the Republican side of the fence.

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

"As Mayor Dunne's appointee, Horan could not come out openly for the mayor's opponents, hence the plan to force a quarrel with Dunne and then the letter of resignation and the red-

force a quarrel with Dunne and then the letter of resignation and the redire time that will follow.

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

LABOR OPPOSES JUDGE

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

COUNTY TREASURER CHEATS-WAITRESSES

NO. 410

Gets Them to Write Letter Saying He Is "Friend of Labor"-After Election Breaks Faith

Love of the politician for the worning class is considerably different be-

fore and after election.

'John R. Thompson, city treasurer and restaurant man, has declared that he

John R. Thempson, city treasurer and restaurant man, has declared that he will have nothing to do with the Waitresses Union Before election he made a speech to the waiters and waitresses and told them that they were the men and waiter the men and waiter that they were the men and waiter that they were the men and waiter that the would sign a contract for the closed shop.

When the Waitresses' Union was first formed he signed a contract was first formed he signed a contract with it, saying the girls in his restaurant should be allowed to wear the union button say should have vertain hours and wages. Immediately after these girls more discriminated against.

In October, 1996, the Waitresses' Union demanded the closed thop. Thempson was then running for treasurer on the Headman that if they would not give him a bail name before made his ar he would, on its worst of heaver, sign with them after the cirction. The Walicesses' Union agreed to this proposition. agreed to this proposition.

Flimflams the Unions

Plimfams the Unions
On the siferation of this promise the union, to aid Thompson in his cisetian, wrette and signed the following letter which was circulated among the sirect car men at the South Side, among whom Thompson had bearing visitor was affour beaution into,. The Lette:
Thompson pain for the printing and circulating of this letter.
If it had not been for the Wait-resses [Ining I would nave been elected,' and Ernst Harmeri. Thompson's apponent in the election.

After the election Thomoson refused to sign the agreement with the among for the closed shap. The union waited almost two months in the hope that he would satil keep his word, and finally finds the matter to the Change Federation of Labor Thompson, then declared that he would not only not sign the agreement with the annual field the matter to the Change Federation of Labor Thompson, then declared to the would not only not sign the agreement, but that he would have be more dealings with the union. This he gives as his final reply to the women who helped him to his coestion and whe, according to his own stationent, have made his mosey for him

according to his own statement, have made his money for him. "A Friend of Labor"

Here is the letter that elected Their p-

To Organized Later.

In view of the fact that false reports for pullived purposes have been circulated in reference to John R. Thomps lated in reference to John R. Thompson's attitude towards union labor, we wish to state that he was the first restaurant man to sian with the Waitresses' Union and did not join the lies taurant Keepers' Association until una year after the strike, and during our strengle for existence Mr. Thompson's restaurants were never closed apprint my and although our organization and met with reverses, union conditions at prevail in all his jesturants, his aftisude at all times has been friendly, and even new we have occursising to enter his places as organizers for our local. This permission was applied to a committee from the Federation of Labor composed of Joseph Morton, Stationary bearing a state of the composed of Joseph Morton, Stationary bearing a state of the composed of Joseph Morton, Stationary bearing a state of the committee from the Federation of Labor composed of Joseph Morton, Stationary bearing the state of the committee o

composed of Joseph Morton, Stailouary Firemen, Steven Suomer Milk Decert, George Golden, Packing House Tenn-sters, Wm. Minche, Cigar Makers, ex-president State Federation of Labor, (Signe 1) ELIZABETH MALONEY.

GEORGIA TEETERS. President Is Thompson, who does not keep faith with a union of serking girls, a sufeman to trust with county funds!

WHO KILLED CRUEL RUSS? HIS CAREER

RUSS? HIS CAREER

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4—(Special.)—
St. Petersburg is to-day wondering who was the youthful assassin that shot Gen. Von Der Laumitz, the St. Petersburg prefect who took the place of the late Gen. Trepofi.

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

The identity of the assassing a servet owing to the fact he was cut to pieces by sahers of the officers, after he killed the general and shot himself.

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

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

He was as hated as Trepoff, whose

one of the pillars of the reactionary party.

He was as hated as Trepoff, whose place he had taken. It was during the time that hewas governor of Tambou that there occurred the terrible, repression of the agrarian disorders in that province, and it was in retribution for these repressions that Maria Spatidonova, the Russian Joan of Arc, abot Chief of Police Lurhenofiski, one of the subordinates of Gent. Von Der Launtz. It is now known that Von Der Launtz was one of the twenty-seems who were marked for death by the fighting organization. St. Peterchurg is wondering now who will be next.

The czar's household is in a pante.

Reformer—So you drank to dresse your sorrows in drink? Jaga—Tried to, but they are all grad-snimmers and statid on top.

peasants. In many provinces throughout Russia hundreds of villages have been waped out of existence. The peasant men were killed, the women assaulted, and the houses razed to the ground. An instance of such crackly with which I am sequented happened in the province of Stavropol, which is not by fee the worst.

Asked as to the treatment of political prisoners, Dr. Gershimi said, with a

Well, they don't treat them now at all, they simply hang them. This, however, is very eucouraging. By disregarding its own law, the Russian autocarding its own law, the Russian autoc



Portrait taken while in prison at Akatui, Siberia

tion to the American people at Orchestra hall.

"The next Duma," Dr. Gershum said,
"must be dominated by either the revolutionists or by the reactionists. In
either case the Duma will be dissolved
shortly after it convenes. The present
Duma has not the confidence of the
people as the first Duma had. It is considered a farce and the people will send
their delegates—Socialist delegates, of
course—in order to have them dispersed
by the government. The minute this

by the government. The minute this new Duna is dissolved, the revolution is legalized and a provisional government is established.

Rebels Never so Strong "We are taking a very hopeful view of things in Russia now. The revoluof things in Russia now. The revolutionist party was never so strong as to-day. The 'Red Sunday,' the 22d of January, 1905, completely severed the government from the people. Strange as it may seem the pensants are today more revolutionary than the workingmen. Their belief in the little father was lost through his undignified, in fact, cowardly conduct, in refusing to appear before his subjects when they called for him on January 22. He broke all traditions with the people. The worst, however, was the dissolution of the Duma on July 9.

"As soon as the news spread through Russia, the Crar was denounced by the peasurity in terms which are unfit for print. He was depounced as a criminal and a traftor.

"The peasants want land, and as the reforms, which the government promised or actually granted, failed to improve the lot of the peasants, they turned against all reforms. They now want a complete change.

Peasants Now Leaders

'The peasants are now foremost in the revolutionary ranks and this is why we are so confident of success. Revolutionized the peasants have been by the government, by its ruthless repression of agrarian roots, which were nothing more than a cry for bread by a hungry multi-million population. Besides, the peasants have been plundered by the government and its official.

'In this country you have heard only of massacres, instigated by the government upon Jews. These massacres upon Jews are comparatively insignificant when compared to the massacres upon peasants.

Peasants Now Leaders

province of Stavespense for the worst.

"Over 30,000 peasants in Stavropo" organized in a revolutionary party and refused to recognize the police and the government. As soon as this was, learned in St. Peter Surg, General Litwinoff, a noted reactionary and blood-thirsty official, was sent to that province

Russian people. Hundreds of prisoners pass through this prison to Siberia daily. Ninety per cent of these prisoners are peasants, who are deported for political offences. This is an astounding and suggestive fact as to the state of the Russian people. In the eighties the political prisoners were all intellectuals. In the unieties they were workingmen of the cities. Today they are peasants from thousands of little villages throughout the vast Russian empire.

"It was this day that we have long.

"It was this day that we have long been looking for. Russia is a vast country and to organize the peasantry in such a country, especially when all the organization must be done secretly, and travel must be done not by railway, but in a peasant's cart, was one of the greatest difficulties that the revolutionists have experienced for the last forty years. Now this is accomplished.

Land Belong to the User Land Belong to the User
"The peasant of course is not a clearcut Marxian Socialist. Who could expect that? But he is one of the most
ardent 'practical' Socialists. There is
a belief in the mind of the Russian
peasant that the land belongs to him
who werks it.

