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VOL. VI.

SOCIALISTS SAVE LABOR LEADERS

With Their Clear View of the Class Struggle They See ' Past All Legal Lies and Quibbles

The Employers State street merchants are determined to have C. P. Shea and the other labor men charged with conspiracy

State's Attorney fically says that they will be tried again, even if it costs a million. Levy Mayer, the brains of the employers conspiracy to strike a killing blow to all organized they say. ed labor strikes, is for a new trial, ben he is for a thing it generally

the is the most treless and skellful enemy when properly paid for his work, and employers are liberal with wage earners of the type of Mayer. On the other hand, stingy employers are for dropping the case. They say that there is every indication that the next trial will be more expensive and longer than the first one. They are against the retrial.

To Pack Next Jury

At the same time Healy and all big business organizations are working day and night to have a new jury law

The scheme is to have a law that will limit the rights of defendants and make it possible to pack juries as grand juries are now packed.

When Shea was indicted A. A. Mc-Cornick was made foreman of the grand jury. He was editor, at that time, of the Chicago Evening Post, a reactionary bankers organ, and a relative of some of the big employers. Of course McCornick did not get on the grand jury by accident.

Of course McCormick did not get on the grand jury by accident. The new jury law proposed would make it possible to have such ene-mies of organized labor on the jury to try representatives of workingmen on real or trumped up charges. In either case the result would be the same—the prisoners would be con-victed.

Socialist Jurors Talk

heard from every nook and corner of the city, and the Employers asso-ciation may demand an "investiga-

tion."

"The Chicago Daily Socialist was in the jury room every day;" "it is absurd," is also heard from the ultraconservative elements.

"The prosecution did not get justice. It was utterly impossible with such men on the jury. Two Socialists, one member of organized labor, and a Single Taxer," is the cry of the hosses and their retainers.

bosses and their retainers.

"Although class lines were clearly drawn in the jury, and in the case, to

to consist did so because of lack of evidence to prove either loyeoft or conspiracy," said Byron A. Nelson, one of the Socialist jurors.

"Yes, I had the Daily Socialist brought in for my benefit all through the trial," he continued "There were others who had it at different trues during the trial. One day seven of the boys sent out for it, more for the harmose of arousing the currosity of purpose of arousing the curiosity of the bailiff than any other reason."

Weakness of Defense

"I think that the defendants would have been acquitted had the defense used its energies in disproving some of the incidents of violence that were brought in against them, instead of trying to prove that there was a conspiracy of the Employers' association and the large department stores," said Mr. Williams, the other Socialist on the jury.

"Of course the slugging stories and other stories of bribes and such like were brought in by men whose testiment had little weight with the jury. I will say had the defense brought in

I will say had the defense brought in one man to state the contrary, that there would have been at least two more jurors in favor of acquittal," added Mr. Williams.

"I was for acquittal because of the fact that here was a great lack of evidence to prove conspitacy or in-tended beyout on the part of the teamsters organization," added Mr. Williams.

williams.

"I believe that Mr. Le Boskey was correct when he made the statement that there were three men on the jury who took the stand they did through fear of the large corporation interests that employed them, and who were apparently vitally interested in the prosecution of the men on trial."

Mr. Nelson put in, "I will go further and say that they were most vitally and say that they were most vitally interested in sending these men to just so as to make the case a prece-dent in future labor trials."

Paid by Corporations

"In saying that these men tentioned by Mr. Le Boskey accepted the position they did from fear of because they accepted the court's rulings' as being of such a character as being above reproach, I do not wish to reflect on them, for I know that they were truly conscientious in the position they took. Of course they were not students of ectaonnies; that was evident from the arguments presented by them.

Their continual hammering was along a line similar to this.

The court of course is recognized as knowing full well what material is of consequence in this case, and therefore if it bars out certain evidence, it is perfectly correct, because of its superior knowledge of law and facts. In other words, the

court is best lifted to say what shall and what shall not be brought in as evidence in the case at hapd. It is naturally unbiased and we must litered her abide by the evidence which we have at leand and not what was not brought in, either through the court's rought in, either through the court's brought in the proceedings. With all that I do not see that there was enough evidence to prove anything of a criminal nature.

CARS IN THE BARN: STRAP HANGERS HANG

Dr. Doty, Superintendent of Trans-portation, Finds Cars Inactive at Rush Hours

nore cars, because as seen as the street car ordinance is signed we pro-pose to cut the wages of the street car men, and then we can get as many cheaf men as we want to equip the

cial of the street railways to Dr. Doty, city superintendent of transportation. Dr. Doty had inspected one of the car barns and tound that the larger part of the companies ars were m the barns and were not being used, and had not been for some time.

and had not been for some time.

Dr. Doty is collecting facts on the policy of the companies in keeping

purposely given the people your servace in order to force a twenty-year franchise through the council and make a big profit while they were do-ing it, in the opinion of Dr. Doty. Every man and woman who has

clung to straps and stood on fenders and showered on street corners, has done so because the street car companies deliberately planned they should. These men and women have helped to make a harvest of nickels for Morgan and the Field estate.

Save Pay of Labor

Every car sent out of the harns requires two new men at a cost of \$160 a month for both. If the people could be forced to stand and made to believe that no more cars were within reach that much was saved to the company and the chances were

within reach that much was saved to
the company, and the chances were
all the better that the capitalist papers
could hold he people in line with a
cry for "immediate settlement"

After purposely creating at intolerable condition in the system of
transportation these companies have
succeeded in railroading through the
council an ordinance that is drawn according to their demands.

Looking for Profit, Not Good Service

The traction companies planned to run the roads as cheaply as possible, and then when the ordinance was signed they could squeeze the em-ployes, who would then be helpless.

It is claimed by the supporters of the ordinance that it is framed to force the companies to buy new cars "to rehabilitate." The cars are already in the barns, and have been for months, and they could be run if the com-panies would allow it.

chise is put through. Then they will cut the wages of their employes and the car system will not be improved

The ordinance has nothing in it to protect the employes of the street rail-ways from reduction of wages or from

While all this dust about improved service under a new franchise is being raised, the companies do not use the ears they now have in the barns

CITY IS TOO POOR TO GET STOOLS FOR GIRLS

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

Enforce the Law"

The city of Chicago is too poor to enforce the laws against State street merchants, with the result that employes of these stores are compelled to stand at their work ten hours a day when the laws passed by the city council demand that chairs be provided—one for every four female employes.

Dr. Whalen of the health department made the statement of the city's poverty to the Chicago Daily Socialist after his attention had been called to the wholesale infraction of this law.

"Unless there is a special appropriation made by the city council to my department there will be no prosecutions against the State street merchants," he said. "You must understand, my good man, that this department does not 'go out after' people. We are perfectly content to handle such cases as are brought to us; then we handle them and handle them well."

How it Might be Done

Under the present municipal court laws all that is needed to carry such a prosecution to a head, is to apply for a warrant from the municipal judge, and there is not one cent needed to prosecute the offender. The city has

prosecute the offender. The city has a prosecuting attorney, paid by the month to do that and he is stationed at the courts each day. When Dr. Whalen was told this he waxed uncommunicative and declined to make further remarks.

HOW IS THIS FOR A BROTHERLY ACT?

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

German Painters Local, No. 275, be

German Painters Local, No. 275 hegan an agitation for the establishing of a six-hour day for painters during the winter months. This will not in any way concern the bosses. It is purely a scheme to give as many painters work during the slack season as possible. By working six hours a day on a job instead of nine or ten hours, as is now done, more mea will be employed on the same job. In several places they are already working not more than severe hears a day. But the union feels that during a slack season six hours work is the only fair proposition to establish and give as many men as possible a chance.

RELIEF FARCE IN SAN FRANCISCO

People Suffer While Committee Juggles \$4,000,000 Donated by a Sympathetic World

has fallen are keeping it. True to their instincts they are striving to increase the

in real relief work will 'pauperize' poor.

Falls Into Hands of Millionaires

After the cattlemake here, people alover the United States sent money for and felt like they were giving money out of their own pockets, instead of giving money to the real owners.

money to the real owners.

In the East it is supposed by many of the people that California has no had weather. The truth is that the "golden climate" is purely a night in the whiter time. It you have to sleep it at tent here in the fainty season you can suffer about as much as you can in Chigago when the temperature is down below zero.

Here is the abourd features of this thing. While aged women and men, too complain that they do not have enough to eat, the Relief Corporation has \$4,000,000 on hand.

000,000 on hand. The millionaires appear to be see

what enharrassed as to what to do with this money. They have spent some of it in hulding little shacks. Their idea in building them was a purely business one, just as much of an investment as if some outside corporation had done it.

The Absurdity of It

They figured on charging so much rental for a certain period of time, so that ultimately these houses would more than pay for themselves. The people here have watched this thing from the

here have watched this tong from the beginning and have become sort of ac-customed to it and don't realize the ex-act abstratity of the situation. The \$400,000 will probably be spent for a hospital which is to be modern, particularly from an architectural stand

Hundreds of persons are still living in tents, and the cold Winter rains make

life miscrable for them.

