

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

VOLUME I.—NO. 54.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1906

PRICE ONE CENT

RAILROADS KILL FOR XMAS GIFT

Privately Owned Lines Give Powerful Evidence of Incompetency.

SIX LIVES TAKEN BY CAPITAL

Grief Carried to Homes Throughout the Country By Captains of Industry to Whom "God in His Infinite Wisdom Has Given the Great Properties."

Christmas day supplied more than the usual number of railroad wrecks, deaths and maimed persons. Overworked men and poor equipment were the chief cause. At Ashtabula, O., the Buffalo-Pittsburg flyer to-day struck a trolley car on the Ashtabula rapid transit line at the Lake Shore railroad, 300 feet from the scene of the Ashtabula disaster of 1876. The street car was demolished. One person was killed and fourteen injured.

The crossing gates, it is alleged, were not down when the car approached. While crossing the tracks the train struck the car almost in the middle and carried it nearly 300 feet, lining the north side of the track with debris.

Some of the injured had to be extricated from beneath the wreck. The motorman, B. Ashley, escaped injury. Assistant Attorney-General Purdy is now in Texas working up the other side of the case as the president's personal representative.

Examples of Incompetency Jacksonville, Fla.—Southern Railway passenger train No. 33, from Washington, was wrecked at Moncrief, five miles from Jacksonville, at 5 o'clock in the morning. One man was killed and three injured.

Scranton, Pa.—The bodies of Edward Lidridge, aged 21 years, of New York, and Albert Caronoff, aged 18 years, of Scranton, were found along the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad tracks at Clark's Summit. The bodies were badly mangled. It is supposed they were struck by a train.

Springfield, O.—East-bound Big Four passenger train ran into the rear of freight train No. 96, in the western part of the city. The list of injured includes eighteen passengers, none seriously. The crew of the passenger train jumped.

Price, Utah.—Rio Grande passenger train No. 3, west bound, a double header, collided with a freight engine standing on a siding near Mounds, seventeen miles east of here. The three engines and the cars jumped the track. Three trainmen were killed, but none of the passengers was hurt.

YELLOW PERIL CAUSES SERIOUS "PIPE" STORY Japs Plan to Take Cuba and Saffronize Those Now "Assimilated" (Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Havana, Cuba, Dec. 26.—A sensational report relative to the five Japanese found sketching the city fortifications has been made to Governor Magoon. It is said that Japanese are preparing to incite rebellions against the authority of the United States simultaneously in Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines. February is said to be the time set for the uprisings. This information has been given to Governor Magoon by a government official named Pardini, who is reported to have overheard the Japanese here discussing the project.

NOTED RECLUSE TO BECOME CIVILIZED Will Get a Hair Cut and Shave and Return to Germany Hunters, Wash., Dec. 25.—Hans Kohlen, a German, who for twenty-three years has lived the life of a recluse on his farm about four miles west of Fruitland, is about to return to his native land.

Twenty-three years without a hair cut or hair comb is quite a record. This is Mr. Kohlen and now he proposes to return to civilization. He never owned a team and carried heavy logs on his back for his fences. He slept in a big-dry goods box filled with hay. He has sold his ranch for \$2,500.

WHOLESALE MURDER OF ITALIANS IN SOUTH New Orleans, Dec. 26.—A plot of the Mafia which has been working secretly in New Orleans for years, is regarded as being responsible for the deaths of six Italians who were found murdered early to-day in a tenement house in Dumaine street. Several of the men had been burned to death.

SAYS ROOSEVELT IS SILLY

Railroad Senator Foraker Has No Fear of Big Stick and Commits Lese Majeste

Washington, Dec. 26.—"I think that the story about what the president intends to do is too silly to talk about, and you must excuse me from discussing it."

Thus declared Senator Foraker today when asked his opinion of the president's reported declaration that he would disregard any law Congress might pass reinstating the discharged colored troops, until the supreme court should have the opportunity of passing upon it.

The senator has just returned from New York, where it is said he conferred with officials of the constitutional league, an organization which has conducted an independent investigation of the negro troop matter and which has arrived at conclusions that differ radically from those of the president and Secretary Taft.

Thus far the president has failed to issue any denials of the statements attributed to him, one of which was that he would even welcome impeachment if Congress should desire to take that extreme measure.

They are understood to have been made to four reputable newspaper correspondents at the White House, two of whom represented Republican papers, that are regarded as among the president's staunchest supporters. Senator Foraker is fully cognizant of the circumstances surrounding the interview and when he characterized the story as "silly" he was doubtless referring rather to the president's statements than to the newspaper reports.

The senator expects to put in the rest of the holidays collecting evidence to support his contention that the colored troops did not participate in the Brownsville riot.

Assistant Attorney-General Purdy is now in Texas working up the other side of the case as the president's personal representative.

J. PIERPONT, YOUR OLD COLLEGE CHUM, REFORMER

Is Angry at Old King Leopold and Wants U. S. to Interfere in the Kongo

J. Pierpont Morgan is appearing in the role of a reformer. He has joined Dr. Lyman Abbott and other New York reformers in addressing a letter to Secretary Root, "saying the United States is justified in interfering against existing conditions in the Kongo."

Has Pierpont been left out of the Kongo syndicate or is it a deep-laid plan to oust King Leopold in the interests of American "investors?" The latter explanation is more likely. Morgan would hardly go back on his comrade in exploitation, John D. Rockefeller. King Leopold's methods are rather crude and coarse anyhow.

FIREMEN AND ENGINEERS MAKE GAINS IN SOUTH

Southern Pacific Unable to Deliver Freight Without Help of Strikers

New Orleans, La., Dec. 26.—Officials of the Southern Pacific railway refuse to give out any statement regarding the strike situation. It is known, however, that scabs are scarce.

A hundred men were sent in from the north and the company retained fifty of these men in this city and sent the rest to Houston to take the place of the striking firemen.

Since the strike began no freight, local or through, has been received by the Southern Pacific.

MILLIONAIRE WRIGHT GAINS HIS LIBERTY

Ten Years in an Asylum But His Fortune Grew Just the Same

Philadelphia, Dec. 26.—After spending ten years in Philadelphia asylums for the insane, Theodore Wright, formerly a financier and railroad man has been released. His estate is valued at \$10,000,000. Wright has fought constantly all these years to effect his release.

Early this year Wright smuggled a letter to his lawyer, and after a long legal battle he was declared sane. Wright was sent to the asylum at the instance of his son, Mianura E. Wright, who had affidavits of physicians. Inside the asylum wall there was no escape. By a peculiar phase of the law a man adjudged insane has not the right of appeal for a jury trial concerning his sanity. He must wait until a member of the family petitions the court for his release.

A branch of the family was won over and Wright will live with Mrs. Frances Davis, of Colorado. His fortune grew from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 while he was a prisoner.

Fair and Warmer Fair tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight; minimum temperature about thirty degrees above zero.



A FIREMAN'S TROUBLES

U. S. OFFICIALS HELP RUSSIAN DESPOT

St. Col. Von Petrovsky, Patriot, Escapes From the Czar Only to Be Held in San Francisco.

JACK LONDON MAY BE EXILED

Author and Agitator Declared Unsafe Person and May Not Be Permitted to Return if He Leaves the Country.

(Special Correspondence.)

