

MUD OZZES FROM EARTH FISSURES

Populace Believes Every One in Kingston is Doomed to Be Drowned

FRUIT AND IMPURE WATER CAUSE DISEASE

Earthquake Shocks of Frequent Occurrence, But do No Great Damage—Lack of Supplies

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 19.—(Via Holland Bay.—Famine and a scarcity of water today threatened this unhappy city, and a new terror has been added that the whole town may be buried under streams of black mud which are oozing from the fissures in the earth.

Belief is growing even among the whites that Kingston is doomed. Among the negroes the fresh phenomena have caused a panic equalled only by that which seized them when the first upheaval brought down their homes.

Disease, as predicted, is beginning to make its appearance. The fruit diet and impure water, to which everyone has been driven, is getting in its work. Pestilence stalks the streets. Physicians who have been devoting themselves to the care of those injured in the earthquake are now being called on to treat diseased persons. And there are no medicines.

The scant supplies brought by the United States warships have not sufficed to feed all the people. Kingston's hungry thousands made short work of the food supplies arriving yesterday. Today they have been forced back to eating the raw fruits. For the white people this means almost certain illness. The blacks, accustomed to such a diet, will not suffer much.

Owing to the latest development, the breaking forth of the mud rivers which threaten to engulf everything, the work of clearing up the debris and searching for bodies has been almost abandoned. The authorities have so far been unable to devise any method to combat this evil. Some of the fissures from which the flow is oozing are in the main streets, which have been covered.

This phenomenon, taken in connection with the continued earthquake shocks, is alarming because of the fear that further seismic disturbances are to follow.

Over all to make Kingston the territory it is hangs the dread of sudden immersion in the sea as indicated by the sinking of the coast line and the changing of the harbor bottom.

Holland Bay, Jamaica, Jan. 19.—Kingston is suffering from a fearful food and water famine. The water supply of the city has not been restored, and the natives are drinking from stagnant pools which are infected with disease.

Food is scarce, and two cargoes of food supplies which arrived yesterday were quickly exhausted. Many people have died of neglect.

Holland Bay, Jamaica, Jan. 19.—Earthquake shocks still continue, and the people are in terror of another disaster. Great fissures have opened up the streets from which comes black mud. The subsidence of the shore line continues, and there is every evidence that the earth's crust for many miles around the city is being broken by subterranean forces. The sea is black with mud.

Bulletin, London, Jan. 19.—Seven hundred bodies have been buried and one thousand and seventeen victims have been recovered from the ruins and either have been identified or are awaiting identification, and a large number of persons are being reported missing, according to an official report just received from Kingston by the Evening News.

The figures were compiled by those in charge of the work of recovering the dead bodies from the ruins. The message was dated Friday and had evidently been delayed in transmission.

ST. LOUIS MAY HAVE 3-CENT CAR FARE

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] St. Louis, Jan. 19.—Tom L. Johnson is seeking to enter St. Louis street railway circles with a three-cent fare road, according to Engineer John A. Laird. A bill asking for a franchise was introduced in the house of delegates last night providing for a fifty-year franchise, for which the Central Interurban Traction Co. agrees to pay the city \$250,000. Before introducing the bill Mr. Gazzo, who introduced it, declared he did not know who was behind the proposed railroad.

From Mr. Laird, of the firm of Holmes & Laird, engineers, it was learned that the man behind the bill is Mayor Tom.

Articles of incorporation were used yesterday to the company seeking the franchise. There is a nominal capital stock of \$50,000. Johnson is not named among the incorporators.

FEDERATION WILL HEAR UNIONISTS FROM FARMS

Depot Where Union Farmers May Sell Direct to City Unionists by March 1

Important steps for the erection of a depot, where farmers may sell their union products direct to union city workers, doing away with the middlemen and speculators will be taken at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor to-morrow.

Word was received by Otto Doederline, the representative of the farmers' union in Chicago, that neither State Organizer Crawley from Wisconsin, nor President J. E. Everett from Indianapolis, Ind., will be able to come and make addresses at this meeting as was originally planned. Their places will be taken by Thomas Emerton from Wisconsin and M. W. Tubbs from Indianapolis.

Word was received at the local office of the farmers' union that everything is now in readiness at Indianapolis for the establishment in that city of the first of the proposed depots or exchanges, by March 1.

