

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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PRICE ONE CENT

DISPATCH ON GRAFT AND POLITICS

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

WIRE TELLS A STORY

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

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

This is the dispatch:

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

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

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

FIRST OKLAHOMA CONGRESS MEETS

Radical Democrats in Control—Referendum to be Adopted—Indians as Delegates.

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

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

An active campaign is on for the organization of the convention, with eight candidates for president. W. C. Hughes, of Oklahoma City, or William Murray, of Tishomingo, lead in the race.

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

Already the brewing interests, life insurance companies, prohibition and woman suffrage business and labor federation have lobbies established. Headquarters have been secured also for unknown lobbies, the interests back of them being a secret.

The conservative element of the Democratic party is advising a brief, wise constitution, leaving out matters of a legislative nature.

TO LOOK AFTER HUNGARIANS.

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] Vienna, Nov. 19.—The increase of the staff of the Austrian embassy at Washington and the establishment of several additional Austrian consulates in the United States, are being considered by the government. The heavy emigration of Hungarians to the United States has made it imperative.

PRISONER WEDS JAILOR'S DAUGHTER.

Man Imprisoned for Killing Horse Has Queer Romance.

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.]

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

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

COURTS HELP BIG CORPORATION

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

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

Husband Killed in 1894.

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

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

That was twelve years ago. She secured the services of former Judge Wing, an able criminal and personal injury case lawyer.

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

Verdict for the Plaintiff.

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

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

Did Not Understand Law.

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

Case Again Tried in 1902.

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

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

Has Grown Old Waiting for Justice.

The case is now just where it was eight years ago at the first trial.

In 1894, when her husband was killed, Mrs. Jennings was in the prime of life, fifty-eight years of age. She is now a frail woman of seventy. She will, in all probability, die before she finds out whether she is entitled to anything from the company "under the law."

Still this good old woman is hopeful; she still has faith in the law to do justice to all.

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

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

How long will she have to live to find out?

GERMANY SEVERE WITH WOMEN.

Berlin, Nov. 19.—There will be no such demonstrations by women suffragists in Germany as have occurred in England if the authorities are able to crush the movement by rigorous court proceedings. In the trial to-day of Miss Anita Augspurg, leader of the Women's Rights movement in Hamburg, a penalty of a year's imprisonment was asked for interfering with and insulting policemen who broke up a women's demonstration.



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

SPRAGUE-WARNER A SQUATTER

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

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

River Banks Taken.

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

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

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

Other Land Grabs.

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

TO MEET MAYOR SCHMITZ WITH NEWS FROM FRISCO.

Indicted Official, at Sea, is Ignorant of His Troubles.

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.]

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

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

Ruef would have made the trip himself if it were not for the fact that his departure at this time might lead to unpleasant consequences.

WORKMEN GROW STRONGER.

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.]

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

RICHES FOR CORN HUSKER.

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

Rain and Snow.

Rain and snow to-night and to-morrow. Temperature nearly uniform. Minimum temperature near freezing point.

POLES GO AFTER SCHLIPPENBACH

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

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

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

Fled from Baron's Kind.

It was pointed out that the victims have in every case fled from Russia because of the barbarous persecution of the Russian government and its officials, the colleagues of such men as Baron Schlippenbach.

Offense was also taken at his thanking the doctors for the good attendance and for the good care received by the victims of the railroad company. A little more justice and humanity on the part of the Russian government, it is said, would have saved these men from this horrible disaster, for they would have stayed home.

It was particularly pointed out that it is the action of the Russian government, the severe oppression to which the Polish people in Russia were subjected, that caused them to emigrate. The playing of the double role of oppressor at home and father abroad, while thoroughly in accord with the false and treacherous policy of the Russian government, is felt nevertheless to be entirely out of place in America.

The committee also says:

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

RAILROAD KILLS TWO.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 20.—A train on the Southern railway ran away and was wrecked this morning, resulting in the death of two persons and the fatal injuring of three others near Asheville, N. C., according to a special dispatch received here to-day.

PRISONER FIGHTS RATS IN ICE HOUSE FOR A WEEK.

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

New York, Nov. 19.—After the terrible experience of being locked up for six days and nights in an ice house from which he could not escape, without food or drink, his only companions being hundreds of rats which overcame him and tried to eat him, Carl Hammond, an aged tramp, is today in the German Hospital at Williamsburg, a wreck. Scant hope is entertained for his recovery.

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

The old man tried in vain to get out. He called, but no one heard him. Hunger and thirst drove him nearly wild. Then came the rats. At first he fought them off. Then as his strength failed he could no longer do so. They ate the flesh off his fingers and toes. Only his clothes saved the rest of his body.