San Francisco, Dec. 26.—There is a well defined scheme developing on the part of United States immigration officials to prevent the landing of any one who will not swear allegiance to capitalism and the republican or democratic parties. A Russian refugee, St. Col. Von Petrovsky, is being detained at this port under instructions from the immigration authorities charged with bringing to one of the forbidden classes.

On Jan. 23, 1906, Petrovsky called a meeting of the citizens of Vladivostok to consider the unrest of the troops garrisoned there and to devise means to prevent an outbreak and consequent bloodshed. He advised those present at this meeting against any riotous action. Contrary to his advice several hundred unarmed men proceeded toward the commander's house to petition for the release of two illegally held political prisoners. They were met by a volley from machine guns, killing twenty-six and wounding many more.

A few soldiers among those shot gave the government a pretext for calling the action a mutiny. Petrovsky was charged with having incited this mutiny, but upon presentation of his speech in evidence he was acquitted.

The Charges Against Him

He was next charged with taking part in political affairs. Four counts were drawn in an indictment. First, the writing of a handbook calling the meeting "Second," writing a report of the

meeting approving the presence of soldiers at a political gathering. Third, writing a leaflet urging the citizens to take more interest in politics. Fourth, writing a leaflet accusing the military authorities with wantonly and needlessly shedding the blood of peaceful petitioners.

On these counts he was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. He was also convicted of having attended and participated in the ceremonies at the funeral of the victims of the massacre of Jan. 25, 1906. His sentence for this offense was, however, included in the one for the others.

While temporarily released without bond or parole, pending the appeal of his case to St. Petersburg, he escaped on a Chinese junk and reached Korea. From there he went to Japan, and then to Honolulu, where the United States officials admitted him after an examination. He then took passage on a Japanese steamer for San Francisco, where he was detained at the instance of Frank S. Sargeant, United States general commissioner of immigration, who chanced to be a fellow passenger.

Called an Anarchist

It is claimed that he is ineligible under two sections of the law—as a criminal and as an anarchist. But the section referring to criminals especially exempts political offenders, and since Petrovsky belongs to the Social Democratic section of the Russian revolutionary movement, and holds that the establishment of a republic is the next governmental step, he cannot be classified as an anarchist.

The government is making this a test case in an effort to prevent all Russian refugees from landing in this country. The United States commissioner of immigration, W. N. North, told The Chicago Daily Socialist correspondent that if Jack London were an alien he would be denied a landing on his return to this country.

The Socialists of San Francisco have taken up the fight, and have appealed to Secretary Strass of the department of commerce and labor.

LAW DOES NOT FRIGHTEN JOHN HUGHES OF WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Dec. 26.—John Hughes of Besseville, assemblyman-elect from Dodge county, while in Milwaukee, declared that he would continue using the mileage issued to him by railroads in exchange for advertising in the Besseville Review and the Wisconsin Drugist, of which he is the publisher. Mr. Hughes intends to introduce a measure in the legislature instructing the dairy and food department to carry the oleomargarine cases to the highest courts for final adjudication.

GRAFT, GRAFT AND MORE GRAFT

The fight on the \$400,000 Kesner lease was resumed before the Barten graft committee at the city hall today.

Members of the Civic Federation, the City Club, the Hyde Park Protective Association and the Citizen's Association are taking an active interest in the inquiry and may give some valuable hints.

Following are some of the alleged graft charges that Commissioner Barten may spring on the committee if pressed further:

Graft in connection with leases of school property.

Graft in connection with the purchase of school sites.

Graft offered to aldermen in pay for "favors."

Graft in city paving contracts through the board of local improvements.

Graft in city teaming contracts in which aldermen and city officials are interested.

Graft in the employment by the city of "special" attorneys and "special experts."

Graft in using aldermanic "pull" to get men on the pay rolls of corporations, including the gas and traction companies.

Graft in acting as attorneys to secure release of bridewell prisoners.

Graft in running illegal enterprises, free from police interference.

"Protection" given to handbook men, slot-machine operators, poker games and other gambling enterprises.

Graft in securing "special" permits to violate the law.

Graft in getting railway passes for constituents and friends.

Graft in selling streets and parts of streets to railways and industrial concerns.

PREACHER'S WIFE SHOT IN MYSTERIOUS MANNER

Religious Editor Refuses to Give Facts in Shooting Scrape

Details of the mysterious shooting of Mrs. Stephen Herben, wife of the Rev. Herben of Evanston, and editor of the Epworth Herald, still are kept secret by the preacher and Evanston officials.

Her husband refuses to answer any questions, saying that it is nobody's business. He said that he did not intend to make any of the facts known. "It is a private matter and the wound is not serious," he added.

Mrs. Herben now is in Evanston hospital. The hospital authorities refuse to divulge any of the particulars, officials saying that the woman does not desire notoriety. Police authorities have demanded the particulars from the hospital officials, saying that if they were not given the hospital officials would be put under arrest.

Wilmette police officials are eager to get particulars, as they are tracing a shooting scrape which occurred in Wilmette yesterday afternoon at about 4 o'clock.

LOCAL BARON PLANS TO CAPTURE GERSHUNI

A plot to arrest Gregory Gershuni, the Russian revolutionary leader who will arrive in Chicago shortly, is being hatched by Baron Schlippenbach and Baron Rosen, the two representatives of the Russian government in the United States.

Gershuni, who escaped from Siberia in a cabbage cask and arrived in New York a few weeks ago, has stirred revolutionary sentiment among Russians of this country to the highest pitch.

The sight of the man most hated by the Russian government, the man who was condemned to death, but whom the government feared to execute lest it itself be wiped out, in the most violent manner by the thousands of his friends, has worked magic among his countrymen in New York and Philadelphia, where he has been holding meetings.

Thousands of dollars for the Russian revolution were collected at these meetings, and thousands of dollars more, it is expected, will be collected, when Gershuni starts on his tour through the cities in the United States which have large Russian populations.

This the Russian officials now are trying to prevent, and are hatching plans for his deportation from this country.

Gershuni is expected to be in Chicago a week from Sunday. The various Russian revolutionary groups of this city are preparing to receive him. The places where he will speak have not yet been announced.

He will not be taken back to Siberia if his countrymen and Socialists of this country can prevent it.

If Schlippenbach can capture Gershuni and return him to the czar he hopes to retrieve his prestige in the local "400," which was injured by the De Raylan affair.

GRAFT CHARGES STRIKE NEAR RUSS BARON

Poor Subjects of the Czar Say Consular Annex Cheated Them

Graft in the legal bureau conducted by Nicolai De Raylan, the "woman" secretary of the Russian consulate who died in Arizona, is being investigated by Leon Zolotoff, assistant states attorney. Mr. Zolotoff said that he has not yet taken any legal steps, but expects to do so as soon as he can gather enough evidence to prove the existence of graft in that bureau.

So far the only one person who has brought damaging evidence against the Russian legal bureau of which De Raylan was head, is Peter Victorowitz, 212 West Twelfth street, who says he was overcharged \$18 by this bureau for "petitions" sent by the bureau to Russia. Victorowitz offered to furnish other evidences of overcharges in which his fellow countrymen in Chicago suffered through De Raylan, and as soon as these charges are ascertained legal action probably will be taken against this bureau.