In contrast to the desire of the relief corporation to spend the \$4,000,00 of the refugees jor a great hospital, are the stories of suffering and dire want heard.

Mary Kelly's Story

Mary Kelly, an aged refugee, who lost her home in the lire, is one of the many who have complained of outrag-

eous treatment, the Relief Committee," declared Mrs. Kelly, "They handle the refugees money as if it was their own private

funds, and you a pauper."

Shortly after the carthquake Mrs. Shortly after the earthquare Mrs. Kelly was given a shack to live in. It was ramproof, at least, and was near the site of her former home. However, the Relief Committee decided that she must go to lugleside, the home of the aged people. Mrs. Kelly refused to vacate and the little building was torn the well-act was invide.

cate and the little building was form down while she was inside.

"They wanted to move me out there," said Mrs. Kelly, "because I'm trying to make my friends undersand that they have been cheated out of money shat is rightfully theirs. That money was sent to the fire refugees, to make them comfortable, to build them decent shelter, to clothe and feed them. I'm not the only one who has been wronged."

Pay Rent for Shacks

"Every day I hear of some poor wom-an who is turned out of her shack be-cause she hasn't the money to pay her rent. They want us to pay rent for these little cottages that are gifts of our friends in other cities, and while there are still \$4,000,000 of that money yet to her snear.

are still \$4,000,000 of that money yet to ber spent."

At Inglessde racetrack 500 old people are living and sleeping in cold, unheated stables. On account, of no warmth, many of them are suffering severely with rheumatism. They are well fed at Inglesside, but that is all the good that can be said of the management of the home. The little stalls, whitewashed inside and out, are furnished with old second-hand furniture. But Captain Kelian, the man in charge, says he is trying to run the place at the least expense.

Generally, the conditions among the reingees in San Francisco are deplorable. The sanitary conditions about these camps are anything but good; insufficient food and clothing are furnished to those who badly need them; the reingees are shivering in unbeated shacks.

And yet there is a surplus of \$4,000, And yet there is a surplus of \$4,000,

THE ART OF GOVERNMENT,

THE ART OF GOVERNMENT.

The people have began to suspect that one particular form of past misgovernment has been that their masters have set them to do all the work, and have themselves taken all the wages.

In a word, that what was called "governing them" meant only wearing fine cicthes and living on good fare at their expense. And I am sorry to say that the people are quite right in this opinion.

PEOPLE GIVE LAUGH TO ROYAL BILLY

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 26, 1907

Last Days of German Campaign-Red Flag Men Are Prosecuted

Berlin, Jan. 22 - Potote al excitement s at fever heat through on Germany

An amusing feature is the can paign has been the number of pros-Twelve incetings were it solved for using red flags. An engineer was at twelve incettings were discovered for using red flags. An engineer was at-rested for ratsing a red flag on his own property, and over 500 arrests, have been made for a display of red ribbons, neckties, siz. In one case a widow has arrested for decorating a

THE SHURMAN AND HILLQUIT DEBATE

Cornell University Head Displays Us-ual Ignorance of Socialism— Knocks Out Straw Man

New York, Jan. 21,-President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University and People's forum in the New Roccelle Theatre to day before an authence of 2,090 persons, of whom many were fill-

They estimainstitually applianced Hill-quit's points, bissed and shouted "No. no," when asked by Mr. Schorman if they believed that anyone could make a million dollars honestly, and when Mr. Schurman asked what Mr. Hillquit reposed to do with the great captains f industry, when he described as monsters," if Socialism were substituted for the present industrial system, they shouted: "We will make them go

"Good for you," retorted Mr. Schur man, "I like to see every man work, but if you adopt Socialism you give these men a larger field, and if they have become your bosses new they will

be worse than they are to day."
At every mention of John D. Rocke feller and other millionaires the Social

Socialism as a dream and an illusion. "Socialism is the ownership of all machinery of public production, and is only an idea in a man's head," said the

professor, "but it will never exist.
"No generating can lay down roles which will be binding on succeeding generations. The conditions and the evits of a generation must be not by evils of a generation must be met by that generation. So far as the govern-neutal function is concerned, I am one of those that believe that the less we are governed the better. But every emergency must be met and settled ac-cording to the exigencies of the case, and, above all, we must see that justice is Jone."

Mr. Hillquit denied that Socialism was an impotent force or an illusion. The movement subtaces 25,000,000 men

DEBS TO REPORT TRIAL FOR DAILY SOCIALIST

Arrangements have been made by The Chicago Daily Socialist with the Appeal to Reason News Butcan by which this buteau, will furnish the paper with re-ports of the Moyer and Haywood trial

every day.

The Appeal to Reason, as was announced in this paper, has secured Eugene V. Debs to report the trial for the Appeal. These reports will now be received day by day by The Chicago Daily Socialist. A tall history of the trial will be published in the warlike journal of Girard.

This distinguished Socialist tarbier

of Girard.

This distinguished Socialist tighter was made correspondent for the Moyer and Haywood case in order to get, not only an accurate but a comprehensive view of the forces and motives back of this case. It was felt that only a man of the caliber of Tugene V Debs, who has given most of its life to the labor movement, will be able to wade through the legal squabbles and hair splitting of the judges.

the judges.
It is expected that the reports of Debs will reveal astounding facts in connection with the consurracy by the capitalists and their judges against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

A Polish envoy now visiting Australia for the purpose of investigating the conditions of Australian commercial, agricultural and industrial life, states that the present Russian revolution means home rule for his country in two or three years.—Brisbane Worker.

WARNED AGAINST MAC VEAGH'S FOOD

State of Michigan Finds Glucose in Preserves Turned Out by Civic Federationists

tioned in a circular from the Michigan Barry and Pood department, warning cers of that state against their bra-

play the same tricks

No. 8845, W.71. Sample of "Cherry
Preserves," maintremered by Franklin
MacVeagh & Co.* Cheago, Ul. Contains
glucose and in not properly labeled.

No. 8846, W.72. Sample of Black
Raspberty Preserves, manufactured by
Franklin MacVeagh & Co. Cheago. ntains glucose and is not properly

No. 8.847, W-73. Sample of Rasp-berry Preservas, manufactured by Franklin MacVengh & Co., Chicago Contains gincose and in not properly

No. 8,848, W.74. Sample of "Quince Preserves, manufactured by Frankin MacVeagh & Co., Chicago Confains glucose and is not properly labeled."

No 8,849, W-75. Sample of "Peach reserves," manufactured by Franklin Preserves, manufactured by Frankin MacVesgli & Co. Chicago Contains glicose and is not properly labeled.

No 8850, W-76. Sample of Blackberry Preserves, manufactured by Frankin MacVesgli & Co. Chicago. Contains glicose and is not properly labeled.

No. 8,857, G-159 Sample of "Jelly," manufactured by Ad Seidel & Sons, Chicago. An initiation fruit jelly, arti-icially colored. No. 8,858, G-160. Sample of "Rasp-

herry Preserves," manufactured by J. W. Allen, 210 Washington avenue boulevard, Chicago. An imitation froit pre-serves, artificially colored. No. 8,090, 1-58. Sample of "Maple Sugar, manufactured by the Scudder Syrup Co., Chicago. Not a pure maple

No. 8583, C-162. Sample of Maple Syrup, manufactured by Steele Wedeles Co., Chicago. Not a pure maple syrup.

' His Fake Molasses

No. 8,721, U-185. Sample of Maple Syrup, maintactured by Franklin Mac Veagh & Co. Chicago. Not a pure ma-

ple syrup.

No. 8,789, U.156. Sample of "Maple Syrop." manufactured by William R. Manietre, Chicago. Not a pure maple No. 8879, U-163. Sample of "Maple Syrap," manufactured by Walsh, Boyle & Co., Chicago. Not a pure maple sy-

No. 8933, U-168. Sample of "Maple Syrup, manufactured by the Scudder Syrup Co., Chicago. Not a pure maple

Syrup
No. 8,479. W-43. Sample of "Vine"
gar, manufactured by Corbin & Son,
Chicago. Pelow standard in solids and
not a pure cider vinegar.

No. 8,641, 1-44. Sample of "Lemon
Extract," manufactured by J. P. Deiter
& Co. Chicago. Not equal to Pharma-No. 8,539. G-155. Sample of "Glu-

cose Fruit Jelly," manufactured by Chap-man, Smith & Co., Chicago. An imita-tion fruit jelly, not properly labeled. SEVEN-DAY WEEK FOR THE NEW YORK BAKERS

New York, Jan 17,—An effort to re-turn to seven days' work in the week is being made by the association of bread manufacturers of New York and

Hitherto the bakers had their day of

Hitherto the bakers had their day off on Saturday, there being no fresh bread on Sainday morning. The bread manufacturers have now decided to bake bread also on Saturday and thus have fresh bread for Sainday morning. This return to the seven days work aronse the indignation of all the bakers of New York. It is feared, however, that they will not be able to prevent the consummation of this return, as they are not organized.