GIRL'S THRILLING RIDE.

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

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

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

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

ONLY FINE FOR GRAFTING.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 20.—Jacob Schultz, former supervisor, pleaded guilty to grafting and was fined two hundred dollars and costs. Once convicted on same charge he served three months, and on new trial gave evidence on which scores were indicted.

MAKE PROFIT FROM SCHOOL CHILDREN

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

IS ALL FOR BUSINESS?

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

Leases of school property are held by department stores, banks, book publishers and newspapers.

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

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

Boston store advertising has kept the papers silent on this point.

Another of Same Kind.

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

Department store interests have kept this fact covered.

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

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

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

ANOTHER FAIR VICTIM--HIS STORY

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

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

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

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

Barrienes lives in a flat belonging to the Lehman estate. His wife by hard labor pays the rent, \$15 a month. If he lives two days behind with his rent the Lehman agent is sent to collect.

COURT DECIDES FOR BOSSES AGAINST MOYER, AS USUAL.

Denver, Col., Nov. 20.—(Special)—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, lost his suit for \$100,000 damages alleged for wrongful imprisonment by the military. Judge Robert E. Lewis of the United States District Court sustained the demurrer of the defendant. The suit was brought by Mr. Moyer against former Governor Peabody, former Adjutant-General Sherman Bell, and Adjutant-General Bulkley Wells.

The Circles on the Ballot

From several directions come the suggestion that the party circle at the head of the list of candidates be abolished. The object of this agitation is to make it as difficult as possible to vote the party ticket. All the arguments for it rest upon the supposition that party organization is a bad thing. The cry is raised that this will "free the people from the tyranny of the bosses." It will really free them from the "tyranny" of principle. It will make their ballots meaningless. It will make it extremely difficult for the voter to express his opinion upon any question of public policy. Since all the parties, with the exception of the Socialists, stand for capitalism, it will mean that the voter will find it several times as easy to vote the capitalist ticket as a Socialist ticket. It never seems to occur to these people, who are so anxious to reform our political life, that there is another way to get rid of the bosses. That is the way the Socialist party has taken. It consists in making the rank and file the bosses. The Socialist party is governed by the referendum in all its actions. Its elected officials are subjected to close control by the membership. Its platforms and nominations are subject to the closest supervision of the membership. Most important of all, its campaign fund is obtained from its own members and thus retain the power of the pocket book. If you really want to escape "tyranny of the bosses" along with the "tyranny of capitalism," join the Socialist party.

What is a Capitalist?

The program of Socialism might be summed up by saying that it proposes to have the laborers collectively assume the functions and retain the benefits now accruing to the capitalist class. It is therefore necessary that we know what the Socialist means by a "capitalist." The Socialist says that the capitalist is the owner of capital, that is all. It is this OWNERSHIP and NOTHING ELSE which makes him a capitalist. Managing industry, organizing production, directing labor, or marketing products, makes no man a capitalist. Moreover anyone who owns capital is a capitalist whether he does any of these things or not. No matter how much of a salary a man gets as a superintendent or manager or president of an industry, that does not make him a capitalist. Mr. Rockefeller is not a capitalist because he plays golf, wears a wig, has dyspepsia, or decides where an oil refinery can be located, or how and when a legislature shall be bought. He has wage workers who possess all these peculiarities and can do many of these things better than he can, yet they are not capitalists. John D. Rockefeller is a capitalist because he owns a large share of the natural resources and productive forces of this country. Although these things have been told over and over again, yet the opponent of socialism almost always starts in by telling about some work the capitalist does as a captain of industry, overseer, manager or superintendent. Yet today the distinction between the organizer or director of industry and the capitalist is widely separated. To prove that the capitalist is necessary, the opponent of socialism must prove that individual ownership of capital is essential to secure production and distribution of wealth. The Socialist says there is no reason why this legal relation of ownership should not be vested in the collective workers. If the laborers can organize collectively so as to produce the wealth of the world, then it ought to be much easier for them to complete the much more simple organization necessary to hold the title deeds.

Have You Done Your Share?