Baron Schlippenbach is in Washington discussing the De Raylan affair with Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador. Great consternation is felt among officials over this affair and it is feared that this will greatly impair their standing in the eyes of the Russian government and result in the retirement of Schlippenbach to the army of the unemployed.

RECLUSE KEEPS STRANGE VOW

Hamilton, Ohio, Dec. 26.—Martin Conway, aged 70, a recluse who lived in a stable, was found frozen to death last night. He made a boast five years ago that no person other than himself would ever cross his threshold while he lived. He made it good. He had been missing and the police broke down the door and found the corpse.

The Spanish cabinet has decided to introduce a bill in Parliament with the object of ameliorating the conditions of women and children who are compelled to work for a living.

FOOD FOR MILLIONS ROTS IN THE FIELDS

Government, Tied By Big Business, Helpless in Great Emergency.

ANARCHY IN DISTRIBUTION

Interstate Commerce Commission Fails Entirely to Find Cure—All Officials Strong On "How Not to Do It."

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—With millions of bushels of grain rotting under Dakota snows, millions of bushels of apples and oranges already decayed under the trees that grew them, potatoes making fertile the ground where they came, and millions without fuel in zero weather, the United States government, the state governments and big business are helpless.

There is no exaggeration here. All these tremendous facts are found in the records of the slow-moving interstate commerce commission.

This body, set to work to discover why crops raised by farmers cannot be delivered to consumers, has done nothing to solve the problem. It went to work as if it was investigating a theory and not a condition.

Ole Sather's Way

Only one man so far has shown how to solve the problem. At Parkhurst, N. D., while other men were praying, petitioning and suffering, one man by the name of Ole Sather took the situation into his own hands. The railways had ignored his pleadings for weeks. His elevators were full of bursting. Late one afternoon a train pulled into Parkhurst with a lot of empties. Fortunately for Ole, the train stalled on a grade. The crew cut off eight empties to be picked up by a later train.

Sather saw the empties and he saw the means of relief.

He sent for neighbors and friends from the countryside. The cars could not be moved but the grain could be hauled to the cars. Teams were impressed into service. Night came on, but the countryside was light with lanterns and torches. The farmers labored to beat the on-coming train. And when morning dawned, the eight empties had been loaded to the limit. The railroad employees threatened to throw the grain into the snow. But finally they decided to take it to market.

Railroad magnates, those great captains of industry who alone are competent to manage the public highways, say prosperity and big crops have given more business than they can handle.

Less Grain Hauled The figures are hailed them. Facts show that less grain was hauled this year than last year. While the apple trees gave forth the greatest crop in ages, the fruit is high priced, yet the farmers who planted the trees, sprayed them and watched them weary years till they gave the best that was in them, get less from the bumper crop than from the small production of other years.

With their grain out in the snow decaying, the red cheek of the apple rotting and forced to burn his barn to keep his children warm, the farmer is in a receptive mood for lectures on "anarchy in distribution."

Idiocy of Competition

Never before has the idiocy of competition for bread been shown in clearer fashion. The farmer with his cold children and blue featured wife, setting around a fire kept going with boards from his red barn, looks out on the snow covered grain, the bleak orchard and the cattle growing lean again because they cannot be hauled to market.

In the city the weary clerk, shop worker, the teamster, the reporter and the "business man," prying the apples in the grocers' window, find them "too high." Their bread is lighter in weight, their potatoes cost \$1 a bushel, and they find themselves pinched in the midst of prosperity.

The only fat ones are in Wall street. If war should be declared and soldiers needed food the federal government would take charge of the roads if need be. Then "business men" would be pushed aside and the men who always do the real railroad work would be in charge and supplies would be delivered.

If, in this emergency the farmer and city worker should be taken care of as if an army needed supplies the trouble would be over. Separate the real railroad men from Wall street and they will do the business.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has failed to find a cure for the food problem. It has only shown how not to do it.

THE RECORDING ANGEL

Mr. Craggie made no reply, and after a few moments Chambers continued: "You know very well what you would have done under the circumstances. Now, see what I did. Mr. Craggie, I did just what you would have done. I became possessor of that secret—and at a terrible price; the price of being looked upon as an accomplice in the dirtiest piece of rascality known to the world: blackmail. What do I want with so dangerous a secret? The same thing that you are working for: Power. I hold a secret that makes the most powerful man in the United States tremble—but not I alone, and therein lies my safety."

"What do you propose to do with your power, sir?" demanded Mr. Craggie. "I propose, in the first place, to talk to you as an equal and without reservation until we arrive at Clyde. I have been with you for over fifteen years. I've never been spared—day or night—in all that time. After you have dictated until exhaustion, you go to bed and I work until the letters are ready for the next mail, no matter what time in the morning that may be. I've been your slave. I have done two men's work and have received slightly more than the market price for a stenographer of my ability."

"You never asked for an increase of salary?" "That is perfectly correct. I never did. And therein, and in all other respects, I am totally different from our suppositious man. I have been amply compensated—though, perhaps, in ways you have not contemplated and cannot imagine. Let us take the matter of cash remuneration. I have brought you the salary to a figure perfectly satisfactory to me by using almost the full allowance which you set aside to purchase the silence or compliance of other men. I think you have had better service in that direction since I took charge than ever before—so, there I have not defrauded you. You paid for the article and got it."

"I will tell you this much right here. It is useless for a rich man to play the game you are all playing, and think of winning by bribery. Fear is a much more powerful lever. I'm a pretty rich man myself today—entirely too rich to risk losing it by blackmailing any one—swearing to those so-called presents. I call it that corruption fund. You expected me to steal part of it, you know. I never stole a cent of it, for I gave you full value for every dollar; but I did not waste those dollars on other people. It takes time and energy—which I couldn't spare from my life-work—to bribe people; and it always gives me a nasty feeling to try it. Moreover, it is not invariably successful, either; and then you have an insulted man on your hands."

"So, I simply used the power of your name and the power of your position, and there isn't a man in the country today who refuses to obey the orders I give in your name—or if he does he may as well hunt for a comfortable existence in heaven or in hell—he will not find a chance to earn it on the earth. And I don't have to use your name very often, either. "You are certainly candid, sir; would you object to stating your other compensation?" said Mr. Craggie sneeringly. "At the proper time, I shall take pleasure in doing so; but at present, I find neither the time nor the inclination to state more than that none of the things which would influence our suppositious man to purchase the secret have power to move me. I find my joy and my life in the sense of power which the faithful performance of my daily work brings me. For this reason I wish to continue as your private secretary. Moreover, because the money you are to pay to my friend must pass through my hands, it will be necessary for me to remain, at least until the payment is completed. He is working for himself and says that one million in greenbacks, gold certificates, or national bank notes will do for him the remainder of his life. He refuses to personally deal with you, as he says he would not give a pinch of snuff for his life if you could lay hands on him. I told him that he does not know you, that you would not do such a thing—for one reason, because you have not the courage to plan such a thing—much less execute it."

"How did your man get out of the car?" demanded Mr. Craggie. "The door was locked when I returned from the restaurant, for I had to use my key. I remember that very distinctly, and also that all the windows were tightly fastened on the inside—for I looked at them before I retired." "Oh," said Chambers, "I almost forgot to give you the key I made him surrender to me. And here he handed to the president a key—plainly a duplicate made to order." "That key," said he, "is, you know, the one we had made for the cook. He always hangs it in his room behind the door, when he is in the car." "I'll have those locks changed tomorrow," said the president. "It will scarcely be necessary, sir. My friend will certainly not trust himself in this car again—there is no need of it for him to know more than at present."