When a Socialist comes and tells him his, the stranger is received as a brother.

"Up to two years ago the Socialist was frequently hindered in his propaganda among the peasants because he had to avoid arentioning the czar. The minute the little father was spoken of contemptuously the peasant would refuse to listen to the speaker. To-day it is the opposite. Red Sunday and the dissolution of the Duma simply cut all relations between the little father and the people.

people. "As to the reactionary party? It is "As to the reactionary party? It is powerless now. Gen. Ignatiev, who was assassmated recently, was the founder of the black hundreds, who are the pillars of antocracy. But they are weak pillars. They took it upon themselves to exterminate the revolution, but instead are being exterminated by it. Ignatiev, Litvinoff and Von Launitz, the prime movers of this reactionary party, the instigators of massacres upon the peasantry through their agents, the black hundreds, where are they now? The revolutionary party has taken care of them, and will take care of their successors. The revolutionary party in Russia is the people now. Every Russian is a revolutionist and an implacable for of the government.

How is it that the government is blind to this rising tide?" Dr. Gershuni was asked.

Czar a Bloody Tyrant

Czar a Bloody Tyrant

'This is unacrountable when viewed from the standposts that the czar is only a injurchead and is dominated by a chique of grand dukes. But it becomes very evident and plain when we learn that Nicholas is a despot that has backbone. That the czar is a religious maniac is known to all. But few people longs that the czar is another Nero, that he has a mania for blood.

'Tois is hidden from the civilized

(Continued on third page;)

PROGRESS-WHITHER

By W. DODSWORTH, Editor, Journal of Commerce

This article occupied the leading position on the first page of the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, the foremost financial daily of America. It was intended for the great financiers, and not for working class minds.

to the men and the issues to be pre-

sented at the coming Presidential

Comparison of current social conditions with those of the past reveals remarkable differences in the rate of advance between these various forms of experiment. In the department of abstract thought, there may be more than the usual vigor of pursuit, but perhaps little gain in results. In religious truth, as measured by a rational standard, there has been a clearly defined revision within the last half The whole doctrinal basis of Christianity has undergone a searching examination, and the more evangelical systems have taken on a more distinctly ethical structure. Religion, however, it must be conceded, still remains the one great interest about which men are least agreed, most antagonistic, least intellectually convinced and therefore least in true

Perhaps there has been no previous stage of history when such a high average of popular intelligence was centered on the exploitation of political theories and organizations. There is a reason for this advance which deserves attention. As mever before, the governments are accepting it as one of their foremost obligations to provide education for their largely preponderaht poletarian populations; and, as a rule, the culture impurted affects most materially the qualities and potencies of this renovated class.

Though, as a rule, the higher branches of study are not included in the public curriculi, yet such culture as is provided opens the way to unrestricted pupular progress in literature and the sciences, to a treer uni! ization of the intellect and a nor effective exercise of the parentive powers: For the most part, this broadened education is pusie compulsory. There is no longer any inevitable alliance between privery and ignorance, nor any obstacle to the progress of popular intelligence, except such as native meapacity or deliberate indifference may impose

In this sense and to this extent, the current diffusion of apopular education has become an element in the status and the power of the working masses such as they hild never aspired to ker, taking this class in the mass, what thees it now amount as a force in working politics? What is its possible limit as a voting force? what its compactive value as anch? What may be its influence in the shaping of policies and in the control of legislatures and governments? These are questions, which, three so much as in the past year, have been threateningly thirder before the possile of Lurope and Afterarz Broader and more perfect education has increased the capacity of the preferable for comprehending social relations; and hence the conferment of the elective tranchise, in a more or less complete form, in nearly

every state of Lurone and America. What is the precise value of all this constitutional change? Can it be accepted as an assurently speareful revo-Intion of immeasurable dimensions? The question must be put with misgivings and answered with oncer tainty. The masses accept their boons without thanks, and show an unvoted to disturbing and cocrupting legislation. The trades union organizations are appropriating these new political powers to purposes of disabsolute democratic ideals. These ers. innovatious unmistakably suggest prospective struggle.

In no two nations are the developtheir aspects or the extent of their that there is no sensous latent socialproposed changes. In essence, the main principle of democracy—the the disease in a restrained form is ascendency of the popular will has more deeply intrenched under the been the same throughout history, reign of Emperor William than in any But in form it has varied with each successive effort to enforce its adop- i cast which still waits for a fitting tion. Today, in this country, where democracy is the essence of the consstitution, a strong drift has suddenly set in toward an artificial conslication of wealth, a violent legislative regulation of industry, and the transfer of the ownership of property from the individual or, the corporation to the Pederal or State govern-

election, are far from being hopefully suggestive. At the moment, the republican party's hold on power is dubious. The "stand-oat" faction shows no disposition to yield its socalled conservatism, no matter how much concession it might win at other more vital and pacifying points of policy. This persistency exposes interests far more vital than anything that an elusive tariff could shield

New and serious dangers await equally both parties, on the one hand reckless adhesion to worn-out party factions, on the other hand a rash surrender towards socialistic schemes. Sagacious observers are aghast at the possible,-not to say probable,-political distractions that may be forthcoming within the next two years. The impending possibilities do not relate to normal economic and administrative issues; they contern questions that vitally divide the classes and inspire the jealousies and passions of the ordinarily dissatisfied masses. Labor, with its voting millions, shows a fast-growing disposition towards constituting a socialistic force out of the multiplying trades nmons; from which we already have the beginnings of a new disintegrating populatic faction. Two ambitious socialistic aspirants to the presidency stand prepared to commit the nation to revolutionary forms of Federal reconstruction. The millionaires' selfish aggressions are prompting the work man towards a wholesale diversion of the national wealth from the monopolists hoards to the proletariat's meagre deposits. These are the con-

direons of social derangement, of growing class distrust, of quarrel anent fundamental issues, and of revolutionary aguation under which we approach what seems likely to be the most disturbing presidential election in the nation's history. With such conditions and tendencies, what, is to be said of the sanity of political agitations of the day?

England's chirent political experi-

ence has closely followed the lines

of our own. There, as here, the na-

tion is surprised by a broad and sudden development of little foreseen socialistic movements. The bungled in traduction of a disjointed system of popular education had reached an advanced stage of culmination and the fact stood revealed that the masses were unprecedentedly competent to participate in the political life of the nation. As might have been expected, these new participants in politics have exhibited a strong leaning towards socialism; the labor unions have been compacted into resolute organizations capable of very effective political agitation; and the results of the last general election could be no matter for surprise. There were realities in that workingmen's victory which will long assert their force and may be expected to still more fundamentally democratize British class politics. The relatively large number of labor candidates returned to parliament was a shock, if not an alarm, to the country; the mistakable disposition to use their more so because the invasion was new-found powers for hasty aggress a made up of socialists of one class or another. There was little distinct cofor agitation; the franchise is de operation or cobesion among the nechates; but throughout there was a surprising fund of campaigning resource for enforcing populistic ideals. Thus, we find the foremost of Euroorderly aggression. This' compara- pean democracies carnestly committive universalization of the franchise | ted to an agitation which aims openly is disposing the masses towards radi. at a social levelling, less through ele-The intervention of labor leaders ing the long established grades of means the concerting of plans of society. This is no inconsiderable disorganization and the devising of achievement for one year of radical bases of government after the most politics administered by green lead-

In Germany, there are no corrent political culminations comparable with what are developing in the ments of socialism alike, rither in United States and Great Britain Not ism in the empire. On the contrary, other State. Marx sowed see! broadopportunity to germinate. In 1893 even, 134 millions of social democratic votes were given to that faction and forty-four members were elected to the Reichstag; whilst, among the numerous party groups. that is eclipsing all others in its progress. In Germany, this element is perhaps more numerous, more compacted, more intelligent and more