The success of this paper depends entirely upon those for whom it fights, whose organ it is—the working class. It has no large stockholders to control its policy. It has no accumulated wealth from which to meet the high preliminary expenses. If for one moment the workers relax their efforts this paper would cease to exist. Up to the present moment the response has been magnificent. But it must continue. If each of our readers had done as much as a more energetic few have done, we would have abundant capital for all purposes. Perhaps you who read this are one of those who have not yet acted. If so, do not delay another minute. There is not a single reader of this paper who could not, if he wished, get at least one more subscriber. At the very least you can urge your friends to buy the paper. You can visit the stands in your neighborhood and see that the paper is on sale. Those who live outside Chicago have an especially good opportunity to help. It is not hard to get subscribers for a daily paper at the rates for which THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST is delivered. Twenty-five copies of a daily paper coming into a small city will do more for socialism than a regularly employed organizer. It will mean increased activity at every point. It will mean more votes, more members of the organization, more Socialists. When you have read this put this paper in your pocket and start out after a subscriber. Do not stop until you get him.

The Journal's Correspondents

The Journal regrets to record the fact that in nearly all of the letters we receive protesting against our frequently expressed disapproval of socialism there are fierce attacks upon marriage and religion.—Chicago Journal. Of course we cannot prove that The Journal is simply lying in the above statement, but we can only say that The Journal must circulate among a queer brand of Socialists. There are doubtless plenty of atheists in the Socialist movement, and it is probable that all the free lovers are not confined to the #40, but we can assure him that nothing will bring as large a number of protesting letters to a Socialist editor as the least slighting reference to the family, churches or religion. This does not mean that we would not criticise these institutions whenever they become instruments in the hands of the present ruling class, but to assert that every Socialist is an atheist, an agnostic, a Catholic, a Presbyterian, or anything else, is as foolish as to say that they are all red headed or have blue eyes. The Shea trial still continues as a daily lesson in the existence of the class struggle.



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

CARE FOR THE CHILDREN

By COUNTESS OF WARWICK

In the interests of national physique, then, there are some forms of work—notably in mills, factories and mines—which should be commenced at a later age than now. In the interests of the development of mind and character, education should be continued beyond the age now common. The two reforms run on all fours. That they would be expensive is evident; but we are an extraordinarily rich nation and have ample funds for such purposes. If present sources of taxation are not adequate, new sources can readily be found, if not by our present class of governors, then by those who must replace them. Moreover, there are reforms which add to the national riches, the source of which is in the efficiency and productivity of the people. These are reforms which ultimately must pay for themselves in meal or malt. Putting the matter into practical shape, I suggest that the age of compulsory elementary school attendance should be raised to sixteen years, subject to certain exemptions based, not as now merely upon ability to pass a given standard, but mainly upon the destination of the scholar when leaving. For instance, exemption would be granted to a child going into naval training, because here a continuation of its education is assured. Adequate nourishment for our children, immunity from exhausting and mechanical employments at the most critical period of adolescence, an extension of educational influences—can there be any objects of expenditure



COUNTESS OF WARWICK.

more likely than these to repay themselves a thousandfold in the improved vigor and intelligence which form the only sure basis of a nation's greatness? The falling marriage rate, and to a certain extent the falling birth rate, are due largely to the fact that our complex and chaotic civilization does not secure to the majority of men the prospect of a livelihood. No amount of personal desert on their part injures them either regularly of employment or adequate payment for their work. The more prudent hesitate to marry, or if they marry, limit their families. The less prudent marry early, have families, and if the luck be against them, help to make up those terrible figures of the Registrar Cen-

A Laugh or A Smile

By P. B.

That Awful Boy. "Paw!" "I'll lick you, young man, if you don't keep still. Well, what is it?" "What is a nuisance?" "A nuisance is a boy who persists in asking questions when his father wants to read. Get to bed." Now, if it had been Honorable Li Hung Chang instead of Ambassador Nabuco, he would have got even by asking some questions back. Doubtless the rest of the Goulds feel very much ashamed of Countess Anna because she invested so badly. A New York restaurant man offered Count Boni a job as head waiter. Boni ought to challenge him to a duel; he is far enough away. What Did She Mean? "And now that you have accepted me," said the young man, "I will go ask your father for your hand." "Not yet!" cried the young woman, in alarm. "I can't stand the idea of parting with you so soon."

When Fighting Bob Evans visited Chicago, wonder if he used some of his famous expletives because of the dirt and the stockyards smell? If the oil trust is to be killed, it must be buried. It would be a menace to public health to leave the cadaver lying around on the earth's surface. If the New York Central were not convicted of giving rebates about every fortnight it would not feel at home. Neighborly Comment. "They say our old friend Jackson has lost his mind." "Oh, don't bother about that. He'll never miss it." Mr. Rockefeller's time is worth too much money to spend it reading Mr. Moody's indictment. He will hire a lawyer to do all of the reading. The country can stand anything Mr. Roosevelt has to say on the subject of Panama, provided he refrains from spelling it "issmus."