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered at the Chicago Postoffice as second-class mail matter. Issued by the Workers Publishing Society, 163 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. Phone Main 4498. Automatic 2302. Editorial Telephone, Main 2300.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. All subscriptions should be forwarded to The Chicago Daily Socialist, 163 Randolph Street, Chicago.

To secure a return of names and addresses of labor movement, we requested from our readers, kindly contribute to us, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

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TELEGRAPHERS GET TEN PER CENT INCREASE

Strong Union of Key Men Brings Rods Island to Time

The Rock Island Railroad Company has granted the 2,500 telegraphers on its system a ten per cent increase in wages.

The original demand of the telegraphers was for an increase of twenty per cent. In presenting their demands to the Rock Island officials the committee from the telegraphers' union showed from official statistics that the cost of living had increased forty-one per cent. They argued that even if the twenty per cent increase was granted they would still be getting less of the necessities of life than they did before the present reign of "prosperity."

For years the telegraphers have been hoping for higher wages, but relief of any kind did not come until they organized a union and demanded, supporting their position with an outspoken threat to strike.

LEITER AUTO KILLS BOY

Widow of Chicago's Big Landlord in Vehicle Which Slays

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—(Special)—A forty-horsepower automobile, owned by Joseph Leiter, in which the owner, his mother, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, and Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Remington of New York, were riding, instantly killed Samuel West, a 14-year-old colored youth.

The entire party was taken to the station, but were released except the chauffeur, Charles H. Haymond, 29 years old, who was placed under arrest. He was later released under \$5,000 bail.

Representative Graff of Illinois and his son, who were following west, nearly met the same fate.

A large crowd gathered and criticised the careless rich indignantly and boisterously. Some even talked of violence.

The Leiters live from the labor of Chicago working class. They toil not, neither do they spin, yet they take millions of labor's product every year.

LABOR UNION NEWS

The farmers' union is received with great enthusiasm in the state of Kentucky. L. N. Robertson, organizer for that state, and H. B. Sherman, national organizer of the farmers' union, who have been doing work in the state, report successful meetings, especially in the tobacco districts. A large number of new locals have been organized in these districts, not alone, however, of tobacco men, but also of all other farm laborers.

"There is a scarcity of upholsterers in Chicago," said A. O. Schlieske, business agent of the Upholsterers' International Union, Local No. 24. "The reason for it is the low wages that upholsterers get. Many of them will do almost any other kind of work because it pays better. There are between 500 and 600 organized upholsterers in Chicago and yet we have here a longer work day than we have either in the East or in the West. In New York the upholsterers have an eight-hour day and the same is true of the cities situated along the Pacific coast. In Chicago we have a nine-hour day, and in some non-union shops we even have a ten-hour day. The pay, too, is better in the East or in the West. In New York the of this city are constantly leaving for other cities."

Newspaper Delivery and Mail Drivers' Union, Local No. 706, U. T. of A., will hold an election Saturday, Jan. 5, at 171 Washington street.

At the next meeting of the Van and Baggage Drivers' and Helpers' Local 711, United Teamsters of America, a committee will be appointed to frame a new wage scale. The old wage agreement terminates March 1. Many of the men insist that a raise in wages be demanded. It is not certain yet, however, whether any such demand will be made. At the last meeting the union elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, A. W. Krause, vice-president, Fred Miller; secretary-treasurer, L. B. Beebe; recording secretary, Walter Forsen; business agents, C. R. Gary and Christ Dunn; trustees, C. R. Gary, C. W. Howe and William O'Brien.

MAGNETS SAVE TACKLE. Steel and iron are handled in many factories by means of the electro-magnet. A spring which bears the magnet runs on a traveling crane. When it is desired to move some heavy material the electric current is turned on, and a load in proportion to the size of the magnet and the strength of the current is lifted. Time is thus saved which would be otherwise required for attaching or removing tackles.

In the building trades of Amsterdam, Holland, a movement was commenced for a reduction of hours from ten to nine, an increase of wages from 28 cents to 35 cents, and abolition of piece-work. The negotiations dragged on for months, and the movement has failed, as with the approach of winter there is no chance for enforcing the demands.

At the recent London meeting of the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company it was announced that the gain in revenue for 1905 was \$130,000 over the previous year, and the continued mining activity means a heavy future traffic. Machine mining plants are planned for many placer deposits, while quartz mining is to be executed on a large scale.

For the next 60 days we will all order for New Chicago, 24-page pamphlet, at the following rates to all locals: 25 copies to one address \$1.25 50 copies to one address \$2.25 100 copies to one address \$4.00 500 copies to one address \$18.00 Address: CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 163 Randolph Street, Room 14.

TRADE UNION MEETINGS

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, Local No. 1—Important business meeting at 142 West Madison street, tonight. Nomination of officers. W. H. Maddox, Furniture Drivers and Helpers' Union, Local No. 722, U. T. of A.—Very important business meeting tonight at 75 Randolph street. Nomination and election of officers. All attend. A. J. Reed. Soda and Mineral Water Drivers and Helpers' Union, Local No. 723—Meeting at 10 South Clark street tonight. Jerry Donahue, Teamsters' Joint Council—Meeting tonight at 145 Randolph street. Important. All delegates attend. A. J. Reed. The Firemen's Association of Chicago will hold a special meeting tonight, Dec. 26, Baggage and Parcel Delivery Drivers' Union, Local No. 725, U. T. of A.—Meeting Thursday night at 10 South Clark street. Nomination of officers and election of judges and clerks. P. J. Heiser. Truck Drivers' Local No. 5, U. T. of A.—Meeting Sunday afternoon at 10 S. Clark street.

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WHEN IN MONTGOMERY, ALA., CALL on W. N. Sherman, Socialist Dealer, He sells Cigars, Tobacco, Fruits, Nuts, Soft Drinks and Confections.

TRUCKS AND WAGONS BUILT TO ORDER. REPAIRING promptly attended to. Laegre, Olsen, 104-106 E. North avenue. Phone North 1906.

CONFESSIONS OF A DROFF, BY PATTERSON, a book by London, and one by Sinclair, with other Socialist literature, in all 254 pages, mailed for 10c. Charles H. Kerr & Co., 264 Kinzie St., Chicago.

THOTS TO MAKE THINKERS THINK

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

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

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

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

One of our neighbors landed three years ago with \$14 in his pocket. He now has a nice home and made \$500.00 per acre during the present season from two crops, on an expenditure of \$40 for seed and fertilizer. You can do likewise. Why not do it now?

We have nothing to sell. We are not capitalists, exploiters or speculators. JUST SOME FLAIN PEOPLE CLUBBING OUR SMALL MEANS TOGETHER FOR THE CO-OPERATIVE OWNERSHIP AND CULTIVATION OF PRODUCTIVE LAND, and other industries.

Join party going South December 18. Redwood rates.

FRATERNAL HOMEMAKERS SOCIETY

12, 70 Dearborn St., Chicago Chambers Wilson, Pres. Paul Tyeer, Secy

THE Chicago Socialist

(WEEKLY EDITION) Now better than ever. Striking cartoons, strong editorials, bright miscellany, and all the late Socialist News. For the next 90 days we will fill all orders in United States and Canada for

25 CENTS A YEAR Send in \$1.00 and we will mail you four yearly subscription cards. There should be 25,000 new names added to our list in the next 90 days. Solicit your friends to subscribe. Address, CHICAGO SOCIALIST, 163 Randolph St., CHICAGO, ILL.