As a result of the activities of union, Otto Doederline, editor of Haus and Land, the official organ of the organization in German, will move its paper to Indianapolis by the middle of next month.

FAIR EMPLOYEES ARE FED ON GARBAGE

What Customers in the Restaurant Leave Is "Worked Over" For Those Who Don't Do Any Thing But Run the Whole Shop

Employees at the Fair store are fed on the scraps left by customers.

They are served with the bits that are scraped from the plates of customers who dine in the Fair restaurant.

Pieces of meat, potatoes and butter are taken from the plates that are returned in the regular restaurant and carried up to the restaurant reserved for employees. Fair employees pay a good price to the Fair management for these scraps that belong to the garbage.

These remnants of food to be used in feeding employees, according to one of the Fair employees, are sometimes left standing around two weeks before using and the food is then so bad that hungry clerks and cash girls who order it for lunch are unable to eat it, but pay for it and return to their work unfed.

ADVISE GROCERS HOW TO EVADE LAW

The National Wholesale Grocers' Association has hired expert lawyers to find flaws in the federal pure food law and in a circular to its members tells how the act may be violated in spirit and yet escape prosecution.

How the Law May Be Evaded This circular says:

There is nothing in the law that prohibits the sale of goods containing any particular coloring matter or preservative.

Parties desiring to use fictitious names might organize firms or corporations under these names. Fictitious names may be used with impunity until next October.

This circular created so much comment among the people to be fooled with colored foods and other fakes that the association held a meeting in New York and denied that it had told how the law could be broken for the purpose of helping law violators. The association says it, as a body, is in favor of the strict enforcement of the law.

JURY HAS SHEA CASE: WHAT WILL VERDICT BE

The jury has the labor conspiracy case. A verdict is not expected before late tonight or tomorrow. Judge Ball gave his instructions to the jury early this morning. Those who have been in attendance through the trial know what the nature of the instructions were.

Last arguments were made this morning, Attorney Miller using the same tactics as he has used during the trial, that of trying to show that every dastardly crime ever committed in the history of time was neither too high nor too low for Cornelius P. Shea and his confederates. He said: "If I were to give the verdict in this case I would put my hand on the throat of the man who furnished the brats and those who committed the acts of violence."

At the Auditorium hotel Aga Khan, Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, a relative of the late shah of Persia, is registered. He, with a suite, is making a tour of America, studying industrial conditions. He will make a tour of the city before leaving.

Baron D. Kukuichin, formerly a cabinet officer in the Japanese government, is at the Auditorium Annex. He is on his way to New York, where he calls for England on Tuesday.



No, gentle reader, the vast graveyard depicted above is not filled with soldiers killed in their country's cause—neither have all these maimed and wounded ones similarly suffered—they are victims of the great American Railway Accident.

TWENTY-FIVE DIE IN RAILROAD WRECK

Head-On Collision on Big Four Near Fowler, Ind., Causes Holocaust

SLEEPING CARS ARE NOT INJURED

Only Seven of Those in Wooden Cars Escape—Other Wrecks and Smash-Ups on Wall Street Roads

Fowler, Ind., Jan. 19.—The worst railroad wreck in the history of this city occurred at 2:30 this morning on the main line of the Big Four, a half mile east of this place.

The train was the Queen City special No. 38, east bound, and was going at a speed of fifty miles an hour. At least twenty-five people were killed, twenty of whom were cremated.

Owing to the dense fog, the engineer of the Big Four flyer was unable to see the light on the semaphore, which directed him to stop, as a west-bound freight had the right of way. The train dispatcher, knowing that the dense fog would prevent the trainmen from seeing the block signal, went outside and waved his lantern frantically and fired at least a half dozen shots from his revolver, but the trainmen went crashing by with their train, and a moment later the crash came.

The tender of No. 38 telescoped the baggage car, the rear end of the tender cut through to within ten feet of the rear of the smoker.

The firemen of both trains were killed instantly, but the engineers escaped by jumping. Immediately following the crash the wreckage caught fire, and the bodies were burned before they could be extricated from the ruins. The heat of the burning cars was so intense that the would-be rescuers could not get near enough to help. The injured and some of the dead were taken to Kankakee, Ill.

Saved from Flames One man who was pleading piteously for aid was pinned under a car seat. He was rescued when the flames were within six feet of him. Another man was thrown out of the window of the smoker into a ditch. These were the only two passengers rescued from the smoker.