Practically all of the employes in the large bread factories have either been compelled by the bosses to withdraw from the union by threats of losing their jobs or else lave teen induced to withdraw from the union by a raise

their jobs or else have been induced to withdraw from the union by a raise in wages to the non-union employes. Now it is feared that the men will be helpiess in their opposition to the reintroduction of the seven-day week. The officials of the Bakers and Confectioners' International union are taking energetic steps to prevent the introduction of this new form of slavery. Men working seven days in the week and not having one common day of rest will not be able to attend meetings and consequently will not be able to take part in trade union affairs and will be dragged to the last extremity of wage slavery, according to union leaders.

BURBANK TO PUBLISH

RECORD OF HIS WORK
Santa Rosa, Jan. 19.—Lather Burbank, the noted scientist and horticulturist of this city, has entered into a
contract with a publishing company of
Minesapolis for the issuance of a complete account of the work and methods
employed in the wonders that he has
accomplished in the past thirty-fre
years with fruits and flowers. This will
be the first and only authorized publication regarding the work of the scientist. "New Creations" will be the title
of the book.

LABOR CONGRESSMAN HELPS SCAB FIREMEN

Yellow Union Is Addressed by McDermott, Although the Saffron Lads Play Into Hands of Merchants Club

Union Liber elected a congressment from the fourth congressional district of this erry and expanse beginning to read the harvest for electring a man because he was a "good fellow" before electron and a "Democrat" district is the man. He apparently has grand enough for the present train minut alives and is now ratering to scale in the form off the "relicious" of the are department. He recently made a talk to the velous in which he encouraged them in there electricis to down the members of the lares. forts to down the members of the bire

brought before the executive com

HOW BOSSES TREAT THE STRIKE BREAKERS

"Heroes" Cheated and Cast Adrift After Southern Pacific Strike Is Settled

The strike of the premen on the Southern Pacific in Texas and Louis-urus is over, but its echoes are still in

titled 421 scales in Chicago. They made agreements with them promising them \$120 a month above board and ledging The men were transported to Hous-ton, Tex. When they landed there they were asked to band their agreements to an official of the company for the purpose of making a list of all the men and assign them to their respective lodg-ing places. Not suspecting anything the men gave these agreements to the company, but never got them back.

As soon as the strike was settled the

each man was given \$15 and was told to shift for himself. The men profested, but as they had no agreements to show their protests were in vain. Now him-dreds of these men are tramping their

TWO "PROFS" TO TACKLE AGITATOR

Carl D. Thompson of Wisconsin Leg-islature Will Meet in Intellectual Wrestling Match Two Learn-ed Men

Milwankee, Wis., Jan. 17.--Carl H Miswattsee, Wis. Jan. 12.—Carl H. Thompson, state organizer of the Socialist party, who was elected to the legislature in the fail campaign, will debate Socialism with two professors of Nebraska State University at Omaha. A large opera house has been secured for this occasion. He will leave for the west to-morrow.

Mr. Thompson is one of the best known Socialist organizers in the country. He is an excellent speaker as well.

try. He is an excellent speaker as well as a deep scholar of social and political

It is believed that this debate will be It is believed that this debate will be of great benefit to the Socialist more ment, as Mr. Thompson is a convincing speaker, and his friends expect him to hold his own against two "professors," or as many more as the platform will hold. With his back against the strong wall of Socialism, his opponents must attack from the from.

WORKERS SLEEP IN GREEK BAKERY SHOPS

At 463 South Canal street there is a Greek bakery. Fine fnewly painted wagons drive up to its abley entrance every morning and take out hundreds of loaves of bread. Inspection of the bakery shows that this bread that looks well and is delivered in respectably clean wagons, is made under conditions that should not be permitted by the sanitary department of the city.

The bakery is located in a building that at first appearance seems to be described. On entering the first floor one comes at once into the sleeping rooms of the men who do the work in the bakery.

takery.

The beds, the room and the air are first. The place is never cleansed, and the beds are never made.

The bakery is located in the basement below these sleeping quarters. The whole basement swarms with roaches

whole basement swarms with roaches and rats.

The flour and other materials for the bread are kept in bins and vessels that are covered with water bugs. The bread in all its processes of preparation is handled by men who do not observe the first thing about personal cleanliness. The men never wash, and no soap of towels could be found around the place.

This place has been thoroughly inspected by the state factory inspector. To remedy the conditions that exist there does not come under his supervision. It is the work of the city-sanitary bureau to see that food put upon the market is made under such conditions as will assure its cleanliness and healthfulness.

When the people get restless, start wan kitchens. There's nothing like a flood of soup to quench the flames of Revolution.

REDS GETTING TO BE RESPECTABLE

NO. 412

Working Class Solons Handed a Few Boquets by Old Party Men-Get Committee Places

By OSCAR RADEMAKER.

Madison, Wis. Jan. 16.—After a re-ease of four slave, the legislature again is in session. Besides the introduction peaker announced the appointments The Socialists received the following

On Cities—Alidrique. Transportation—C. H. Thompson. Library—Bernei.

Abrary-Berne)
Manufacture and Labor — F. H.
Nober and F. Brokkhausen.
Public Help-Eerner
Federal Belations—Albitrage.
Limber and Mining—Brockhausen.
Laird Sading — Thompson and
Veter
With the Committee of the C

Weber the Exception of the commit-tee or apportingment to talists re-served appointments on nearly all conmittees asked for

The positions situation at Madison is peculiar. The Republicans stand for situations examined for situations of the Democrats, who play the parts of clower, are restionary in the extreme. The Republicans, seeing that they are losing ground, are beginning to introduce reform measures in order to take the wind away from the Socialists. As an example of their policy, the follow-

ing bills will suffice: ing bills will suffice;
Wilson (Bep.) in the senate introupored a bill authorizing cities to acquire, construct and own street railways, gas and electric fighting plants
Senator Browns introduced a bill on
railroad contributory negligence.

These very measures were introduced two years ago by the Socialist senator,

policy aircody in the latter half of the session two years ago. But all the engaing that the old parties are enpable of will not help them. Word is alroady going around among them exits and Republicans aike that the Socialists will always go one better, and this is just what Thompson, secretary of the Socialist delegation, maintains.

secretary of the Socialist delegation, maintains.

He said: "We don't care, because as long as we les i them on to labor and radical reforms we reap the credit, and the reward of our work. We will get them a going to the extent that they will vie with each other in the intreduction of radical measures."

With the Remblicans in such a but

With the Republicans in such a lu-dicrous position, the outlook for labor and Socialist legislation is favorable. Two years ago the Socialists were suc-cessful in passing nine bills; this year the probability is that twice as many

The first fight that will stir up the dost in the old building will come on when the Socialists propose their two bills, a radical liability act, and the right for union men to picket and talk with non-union jaborers in cases of

Another Bouquet Another Bouquet

The Socialist members are being looked upon altogether differently from what they were two years ago. Af that time the old party politicians lined ap in the halls, and when the Socialist assemblymen passed by made long faces at them, whispering and intimating to each other that they had bombs in their pockets and six-shooters in their belts.

Now flattering remarks are made

**I have said this to my friends since

DON'T LOAF HERE'

Paris, Jan. 23.—The last insult has been offered to Count Boni de Castel-lane, former husband of Madame Anna Gonid, by being ordered from his old home, the Little Trianon, by his ex-valet.

J. Russnel, and killed with lightning speed. The Republicum began this policy stready in the latter half of the

will go on the statute book,

And that the fight will be no kit-ten play may be known from the fol-lection, which are the words of George

And load the agat with be no kitten play may be known from the following, which are the words of George
P. Grassie, Republican assemblyman
from Milwaukee:

'There is no disputing the fact that
the Socialists are elever and can deliver the goods oecasionally. Aside
from Brother Estabrook and possibly
Herman Georgi of the Teuth ward,
there are none in the Milwaukee delegation who ran stack up with Thompson, while Alldridge and Brockhausen
are no slouches when it comes to an
argument. When old Frank Weber (Socialist) is going to start speuting, there
will be something doing. Frank can
aling more big words and slide out of
oratorical blind alleys the slickest of
any orator I ever heard. I am looking forward with a great deal of expectancy to the first time that Weber
and Sprague of Walworth lock horns
in debate. It will be an occasion for
the gois and will add a bit to the
gaicty of nations."

Another Bouquet

Now flattering remarks are made about them. Mr. Warner, stayover and father of the attempted civil service legislation, said this about the Social-

the last session, that there is no group of men in the legislature whose leader-ship and sincerity I would trust so much as that of the Socialist delegation."

IS ORDER TO BONT

valet.

Boni, in returning from a walk with his children in the avenue, entered the coortyard of the palace. There he was not by the valet who told him he would not be allowed to leaf there.

Boni struck the valet in the face with his case and then heat a hasty retreat.