CONCERT AND DANCE

Given by the N. W. Jewish Speaking Branch of the S. P.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Saturday Evening, December 29th, 1906, at Columbia Hall, 291 West Division Street.

TICKETS, 15c. ENTREE, 5 P. M.

Has Your Local

Taken a Share in the CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST?

For the next 60 days we will all order for New Chicago, 24-page pamphlet, at the following rates to all locals: 25 copies to one address \$1.25 50 copies to one address \$2.25 100 copies to one address \$4.00 500 copies to one address \$18.00 Address: CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 163 Randolph Street, Room 14.

SOLIDARITY OF WORKINGMEN DEMANDS THAT THEY

Union-made CIGARS. SMOKE UNION MADE BLUE LABEL CIGARS. Local 57485. F. W. DeWanna, President. C. H. O. of America.

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Daily, sent by mail in Chicago \$5.50 Daily, for the outside of Chicago 4.00 Delivered by carriers in Chicago, 10c per week Weekly for Chicago and outside, \$2.00 per year ADDRESS: 683 LOOMIS STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

YOU NEED THIS PAPER

THIS PAPER NEEDS YOU

The CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST is a working-class paper in every sense of the word. It is owned, directed, controlled, circulated by the workers.

Its only reason for existence is to fight the battles of those who own, control and direct it—the workers. Its effectiveness depends upon the efforts made by those who realize the importance of this fight to circulate the CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST.

Here are some of the ways that you can help. Secure us advertising. Nearly everyone can get at least one short "want ad." If you are in business it will pay you to use our columns. When you buy goods patronize our advertisers and tell them why you do so.

Urge your friends to buy and read the paper. Ask your neighbor or shop-mate each day if he has read some article in THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST. Make a thorough canvass of your neighborhood for subscribers.

If you live in Chicago, no money need be sent. Secure the orders and the carrier will collect,—six cents a week.

If you live outside Chicago, where the paper can be delivered by mail, call attention to the low subscription lists for a first class illustrated daily newspaper.

RATES OUTSIDE CHICAGO BY MAIL.

One year \$2.00 Six months 1.00 Three months .50

This is the greatest opportunity ever offered to the workers of America to strike a blow for themselves. No one else can do this work. Every Shirker makes it harder for the workers.

Don't be a shirker. Address, CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 163 Randolph St., Chicago.

TWO POINTS of Superiority Claimed for Nutrito. WHICH CANNOT be had of any other cereal coffee: 1st. After coming to a boil, is ready to serve in less than ten minutes. 2nd. When boiling, unlike any other cereal coffee, NUTRITO does not boil over. All other cereal coffees require 25 to 40 minutes boiling and NUTRITO is the only one made that will not "boil over" while cooking. Ask your grocer. Trade supplied by Sprague-Warner, or Ill. Brokerage Co.

MAN, THE SOCIAL CREATOR. By the LATE HENRY DEMANEST LLOYD. AUTHOR OF Wealth Against Commonwealth and Newest England. "In these days of national humiliation and disgrace, under the sway of industry whose economic basis no longer satisfies the conscience of common man and woman, this book comes as a bugle call summoning to action and filling the heart with hope and cheer. \*\*\* As a Christmas gift, none could be more appropriate, for nowhere has the establishment of the Kingdom of God upon earth been bodied forth as more instantly and concretely the task of human life today."—Florence Kelley in The Boston Woman's Journal. FOR SALE, 62.00 NET. CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST AND ALL BOOK STORES

THE Chicago Socialist (WEEKLY EDITION) Now better than ever. Striking cartoons, strong editorials, bright miscellany, and all the late Socialist News. For the next 90 days we will fill all orders in United States and Canada for 25 CENTS A YEAR. Send in \$1.00 and we will mail you four yearly subscription cards. There should be 25,000 new names added to our list in the next 90 days. Solicit your friends to subscribe. Address, CHICAGO SOCIALIST, 163 Randolph St., CHICAGO, ILL.

HERWIN BROTHERS. PRINTING. Varicocele. Manufactured in a special and healthy condition in the result of my method of treating this disease. My Guarantees: 1. If you are afflicted with this disease, I will cure you within 30 days, or I will give you \$100.00. 2. If you are afflicted with this disease, I will cure you within 30 days, or I will give you \$100.00. 3. If you are afflicted with this disease, I will cure you within 30 days, or I will give you \$100.00. J. H. GREER, M.D., 59 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

RISE OF DEACON PATTEN, GRAIN KING

How He Made \$2,000,000 Yet Eats With His Knife—One of His Theories of Social Economy.

James A. Patten, one of the most extensive speculators on the board of trade, may well be taken as a model by the young men who want to become rich.

One of the best known theories of social economy of the many this distinguished Methodist and grain gambler has expressed is "no clerk is worth more than \$1,000 a year."

On the board of trade many members of that august body simply are clerks and errand boys for the big fellows in these degenerate days.

Some of them get almost as much as a union hodcarrier, and they have a right to vote on all the weighty questions that come before the board.

The deacon-gambler is a part of the big "trust" concern—Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington. They have offices that cover two floors of the Western Union building and elevators throughout the grain growing sections.

Only a few years ago "our hero" was stamping grain receipts in the grain registration office. By careful attention to the interests of Patten he has risen and now has about two millions under cover.

When he began to collect money and bale it up, Patten, the Methodist deacon, built the house, and, like most rich traders, decided to fence everybody out of his domain.

Well to make a long story short, he made it in the grain business. Did he ever raise any grain? No, he never raised any grain.

Did he haul it from the farm to the elevator on the bleak prairie? Did he run the train that carried it to the mill? Did he shovel it out of the cars into the elevators? Did he grind it into flour or make it into bread?

ALL SERBIAN NEWSPAPERS BRIBED BY KING'S MEN

Belgrade, Dec. 26.—The Serbian government in order to prevent a Socialist speech becoming public, bribed all the newspapers to declare a lockout to stop publication of Socialist Representative Katic's speech, attacking King Peter and the loan which he is promulgating.

Today the students and people in general engaged in a great demonstration against the king. Police and soldiers charged them but with great difficulty the crowd was dispersed.

The Socialists of Serbia are well organized and it is only the inequality of voting powers which keeps their representation from being much larger than it is.

The newspapers declared the lockout and the great speech of Katic was not printed even in official documents.

MASS MEETINGS TO SAVE JAILED MINERS

All Chicago to Be Aroused to Prevent Judicial Murder of Strike Heroes.

Three mass meetings in defense of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will be held under the auspices of the Socialist party in Chicago the first ten days in January—one on the north side, one on the west side and one on the south side.

The object of these meetings is to arouse the workers of Chicago to do everything within their power to prevent the judicial murder of the kidnaped miners in jail in Idaho.

A similar meeting held in New York city Christmas eve over \$2,000 was raised for the Moyer-Haywood defense fund. All particulars of the meetings will be published in these columns later.