The killed includes men, women and children, and all that could be seen at daybreak this morning was the smoldering skeletons of human bodies and the wreckage of the smoker and the baggage cars. None of the passengers in the sleepers were killed.

Coroner Conley has taken charge, and Prosecuting Attorney Hall will as-

ist the coroner in making an investigation of the wreck.

The sleeping cars were not destroyed by fire, as first reported.

The fire spread, and it became necessary again to transfer the dead and injured, this time to Vice-President Schaff's private car, in which they were taken to division headquarters at Kankakee, Ill.

Burned to Death Passengers were pinned under some of the wreckage and burned to death.

The engineer of the passenger train was seriously injured, but will survive. The fireman of one of the engines was crushed to death. His body was recovered.

Paul D. Harris, an attorney of Chicago, who was en route to Florida, was, so far as known, the only person to escape from the combination car. He reached Lafayette on another train, and reported that the dead and injured, as fast as they were drawn from the wreckage, were placed first in the first sleeper—the Cincinnati sleeper. This car caught fire, and the victims were hastily removed to the next car—the Indianapolis sleeper.

The train was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour when the accident occurred, and the force of the collision was so great that the tender of the passenger engine was driven the entire length of the combination car, in which were a number of passengers, estimated at from fifteen to twenty-five. All the dead and injured were taken from the wreckage of this car.

Soon after the collision, the wreckage caught fire from the enginecoals, and all the coaches, except the sleepers and the private car of Vice-President Schaff, were destroyed.

According to Mr. Harris, both trains had orders to stop at Fowler, but the passenger train ran by the block signal, which the engineer failed to see on account of fog.

Vice-President Schaff was not on board the train, but his wife occupied the private car. Mrs. Schaff was not injured.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 19.—Santa Fe passenger train No. 4, east bound, the Chicago Limited, from California, was wrecked last night at Hutchinson, Kan. The engineer was killed and a number of passengers injured, according to a report that has just reached Topeka.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 19.—Rock Island passenger train No. 237, from Chicago to Peoria, ran into a washout two miles west of Bureau early this morning. The engine, baggage car and smoker are in the ditch, but neither reports state that no one is killed. The engineer and fireman, names unknown at present, are injured. A wrecker has been sent out from Peoria. Heavy rains and snow caused the washout.

Aurora, Ill., Jan. 19.—A Burlington passenger train hit a hand car run by a telegraph lineman about six miles east of Aurora yesterday. One man was fatally injured; another received internal injuries and was badly cut and bruised.

A bill has been brought before the house which may exclude some of America's rich from citizenship. It provides for the exclusion from citizenship of all who have been abroad for five years or over.

Bidders for the Panama canal contract are having a squabble. A. M. Bangs, the lowest bidder, is said to have failed in other contracts which he secured from the government and should therefore be thrown out.

You can get a share of stock in this paper by putting fifty names on the subscription list.

SMALL CAPITAL SUE? BY WARD & CO.

The Great Montgomery Pleads for an Injunction Against S. Dakota Retailers, Whose Business He Is Taking

Sioux Falls, S. D., Jan. 19.—Montgomery Ward & Co., the big business mail-order dealers, have begun action against the little business men comprising the "South Dakota Merchants' Association" on the charge of conspiracy and boycott.

These immature Montgomery Wards of the West have felt the fangs of big capital at their throats just as though they were ordinary wage slaves. They have fought back and tried to hold the local trade from the destruction threatened by the mail-order system and natural concentration of industry.

The defendants include the editor of the "Commercial News," the official organ of the Retail Merchants' Association and the most prominent merchants of South Dakota.

Montgomery Ward & Co., in their complaint, charge these men with a conspiracy to ruin the business of the plaintiff company and with maintaining a boycott against it by attacks in resolutions and otherwise, and by bringing pressure to bear on manufacturers, jobbers and wholesalers not to sell goods to the Chicago catalogue concern.

The plaintiff alleges that because of this it has been unable to purchase goods to fill orders of customers, and asks an injunction restraining the little business men from waging war in any manner.

The case is the first of the kind ever instituted in the United States by a catalogue house and is in the nature of a test. Should the injunction be granted, the Chicago concern, it is expected, will commence similar proceedings in other States with the object of preventing retail merchants' associations from waging war.