The foreshadowing of politics, as | effectively potent than in any other mation. But Germans are cautious agitators. They invade without display; they know how to respect the prohibitions of illegal propagandism and are in no haste to expose their schemes of aggression. Above all, the empire is governed by a will and dominated by an army neither of which would militant agitators be in haste to challenge. The misfortune of Germany is less that she is exposed to the dangers of socialism than that she is subject to the uncontrollable individual impulses of an ever restless emperor

> In such a situation as now exists, France can assume but one attitude. She is ever ready for a domestic scrimmage. Perhaps less so now than at most times for the last, hundred years; but still ever willing to listen to the charms of the social agitator. France accepted, from Marx and Lasalle, doctrines which have never since lost their vitality among her proletariat. Gabrielle Deville, in the late eighties, gave a strong intellectnal impulse to the teachings of those vigorous German predecessors; but, since then, France's interest in the ever-varying forms of radical politics seems to have abated its virulence. especially among the more educated of the working classes. The truth is that, for a long succession of years; the labor isms of France were a fascinating fad peculiarly adapted to attract the Frenchman's taste for political disputation. A century of threshing and rethreshing worn-out theories tends to produce satisfy, and Frenchmen now no longer show much violent interest in the varied socialisms that are so profoundly agitating the working masses of some other countries; rather, party leaders seem to incline towards more sober forms of political delectation.

In Russia, we have a case pure and simple of the brute revolt of one hundred unilions of the lowest grade of proletariat. The struggle has little logical connection with the socialistic diseases raging elsewhere. The intellectual condition of the hugely preponderant masses is too low to admit of participation in the systematized agitations that are disturbing the more educated nations. True, there is a petty crowd of more or Itss educated workmen who aspire to conduct the empire towards higher forms of civilization; but the task vastly exceeds their capacity; and Russia must wait upon a distant education and a greatly moderated exercise of power for her emancipation. In the meanting, Russia is a problem to herself and must be her own savior through her own methods.

In the smaller European countries, domestic politics are running in much the same grooves as those followed in the larger nations; and, as a rule, what has been said of the latter; is equally affirmable of the former.

The grave poblical conditions above noted have causes which it is consummately important should be definitely comprehended. For the most part, this as yet silent revolution is traceable to the modern universality of education and to the general bestowment of the elective franchise upon the working massesforces which, working together, are The new rights have been granted with little competent forethought about what they imply as to the world's future political life. The vote, the universality of the vote, is now mankind's most omnipotent force; and who and what are the masters of that force? The next thing we may have to look for is the adjusting of law and administration to this new distribution of the franchise; a process of whose far-reaching results we have not yet begun to dream. There is no blinking the fact that, although the old conditions of law still remain in force, they exist only by sufferance; by the teleration of an immense voting majority who hold but a trifle of the world's wealth and enjoy little of life's pleasures. We have reached a stage at which the potential depository of governing power has changed hands; and the one great political problem. is—in whose interest will future law be reconstructed and administered? What answer to this great question may be reasonably expected? It may help us to a response if we inquirefrom whom must we ask the favor of retaining our now imperifed social rights? These possible fundamental changes in the basis of citizenship cannot too soon receive the earnest

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

attention of prudent statesmen.

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

The property was left to his kidow. Mrs H. M. King, who turned the entire management over to her son-in-law, R. J. Kleberg, a lawver, who was born and brought up within 150 miles of the ranch. Under Mr. kleberg's management the accreage has been increased more than rifty per cent.



rean the wealth of the state of New York, comprised in farms, and other real property, factories, railroads, tele graphs, canals, machinery, gold and silver. etc., is \$14,769,042,207. This is approximately one-seventh of the national total of \$107,000,000,000. It exceeds Italy's wealth by nearly \$2,000,000,000 and is about equal to the combined national resources of Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and the Netherlands, It ranks New York among the financial great powers with a standing just below that of Austria-Hungary. A per capita division of the state's wealth would give \$2,000 to every man, woman and child. as compared with the national average of \$1,320. To this enormous wealth the state is adding \$500,000,000 a year.

According to the report of the postmaster general the deficit in the postal department for the year ending June 30, 1906, amounted to \$10,516,996. The same report also says that the amount of matter sent deadhead by the various departments of the government, if paid, would "equal, if not exceed, the defic-

The report also says concerning the amounts paid the railways for transpor-tation: "My impression is very strong that we pay a great deal too much for transportation.

The number of plants in the wholesale slaughtering and meat packing business since 1880 has varied as follows: 1880, 872; 1890, 611; 1900, 557; 1905,

The average capitalization per plant in 1880 was \$56,673. In 1905 it was \$3,753,463.

Labor Union News

William Lonergan and seven other members of the Electrotypers' Union of Brooklyn, N. Y., defendants in an action by the Star Exchange Company to recover \$4,000 damages on an alleged breach of agreement in leaving its employment to engage in a strike, have won the appeal taken by the company to the Supreme Court of that state, which decided that the agreement of the union was not binding upon its members and could not be enforced.

The Bavarian Brewing Company, a recently formed concern that bought the plant of the old Gambrians Brewing Company, represented by August Wagner, on Monday signed a contract with the brewery workers of Toledo, O., to pay the union scale to the brewers. to pay the union scale to the brewers. drivers, bottlers and brewery workers. Similar contracts with the engineers' and tiremen's unions will be signed up in the next few days.

Striking lithographers expect, a marked change in the situation of the strike in which they have been engaged for over four months. "In January," one of the members said, "all the labels on canned goods begin to be made, and this, we think, will lead the employers, who are savely in most of help work. who are sorely in need of help, to seek a settlement of the strike. Our men are holding out everywhere with great loyalty to the union and to themselves, and are confident in an ultimate vic

The Boston Newsboys, a protective union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, voted to send one of its members to Harvard University. The union some time ago started a scholarship fund, hoping to raise \$5,000. The fund now amounts to \$2,500, which yields an annual income of \$100.

The Swedish Trade Union Congress The Swedish Trade Union Congress was held recently at Stockholm, with 4°5 delegates present. The central bodies of the trade unions of Finland, Denmark and Norway were also represented by fraternal delegates. At the time of the last congress, three years ago, the Swedish unions numbered 39,570 members; now the organizations have grown to a membership of 108,000.

SOCIALISM IN FRANCE

By JEAN JAURES

The interest of the Clemenceau ministry, from the historical standpoint, is increased by the fact that it seems to represent the extreme of republican bourgeois, democracy. After the period of socialistic re-ficalism, democracy, unless it chooses to stand still, or to go backward, must advance in the direction of Socialism. Beyond a government of socialist radicals and independent socialists. there can be nothing but a government by socialism, which thus becomes the master of the state and proceeds methodically to the transforming of property. I may say, then, that socialism now

becomes a question of prime importance, not merely as to the order of its ideas, but also as to the order of its accomplishments and possibilities. The lofty summit, which had been lost to sight on the horizon in a golden and distant haze, now reveals its outlines, nearer, clearer.

Yet, may this not be an illusion, the play of perspective merely? Sometimes the greater transparency of the air seems to bring the far-away mountains nearer to us, although the distance remains the same. May it not be thus, at this time, with the aspect of socialism? It would be puerile to depend on a mechanical and continued evolution of democracy. Within thirty-five years France has passed from the conservative and resigned republic of M. Thiers to the opportunist and enthusiastic republic of Gambetta; then on to the temperate radicalism of M. plawerful enough to control the Leon Bougois, to the militant radicalism of M. Combes; finally, to the socialistic radicalism of M. Clemenceau, Each movement in the evolution of the republic has had its value and its reason. It has not been a mere succession of personal influences.

Each of these periods has been marked by the realization of an ideal, by works of which the consequences must extend

into the distant future. It is not without significance as to the advance of socialism that in the ministry of M. Thiers, France definitely broke the ties that still bound her to the old monarchies-ties so often renewed after ruptures and tempests. It is not without significance that Gambetta called into action now democratic forces, that he installed democratic peasants in the offices of the mayoralty. The great laws as to secular education prepared generations of free and independent spirits. The separation of church and state will weaken the Catholic church without violating it. And that church had become a political power in the service of the conservative classes.