LIFE AND PROPERTY BEFORE THE LAW

BY FRANKLIN WENTWORTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There must be no halting in the servce of a ruling class. The Russian grand premacy of the Romanoffs by negations. Undecisive, evasive, qualifying measures disgrace a government more than open ce. Besides satisfying nobody they cannot fail to excite contempt. "Oi what good are the bishops?" asked Lord Shaftesbury, when that great Englishman found the "lords spiritual" so sunk in sloth that they would neither aid nor oppose his noble efforts in behalf of the working people. If then, in this coneture, we assume to ask "Of what good is the Supreme Court?" is it too much to expect an answer?

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

to what court then are we recommend- ; courts respond in every case involving

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the great monopolistic corporations which are sucking the blood of the people today of which corporations those intrenched in the States of Idahe and Colorado are of the most insolent and malignant type-if the possessors of the legal privileges upon which these corporations rest value the 11 constitutional guaranties of the form of government under which their right of possession is conceded and at present legally upheld; then let them beware. By violating the constitution, and by their subtle influences emascular ing the Supreme Court, they are exhibiting a contempt for the law and order it would seem to be their first interest to uphold. The people are looking on, and will not long hold in reverence the forms their masters violate with such open impunity.

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

For the first time in human history the working men of the world are bas ing their action upon a settled philosophy; a philosophy which it will require something better than a seventeenth century intelligence to combar. In the light of this philosophy no spirit of divinity any longer resides in socalled courts of justice. Courts are very human institutions, and judges, like preactions, are seen to reflect the

A thousand years ago, as only yesterday, they were consigning the little thieves to prison and the big thieves to Congress. So doll and conscience-less and sodden become the legal backs who serve capitalist society by "judging" their fellow burnan beings, that I am convinced it was only the limitations of the law that saved the little Rose ton boy who stole the quart of milk from being sentenced to the electric

Those who passess the power in every country possess the courts. The laws are theses and the interpreters thereoff. It is power alone to which the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

no courage can defend . rights of the people may be trampled under foot in one state without national intereference, of what value are they in any other?

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

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

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

But they do not. It is an ingenious but specious deception searthy of the craft which perpetuates it.
It is the life which possesses propa

erty that the law protects; the propertyless life wanders drearily outlawed. The law is against it, not for it. A month ago, at Christmas, your New York newspapers proudly chronicled the fact that 37,000 people in your city had generously been fed by charity. Thirtyseven thousand! It is a mighty army

of poverty. By whom is it fed the remaining 364 days of the year?

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

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

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

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

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

Is it regard for life that led the Rus sian autocracy two years ago to perpetrate the ghastly massacre of Bloody Sunday?

Is it regard for life that banishes the greatest, the noblest, the most devoted of the Russian people to the wastes of Siberia? Ah, no! It is only the life of a Grand-duke, the personification of privilege and property, whose assassination stirs the plutocratic sympathy.

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

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

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

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

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

Never in human history out of the night of despotism gleamed there so clear a light of liberty! It is this light we are following tonight; and it grows brighter and brighter as the years ad-vance. Wherever a little band of men and women are mer to resist injustice upon them its rays are shed. It flickers

and dances upon the walls of the prison in Idaho and nerves the hearts of our comrades to bear their sufferings in silence; it flashes from the eyes of the Russian student girl as she hides the bomb in her hair which is to send her soul, with the soul of the tyrant, into etermity.

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

A new Holy Alliance! A Holy Alfiance of God and the people against the "popes and kings; against all outwarJ forms of privileges and tyranny.

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



At the recent session of the national executive committee a letter was presented from Local Scattle, Wash., containing a proposal for the establish-ment of a lecture circuit covering the larger cities of the West and Northinem of a secture circuit covering the larger cities of the West and Northwest. Said letter, by direction of the national executive committee, was published in the minutes (which appear in the Official Monthly Bulletin for Decemher), together with the request that the locals notify the national secretary if they are willing to co-operate in carry-ing out the suggestions. State Secre-tary Graham of Montana reports that five cities in that state will join such a lecture circuit if it would be estab-lished. Locals are again called upon to give this a consideration.

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

John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine, is filling a number of dates in the Eastern states, speaking at Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone project

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

By a recent referendum in Connseti-cut, Ernest DeWitt Hull, at Naugatuck, and Samuel Ely Beardsley, of Shelton, were elected members of the national committee.

Harriman Harnessing the Mountains

"The Sierra Nevada Mountains must go to work," says the "Technical World." "Mr. E. H. Harriman, the little wigard of the railroad world, has decided that they have been idle long enough Worse than that, they have been an absolute obstruction to transportation.

"It has taken three or four panting locomotives to painfully pull a short train of loaded freight cars up the steep grade from Truckee, Cal., on the Southern Pacific, to the summit of Emigrant Pass, about 5,000 feet above sea-level. That climb up the mountain side has cut the heart out of profits and diverted considerable freight to other lines.

"Lienceforth mountains themselves are to haul the freight trains to their own summits. Harriman has found out how to lift himself by his boot-straps.

"The little mountain streams, starting from the melting glaciers which cap the highest peaks, are to be "cribbed, cabined, and confined" and forced to furnish electric power for pulling Harriman's freight trains up and over the mountain "At the start a third rail electric sys-

tem is to be put in over about eighty miles of the road. A huge power house is to be built on the California side of the pass, where a practically unlimited supply of water is always available. Once the enormous initial expense of building the power plant and equipping the road is out of the way, electric motors will take the place of steam locomotives. in the trip over the mountains, at a great saving in cost and time. It will no longnecessary to make up short and light trains. The roaring mountain streams will furnish plenty of power to pull the heaviest freight trains over the mountains at a rate of speed impossible heretofore."

Honesty in Business

A large Philadelphia retail grocer has adopted as his motto and prints as such on all his advertising literature the following: "Our Motto-Sixteen Ounces TO THE POUND." The dealer who uses this doubtless

believes himself to be giving the most convincing exposition of commercial honesty. And doubtless his motto may impress some people that way. But what of the revelation that it has been found enterprising for a modern merstatement that he does not rob his cus comers?--Grocery World.

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Franklin MacVeagh, the patron sain

of the Chiengo branch of the Crice Ped-eration, is, according to officers of Wholesale Grocery Employes Union No. 71, one of the few men who have systematically sought to disrupt that or-

ganization. "We approached Mr. MacVeagn four times in the last three years," said an officer of the union, to induce him to unionize his shop. To this he would

Mr. MacVeagh is one of the signers

of the agreement which we made with the wholesale grocers of Chicago in April, 1906. But this agreement is only referring to those who are already mem-bers of the union and are at present in

From Nine to Ten-Hour Day

"When we entered this agreeme

with the company some five years ago Mr. MacVeaugh worked his men only

nine hours a day, while the other firms worked their men ten hours a day. Ac-cording to the agreement those firms

working only nine hours a day must pay for extra hours. Mr. MacVengh

not only got out of paying for this ex-tra hour, but even made the men return

to a ten-hour day.

"The agreement, which he consented

to sign last year, meager as it is in its bequests to the men, would not have been signed by him were it not for the fact that he with the rest of the firms

feared the union might spring an agree ment upon them in the busy season

"According to this agreement 'sper-ialty' men in Mr. MacVeagh's employ get, as the highest wage for their ten-

"There are, however, many ways and means of cutting a man's wages down

by shifting him from one department to another or by taking him on the list of temporary employes when he comes

The wages paid by the wholesale grocers of Chicago to their union men for strictly skilled work, is divided into six classes and runs as follows: Class 1, \$16 per week; class 2, \$15 per week;

class 3, \$14 per week; class 2, \$15 per week; class 3, \$14 per week; class 4, \$12.50 per week; and class 6, \$10.50 per week. The \$16 wage is for expert men in manufacturing descriptions.

BLACK HUNDRED CHIEF IS TO VISIT THE U. S.

St Petersburg, Jan. 22.—General Spiridovitch, president of the Pan-

slavic league, an organization com-posed mostly of the members of the "black hundreds," is on his way to

General Spiridovitch goes to America to present Roosevelt with a cur

for his efforts to bring about peace between Russia and Japan. He wil also make a four through the United

States and try to win the friendship

of the American people for the Rus sian government.

sian government.

It is understood that Spiridovitch is sent by the Russian government to offset the effects which the tours recently of Russian revolutionists in

America, and notably the tour of Gregory Gershun, have had in set-ting the American people against the

hour day, \$16.

from another place.

ing departments.

the United States.

Russian government.

GIVIC MAG VEAGH AND

MY CASTLE IN SPAIN

By JACK LONDON in "The House Beautiful"

Perhaps it is because of the practical hie I have lived that I worship utility and have come to believe that utility and beauty should be one, and that there is no utility that need not be beautiful. What finer beauty than strength-whether it be airy steel, or massive masonry or a delicate woman's hand? A plain black leather strap is beautiful. It is all strength and all utility, and it is beautiful. It efficiently performs work in the world, and it is good to look upon. Perhaps it is because it is useful that it is beautiful. I do not know I sometimes wonder.