Both the Ward concern and Sears, Roebuck & Co. are the victims of a well-working boycott. If a manufacturer sells to either of these corporations he can sell nothing to the retail dealers in small towns whose business is being injured by the great merchandise organizations.

In spite of the boycotts and agitation of the small dealers the big concerns are increasing their business daily.

NORTHWESTERN RAILROADS ARE ENTIRELY HELPLESS

Weather, Prosperity and Natural Incompetency of Wall Street are Causes

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] Portland, Ore., Jan. 19.—Owing to the continued cold and heavy snow storms in the mountainous railway traffic is almost at a standstill in Oregon and Washington. The weather conditions are the worst in the history of the railroads. Cars loaded with merchandise of all descriptions are stalled on sidings, and the Harriman lines have refused to accept anything for southern points. Eastbound freight is refused by all lines.

CHANCELLOR DAY IS FOR THE RICH AND "MAZEM"

Says the Poor Are Overpaid and Drink Too Much Beer

New York City, Jan. 19.—"Labor unionism is the greatest piece of despotism that rules today," declared Chancellor Day of Syracuse University. The statement was made by the chancellor in reply to J. G. Phelps Stokes and his wife, Rose Pastor Stokes, who both spoke in behalf of the wage earners of this country before the Syracuse Alumni association at its annual dinner at the Hotel Astor.

"What is all this cry that is being made about the poor wage earner?" asked Dr. Day. "The wage earners get enough for what they do and a great many of them get more."

He Knows the Poor "I know the poor. I have been among them and have studied them. I know that they are the chief support of upward of 10,000 saloons in this city; I know that they are the chief causes of intemperance and shiftlessness and then the blame is put on the hard-hearted corporations. We should cease some of the philanthropy which we practice and help the poor to learn their duty and to make them help themselves."

"I believe there is not a greater piece of despotism that rules today than labor unionism. It is a hindrance itself to the advance of man."

"I believe in large things, large corporations. The corporations are not large enough, the railroads are not big enough. The railroads are being taxed by commerce and traffic, and instead of being discouraged by acts of congress they should be given free rein to reach the limit of their resources, un hindered."

OHIO FLOODS DRIVE MANY FROM HOME

River Steadily Rising and May Reach High Water Mark—Cloudburst Dangerous

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 19.—The greatest flood since the one in 1884, when the river attained the remarkable stage of 71 feet three-quarters of an inch, is upon the city. At 8 o'clock this morning the stage of 61 feet 9 inches had been reached by the rapidly encroaching waters, and the rise is continuing at the rate of one inch per hour.

A cloudburst occurred in the headwaters near Pittsburg yesterday afternoon and an additional volume of water is thus to be added to the flood tide. From nearly every point between here and Pittsburg come reports that the river is rising.

The local weather forecaster predicts that the river will reach a stage of 65 feet by Sunday morning. This morning the weather is clear for the first time in many days, but more rain is predicted.

Thousands Driven From Homes There is considerable suffering among the thousands of people who have been driven from their homes, but every possible effort is being made to relieve their distress.

A special meeting of the council was held this morning to unloosen their purse strings, and the appeal to the citizens is expected to find a ready response, so that actual suffering may be reduced to a minimum.

Sick mothers and children must be fed, and thousands of homeless people representing entire families and hundreds of individuals must be housed and cared for until normal conditions are established.

Last night a man with a horse and light wagon, drove down Vine street, and despite warnings to turn back did not do so. At Vine and Front streets the man, horse and wagon disappeared in the water.

ARRESTED SELLING SOCIALISTS PAPERS

Los Angeles Newsboy Who Sold Fifty Copies of the Chicago Daily Socialist Is a "Criminal"

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 19.—John Callahan, a newsboy, has been arrested in this city on the charge of disturbing the peace by calling out his papers on the street.

Ordinarily such things are not considered a crime by the police, and are overlooked. This time, however, the culprit happens to be the only newsboy in Los Angeles who sells fifty copies of the Chicago Daily Socialist each day and 200 copies of the Appeal to Reason each week.

This was too much for the ruling class of this city, whose peace is being disturbed by these papers, and the police were sent after Callahan.

The trial has been set for Jan. 25. The Socialist party, however, has engaged a good lawyer, and is determined to fight the case to a finish.