A neighborly feeling for other states ought to make Governor Folk refrain from driving all those lobbyists out of Missouri. If Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Rogers and the other Standard Oil magnates get too hard pressed, why do not they call a meeting and, according to the American custom, pass a resolution? Qui's Literally. "I know a man who always mixes bitters with his wine. What do you think of it?" "I think he has very bad taste." Medical societies are trying to banish patent medicines. One good way would be for the doctors not to charge whole fortunes for medical attendance. The farmers have joined the American Federation of Labor. Look for the union stamp on all of your potatoes and apples. Discrimination is one of the offenses laid to the railroads. Discrimination is often a most valuable faculty. What has become of the tendency of the American people to take the part of the under dog, considering what is happening just now to the Standard Oil Company? When an irresistible government meets an immovable, because evolute, oil trust, what is going to happen?

A Woeful Wail

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

Reform and Revolution

President Schurman of Cornell University declares that unless something is done to reform present society there will be a revolution. He says, "The wage earner, feeling himself and his children doomed to poverty, rises in rebellion against the economic system which makes such things possible * * * His remedy * * * is confiscation of private capital in the public interests and the establishment of a socialistic state, in which all shall work and all receive compensation in proportion to their deserts." This is the situation as he sees it. He sees truly. Nor is he blind to the fact that the laborers have the power to do what they will. "Remember," he tells us, "that these discontented classes may easily constitute the majority of our voters, and that in this republic policies are determined by the vote of the majority." These are the things that the Socialists have been saying this fifty years. If they have at last penetrated the colleges we may feel fairly sure that our propaganda has reached everywhere. President Schurman is not a Socialist. He does not speak as he does because he desires this outcome. The wish is not father to the thought. On the contrary he is seeking for some way to avoid what he considers would be a catastrophe. When he comes to suggest a way out, however, he has nothing to suggest. "Somehow," he concludes, "I know not how, but somehow, the organizers and financiers and managers of our most modern establishments of production and transportation must devise a method whereby the men whose labor builds them up shall become shareholders in the enterprises." "Somehow"—this is all the plan he has. This from the defender of a system whose indictment of socialism is that it does not furnish a complete plan for the conduct of the co-operative commonwealth. Why should not the "men whose labor builds up" these masters of industry do a little of the planning? Why should the workers not receive ALL, and not a SHARE in what they create? That is what they will do. They will use their votes to accomplish this very thing and there is no method which can be devised by the beneficiaries of the present system which will stop this movement.

The Slave of the Machine

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

Capitalism and the Schools

Statistics published in the report of the commissioner of education for 1904 (Washington, 1906) shows a material decline in the extension of our public school system during recent years. In 1899, 72.43 per cent of the school population (persons 5-18 years of age) was enrolled. In 1903-04 the percentage had fallen to 70.59. This decline in comparative attendance has been accompanied by a decided increase in expenditure for school purposes. From 1889 to 1903 the value of school property increased from \$342,000,000 to \$685,000,000. During the same period the number of children not enrolled in the schools increased from 5,800,000 to 6,772,000. The same tendency is observable in the group statistics. In 1899-1900 the amount expended per pupil for school purposes in the North Central division—including Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and other states—was \$21.12. This expenditure increased in 1903-04 to \$25.70 per pupil. On the other hand, in this same group the per cent of school population enrolled had fallen from 78.65 in 1899 to 74.82 in 1903. An increase of over 20 per cent in expenditures, and a decrease of nearly 4 per cent in proportion of pupils enrolled. During the period 1890-1904 the per cent of population receiving education in the common schools fell from 22.37 to 20.71; while the per cent receiving secondary education and university training increased from 80 to 1.32. The meaning of these figures cannot be mistaken. Capitalism requires for its service a populace of so much

educational training, and no more. It also requires a large proportion of the working population to be devoid of training. The 25-30 per cent not even enrolled in the schools will fill this requirement. Again, the system has increasing need for highly trained specialists in various lines. The universities and technological schools are trying to meet this demand. The donations of Carnegie, Rockefeller, Frick and other "philanthropists" to university and technological schools discloses the same tendency. These men have all felt the scarcity of the specialist, and the abundance of the common laborer. Hence their encouragement of the higher education and indifference to the work of the common school. The feeling is quite general in the ranks of the common school teachers that something is wrong, but as would be expected, they have not the least idea what has struck them. A recognition of the inevitable conflict between the capitalist system and the public schools would clear up the situation wonderfully. W. S. JOHNSON. Tuscumbia, Mo.

Are We a Nation of Imbeciles?

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