The social laws already passed, the law assuring liberty to the trades unions, that which provides for insurance against accident, as well as the general system of insurance, the law regulating the hours of labor-all these have increased the power of the working class

Despite all this, however, despite the steady evolution, despite the political and social progress of the republic, the form of property has not been directly questioned. Even the social-radical program, although it disturbs the capitalistic interests, does not raise the property issue as such. The general and progressive tax on incomes, the legal limitation of the working day, the insurance against risks, old age, invalidism, or injury, and the like, have not disturbed the system of property, capitalistic or private.

But, when the democracy shall be unable to outline a program without going into socialism, when the problem of property shall be raised, when society shall become so organized that it attains the point of equilibrium, or proceeds to the general appropriation of private capital -then the political areng, hitherto a pleasant height, will become a region of startling precipices.-The Times Maga-

SOCIALIST NEWS

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

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

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

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

A New York scientist says John D. Rockefeller is the type of coming Americans. That's pleasant. We are all to have a billion dollars apiece, together with a bald head

TO FIGHT MINE OWNERS' STANDING ARMY.

A strenuous attempt to have the constabulary laws of this state repealed will be made by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor at the next session of the legislature.

President E. W. Greenwalt of the Federation stated that the principle of the set was amint decoration. of the act was against democratic govmilitary despotism precedence over the local courts. He declared that the constabulary

tary organization.

"But has not the constabulary established its efficiency in the quelling of many riots; have hot the members been fearless in the effort to capture law breakers?" questioned the respecter.

"That may be true; in fact, I will admit," he answered, "that the constabulary has done some good, but it has also done considerable harm. And I will tell you how.

"In the first place, I would save no man from prosecution, provided

best American citizens.
"But beside our attempt to repeal the constabulary law we shall make an

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By G. H. STROBELL

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A Private Estate of a

some comparisons may be found useful. The area of Rhode Island, exclusive of the waters of Narragansett Ray, comprise 673-920 acres or just a trifle more than our-half the area of Santa Gerrandes Rauch.

Constabulary of Pennsylvania to be Abolished if Possible.

Wilkes Barre, Pa., Jan. 7 (Special)

does not have to answer to any one except the governor, and this alone invests too much power in this mili-

in the first place. I would save no man from prosecution, provided he violated the law, and this is the feeling of every bonest exponent of organized labor. We seek peace and want to be and we are as good as the

attempt to pass a general employer's hability act, and I understand that the mine workers will endeavor to secure the passage of two hills, one for the weighing of the coal and the other for a general eight-hour work-day."

After having worked a year in this

school, I removed to a Russian village

in the Peterhoff district of the St. Peters-

burg province, where I was appointed teacher in a school kept by the Zemstvo.

The position here was like this; in front

of the school lived a rendarme; on the

back, the "uriadnik" (villege constable);

on the neighboring hill, the priest, and

near him the "psalmist" (or lay reader);

and all of them sent information to the

authorities about me. If I tried to speak

to the people, or to arrange a most inno-

cent lecture for them, the psalm-reader

informed the school inspector that "the

tracher is busy with conversations not

concerning her school-work"; and the

priest informed his superiors that "the

teacher is spreading sectarianism and the

teachings of Tolstoy." If I tried to ar-

range some dramatic performance, the

gendarme and "uriaduik" sent informa

tion to their superiors. All this took

place about five years ago. On the

strength of these informers I was sum-

sometimes by the school council, some-

times by the governor of the province,

Two and a half years I continued to act

as teacher at this "pious" village, and at

last was dismissed. I left the profession

without much sorrow. Through experi-

ence I became convinced that it was im-

possible for me to share with the people

even the scanty knowledge which I pos-

sess; I was not allowed to open the peas-

ant's eyes to his position and to point

out the real reasons of his misery. Un-

der these conditions there was no possi-

bility of an "harmonic development of

mind" (which we had been taught in the

college ought to be the ann of a teacher).

and I came to the conclusion that first

of all it was necessary to create fresh

conditions. So I became a Revolutionist.

One Thought of the Dying Martyr

Seon I was arrested. About a year

I was kept in prison and in the fort-

ress. Then I was liberated; but in

about a fortnight I was again arrested.

I was kept eight months this second

time, and while liberated I ran away abroad. After a while I returned to

finally hardened my revolutionary spir-

it. I clearly saw that if the Czar is

not himself, a tyrant, he is a necessar

tool for the enslavement of his people

To rule means in Russia to rob, to

burn, to murder. I clearly saw that

the autocratic and bureaucratic govern-

ment is kept alive only by its acts of

violence, only thanks to the perpetual

terror exercised by the rulers. And

life itself taught me that nothing new

can be crected unless the old one is

destroyed. If one cannot fight against

ideas with bayonets, on the other hand,..

one cannot remove bayonets with

The autocratic and bureaucratic re-

gime is breathing its last. Already the

defeat in the senseless Japanese war showed the approaching of the end.

The workmen's strike -in October

frightened the Government very much.

To appease the country, the Govern-

ment declared that it was ready to

give freedom. But in giving freedom

with one hand, it sent punitive expedi-

tions into the villages and arranged

massacres in towns with the other

hand. Again persecutions covered the

country like a dark cloud. But the

people continued to be clamorous; and

the Government tried to prop up the

rotten machine by summoning the

Duma, hoping by every brutal and law-

less means to manipulate the elections

in its favor. This hope has been falsi-

fied. The Duma proved to be a liberal

one. At first the government tolerated

the, benches of the Duma, but when

the deputies tried to appeal to the

people and to affirm the principle of

compulsory selling of private lands,

then the Duma was dismissed. And now

we are going again through a period

of persecutions. But in vain are the

one cannot remove bayoners with ideas

efforts of the government. Nothing,

neither arrests nor prisons, neither ex-

ile nor penal servitude, neither gallows

nor shooting, nor punitive expeditions,

nor "pogroms," will stop the people's

You may sentence me to death. Wherever I have to die-on the gal-

lows, in the mines or torture-chambers

-I shall die with one thought: Pardon

me, my people! I could give so little

to you. I have only one life. And I

shall die with full faith that days will

come when the throne will tumble down, and on the vast plains of Russia

the sun of freedom' will shine brilliantly.

to death and shot on the 12th of Septem-

ber last in the Schlusselburg fortress,

this being the first execution of a

woman in Russia since the execution

of the famous Sophia Perovskaia for

participation in the assassination of

Alexander II. in - March. 1881 - The

tors were plied with questions which they were unable to answer. Manufacturers of all kinds of tinned goods, of cheese, of drugs and of liquors importuned Chief Clerk Small for information as to the provisions of the new law, Mr. Small referred some of the calls to District Attorney Sims, but neither was able to throw any light upon the complicated situation, which has been brought about.

Washington, Jan. 3,—"We can not say definitely what class of merchants or manufacturers we shall reach first in the enforcement of the pure food rad drugs act," said Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture to-day, "but you may take it to be certain that among the first to be reached will be the fellows who defy the law."

Anglo Russian.

Mile. Konopliannikova was sentenced

ed against it from

ideas alone. I became a Terrorist.

The prisons and persecutions

moned sometimes by the school inspector,

On the 13th of Aegust last, Major-

General Min, Commander of the famous

regunent of the Semenoff Guards, was

shot dead at the Peterhoff railway sta-

tion by a young woman, Zuraida Vassi-

lievna Konopliannikova. Arrested on

the spot, she refused to reveal her name,

or give any information about her ac-

complices. Her identity however, was

soon established by a gendarme officer,

who recognized her as having been in-

terrogated by him on the occasions of

her previous arrests. On the 26th of

August, (Sept. 7th.) a court martial was

held in the Fortress of St. Peter and St.

Paul, consisting of six colonels, a gen-

eral as president, besides the military

prosecutor, gendarme witnesses, etc.