DOCTORS GET MILK CHEAP FROM BORDEN

Physicians Who Recommend the Product Get a Ten Per Cent Discount

NEW CASES OF SCARLET FEVER SPREADS ALARM

Oak Park Stops Circulation of Library Books, But Does Not Inspect Milk—Whalen Says Boil Milk

All physicians are given a discount of ten per cent by the Borden Milk Company on milk delivered to them if they will recommend the milk of that company to their patients.

This has not succeeded in gagging the mouth of all physicians as to the condition of the milk of that company. Dr. Parks, Evanston's health commissioner, still asserts his belief that the spread of the scarlet fever has been due to infected milk distributed by the Borden company.

He states that with the removal of the tainted milk the source of the epidemic has been removed and there will be a decrease in the number of new cases reported daily from Evanston.

New Cases Appear Two new cases of fever among students of Northwestern University has seriously raised the question of closing that institution.

Sixty-seven new cases of fever were reported in Chicago yesterday, and almost as many today. A fund of \$15,000 has been voted by the finance committee of the city council to be used in combating the disease. One hundred special medical inspectors will be appointed to examine the children in every school in the city.

Commissioner of Health Whalen combats the spread of the fever is due to infected milk distributed by the Borden company. At the same time he advises the people to boil the milk.

The most stringent action so far taken by anybody was that of the Oak Park board of health. The board has ordered the police to prevent the gathering of children anywhere upon the street, and the city librarian has been instructed to issue no more books to children.

Oak Park, however, has no adequate milk inspection, and scarlet fever is increasing in the village and vicinity.

MINERS' TRIAL IS AGAIN DELAYED

Latest of Long List of Illegal Steps in the Idaho Kidnaping Conspiracy

Denver, Jan. 19.—Word has just been received here by the attorneys of the Western Federation of Miners that for some unexplained reason the opening of the Canyon County court in Idaho has been postponed until March 5.

On the morning of the court a date will be set for the trial of Heywood, Moyer and Pettibone. This is the latest of a continuous series of delays that have kept the men imprisoned for a year in spite of their repeated requests for a speedy trial.

There is statutory provision in Idaho that no prisoner can be held over three terms of court. In order to prevent the application of this law to the imprisoned miners, the previous term of court was nominally continued from day to day for over six months, although there was no business before the court.

This adds but one more to the long list of illegal actions which have been taken by the state under the control of the Mine Owners' Association.

To Support Jailed Brothers A resolution pledging the support of the national organization to Moyer and Heywood was adopted by the convention yesterday. The resolution says in part:

"We, the representatives of the eighteenth annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, having carefully read the information in the public press, do not believe that it is the intention of the courts of Idaho to give Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone a fair and impartial trial, and that our reason for this belief is founded on the fact that their extradition from the state of Colorado was covered by fraud and is a disgrace to the jurisprudence of a great, free and liberty-loving people, who cannot afford to perpetuate fraud in one place in order to secure pretended justice in another."

There are now 1,067 patients in the county hospital, breaking the record. The total number at any one time before was 1,132. More space has been provided for beds and also by having the janitors and attendants room outside the building.



THE RECORDING ANGEL

By EDWIN ARNOLD BRENHOLTZ

CHAPTER XXIII

Men mistake: It is senseless to curse the Devil—the Recording Angel causes all the trouble.

It was one o'clock when the three men came out of the Deposit Building, and they soon found that things had not been standing still; on the contrary, much had happened that Arndt should have been informed of.

No sooner was the death of President Craggie announced than Martinvale forgot all his pledges to Mr. Endy and commenced to scheme and agitate to have the men return to work under the old order of things—of course, granting them certain concessions.

Under his instructions the First Vice President of the Corporation immediately issued a secret call for a meeting of the Board of Directors.

That meeting was being held while Arndt and the others were listening to the confession of Chambers.

The first intimation of it he received was when he was handed a summons to attend a meeting of the strike committee in Clyde to consider proposals from the new president of the Iron and Steel Company, Mr. Martinvale.

That gentleman had easily succeeded in convincing the board that he could end the strike; and he knew that if he did so he would be elected to succeed himself at the regular meeting to be held in a few days—the first of March.

The summons was handed to Arndt just as he was entering the train for Steelton and he and Chandler left the machine and papers in charge of Arthur with instructions to proceed at once with them to the mansion, and to await their arrival. Then they went to the committee room with all speed.