I bought a house in a hurry in the city of Oakland some time ago. I do not live in it. I sleep in it half a dozen times a year. I do not love the house. I am hurt every time I look at it. No. drunken rowdy or political enemy can insult me so deeply as that house does. Let me tell you why, It is an ordinary two-story frame bouse. After it was built, the criminal that constructed it nailed on, at the corners, perpendicularly, some two-inch fluted planks. These planks rise the height of the house, and to a drunken man have the appearance of fluted columns. To complete the illusion in the eyes of the drunken man, the planks are topped with wooden lonic capitals, nailed on, and in, I may say, bas-relief

When I analyze the irritation these fluted planks cause in me, I find the reason in the fact that the first idea for building a house has been violated. These decorative planks are no part of the construction. They have no use, no work to perform. They are plastered gawds that tell lies that nobody believes. A column is made for the purpose of supporting weight; this is its use. han when it is a utility, is beautiful. The fluted wooden columns nailed on outside my house are not utilities. They are not beautiful. They are nightmares They not only support no weight, but they themselves are a weight that drags upon the supports of the house. Some day, when I get time, one of two things will surely happen. Either I'll go forth and murder the man who perpetrated the atrocity, or else I'll take an axe and chop off the lying; fluted planks. A thing must be true, or it is not

beautiful, any more than a painted wanton is beautiful, any more than a skyscraper is beautiful that is intrinsically and structurally light, and that has a false massiveness of pillars plastered on outside. The true sky-scraper is beautiful-and this is the reluctant admission of a man who dislikes humanityfestering cities. The true sky-scraper is beautiful, and it is beautiful in so far as it is true. In its construction it is light and airy, therefore in its appearance it must be light and airy. It dare not, if it wishes to be beautiful, lay claim to what it is not. And it should not bulk on the city-scape like Leviathan; it should rise and soar, light and airy and fairy-like. Man is an ethical animal-or, at least,

he is more ethical than any other animal. Wherefore he has certain yearnings for honesty. And in no way can these yearnings be more thoroughly_satisfied than by the honesty of the house in which he lives and passes the greater part of his life.

Dishonest Materials Last year I started to build a barn. A man who was a liar undertook to do

STATE TELEPHONES IS SOCIALIST DEMAND

Capitalist Parties Started to Run by Skillful Working Class

Milwaukee, Wis, Jan. 21.—The Milwaukee Free Press (Republican) says: "Indications that the six Social-Democrats from Milwaukee are to make a stir in the legislature this winter are beginning to be seen in the activities of these members in both houses.

these members in both houses.

"The Social-Democrats purpose to make hay while the sun shines. They do not intend to let the session pass without having stirred up the animals at least once. It has long been known that while Carl D. Thompson, one of the leading doctrinaires of the party and also one of its best orators, on the floor of the assembly, the Social-Democrats would make the most of every opportunity to advertise their propagation.

"But not until to-day did it become known that they had a specific pro-gramme outlined which might receive considerable support outside their own

considerable support outside their own ranks.

"Government ownership of the means of transportation and communication, that is, railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, is one of the tenets of the Social-Democratic faith. But no one expected that these six members of the legislature would be able to do anything more than agitate for these things.

"Now it appears that the Social-Democrats are to introduce a bill for the erection of long-distance telephone lines by the stare. It appears that these members are to take advantage of the fact that as a sort of finishing touch to the plans of the Milwaukee Independent Telephone Company there has been organized a long-distance telephone company, the purpose of which is to connect the Independent telephone exchanges throughout the state with each other and Milwaukee.

State Should Build Lines

State Should Build Lines

Legislators

the stone work and concrete work for I to keep clean and orderly. It will be no me. He could not tell the truth to my face; he could not tell the truth in his work. I was building for posterity. The concrète foundations were four feet wide and sunk three and one-half feet into the earth. The stone walls were two feet thick and nine feet high. Upon them were to rest the great beams that were to carry all the weight of hay and the forty tons of tile roof. The man who was a liar made beautiful stone walls. I used to stand alongside of them and love them. I caressed their massive strength with my hands. I thought about them in bed, before I went to sleep. And they were lies.

Stone Walls that Lie

Came the earthquake. Fortunately the rest of the building of the barn had been postponed. The beautiful stone walls cracked in all directions. I started to repair; and discovered the whole, enormous lie. The walls were shells On each face were beautiful, massive stones-on edge. The inside was hollow This hollow in some places was filled with clay and loose gravel. In other places it was filled with air and emptiness, with here and there a piece of kindling wood or dry-goods box, to aid in the making of the shell. The walls were lies. They were beautiful, but they were not useful. Construction and decoration had been divorced. The walls were all decoration. They hadn't any construction in them. "As God lets Satan live," I let that lying man live, but -I have built new walls from the foun-

And now to my house beautiful, which I shall build some seven or ten years from now. I have a few general ideas about it. It must be honest in construction, material, and appearance. If any feature of it, despite my efforts, shall tell lies, I shall remove that feature. Utility and beauty must be indissolubly wedded. Construction and decoration must be one. If the particular details keep true to these general ideas, all will

A Bath-room and a Tent

I have not thought of many details. But here are a few. Take the bath-room for instance. It shall be as beautiful as any room in the house, just as it will be as useful. The chance is, that it will be the most expensive room in the house. Upon this we are resolved-even if we are compelled to build it first, and to live in a tent till we can get more money to go on with the rest of the house. In the bath-room no delights of the bath shall be lacking. Also, a large part of the expensiveness will be due to the use of material that will make it easy to keep the bath-room clean and in order. Why should a servant toil unduly that my body may be clean? On the other hand, the honesty of my own flesh, and the square dealing I give it, are more important than all the admiration of my friends for expensive decorative schemes and magnificent trivialities. More delightful to me is a body that sings than a stately and costly grand stair-case built for show. Not that I like grand stair-cases less, but that I like bath-rooms more.

The Philosophy of Spick and Span

And because of the foregoing, one chief aim in the building of my house beautiful will be a house that will require the minimum of trouble and work

spick and span and polished house, with an immaculateness that testifies to the tragedy of drudge. I live in California where the days are warm. I'd prefer that the servants had three hours to go swigning (or hammocking) than be compelled to spend those three hours in keeping the house spick and span. Therefore it devolves upon me to build a house that can be kept clean and orderly without the need of those three

But underneath the spick and span there is something more dreadful than the servitude of the servants. This dreadful thing is the philosophy of the spick and span. In Korea the national costume is white. Nobleman and coolie dress alike in white. It is hell on the women who do the washing, but there is more in it than that. The coolie cannot keep his white clothes clean. He toils and they get dirty. The dirty white of his costume is the token of his inferiority. The nobleman's dress is always spotless white. It means that he doesn't have to work. But it means, further, that somebody else has to work for him. His superiority is not based upon songcraft nor statecraft, upon the foot-races he has run nor the wrestlers he has overthrown. His superiority is based upon the fact that he doesn't have to work, and that others are compelled to work for him. And so the Korean drone flaunts his clean white clothes, for the same reason that the Chinese flaunts his monstrous finger-pails, and the white man and woman flaunt the spick-andspanness of their spotless houses.

For countless thousands of years my ancestors have fived and died and drawn all their breaths in the open air. It is only recently that we have begun to live in houses. The change is a hardship, especially on the lungs. I've got only one pair of lungs, and I haven't the address of any repair shop. Wherefore I stick by the open air as much as possisble. For this reason my house will have large verandas, and, near to the kitchen, there will be a veranda dining-room. Also, there will be a veranda fireplace, where we can breathe fresh air and be comfortable when the evenings are touched with frost

I have a plan for my own bedroom. I sleep short hours-five and a half per night; but spend long hours in bed, reading, studying, and working. I have tried sleeping in the open, but the lamp attracts all the creeping, crawling, butting, flying, fluttering things to the pages of my book, into my cars and blankets. and down the back of my neck. So my bedroom shall be indoors. But it will not be of indoors. Three sides of it will be open. The fourth side will divide it from the rest of the house. The three sides will be screened against the creeping, fluttering things, but not against the good fresh air and all the breezes that blow.

It will be a usable house and a beautiful house, wherein the æsthetic guest can find comfort for his eyes as well as for his body. It will be a happy house -or else I'll burn it down. It will be a house of air and sunshine and laughter. These three cannot be divorced. Laughter without air and sunshine becomes morbid, decadent, demoniac. I have in me a thousand generations. Laughter that is decadent is not good for these thousand generations.-The

bers of the union and are at present in Mr. MaeVe, gh's employ. This, however, is a very small rumber. Less than a third of the men employed by Mr. MaeVeagh are union men. The others are non-union.

"Rollin A. Keyes, Mr. MaeVeagh's manager, does all be can to weaken the

House Beautiful

To Flatter Teddy

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

the American people.

General Spiridovitch is one of the most trusted members of the reactionary party. He was always one of the first advocates for a struggle with the "inner foe," the revolutionists, rather than with outer enemies. The government and the reaction-

ary party lay great hopes upon his tour. They expect that this courtesy shown to President Roosevelt may soften the feeling of hatred for the Russian autocracy and may possibly have some effect upon the American bankers who have of late been shy in dynamics any mores to Russia. advancing any money to Russia.