Before this brilliant assembly the young

modest girl, of small stature, but with

exceedingly gentle and sympathetic fea-

tures, was brought up to give an account

of her deed. When the court entered,

the accused was requested to stand up

in the dock, but this she refused to do.

as she could not conscientiously show

any sign of respect to a tribunal, which

in her conviction was only a mockery of

an independent and impartial court of

justice. On being asked for an explana-

tion of her crime, Mile. Konophan-

nikova made the following remark-

able statement which will remain

one of the most notable 'human docu-

ments" in the history of revolutions gen

erally, and of the Russian revolution in

"I, a member of the Socialist Revolu-

tionary Party, at present member of the

fighting Betachment of the North, killed-

Min. The reasons which induced me

to do it are the following: I believe you

all remember the December days in Mos-

cow, where Min and Riman acted as if

they fought in an enemy's country. The

killed had been counted by hundreds.

Why, then, I ask, have the Moseow pro-

ple been killed? The answer is, because

the working people, exhausted in igno-

rance and poverty, and deceived by the

provoking manifesto of Nicholas II, and

the policy of the government, dared to

raise the banner of revolt against his

eternal persecutors and oppressors. I

killed Min because he murdered the

fighters for freedom. I killed him be-

cause he flooded the Moscow streets with

After my arrest I was asked: Who

gave you the right to kill? As a mem-

ber of the party of the Revolutionary

Socialists I will answer as my comrades

before me answered: the party resolved

to meet the white but bloody terror of

the government by a red terror. It is

not our choice. It is the government

that compels us to fight this way. But

as an "upstart" from the people (my

father was a soldier, my mother a peas-

ant-woman). I will ask you in the name

of this people: Who gave you the right

to keep us during centuries in darkness.

in poverty, in prisons, to exile us, to send

us to penal servitude, to hang and shoot

you this right? You seized it by might;

you legalized it by laws of your own

invention; and the priests sanctified it.

But now a new right is coming; the right

of the people, which is far more just

than your inhuman right. You declared

a war of life and death to this coming

Career of Russian Schoolmistress

I will say a few words concerning my

training college for teachers I was sent

to a remote little village in the province

of Lifland to teach the children of Estho-

mians in a ministerial (government)

school. The government worked, as it

works now, to Russify the Baltic prov-

and sent Russian teachers, male and te-

male, so that the teaching should be con-

ducted only in the Russian language. The

locality where I had to work was a dull

one; on three sides were forests, and on

the fourth the Lake Peipuss The pover-

ty among the local inhabitants was awful.

They had no land. They had been lib-

erated without the land, which wholly

remained in the hands of the local barons

and of the government. The people lived

by what they build get out of the lake-

that is, by fishing. I have myself been

brought up in poverty, and know what

it is. It did not frighten me. But I

wondered how the people could live-with-

out trying to ameliorate their position,

without a ray of hope in the future,

without any light on the dark horizon.

But not knowing their language I could

not do much. My work was wholly con-

fined to the school, but it was extremely

distasteful to me. I had to teach only in

Russian, and I pitied the little mites

who were compelled to listen to a for-

eign tongue, and who looked on me with

sad eyes as if inquiring. "Why are we

not allowed to speak here our own

mother tongue?" It was hard to hear

boys telling me about the Olegs and the

Ruriks of the Russian history, and know-

ing nothing of their own national his-

Anxions food manufacturers, whole-sale chemists and liquor dealers found themselves balked yesterday in their efforts to avoid violations of the federal

pure food and drug law which went into effect on the first of the year. For this the government itself was more than half responsible.

Throughout the day the telephone in the office of the district attorney was kept ingling and the federal prosecu-

PURE FOOD LAW

tory-so rich in facts and events.

NO ONE TO ENFORCE

finished my course at the

us by tens and hundreds?

the blood of the innocents.

MILLIONS IN PROFITS

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

That committee has taken it for grant ed that the franchise must be given to some one. Not one has suggested that

some one. Not one has suggested that the city might keep the right to run the telephone system uself.

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

Vast Profit Made

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

W. Hibbard, manager, says that at this rate it can only meet expenses and pay a fair rate on its investment. As a matter of fact the company has een paying over 755 per cent dividends ince 1900, as shown by the statements

The Tri-State, an independent com-pany, has just sent out statements to investors that it can pay 6 per cent on nev invested.

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

Financial Giants Fight

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

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

Some of the members of this associa-Some of the members of this associa-tion have been charged \$175 a year by the Chicago Telephone company. They object to this and being big enough to make a fight they conceived the plan of starting a telephone company of their own. Back of this proposition is the \$150,000,000 of the Employers associa-tion. Levy Mayer, who has ambitions to die the Rothschild of America, is pushing the claims of this side.

Why Not Keep the Franchise?

The whole fight in the council is a struggle between the big wolves, as to which shall have the chance to eat the lamb. The working men of Chicago are not interested as to which one of these parties shall get the franchise. They are only interested in keeping the franchise and remove their council.

only interested in keeping the franchise and running their own phone system.

The telephones of Paris are nationally owned and the highest rate paid for unlimited service is \$77 a year. For the municipally owned telephones of Denmark the rates are as low as \$5 a year.

There is now before the people of Chicago the proposition of again, for a period of twenty years, giving great corporate interests the power to pile up enormous fortunes. The city council is preparing to make the deal. This council was elected to do this kind of work. enormous fortunes. The city council is preparing to make the deal. This coun-cil was elected to do this kind of work

It knows no power but the power of the hig business. It deliberately takes the heritage of the people and turns it over to preying interests.

REICHSTAG DISSOLVED TO INJURE SOCIALIST

Berlin, Jan. 3.—Chancellor von Bulow has announced that the purpose of the government, in dissolving the Reichstag, was to strengthen the minor Liberal parties and to fight, and if possible weaken, both the Social Democrats and the Clerical Center.

Seeing the ever-growing clearness of the class struggle, he hoped to create a confused buffer party that should prevent the victory of the revolutionary He declares that he places the Social Democrats first as the most hated and claims that the Socialists have so under-

mined the popular conceptions of au-thoriay, property, religion and pairiot-ism, that the nation is in danger.

Repelling the intimation of the clerical party that the government meditated plans against the freedom of the church, the chancellor said that in many Catholic agustines the church and

church, the chancellor said that in many tatholic countries the church was not so well treated as in Germany.

No representative of the federated governments thought of interfering with religious equality before the law or with freedom of conscience, or contemplated the exercise of pressure against the Catholic faith.

Every statement to the contrary was simply an attempt to use religion as a means to further the interests of a political error.

a means to further the interests of a po-litical group.

The chancellor then announced that his political battle cry for the time was:

"Fight for the honor and prosperity of the nation against the Social Demo-crats, Poles, Guelfs, and Centrists."

TEDDY AND U. S. IN THE BOOK BUSINESS

Washington, Ian. 9—A special edition of Prasident Roosevelt's Panama message, liberally illustrated with pictures taken while he was, making his recent inspection of the canal, has been issued by the government printing office. Persons desiring copies may obtain them at fifty cents each by sending to the superintendent of documents, government printing office, Washington.

PROSPERITY TO CONTINUE

New York, Jan 9.—Chas M. Schwab disagrees with John D. Rocke-feller as to the outlook for business this year. He says prosperity is here to stay and that there is no reason why hard times should come.

And All Else Shall Be Added"

By JOHN M. WORK

The primary object of Socialism is to secure to the men and women who do-the necessary and useful mental and manual work of the world the full value of their labor. *

The great industries are now concentrated in the hands of a comparatively few private capitalists. One per cent of the people own more of the wealth of this country than all the other ninety-nine per cent of the people put together.

The fact that these few capitalists own the industries enables them to appropriate to themselves most of the value of the labor of the wage

worker, and most of the value of the product of the farmer. In the nature of things, this must continue just as long as the industries are owned by private capitalists.

The only way in which the wage worker and the farmer can secure the full value of their labor is by the public ownership and popular management of such industries as, under private ownership, are the instruments of the robbery of the workers,

"The Socialist Party stands for the public ownership and the popular management of those industries.

It is, therefore, to the financial interest of the wage workers and the farmers to vote the Socialist ticket.