VOTERS WILL BE FINED IF THEY DON'T VOTE

Clever Metal Polishers Find Way to Force Lazy Members to Discharge Duty

A scheme to force all voters to come to the polls and participate in the election of officers was adopted by Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union Local No. 6.

CIVIL WAR BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS

Battle Expected When Intrenched Negroes Are Attacked by Mississippi Troops.

Meridian, Miss., Dec. 26.—Conditions today at Wahalak and Seoboa, the scene of the race riots this week, are regarded as serious. Troops still are on guard, but a fresh outbreak is feared. Nearly a score of deaths have occurred.

Two hundred armed negroes are reported to be encamped two miles from Wahalak. A band of whites is being collected to attack their camp and troops may join in this.

Another fight on a train occurred Monday night. Conductor Geo. Harrison was killed by four negroes. Two of the blacks were instantly killed in retaliation.

There are only twenty-five white residents in Wahalak. Troops were called several days ago but returned to Meridian and reported that they were not needed.

BLACK SOLDIERS RIOT

Army Officers Begin Investigation of New Outbreak

Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 26.—A rigid investigation is being made today to learn the participants in the riot caused by negro soldiers last night on a late car to Fort Leavenworth which ended in a serious fight between black and white soldiers.

The negroes jumped off the car and began throwing stones through the windows. This attack frightened other passengers, many of whom were women.

TO MAKE UNLAWFUL INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 26.—(Special.)—Organized labor has started war against the bill introduced into the Canadian senate by Senator McMullen, mouthpiece of the Manufacturers' Association.

The bill is the outgrowth of two recent industrial disturbances of the Hamilton street car strike and the Typo split in Ottawa.

MURDER AND SUICIDE FOR \$1.50 SITUATION

Charles Oberg, seventy-six years old, was murdered by Robert Wedgren, aged fifty-four, because Oberg obtained Wedgren's job, according to Oberg's sister, Wedgren committed suicide.

Oberg's daughter says the old man told her Christmas eve Wedgren had threatened his life because he had stolen his job. Oberg was found dying, having been overcome by gas.

The death of Oberg throws upon the shoulders of the two daughters, Mrs. C. E. Anderson, 88 Chicago avenue, who has three children and is herself ill, and Mrs. Harry Evans, 88 Sedgwick street, care of the old mother, of a blind brother and a younger brother.

GREEK HOLDS CHILD-SLAVES IN CHICAGO

Heartless Employer Exploits Sons of His Countrymen—Arrested By State Inspectors.

Brought all the way from Greece as child slaves, hundreds of boys are worked in Chicago under the padrone system. State Factory Inspector Davies has found child labor in its worst form in Halsted street.

A single sable skin will cost, if it is first-class, from \$1,100 to \$1,800. There was sold last week in New York a single cloak consisting of sixty skins.

When these beautiful fur garments were made, the skins were "scruffed" by young women under the supervision of a man whose father before him had been in the fur business.

When the garment was completed, a very pretty girl donned it, together with a feather-covered hat, and posed for a photograph. This girl received \$4 a week "modelling" for the fur company which had the coat for sale.

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WINTER SUGGESTS FURS: THE PRICE

How to Select Them—What Some Women Pay—Garments Elaborate.

The quiet little woman wearing a modest little sealskin coat, in harmony with her position and her husband's salary, must not be too content with her six or seven hundred dollar furs.

As the animals whose lives must be sacrificed to beautify and gratify the woman of civilization become rarer and rarer the prices naturally increase in the same ratio.

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from a private collection, and brought the sum of \$450,000. It was made of countless tiny pieces of slightly differing shades of brown fur—a method which in American workmanship diminishes the price of a fur garment—but the unusual price was due to the fact that these pieces of fur were so put together as to simulate peacocks with their tails spread out, each feather exquisitely suggested in the fur, the whole making a sort of etching of a flock of peacocks.

Such a jacket as one seen at the Chicago Horse Show will cost, if the skins are prime, about \$2,000. A set of lynx of a good quality, costing about \$1,500, is attractive and often added to the wardrobe of the fashionable dame, and also almost sure to be there will be mink and long stole of blue fox costing in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

One further addition to the wardrobe of furs has become a necessity to the woman who goes about in the cold northern winters. A fur automobile coat is a sine qua non to her who can afford it, quite regardless of whether she be a devotee of the sport or merely uses her car for calls, shopping or theater.

And, of course, once you are going in for automobile coats of fur, the range is boundless, from the simple little coat of Persian lamb, half fitting, at \$600 or \$800 to the sable coat such as those of which we spoke before.

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DAY OF LOVE AND PEACE BRINGS CRIME DELUGE

Murderous Quarrels, Domestic Tragedies Reported From All Sections.

New York, Dec. 26.—Only to her unusual presence of mind and ability to feign death while grievously wounded does Mrs. Lillian O'Rourke of this city owe the fact that she is alive today.

John J. O'Rourke and his wife had parted, but she returned to her husband, taking with her Christmas gifts. Mrs. O'Rourke threw her arms about her husband to wish him a Merry Christmas. He threw her aside, and pulling a gun, fired two shots.

Owensboro, Ky., Dec. 26.—In a battle between striking miners and the guards of the West Kentucky Coal Company at Sturgis, Union county, three men were killed and four fatally wounded.

The miners have been on strike for over a year and the company employed nonunion men and hired thugs to guard them. Yesterday the miners and the guards met in a downtown street and a fight occurred.

David R. Forgan, vice-president of the First National bank, and brother of James B. Forgan, president of the bank, has resigned and will become president of a new rival national bank next year.

Charles McGovern, with assistance of his brother, proprietor of a saloon at 57 North Clark street, made an attack on Miss Mary Miezera, at 142 Michigan street, the Banner hotel. Charles McGovern shot her, claiming that she was an old sweetheart of his.

Barbara Jaques, a nine months old child of St. Louis, is able to talk well and it is said the a exercises reason in using her words as they are seldom in the wrong place.

The Illinois branch of the American National Red Cross Society has addressed an open letter to the people of this state asking them to aid starving Chinese. Prosperity being so great and the Christian spirit prompts the appeal.

Dispatches say that Blenheim palace, home of the Duke of Marlborough, husband of one of the Vanderbilts, is "pathetic" this Christmas season. The poor little Duchess and her poor little fatherless children are all alone in the lonely magnificence.

NEWS AND COMMENT

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### Unions in Government Owned Industries

The general movement now being made against organized workers in government owned industries is not accidental, nor are the stakes being played for small. Here is one of the great strategic points in the battle between exploiter and exploited, between the lords of rent, interest and profit and the slaves of wages.

Nothing is more certain than that the coming years are going to see a great extension of government owned industries.

This movement may end in the state tyranny which Herbert Spencer foresaw in his "Coming Slavery," and which, by a strange twist of his mental vision, he mistook for socialism.

WE ARE MOVING TOWARD STATE SLAVERY IF EACH FORWARD STEP IS ACCOMPANIED BY REMOVAL OF THE RIGHTS OF THOSE WHO ARE EMPLOYED BY THE MUNICIPALITY OR STATE.

Be sure you realize thoroughly what this means. If with each new addition to the list of government employes we are to see one more body of workers deprived of their right to organize, to fight for their interests in every effective manner, then it will not be hard to foresee the day when a majority of the workers will be disarmed and at the mercy of a ruling exploiting class, who will have control of government.