A BLOODY YEAR'S RECORD FOR THE CZAR OF RUSSIA

St. Petersburg. Jan. 22.-Statistics issued by the government in its official paper "PraviteIstvenny Vyestnik" show the activity of the police for the year

1906.
It is a record that the government can truly be proud of, and one which ought to inspire the civilized world with respect for and confidence in the Russian autocracy. Luring that year, which was, of course, a year of constitutional government in Russia, the government put to death 1,252 revolutionists.

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

men.

In the prisons of the interior of Russia, 5,945 men are being tortured. The small number of 563 newspapers were suppressed, and the still smaller number of 732 editors were arrested.

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

THE WEEKLY SOCIALIST

The special price of 25 cents in clubs of four for the Weekly Socialist is bringing good response. Here is a splendid opportunity for the comrades to give wide publicity to the best weekly in the United States. Send in a dollar bill and four names and start the weekly on a fifty-two-times visit to some inquiring working

COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Chicago, Jan. 43, 1907. Regular session of the County Cen-tral Committee held on above date at 55 North Clark street. Comrade M. H. Taft elected to the County Com-H. Taft elected temporary chair-

On roll call delegates from branches responded, with the excep-tion of the following: Wards-Three Four, Five and Twenty-nine; towns Berwyn, Bloom, Leyden, Maine, Trier, Proviso and Thornton; eign speaking organizations—Finnish, Hungarian, Italian, Slovak, Slavonic, and the Twelfth Ward and Seven-teenth Ward Scandinavian.

This being the first session of the new county commutee, on motion, the following officers and committees were elected for the term of the com-

mittee:
Chairman—M. H. Taft.
Secretary—G. T. Fraenckel.
Executive Committee—S. A. Knopinagel, John Collins, Edward B. Cope.
W. E. Rodriguez, Morris Siskind, Carl
Strover, Andrew Lafin, Charles F.
Woerner and John Hansen.

Committee on Grievances and Appeals - E. H. Winston, L. W. Hardy, William Behrens, L. A. Larsen and

Richard Oge.
Anditing Committee—S. A. Knopinagel, Charles W. Greene and C. E.

Entertainment Committee - H. B. W. Hance, James S. Stewart, A. W. Hance, James S. Smith, M. B. Haver, Charles Eraks son, G. T. Fraenskel, Charles L. Breck-on, John Weaver and John T. Caul-

Applications for membership to the number of 188 were approved, while that of Rosenkilde of the Twenty-seventh ward being objected to, was laid over until next meeting, and the Fifteenth ward was requested to file its objections in writing. Two chart were granted for Bohemian branch one in the Eighth and the other in the

On recommendation of the acting secretary, it was decided that a call be issued to all branches and foreign speaking organizations within the limits of the city of Chicago to elect delegates to constitute the city cam-paign committee, and that the county committee should act jointly with the campaign committee and be part of same during the period of the spring

campaign:
A number of delegates having objected to the lawsmis to vlose up all clubs and theaters so as to show up the class question involved in the attempt to close up the amusement places of the workingmen, and the prominent manner in which the matter was handled by the Dally Socialist. on motion Comrades Knopfnaget, Hance and Benton were elected to draw up a suitable resolution which would properly cover the question. This committee prepared the following resolution, which was reammously

"Whereas. Cerr in members of the Socialist party of Chicago have within the past two weeks instituted two mandamus suits to compel the mayor of Chicago to enforce the Su closing law against certain clubs theaters named in said mandamus suits, and "Whereas, The institution of these

suits were feature news items on the front page of the Chicago Daily Socialist, thereby causing the impression on many minds that the Socialist party is in favor of the enforcement of the old blue laws, therefore be it "Beselved". That the Cook County

of the old 'blue laws,' therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Cook County
Central Committee of the Socialist
party at its regular monthly meeting,
held January 13, repudiate all responsibility for and has no sympathy with
the Sunday closing mandamus suits
instituted by said Socialist party memfiers, and be it further

"Resolved, That the Central Committee of the Socialist party of Cook
county requests the plaintiff in these
suits to withdraw the same at once,
and be it further

and be it further

"Resolved, That this Cook County
Central Committee of the Socialist
party hereby puts itself on record as
being in fayor of the abolition of all
blue laws. "Resolved. That the editors of the

Chicago Daily Socialist be requested to print these resolutions on the front page of the Chicago Daily Socialist with the same prominence that the news of the institution of these suits were printed."

were printed."
It was decided to authorize the entertainment committee to arrange for a bazaar, for which purpose it was also decided to call upon all branches of decided to call upon all branches of the county to elect delegates, who, together with the entertainment com-mittee, shall constitute the bazaar

The hour now being late, the meeting adjourned to assemble again on Sunday, Jaruary 20, for the purpose of completing the work. JAMES S. SMITH,

Acting County Secretary.

P. S.—The county financial report sent out contained some omissions. A corrected report will appear in this week's issue of the Weekly Socialist.

Chicago, Jan. 20, 1907.
Continued session of the County
Central Committee held at 55 North
Clark street, on above date, with
County Chairman M. H. Taft in the

chair.
On roll call the delegates failed to respond from the following organizations: Wards—Two, Three, Four, Five, Eight, Nine, Ten, Twelve, Twenty, Twenty-three, Twenty-four, Twenty-eight and Twenty-nine; towns—Berwyn, Bloom, Cicero, New Trier, Proviso and Thornton; foreign-speaking organizations — Bohemian, German, Finnish, Italian, Nineteenth Ward Slovak, and the Twelfth Ward Scandinavian.

candinavian. The minutes of the last session were approved as read.
Additional applications to the number of fifteen were approved.
The minutes of the session of the

executive committee since the November session of the county committee were read and approved.

were read and approved.

The report on the financial situation of the county organization of former Secretary C. L. Breckon was received, and that pertaining to the masque ball was referred back to the old entertainment committee.

The acting county secretary submitted his financial report from November 20 to December 31, which on motion was received and placed on file.

The Efficient ward basing with-

file.

The Fifteenth ward having withdrawn its objection to the application of Rosenkilde, on motion his application in the Twenty-seventh ward was approved.

The answer of the board of directors of the Workers' Publishing Society to the resolution of the County Central Committee, adopted at its session held on November 25, 1906,

was received, and after a lengthy and thorough discussion of the whole question of party control of the Daily Socialist finally resulted in the adoption of the following motion: "That the with instructed to confer with the Publishing Society for the purpose of arriving at a plan whereby the control of the Daily Socialist be vested in the membership of the Socialist party of Cook county. In case the board should fail to agree upon some plan, the executive committee is then directed to collinate the control of mittee is then directed to call a spe-cial meeting of the stockholders, and by virtue of the party's ownership of 500 shares of stock, proceed to take such steps as will place the party in control of the Daily Socialist.

On motion the date for the municipal convention was set for Wednesday. February 13, at 8 o'clock p. m. The executive committee was in-

the executive committee was in-structed to communicate with the var-ious branches in Cook county with a view of arranging for the celebration of the first of May.

The bour now being late, the session

adjourned. . JAMES S. SMITH, Acting County Secretary

TOBACCO, UNIONIZED, FROM PLANT TO STORE

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

A movement was inaugurated in this city yesterday by the independent cigar manufacturers, cigar dealers and the In-ternational Cigar Makers' Union to buy their tobacco from the farmers who be-long to the union. For years the tobacco trust has been

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

To Beat the Trust

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

by G. W. Perkins, President of the Cigar, Makers International, Union President Perkins conferred with some of the largest independent eigar dealers in this city and arrangements will be made for the buying of the tobacco from the farmers.

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

FUNERAL OF THOMAS HALLS

FUNERAL OF THOMAS HALLS
The funeral of Thomas Halls was held Saturday noon at his residence, 746
North Fairfield avenue. The exercises were of the simplest character, in accord with the wish of Mr. Halls. The pail bearers were Rudolph Forpahl, Anthony Prince, Dan Donahue, John Kaiser, August and Charles Galitz, all of whom are members of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union No. 21 of Illinois, and Socialists, as well address in which he paid a glowing sinners, have of a sudden begun to paint tribute to the life of Mr. Halls as the work of a pioneer in the great movement for industrial liberts.

A cellar door robber has been busy A cellar door robber has been busy for the past two weeks in Evanston and has made some big hauls, and is giving the Evanston police overtime work. His last attempt was the slugging of Malcolm McKenzie, a Northwestern student, as he stepped out of the back door of his boarding house.

Elihu Root, secretary of state, was as guest of the Canadian Club of Ottawa, Ont., yesterday.

I would rather have a man that lacks money than money that lacks a man.— Themistocles.

BORDEN'S MILK **CAUSES FEVER** Desperate Efforts Made to

Suppress Awful Facts in Interests of Capital

An epidemic of searlet fever has closed the schools of Evanston, taken its toll of death from a dozen homes yesterday, and has its grip upon over yesterday, and has its grip upon over 3,000 little ones at the present moment. So far as Evanston at least is con-cerned, this affliction is confined almost

exclusively to the patrons of a single milk company. There are no cases farther north than Kenilworth, the limit of deliveries of this company.