And, since the small business man and the small professional man'are being crushed by the capitalist class, with no hope of escape under the present system, it is to their financial interest to discard middle class reforms and ally themselves with the working class in order to Secure

The moment when all those who will be benefited by Socialism realize that they will be benefited by it, the hideous wreck of the present capitalist system will reel into its grave.

It is ours to show them.

On with the work of education. Let not a single man, woman or child cross your path without learning what Socialism is and what it will do for him or her.

TWO WOMEN

The other day while walking down State street, I saw two women come out of an alley just before me, and crossing the street they picked their waythrough the teams and refuse heaps down the alley on the other Side. I paused and watched them. They were curious sight in the shopping district of this great metropolis. Their cotton dresses were bedraggled with rain to the knees-it was a soggy, sunless day, Their dark faces-hand and seamed with the scars of toil-and the small plaid shawls over their heads told me they were children of sunny Italy. of all they were women-probably the

On their heads each carried a load of new broken boards from demolished holiday boxes, and in her apron as many small sticks as it would hold. As they emerged from the first alley they glanced herrively about, and hurried on as rapidly as their burdens would permit. They didn't belong in the shopping dis-They knew where they belonged Every shrinking line of them proclaimed that fact. They belonged in the alleys,

and the railroad vards where bits of coal could be snatched up hastily while the guards weren't looking-a 'child was shot for picking up bits of coal on the railroads the other day-and in their damp, sunless holes they call home.

No one in the shopping district had told them to "move on," to keep away from the vicinity of Siegel Cooper's and Man del's and Field's. No one had explained to them that they were an unpleasant reproach upon society. A reproach it were better to keep in the background. But ignorant as they were, beggarly and ill clad as they were, they knew the up written law to its last bitter period. And obediently they shrank away down the dirty alley, and lost themselves from the merry shoppers among its wagons

JOSEPHINE CONGER-KANEKO.

SOCIALIST NEW YORK MAYOR IN TWO WEEKS

New York Jan 5.—(Special.)—There is a possibility that a Socialist may be mayor of New York within the next few weeks.

The legislature has ordered a recount of the last mayoralty vote. It is practically certain that Hearst was elected, if a true count can be secured. But he tan behind the remainder of the ticket almost as badly as in his campaign. for

almost as badly as in his campaign for governor.

This means that J. G. Phelps Stokes, who was then on the Hearst ticket, but who is now a member of the Socialist party, will be elected.

Hearst has repeatedly declared that he did not wish the office of mayor, and there is no doubt but what he is sincere in his statement, as the holding of such an office would be fatal to all his other political aspirations.

According to the law, as it now stands, Mr. Stokes would be next in line for the mayorafty position, and in case Hearst did not take the position Mr. Stokes would be mayor.

This prospect has filled the New York politicians with alarm, and it is practically certain that, even if events should turn out as the facts would seem to make coasible Mr. Stokes would not be not pre-

turn out as the facts would seem to make possible, Mr. Stokes would not be permitted to take his seat.

HOW ORPHANS ARE "PLACED OUT" BY AGENTS

Texarkana, Ark., Jan. 3.—H. A. Brinkerhoff, a farmer at Fulton, 20 miles
east of here, was bound over to the
grand jury here to-day on a charge of
criminal assault. Brinkerhoff was released on \$3,000 bonds. Recently he
applied to an orphanage at St. Louis
for a girl for nurse and companion for
his wife. Effic Hines, 14 years old, was
sent a week ago. It is charged that
Brinkerhoff took her to a hotel, where
they spent the night. He denies any
wrong doing, but the girl on the stand
swore that he had debauehed her.
Brinkerhoff's father resides at Upper
Sandursky, O., and is reported wealthy. Texarkana, Ark., Jan. 3 .-- H. A. Brin-

The President will have an oppor-tunity during 1997 to appoint seven brigadier generals. And every officer in the army is wondering how many of the seven will be jumped over his head.

Making Socialist College Professors

The college professor is in a state of unrest, bordering on a general strike in the profession. In almost every other occupation wages have risen to meet the demands of prosperity. But in most cases the college professor is earning no more today than thirty years ago. Naturally, he is finding it harder and harder to keep the wolf from the door, to dress his wife respectably, and give his children the same advantages a good mechanic can provide for his offspring. One reason-not the only one-that the professors do not form a union, appoint walking delegates, and go after the trustees of colleges with lead pipe is probably because every pedagogue is aware that a dozen younger men are hungrily waiting to snap up his job.

Either the college professor must give up the babit of marrying and rearing children, or-he must find a way to get more money. And yet the colleges are receiving new bequests all the time. The last ten years have seen millions showered upon them. Why is it, then, that the poor professor has not come in for some of this prosperity? One reason is that it costs about twice as much to educate a student at one of our universities as he pays in tuition. The balance has to be met from the income of endowment, and every additional student is an aditional burden on that endowment. And our college presidents are as ambitions a set of officials as life insurance presidents. Many of them want more stoylenes, no matter what it costs to get them, and they want to expand their "facilities" no matter what salaries they are paying.

The college professor should get after his president and see that the money is not squandered on new work; and he should force the trustees to put up the price of tuition. There is no reason why young men should not pay more than half the cost of their education, especially when their teachers are being slowly pauperized. What the college professor needs is courage to fight for his rights and the rights of his wife and children. -Saturday Evening Post.

THEN AND NOW

In days gone by when you and I Liberty's flag unfurled,

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

Then folks were told that Socialists hold,

With fire and sword and bomb, Stealthy would lurk, and by such work Send folks to kingdom come. But since our pure, good literature

Made its initial bow, It spreads so fast folks know at last We're not so lawless now.

Election day we'd throw away On some "old party skate," Our votes that we should use to free And to emancipate Our working class; but let that pass,

We're Socialists, I trow, Then let them prate-we'll vote'era We're getting wiser now!

Then let us try both, you and I.

Since we've outgrown our sin, ... With all our might to end this fight Then all our foes as friends will pose As to stern facts they bow; We near the fair land of Get-There-

We're getting stronger now!

-GEO. NEW.

GUGGENHEIM ADMITS BUYING SENATE SEAT

Causes Uproar That May Undo Tin Millionaire

Denver, Col., Jan. 7 -- Simon Guggeneim, senator-elect from this state, who vas quoted here as having bought his way into the United States senate, has been furious since the publication and for the first time realizes what the inter-

He thought that since the legislature, hote members had their expenses paid out of the profits gained from the publittle attention. ic by the manipulation of smelter stock, had declared him elected, all he would have to do is to take his seat.

Now it is threatened to send affidavits to congress and explain in full the state of affairs that existed in Colorado.

That he has "our his feet him to" and

That he has "put his foot into it" and caused no amount of trouble, not only for himself, but also for every one reponsible for his election, he realizes The older and more experienced politicians congregated in the different hotels and gathering places of politician discuss the interview printed in Ridge

Guggenheim is the laughing stock of the city and entire state. Just what he would do it he ever reaches the senate is another absorbing topic. That Col-orado is proud of him, as he believes, cannot be said. The scandal of his elecion has assounded hardened old poli-

The epitiets applied to him by some of the older politicians are amissing and interesting. Some of the conversations gleaned from various sources are "I think he is the champion pinlicad."

Whole State Laughs

"What a circus the uplifters and muck rakers' would have with him if he over

"The state should appropriate a fund-for a guardian for Simon. He is not e when alone with a reporter or two There would be no secrets in the United States senate after he would take

No deal could be put through safely

with Simon on the inside."

Just what the outcome of the printed interview will be no one will hazard. His apporters are firm in their demal that the gave out the interview while the re-sorter who got the interview claims be has two witnesses to substantiate the fact that Guggenheim stated to him that he sought his way into the senate, and that he is proud of the fact

Washington, Jan. 5 .- The leaders in congress have apparently determined upon a policy of masterly inactivity so far as real legislation is concerned, for the rest of the session, just how much this program results from the growing breach between the President and the Senate is a questional control of the session.