THIS IS WHAT IS BEHIND THE ATTACK ON ORGANIZED LABOR IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, IN THE POST OFFICE, THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND THE POLICE FORCE.

Already the suggestion has been more than whispered that the men so employed should be disfranchised. This has already been done in many European countries which are held up as models by some advocates of nationalization and municipalization of industry.

The Socialist favors government ownership only as it STRENGTHENS AND BENEFITS THE WORKERS.

For this reason the Socialist demands that the workers in the public service be not only permitted to retain all the rights and privileges that workers everywhere have fought for and won, but that their rights be extended and their conditions improved above those in private employment. By their better organization and better equipment—intellectually and physically and socially—they should be able to assist their fellow workers in the battle against private employers.

This is one of the reasons why we fight for the printers in the government office at Washington, for the clerks in the postoffice, and for the firemen and teachers of Chicago.

The sort of government ownership for which the Socialist stands will help every man inside or outside the industry which is nationalized or municipalized.

The sort of government ownership for which many so-called reformers are standing will, unless it is closely watched and vigilantly fought, tend to weld the fetters of slavery more firmly upon the hands of the workers both inside and outside the government owned industry.

Look out for the advocate of municipal ownership who would TAKE ANY PRIVILEGES FROM THE MEN TO BE EMPLOYED IN THOSE INDUSTRIES.

When a reformer begins to preach about the dangers of unions in the public service, ask him for whom they are dangerous.

They are dangerous to the forces of exploitation. They are dangerous to the profit eaters. They are dangerous for the capitalists.

By that same sign they are necessary to the defense of the producers, the profit makers, the workers.

The Merchants' Club sees this. That is why an effort is being made to incorporate a section in the Chicago charter providing that all union men shall be disbarred from municipally owned industries.

The workers should be equally alive to their interest. Do not stand on the defensive. If we must fight let it be in our opponents' territory.

DEMAND THAT ONLY UNION MEN SHALL BE EMPLOYED BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

Insist that the government shall be a model employer. We have the votes.

IF THE SCAB SHOP SECTION IS CARRIED IN THE REFERENDUM ON THE CHICAGO CHARTER IT WILL BE BY THE VOTES OF UNION MEN.

### Attend to Those Details

Mayor Dunne has stated that questions of wages and hours and organization for the workers on the street cars are mere "details."

For the thousands of motormen, conductors, engineers, trackmen, electricians, etc., these are by no means details. THE INTERESTS OF THESE MEN ARE AT LEAST AS IMPORTANT AS THOSE OF A HALF-DOZEN NEW YORK FRANCHISE GRABBERS.

For the hundreds of thousands of workingmen and women who are seeking to raise the standard of life under which those who produce wealth of this city must exist, these questions are by no means mere details.

The reduction of wages, the lengthening of hours, the disruption of the union in one trade weaken the resistance power of every other worker.

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL.

The street car employes must wake up if they wish to preserve their union.

The Chicago Federation of Labor must arouse its membership if it would avert this blow to unionism.

WAKE UP! DEMAND A REFERENDUM. DEMAND THAT THE "DETAILS" WHICH MEAN SO MUCH TO THE WORKERS BE INSERTED IN THE FRANCHISE.

### For the Ten Dollar Prize

The Chicago comrades are coming in on the prize contest with a vim that means business. It is so easy to get subscribers that everyone who tries it is surprised at the result. Comrade Charles Schuler came under the wire at the start with an order for sixty-three subscribers.



THE MORNING AFTER

### CHEAP LABOR SALE

I have before me a prospectus issued by the board of trade of Knoxville, Tennessee, for the benefits of the business interests of the city. It is sent to the different manufacturers of the country to induce them to locate in Knoxville. The prospectus is very well gotten up—it shows skill and taste in its arrangement. It has a number of fine cuts of the city and surrounding country, giving in detail all that one might reasonably want to know in such cases. But, what strikes the writer as being so cold-blooded, is its article headed "LABOR," of which the following are the exact words: "Labor at reasonable cost is the boast of Knoxville. The source of the labor supply is the native white population surrounding Knoxville, the most prolific in family production in the United States. The laborer is capable and contented, strikes are practically unknown. The low cost of living and the mild climate making the cost of fuel and clothing less than in many other cities, and permitting of outdoor work every day in the year, renders it possible to maintain a lower wage scale than prevails in like industries in the North."

As an example of some of the wages paid in Knoxville the following is quoted: Common laborer, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day; carpenters, \$2.50 to \$3.00; printers, \$2.75 to \$5.00; painters, \$2.00; plumbers, \$2.00 to \$4.00; paper hangers, \$2.50 to \$3.00; brick masons, \$4.50 to \$5.00; plasterers, 35 cents per hour; teamsters, \$1.00 per day; textile mill hands, from 50 cents a day up.

The prospectus boasts of having one of the largest cotton mills in the South, also the largest woolen mill in the world, hence the quotation of textile mill hands 50 cents per day and up.

What does the above convey to the reader? Only this, that whatever advantages nature has given the laborer of Knoxville it is taken from him by the manufacturer. If the climate is rigorous he is paid sufficient wages to purchase food and clothing. If these are unnecessary they are not furnished in the wages by the employer. In other words, the laborer is not allowed any benefits that his location make for him by the reason of his living in a mild climate, but it is absorbed by the employer.

If some wizard of an Edison should discover a field, the value of 10 cents' worth of which would be sufficient to maintain the laborer in working order, do you not know that the wages would at once fall to the bread line? Of course they would and wages has and will always remain near the bread line, sometimes above and sometimes below. So long as the present system is in vogue the above conditions will prevail.

You will note from the prices quoted in the prospectus, that those trades which are best organized receive the highest wages, and unorganized ones receive the lowest.

THOS. B. FARMER.

### HOW IT WORKS.

Patrick Murphy, while passing down Tremont street, was hit on the head by a brick which fell from a building in process of construction. One of the first things he did after being taken home and put to bed was to send for a lawyer. A few days later he received word to call, as his lawyer had settled the case. He called and received five crisp new \$100 bills.

"How much did you get?" he asked.

"Two thousand dollars," answered the lawyer.

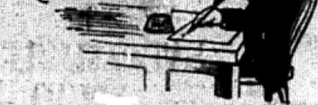
"Two thousand, and you give me \$500? Say, we got hit by that brick, you or me?"—Boston Herald.

### What Some of Our Friends Say

You are getting out a paper that not only should commend itself to the workers, but also make the "plutes" sit up and take notice. She's immense. I sincerely hope it is getting the support it deserves. I read it with the greatest interest and delight.

Jos. Wanhope, New York.

### OUR STATISTICIAN



The Illinois Manufacturers' association has issued its annual report in which the chief cause for rejoicing—as set forth by the secretary of the association—is the fact that the worthy factory owners have succeeded in keeping the average annual wage down to \$550.

This average includes many foremen and superintendents, and other higher priced help who can not be secured for less than \$100 to \$150 a month, leaving many of the men to gain a livelihood for themselves and their families as best they can on salaries ranging from \$25 to \$40 a month.

The increase in the value of the products turned out by these factories has increased from \$300,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000. Of this sum but \$208,405,468 was paid to the men who actually produced the salable article of commerce.

There is a little less than \$1,000,000,000 invested in the factories which produced \$1,500,000,000 in but one year—or more than one and one-half times the capital invested.