In Evanston the health authorities confiscated a carload of milk Belonging to that company and declare that 85 per to that company, and declare that 85 per-cent of the cases in that city are among patrons of this one milk company.

Borden Is Guilty

Every daily paper in Chicago knows the name of this company. Every one of them, and every physician knows that the surest way to stop this epidemic and save the lives of hundreds of children is to warn the people against that com-

The Daily Socialist alone dares to give this warning that means life to the children of Chicago. The reason for this stience is that the company is the great milk trust known as the Borden

Dr. Parks, the health commissioner of Evanston, admitted this to-day when he was asked by a mother as to the character of the milk being furnished by the various milk companies in Evanston, He agreed to all the other facts stated above, but did not want anything pub-lished on the subject.

Aldermen Take a Hand

Aldermen prepared to back up the city health department to-day in its efforts to stamp out the epidemic of scarlet fever and dightheria which prevails, by tever and dightheria which prevails; by an emergency order for 100 additional

inspectors.
The matter will come before the council finance committee to-day. Mayor Dunie has promised to call a special meeting of the council, if Commissioner of Health Whalen believes it essential of realth Whales believes it essential that the extra men be put on without any delay. The list of disease victims, almost all children, is increasing at the rate of more than 100 a day.

Why Not Get at the Cause?

Dr. Herman Spalding, head of the contagious-disease division, insists the only practical way to lower frese figures is to send men into all the schools, to cope with the conditions which cause the spread of fever germs.

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The Socialists say that this is the time of all times when the state should take the first step toward state ownership of telephones, and that nothing could be more reasonable than that the state should undertake the building of the lines that will be necessary to connect the various caties of the state with Milleanker.

ilwaukee.

"When objection is raised that the ate can not under the constitution gage in any sort of internal improve-ent work, these men ask, how can the

state delegate to cities the right to own and operate their own utilities unless the state itself has the power to own

and operate public utilities.

"When it is suggested that the constitution will have to be amended before this power can be delegated to cities, these men reply that when the constitution is amended it will have to be so amended that the state itself has this power or the state cannot delegate the power to the cities. And of all this the Social-Democrats of the legislature are prepared to take advantage.

Sentiment for municipal ownership is not confined to Social-Democrats. It is to be found among all parties. More than that, it is to be found in the political platforms of all three of the political parties represented in the legisoperate public util

parties represented in the legis-

"Even Gov. Davidson's message recommends that the sentiment for municipal ownership be encouraged. Out of this condition the Social-Democrats expect to make a master stroke for Social-Democraty, and they purpose to bring the matter before the legislature in the form of a bill providing that the state shall at once take up the erection of long-distance telephone lines to be owned by the state.

"This is only one of many things which it may be expected that the Social-Democrats will spring. "Even Gov. Davidson's message rec-

Only a Minor Reform

ing the papers to the profits of the job department, it makes a total of \$2.853.36 saved to the movement. True, the plant is only partly paid for, and is heavily mortgaged. But in a few years we shall clear this debt, if things continue to go on as well in the future as during the past year.

The Republican candidate for clerk of courts in Milwaukee, having violated the election law by promising to turn over his fees to the city treasury in order to get votes, an act which the Suprème Courts have several times construed as a form of bribery to the voters, the question was considered whether it would not be advisable for the Social - Democratic candidate, Frederic Heath, of the Social-Democratic Herald, to contest the office.

Heath, of the Social-Democratic Herald, to contest the office.

"The decisions of the courts in other states were also in our favor, but the party decided that we could not consistently take up the matter, as our platform calls for the abolition of the fee system. It is also significant that neither this clerk of courts nor Mayor Becker, who promised to turn over his salary, have kept their promises after election.

16,000 JAP WORKERS STRIKE FOR INCREASE

Tokyo, Japan, Det 26.—Sixteen thou-sand workmen of the Osaka military arsenal went out on strike because they were refused a twenty per cent increase

in wages.

The wages of the workers of Kure and Maizuru arsenals were raised recently and the employes of the Osaka arsenal at once appointed a committee to ask for an advance.

Decrease soon as this was learned by to ask for an advance.

But as soon as this was learned by the authorities the ten employes who were on this committee were discharged. The strikers have provided an armed body of 500 workmen who will act as pickets for the union. Provicions have also been made to take care of the families of the strikers. The police and gendarmes are also on the lookout and the strikers are watched by disguised officers.

A BIG WINNER

The Chicago Weekly Socialist is a big winner at \$1.00 for four names for one year. Send in a trial order of four names and a dollar bill. The way to make Socialists is to set working men reading Socialist papers. The way to make more Socialists is to get them busy reading more Socialist papers.

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Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our are. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of 'is writer, not necessarily publication, but as an evidence of good faith

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

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

Our National Minstrel Show

When Ben Tillman characterized the United States Senate as a minstrel show he struck so close to the truth that the Senate felt itself called upon to go into executive session until the matter could be patched up and the words removed from the Senate journal, that posterity might not know this judgment.

Such a move was useless. Posterity will have plenty of evidence of the farcical character of the Senate without this plea of guilty being entered upon the books.

There is a reason for this. There was a time when the Senate, as the chief instrument of plutocracy, had a work to do. While it was really an active force in the carrying out of the wishes of a ruling class it was not at least ridiculous

There was a time when the present rulers were fighting their way into a position of power that the Senate produced men. Because they did respond to the spirit of the age, and were actively engaged in the transformation of society to suit capitalist interests, these men were entitled to be called "great.

Then came another stage in the evolution of the Senate to correspond with the succeeding stage in industrial evolution,

With the trust stage of industry the capitalist no longer had any need of brains in the management of his business. He hired others to direct the industry and he set out to enjoy himself.

The Senate struck him as a good place to pass his leisure time.' So we had our Depews and Platts and Clarks and a host of similar intellectual nonemities, representing express companies and railroads and

TO BE ACCURATE, THEY DID NOT EVEN REPRESENT THESE INDUSTRIES BUT ONLY THE HOLLOW PAPER CER-TIFICATES OF OWNERSHIP.

For a time there was enough for such men to do to cover up the really farcical character of the Senate

But the process of concentration kept on. It always does.

When it reached the stage where a half dozen men controlled the industrial destinies of the country there was really nothing for the Senate to do.

The really great masters of industry did not choose to amuse themselves with Senatorial buffoonry.

Their interests were world-wide and the legislative power of a single state was too small a thing to interest them.

They controlled directly industries with a greater income and more extensive interests than the United States government.

A tobacco trust or a Standard Oil Company with a dozen nations in its pocket, reaching around the globe, could scarcely be expected to concern itself with the doings of so insignificant a body as the United States Senate, Certainly not to the extent of having its owner occupy a

Besides there was nothing to be accomplished there. The Senate was the completely subservient tool of capital anyway. Just how thoroughly recognized this subservience was is shown by the fact that even the little bourgeois has come to see it. Witness the host of muck-raking articles

With the Supreme Court sately in the hands of concentrated capital, and all the laws on the statute books that are necessary for effective exploitation, of what further use was the Senate?

Only when a class is advancing and transforming society in its interest does its organs of government display life and vitality and the qualities

that go to make up what the world calls greatness. THE CAPITALIST CLASS IS A DECAYING CLASS. THERE-FÖRE ITS ORGANS SHOW ALL THE SIGNS OF DECADENCE.

It is therefore fitting that its most prominent legislative body should take on the characteristics of a minstrel show.

ONLY WHEN THE VITAL BREATH OF A NEW SOCIAL CLASS SHALL BE BREATHED INTO OUR POLITICAL INSTI-TUTIONS WILL THEY SHOW SIGNS OF LIFE. The working class is the class that is destined to work this revival.

WHEN SOCIALISTS BEGIN TO OCCUPY SEATS IN THE SENATE AND THAT BODY FEELS THE THRILL OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE THE DRY BONES WILL AWAKE TO LIFE AND DIGNITY AND GREATNESS.

IT WILL NO LONGER BE A MINSTREL SHOW

That this is no idle boast is shown by the results in European parliaments where the representatives of the working class are occupying

No one would ever mistake the German Reichstag or the French Chamber of Deputies for a minstrel show:

Things are being done in these bodies. History is being made in them. Political institutions are being cast into the inclining pot and reformed to suit new industrial conditions.

There is life and vitality and action in these bodies. WHEN THE SENATE IS MADE A TRULY REPRESENTA-TIVE BODY WITH WORKING CLASS MEMBERS IT WHAL NO

LONGER BE A MINSTREL SHOW

Let Us Rise

The City Council has declared by an overwheining vote its intention to pass the traction steal. The members who were pledged to municipal ownership have shown that they are willing to pass the franchise and that they have the votes to do it with even if Mayor Dunne should plack up enough courage to keep his word and veto it.