But it is a fact that the recommen-dations made by the President in his annual message are receiving mighty

The Senate leaders are in a peculiarly good situation to enforce their policy. They have seized upon the Brownsville incident with avidity and evidently propose to discuss it in all of the ramifications.

. When that is removed from the floor there is always the Smoot case, the question of states rights, the Japanese school question, to fill the gap and provide food for talk pending the arrival of the appropriation bills.

Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, is waiting patiently for an op-portunity to secure consideration of his general service pension bill. He has named Tuesday as the time when he will renew his efforts.

Senator Overman, of North Carolina, has also announced that he wants

to speak on Tuesday on states rights, and the tendency of the federal government to encroach thereon

On Thursday, in accordance with an agreement reached last session, the Senate will proceed to vote on Senator La Folictie's bill 20 promote the select of colored to the se safety of raifroad employes and trav-clers by limiting the time of service of the employes to not more than ixteen consecutive hours

The Smoot case, although pefiding before the Senate, will hardly be heard from next week. In fact, the

The foreign relations committee will resume consideration of the Con-go resolution, which promises the President the support of the Senate any step he may take to assist in bringing about an international in-quiry into the affairs of the Congo Free State. It is anticipated that the resolution will be modified so as to define that the President's action in the matter must be confined to diplomatic pressure, and that it will be reported favorably.

Socialist Scientific Literature

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

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

To secure a return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed. The fact that a signed article is published does not commit The Chicago Socialist to pintons expressed therein.
Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our era. Every contribution must be accommanded by the name of the writer, not necessarily publication, but as an evidence of good faith

Editor, A. M. Simons; Business Manager, Louis Delgaard; State Secretary, J. S. Smith.

Entered at the Postoffice, Chicago, Ill., as second-class matter, March 18, 1902.

They Asked for It—and Got It

Over thirty years ago the labor unions of this country decided that they wished a Commissioner of Labor as a member of the President's

The old Knights of Labor made this one of their demands,

When the American Federation of Labor came on the field it repeated and emphasized the request

A generation of lobbyists came and went at Washington. Always one of the objects which they sought was a Department of Labor with a representative in the cabinet.

AT LAST THIS PERSEVERANCE WAS REWARDED. The principle of lobbying for favors was justified by success. The priceless boon was granted.

Henceforth the official family was to contain a representative of

Then President Roosevelt, the especial triend of labor, came into the White House. He is a member of a trades union, the great original arbiter of labor disputes.

President Roosevelt has lately selected a man to occupy the Secretaryship of Comporce and Labor ____.

The man be selected for this position was Oscar Solomon Strauss. A search of trade union directories gives no hint of his name. An examination of the list of fighters for Labor's cause sheds no light upon his '

If we wish to learn about Mr. Strauss we must turn to such sources as the "New York Directory of Directors," "Financial Red Book," and the Commercial ratings.

Here we discover that this official representative of the interest of labor in the cabinet is the PRESIDENT, OF THE NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE, and a Director of the New York Life Insurance Company, whose frenzied finance has set a new mark in that particular line of progress.

A little further research unfolds the fact that this representative of the interests of labor is one of the American members of the great banking syndicate that is supplying Russia with the money to maintain "Black Hundreds," murderous spies and butchering Cossacks while they work the fiendish will of the Czar upon the toilers of that unhappy land.

In view of all these facts we are not much surprised that when an opportunity offered Mr. Strauss did not show any offensive partiality

His opportunity came when the question of the right of a "State" to violate the contract labor law was brought up for decision.

South Carolina exploiters, having tried peonage, inhuman vagrancy laws and child labor in an endeavor to secure the largest possible amounts of profits decided that what-they needed to "develop the country" was cheap foreign labor. IT NEVER OCCURRED TO THEM TO PAY DECENT WAGES.

So the State proceeded to contract for the importation of foreign workmen, in distinct violation of the contract labor law,

When this matter came up for decision by the new Secretary of Commerce and Labor, for whose official creation organized labor had

lobbaed so long and faithfully, he decided that a State might violate this law with impunity and that it applied only to individuals. This contract labor law was another thing for which the trades unions had lobbied for many years. Now the Secretary for w

they had lobbied came in contact with the longed-for law and the Secretary quietly wiped the law off the statute books, for of course, whenever a bunch of manufacturers wish the law violated they have only to let the State which they control do the work for them. It is cheaper that way, too.

In his "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," Mark Twain tells how the old cat came into the room where Tom was holding a bottle of pain killer and looked longingly toward the bottle. Tom interpreted the look to indicate a desire for pain killer on the part of the cat and generously granted his request. As the cat was performing its consequent gyrations of pain his aunt entered ad proceeded to upbraid Tone for his crue'ty. "But he asked for it" said Tom.

The trades unions of America asked for a Secretary of Labor.

They have received one. They seem to be about as happy as Tom Sawyer's cat with the pain killer.

The workers who begged for a quarter of a century for a Secretary

of Labor to be appointed by their industrial masters HAD THE POWER AT ANY TIME TO ELECT ANY OFFICER THEY WISHED. They did not do this. They kept on begging. They are reaping a

beggar's reward.

Some day they will decide to be men and not beggars.

They will TAKE what they really desire and not WHINE for favors

THAT IS WHAT THE SOCIALISTS HAVE ALWAYS AD-

Profitable Murder

That the American railroad system is a gigantic machine, grinding buman flesh and bone into profits is an almost undisputed fact. Even the most reactionary organs of publicity are forced to cartoon

and editorialize on the relation between profits and butchery on the

There seems to be none left so poor as to attempt to deny the proposition that the only reason the slaughter does not stop is because it pays

better to keep it up. The story has been told so often of the well-tried and tested devices.

which would, if used, make accidents impossible, that its repetition no longer carries emphasis.

Certain elementary facts like these and that employes are overworked and instructed that they will be discharged if they obey the printed rules, and fail to make schedules, and discharged if they disobey them and acci-



THE GREATER GLORY

Starving Russia-I am very hungry. There are 18,000,000 of us starving. The Czar-Don't bother me! Don't you see I'm planning some more nine-million-dollar battleships for our greater glory.

There are 18,000,000 Russians on the verge of starvation-News Item.

dents result, should be a part of the common knowledge of every person who is able to read, listen or look at pictures.

WHY THEN IS NOTHING DONE TO STOP THIS WHOLE-

Why do enterprising newspapers, legislative committees, public speakers, learned economists, and the whole body of makers and disseminators of public thought suddenly stop at this dead wall of facts, and fear to proceed to the conclusion that is so evident that the fastest runner could read it if he wished.

IF MEN AND WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE BEING MUR-DERED FOR PROFIT AND WOULD NOT BE MURDERED IF THERE WERE NO PROFIT IN IT, WHY NOT TAKE THE PROFIT OUT?

That's simple enough, isn't it?

Will anybody deny that this is the only legitimate conclusion? Why, then, is this the only daily paper in America to make that suggestion?

It is because this is the only daily paper that is AGAINST THE WHOLE PROFIT SYSTEM.

Every other paper, speaker, or moralizer that is bewailing and theorizing and discussing this question is in some way tied up to the proposition that profits are after all more sacred than human life.

The Socialist is the only one that denies this statement.

The Socialist claims that rather than see the lives of children ground up in the mills, men crushed in the machines, women murdered in the factory, or whole families swept away by tubercular tenements, it would be BETTER TO CUT OFF PROFITS.

That does not sound so horrible, does it?

Yet that is the very heart of Socialism. If you believe that, you are a Socialist. If you do not believe it, you are a DEFENDER OF MURDER FOR PROFIT.

Whose Opinion Counts in Chicago?

The Merchants' Club, the Union League Club and one or two similar organizations have passed resolutions in favor of the franchise grant now before the Chicago council.

These resolutions have been bailed as the "voice of the people" by

The editorial columns of the Tribune, Daily News and other organs of the franchise grabbers atmounce that the "people of Chicago" are practically unanumous for the present franchise steal.