### TRUST SWALLOWING

Why curb the trusts, asks Prof. Giddings, of Columbia university. Let them continue to absorb each other, the larger swallowing the smaller, after the manner of snakes, until at the end of their carnivorous carnival there is left but one huge, gorged trust-serpent. Then, the nation steps in and swallows this surviving fittest. Thus government ownership comes like a gift. The trust will have done all the work; the people reap all the benefit. Unhappily these schemes do not always work out according to program. The advantages of government ownership depend on who owns the government. And it is quite within the range of possibility that the supertrust, its appetite growing by what it feeds on, might decline to be swallowed by the nation; might, in very fact, turn and swallow the nation, instead. It takes two to make a bargain, even in sociology.—Ridgeway's Magazine.

### FOR THE PRINTING PLANT

In spite of Christmas holiday festivities and their drain on attention and finances, there were a number of comrades who remembered the printing plant fund. That there will be more during the next three days is certain. IT MUST BE CERTAIN, FOR THEY ARE NEEDED.

Following is the list of loans promised since Monday:

Total last report	\$3,650
R. W. Selvidge	100
G. H. Strovel	50
A. Crank	100
Walter B. Dillon	25
N. Y. Z.	25
Alex. McAlece	10

### A Laugh or A Smile

By P. B.

#### A Queer Patient

"Jones is a most peculiar patient," says Dr. Dosem. "How is that?" asks Dr. Skinnem. "No sooner do I cure him of one complaint than he gets another. I cured him of loss of appetite and now I've got to cure him of loss of memory. He has forgotten to pay me."

Perhaps President Roosevelt will take advantage of the Christmas holidays to prepare a lot more messages for congress.

It might be well for the members of the lower house to appoint an official lobby to further the interests of the salary increase bill in the senate.

That Bakersfield miner is a Spanish American war veteran. Perhaps Roosevelt will make him a deputy United States marshal.

Now that England has a church and state fight on her hands, the entente cordiale with France ought to be considerably strengthened.

France is preparing for the day when war will be conducted from airships. When airships are perfected war will become too dangerous to trifle with.

#### Far Sighted

"They say that love is blind." "Not when a broken down English nobleman marries a rich American heiress."

Now that Christmas shopping is over the crowds on the streets and in the stores will once more become civilized.

It must be particularly distressing for those English notables to have to suffer from such a dreadfully plebeian complaint as the grip.

How many theatrical managers do you think have their eyes on Hicks, the entombed Bakersfield miner?

#### It Was So

"I am on my way to the dog pound to see if my lost terrier has been captured by the dog catchers." "Ah! I heard only a while ago a man say that you were going to the dogs."

If Secretary Hitchcock had sufficient nerve perhaps he would join that little determined band led by Senator Foraker and Author Bigelow.

John D. Rockefeller's Christmas advice is "Good will to men." Does this come in the spirit of mere advice or entreaty?

Now that the insurance presidents have organized a regular union they ought to become better targets for court injunctions than ever.

Those congressmen were not so poor, however, that they had to stay in Washington to avoid paying railway fare during Christmas vacation.

A New York dispatch says there is a case of leprosy among the New York "400." Moral leprosy?

### CORRECTION

The article in our Monday's issue on "The Firemen Like Us" should have been credited to the "Firemen's Journal."

## Who Is At Bay?

By JOHN M. WORK

Mr. Prouty of the Interstate Commerce Commission says the Standard Oil Trust is at bay.

One would think from Mr. Prouty's brave talk that John D. is wringing his hands in despair and preparing to disband the trust.

But, is he?

Well, hardly.

Mr. Rockefeller has not yet learned how to stand at bay. He leaves the cultivation of that art to his enemies. He uses Mr. Prouty and Mr. Roosevelt and their associates to amuse himself.

Formerly when Mr. Rockefeller needed recreation he swatted a competitor and wiped him off the earth. He is now compelled to forego that delightful sport because the competitor species has become extinct.

Besides, Mr. Rockefeller is getting old. He now prefers a more quiet diversion. It is a placid pastime for him to sit in his armchair and watch the quaint antics of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Mr. Roosevelt's legal department.

Meantime, the great Standard Oil Trust goes right on quietly and mercilessly levying tribute on every man, woman and child in the United States.

At bay?

Not Mr. Rockefeller.

The Interstate Commerce Commission and the administration's legal department are at bay.

The Standard Oil Trust is not likely to learn the art of standing at bay until the Socialist Party comes into power.

Then Mr. Rockefeller will find himself at bay in good earnest.

## Socialism and the State

The Socialists want the government to be everything. The Socialists would abolish all government. The Socialists oppose government ownership. The Socialists were the first to advocate government ownership.

These are but a few of the contradictory statements that are heard in discussions of Socialism.

Perhaps we will unravel some of these contradictions if we understand exactly what the Socialist means by the State and government.

To the Socialist, the State, like all other social institutions, ARISES IN RESPONSE TO AN INDUSTRIAL NEED AND VARIES WITH THE INDUSTRIAL STAGE IN WHICH IT EXISTS.

While the circle of the market was confined to a single neighborhood the "State" was bounded by city walls or feudal estate.

When the great merchants and manufacturers took the place of the nobility as the ruling class, the State grew in size to correspond with the enlarged market, and was transformed to meet the requirements of commercial and manufacturing class.

In each and every social stage THE STATE WAS SIMPLY AN INSTRUMENT TO CARRY OUT THE WILL OF THE RULING INDUSTRIAL CLASS.

It could be nothing else if there was to be anything like "law and order" within society. Otherwise the State would have been at war with the industrial life amid which it existed and one or the other must have perforce been transformed—revolutionized.

Today the State is the creature and the tool of the ruling capitalist class. Its function is to further the interests of that class, to find new markets, to protect profit-making machinery, to suppress uprisings of laborers, and in the hundred and one other ways that a moment's reflection will recall to every one.

The Socialist does not denounce and condemn this state as such. He realizes that so long as the capitalist class rules in industry the State is but fulfilling its legitimate mission in acting as the agent of that class.

THE SOCIALIST DOES RECOGNIZE, HOWEVER, THAT THIS CONDITION, LIKE EVERY OTHER, IS A TRANSITORY ONE.

He knows that when the working class shall have sense enough to exercise its political and industrial power in its own interest, instead of in the interest of the capitalist, the workers can become the ruling class in State and industry.

When this is done that State can be used to further the interests of the working class. It can be used as an agent to organize the industrial life of the whole people—for all will be workers, and there will be no subject class.

Such a state would be transformed to suit its new functions, as the State has always been transformed after each great industrial change to meet the new functions which arose.

The Socialist State would be organized for the purpose of conducting industry, not for the purpose of furthering the accumulation of profits.

Such a State would lose many of the features most familiar in our present government. It would lose nearly all those organs designed for the control of property rights. It could dispense with its standing armies, its police, most of its courts, all of the legislative machinery concerned with the creation, control, regulation and protection of private property.

It would necessarily be extremely democratic, for it would be concerned with the business of all, and all would have an equal right to determine how that business would be directed.

Its legislative battles would no longer be waged between classes contending for economic mastery, for there would be no economic mastery for which to fight.

These features will come, not because they have been thought out by some far-sighted prophetic dreamer, or schemer, but because they arise naturally and inevitably out of the industrial changes in the midst of which we are at the present moment.