The whole affair has been nicely arranged. The stage has been well set for the play.

The newspapers have succeeded in doing the thinking for a large percentage of the population of Chicago, until they have created a demand for "immediate settlement" about as intelligent and about as spontaneous as was the demand which they created a year ago for "immediate municipal ownership."

IT IS ABOUT TIME THE WORKING CLASS BEGAN TO DO ITS OWN THINKING.



John D .- "I hope there will be no tainted money remarks from anyone." The Chicago University will receive \$3,000,000 from Rockefeller as a gift to superannuated professors. News Item.

Only by a spontaneous elemental uprising of the workers will the present traction steal be defeated and the road forever barred to future

THIS UPRISING CAN EXPRESS ITSELF IN TWO WAYS. First, in the getting of sufficient signatures to insure a referendum. This is the immediate pressing thing to do, although it means but little if action stops there.

Neither is the next great step the casting of a majority against the traction steal. That will come as a matter of course unless the daily traction press succeeds in hypnotizing the people into believing that the very stars will reel in their orbits unless Morgan secures an immediate mortgage on the streets of Chicago, and that the day of perfect transportation will begin the moment that this control is secured-two ideas with about equal foundation,

But voting down a proposal to grant a franchise will in itself ac-

CHICAGO VOTERS HAVE TWICE DECLARED BY REFER ENDUM THEIR DESIRE FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

That had little or no effect on the franchise industry

This was because they voted against private property on the little ballot and for it on the big ballot.

The traction magnates knew that so long as the voters did this they were not in earnest, or else were so ignorant that they could easily be fooled by a proper handling of the newspapers.

THE RESULT SHOWED THAT THE FRANCHISE GRAB-BERS KNEW WHAT THEY WERE DOING, AND THAT THE VOTERS DID NOT

That is why we say that voting for the "little ballot" alone will have slight effect on traction affairs.

Those who are really opposed to the traction steal and who wish to express that opposition in any consistent way will vote for a party that is against all forms of stealing and exploitation.

It would not scare a gang of horse thieves much to be told that a vigilance committee was to be organized composed of pickpockets.

It does not scare a gang of trust magnates to any great extent to be confronted by a political party based on private ownership.

Permit us to say this over again, since it seems to be something very difficult for many people to understand:

YOU CANNOT STOP EXPLOITATION BY FRANCHISE OWNERS BY VOTING FOR EXPLOITATION BY SMALL CAPI-

One reason for this is that every small capitalist expects some day to be a big capitalist and so be is not whole-hearted in his attacks on the big fellow.

He only attacks his great competitor in order to force him to give up a portion of his spoils.

Now, if that point is plain, let us go on to the next.

THE ONLY PORTION OF THE PEOPLE THAT ARE WHOLLY AND UNRESERVEDLY INTERESTED IN STOPPING ALL EXPLOITATION, WHETHER BY LARGE OR SMALL CAPITALISTS, IS THE WORKING CLASS.

The reason they are opposed to it is because they ARE ALWAYS THE ONES EXPLOITED.

Therefore they are the ones that will stop exploitation.

They will not do this by voting for a political party that stands for ownership of the things by which laborers must live, and by which they

The Democratic and Republican parties and all other parties except the SOCIALIST PARTY does stand for this sort of ownership.

When you vote for any other party except the SOCIALIST PARTY you are voting for the PRINCIPLE upon which franchise stealing is based.

Therefore you need not be surprised when after so yoting, even if you do say you do not want franchises, if the men whom you elect do not believe what you say, or do not care. The Socialists told you these same things two years ago. We told

von then that if you really wanted municipal ownership the quickest way to get it was to roll up a big vote for the Socialist Party.

If that had been done the politicians would have known that the workers MEANT WHAT THEY WERE SAYING. There will be an opportunity in a short time to again express your

opinion on this subject? If the workers of Chicago will really show by a great spontaneous

intelligent uprising that they really are conscious of the fact that all ownership by one class of the means whereby another class must live is a means of exploitation of the non-owners then there will be a quick end to all franchises.

THE ONLY WAY IN WHICH THIS CAN BE SHOWN IS BY VOTING FOR THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

By the Innocent Bystander

Awful Fate

"Have you ever considered what will become of us all," shouled the perpetual office holder, "if the other party is successful at the polls?"

"I presume," replied a voice in the audience, "that you would have to go to

Why not start a steamship line and get in on that ship subsidy melon?

Recent statistics show that the wealth of the American nation grows at the rate of \$10,000,000 a day. This must delight the hearts of Harriman and Rocke-

A Chicago woman was told she had inherited \$300,000, then she disappeared. Her husband has a score of detectives out looking for her.

Congressman Littauer is the man who brought up the salary increase bill and got it passed. Bet he lives in a district that is absolutely safe.

The French parliament has appropriated its regular annual sum of \$2,000,000 to support the government endowed theorem. Wouldn't the puritans who hate art howl if such a thing were done in America?

Too Much for Him

The foreigner who was trying to master the American language was reading prosecution. an up-to-date novel.

Then she swept the courtyard with her eyes," he slowly repeated. After studying about it for a few

minutes he gently laid the book down and ordered a drink The picture of Governor Swettenham

looks the part, except that he doesn't wear side-whiskers,

A forty degree drop in the thermometer makes all the world akin.

The duchess of Marlborough is eager enough to part with the duke, but she would rather turn over \$100,000 a year than part with the title.

Somewhere in the United States a young woman named Nan Patterson will doubtless read carefully each day the proceedings of the Thaw trial

Living up to It

"Honesty is the best policy," we say to the trust magnate, thinking it might interest him "You are quite right," he replies. "I

try to be honest with my son by telling him to grab everything in sight before some other man does.

Continental Europe, which regards an Englishman as something of a boor anyway, will deeply relish reading about the "Jamaican incident."

The senate should be grateful to the house for that salary increase amendment. It furnished som thing more to talk about.

Thinsan compared the senate to a mustrel show, himself as one of the end men. He could make a harrel of money if he would go into the profes-

Emperor William says he will not live in any election district which sends a socialist to the reichstag. The socialists do not care if he moves away from Germany, altogether.

The Crystalization of Industry

If a bottle of alum solution is permitted to stand for a time crystals will begin to form. By and by a large portion of the matter will have become solid crystals.

If there are any protuberances in the bottle, or if a few sticks are placed in the solution the crystals will form around the rough spots or

Our present industrial society is a good deal like such an alum

It is in process of crystallization into a few great crystals called trusts.

These crystals start around certain prominent industries like railroads, coal and iron mines, banks, packing houses, etc.

These particular industries may be compared to the rough spots and the sticks in the bottle of alum solution. There is a certain body of writers, speakers and reformers who in-

sist that these industries are the CAUSE of the industrial crystallization. They call such industries "natural monopolies," thereby implying

that all tendency to monopoly in other industries is "unnatural." Such persons would have us believe that if we could nationalize or

municipalize these few "natural monopolies" that the process of industrial crystallization would stop. Such reasoning is like that of a person who would say that the sticks and the rough places in the bottle of alum were the cause of its crys-

tallization, and that if they were removed that the solution would remain liquid forever. But the chemist knows that the crystallization is not because of the sticks and the rough places, but because of the CHARACTER OF THE

In exactly the same way the Socialist knows that the crystallization of industry is not because of the existence of a few "natural monopolies," but because of the NATURE OF "COMPETITIVE CAPITALISM." No matter how free from protuberances, no matter how devoid of

foreign matter the bottle might be, the crystallization would go on just The particles of which the solution is composed can only come to a

stable position when they have gathered in crystals. In exactly the same way our present industrial society is in a state of what the chemist would call "unstable equilibrium." Each industrial plant is running a race to see which can produce goods the cheapest. The larger an industry gets the cheaper it can produce. Consequently there is a constant tendency to crystallization around the great indus-

This tendency would not be affected by the removal of a few points of crystallization.

New points would at once develop and the PROCESS would continue.

The Socialist recognizes this fact, and also that the industrial system can be better managed, more productively operated when its industries have become "crystallized" to the point of effective, compact, effi-

Instead therefore of seeking to prevent crystallization by constantly stirring the solution, or by now and then jerking out a larger crystal than ordinary, the Socialist would let the process go on (if will go on anyhow) and then make use of the finished product for the benefit

Down With Trial by Jury

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The salary is to be increased so that "business men" can "afford to WORKINGMEN, BEING ROBBED OF WHAT THEY PRO-

DUCE MOST OF THE TIME, DO NOT MIND LOW WAGES. Another speaker at this Industrial Club banquet added an even-more

subtle and dangerous suggestion. He proposed that the trial judge should have the right to finally decide on the qualifications of a juror, and that from his decision THERE

COULD BE NO APPEAL. That alone would be enough to give any judge full control of the ury and to absolutely abolish all that is essential in the jury system. With a packed venire—and how easy it is to pack a venire a hundred instances can be quoted to show-a jury could be forced into the box that would absolutely reflect the will of the judge, and through him, of the capitalist interests behind him.

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