Last Simday the Chicago Federation of Labor, representing more men and women than all the clubs, associations, "straw-voters", and such like, that all the papers have been able to collect, declared its opposition to the granting of the franchise.

Did the daily press rush to the front with an announcement of a great change in public sentiment? Did it declare that "the people" had changed their minds, or that the trust organs had been mistaken in the public opinion?

Not so that anyone could notice it.

To the present rulers of society "the people" live on the Lake Shore Drive and Michigan Avenue, and own State street stores with hig advertising contracts at their disposal.

So long as the workers give their votes to parties controlled by this kind of "people" the capitalist press are right in their attitude.

The workers are only entitled to as much respect as they are willing to demand.

If they continue to vote for mon and parties that are tied up to the system of private property, no matter whether the platforms read immediate municipal ownership or franchise, they will continue to be ignored in the political world and robbed in the industrial world.

An opinion only counts when it is backed up by the intelligent use The workers represented at the Chicago Federation of Labor are ca-

pable of making thomselves the real "people" of Chicago. They can tule politically, "industrially and socially whenever they decide to act, and think and vote for themselves.

How long will it be before the opinion of 100,000 workers will be as important as that of a couple of New York franchise thieves?

It would be too had if so many trade union organizers should go to Mrs. Potter Palmer's and not organize the footman, butler and coachman while there.

By the Innocent Bystander

Why He Stayed In

I had a slight cold to-day and didn't down town."

"Afraid you'd take more cold, eh?" Oh, no. If I had ventured out every triend I met would have insisted on explaining a remedy."

There may not be a figancial panic, as has been predicted, but those particular persons who have invested in wildcat mining stocks are likely to get that impression.

But even if there does come hard times, let us cheer up. There is a bumper crop in California.

They had a dynamite explosion in Philadelphia last Saturday and the town hasn't quit talking about it yet. It is seldom that any real news happens in Philadelphia.

Miner Hicks is going to give up the stage and go back to work at his old job. He may be a brave man, but it takes a braver one to face the foot-

Quite Up To Date "Next week," said the wife of the Methusaleh, "will be the 500th anni-

versary of our marriage." "All right, my dear," replied the venerable man, "we will get up a radium wedding colebration."

Just think, with the tart he has, what Edward H. Harriman could do if he had the advertising ability of Thomas W.

If you want to get an expert opinion on the beauties of an open winter ask the small boy whom Santa Claus brought a sled for Christmas,

Won't Millionaire Corey and "Mabelle". Gilman please hurry up and get married so the public can get through with the whole tainted affair?

Turn About "I hear that you are a man with a

past," observed the adventurous young "Quite the contrary," came the an-

swer. "I am a man with a present. See the levely scal ring I got for Christmas?"

What can possibly look uglier-than the weatherbesten Christmas tree which has been cast away in the back yard?

New York' is going to have a new office building over 500 feet high. What a menace to future air-ship traffic! John D. Rockefeller gave the Univer-

sity of Chicago \$3,000,000 for a New Year's present, and still be is too poor to buy oysters.

A spectre stalked through the splendid array of New Year's statistics published in all the papers-the phantom of increased living expenses

All railfoad passes are abolished, but if a man is clever enough he can still ride on the blind baggage.

At Both Ends "I am worried about the great increase in the cost of living

"Don't let that bother you. You should go to some undertaker's shop and find out about the increase there,"

The Reign of the State St. Stores

The greatest retail district in the world is between Randolph and Van Buren streets, Chicago,

Within less than half a mile there are to be found seven of the largest mercantile institutions in the world.

Towering above all others, not only in Chicago, but in the world, is the mammoth establishment of Marshall Field & Company.

Through its banking connections it is able to dominate hundreds of

non-mercantile institutions. The colossal fortune which stands behind it, tied up by the extraordinary provisions of the Feld will, forms the most perfectly automatic

profit gathering machine known to present industrial life. For nearly fifty years it will be practically impersonal,- providing, always, that capitalism lives that long. It is a part owner in at least one of its supposed competitors, and

probably in several others. None of these supposed competitors would dare to go contrary to the will of the Field millions. It would mean ruin, and not long delayed. It is this State street hierarchy that for years maintained the "red

light district" a few blocks distant. Every attempt to in any way interfere with the trade of this district was met with the objection from the State street merchants that it would "injure trade."

On the poor unfortunates of the "levee" fattened a host of political The fame of the first ward representatives in the Chicago city council

is world-wide. The names of "Hinky Dink" and "Bath House John" are familiar to millions to whom the names of the foremost scientists and writers of the City of Chicago are unknown. HOW MANY KNOW THAT THESE TWO MEN ENJOY PO-

LITICAL LIFE ONLY BECAUSE OF THEIR VALUE TO THE STATE STREET STORES? Yet, a few years ago, when one of the sporadic attempts at defeating them was attracting attention, "Bath House" stampeded his opponents

by proving that he was backed by the owners and managers of the State These stores use thousands of feet of the most valuable land in the world, which belongs to the City of Chicago, and for which they pay no

IT IS CHEAPER TO SLIP A FEW DOLLARS TO A BOODLE ALDERMAN.

Therefore they prefer that kind of aldermen.

These stores are the backbone of the Employers' Association of Chicago. They were used to break the Teamsters' union, and are now the. real force behind the Shea prosecution.

The miserable wage conditions in these stores have already been described in these columns. An alderman recently stated in the city council of Chicago that an average of sixty girls a week were driven from them into houses of prostitution.

Our investigator located three separate instances where men in authority over girls in State street stores suggested that they "find a riend" to assist them in maintaining an existence while producing profits for merchant princes. We do not publish these names, because so to do would be to endanger

the means of life of innocent girls and other employes, but the evidence can be furnished if demanded.

Why are these things unknown to the public? Turn to the advertising pages of any daily paper in Chicago, save the Daily Socialist, and read the answer.

HERE IS THE WORST FEATURE OF THE WHOLE AF-

It is worse than the debauchery of a city's politics; worse than the disruption of labor organizations; almost worse than the damnation of the host of innocent girls, for it is the prostitution of the very channels of a city's mind.

The daily press constitutes the principal means of formulating common thoughts. If that be debauched, corrupted and enchained, then the mind of the city is paralyzed.

This is the situation in Chicago to-day.

THE MOST DEADLY ENEMIES OF A WHOLESOME CITY LIFE; OF THE PURITY OF CHICAGO'S WOMANHOOD; OF THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IS CONSTITUTED BY THE STATE STREET OLIGARCHY.

Its tyranny over the press is far closer than that of Russia's Czar over the press of St. Petersburg. It is more dangerous, because more

For these reasons, and no other, we attack this mercantile combine. We are not interested in depriving them of custom. We urge no boycott against them. We thoroughly recognize, far better, indeed, than any of our opponents, the certainty and necessity and economy of industrial concentration.

But we shall fight to the last every phase of that concentration which injures the interests of the working class."

We shall fight these while capitalism remains; and, most of all, we shall fight for the time when the gigantic engines of distribution shall be the property of the workers of Chicago, and shall be used for the benefit of all.

Nursery Rhymes for Grown-Ups

John, John, the Horse thief's son, Stole a trust but did not run, The cheat was neat, the people beat, And "Oil went kiting on the street."

Little Bo-Peep, she could not sleep, In the noise and heat of the city: But let her alone, she'll soon go home, And die without care or pity.

Old Mother Hubbard, she had no cup-board, Nor did she have a bone; She made shirts by the score in a big bargain store, And starved to death all alone.

Rock-a-bye-baby, on the tree top, When you grow up, you'll work in the shop; When the day breaks, you'll be on your way, . And slave all your life for very small pay.

Rock-a-bye-baby, on the tree top, When you grow old your wages will stop, When your health breaks your job you must yield; And soon find a grave within Potter's field.

Hey-diddle-diddle, they dance and they fiddle, The monkey is at the dinner, The fools all laugh and call it sport, It's "swell" to be a sinner.

There was an old woman lived under the hill, And if she's not dead, she lives there still: But nobody cares, and that's no lie. Whether she live or whether she die.