When they entered they felt at once that the moral atmosphere of the assembly was unfavorable to them, and Arndt was not one whit surprised to hear President Truman address him very coldly and distinctly: "Mr. Arndt, we are very much surprised to learn that you have so seriously displeased the new president that he makes it a condition precedent to dealing with us at all that you be dropped from this committee. Of course, after your faithful services and generous sacrifices for the workmen's cause in the past, we would not take such action; but—"

There was quite a pause, and Arndt did not help him by even a motion of the lips. Then Truman said, "You know that I, personally, insisted on your being on the sub-committee, and I did so because I considered that you were one of the men that were and would be beyond the reach and influence of the Socialist element in our body—and—"

"Did Mr. Martinvale tell you what caused me to enlist under the Socialist banner?" Arndt interrupted him and asked.

"No, sir, and I do not think that anything could justify such a course."

"Permit me, sir, to believe that you are patriotic enough to change your mind if Mr. Martinvale would tell you the whole truth about it," said Arndt as he walked towards the table in the center of the room around which the committee were seated. And then he sat down—without removing his overcoat—and wrote a resignation which he handed to the secretary.

When he arose he said, "I hope that I shall always love the cause of the laborer enough to sacrifice anything I have or am honored with, in his interest. I regret deeply that in this instance I am obliged to conclude that what is going to be done by his representatives is diametrically opposed to his very existence. I know Martinvale. He is Craggie multiplied tenfold. He will probably offer you all that we felt able to demand at the beginning of this strike, in exchange for a pledge that there shall be no strike for five years."

He paused and glanced around the table and saw that he had hit the mark, and then he proceeded, "I will tell you plainly, you know as well as I do that the Union never gave you power or authority to decide for them in any such matter. But that you would be sustained by the courts of this country in usurping power I have not a doubt. And I am here to tell you that if Martinvale is to have his way without even the right to strike for five years, he will, with the aid of the other rich men of this country, have his plans so nicely adjusted that when the Socialists win—as they certainly will at the next presidential election—you will find yourselves with a president who refuses to step down and out, on your hands; and I think that all of you are intelligent enough to know what that signifies."

He turned to leave the room; but Chandler said, "Wait a moment, Charlie," and then Chandler turned to the committee and said, "Gentlemen, I believe that this is the most sorrowful moment of my life. I have this day and yesterday listened to evidence which makes it impossible to hope for any real freedom for the workman outside of the Co-Operative Commonwealth, for which the Socialist is working. Of course, I realize that you have not heard all of this evidence; but, certainly, enough has come to your knowledge during this strike to convince you of the truth of what I say. I repeat that I am sorrowful. It is because I had hoped to work actively in hand with you to the end of my life. But the same objection that is urged against Arndt will prevent my enjoying your full confidence as heretofore—without that no man can serve you as you should be served—I therefore resign as your counsel and will have all my papers in my possession to your daily representative at any time you may designate."

Five of those sitting there astonished, Frue with rising and saying that they could no longer serve if Arndt was not retained. That left barely a quorum, (and although entirely illegal) it was that quorum that, without waiting to have the places of the others filled, accepted Martinvale's proposals—he assuming them beforehand on the indiscretion of their action by the courts.

That was the end of the meeting, and the land within an hour. The news that the great strike was over, that the most favorable terms had been granted the men, that all except, perhaps, a handful of malcontents were, entirely satisfied, that there would be no strike for five years, and much more, was flashed over the length and breadth of the country; and Truman and his associates were loudly praised for having had the courage to exceed their authority—for

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an influential man in the party for many years. Let them all meet here tonight, there will be plenty of time for them to catch the train that arrives at Steelton at eight. Father will not be buried until day after tomorrow, in order to give time for some relatives from the East to arrive. We cannot wait till after that to attend to this, and so it might be just as well done at once; it will be only going immediately about the work he desired me to do, and is surely better than mourning about what neither I nor any one can change.

Arthur spoke up: "I think that you are entirely right Mr. Endy. I had not considered the possibility of not using the evidence furnished by Chambers; but would it not be well to invite Truman to be with us?"

"A capital idea!" said Robert.

Arndt said sadly, "Chandler, tell them why it would be of no use. I will see to sending the telegrams to King and Hartleigh at once." And he left the room.

(To be continued.)

LABOR UNION NEWS

An advance of 50 cents a day, offered by the Chicago Telephone company to the Electrical Workers' Union, brought about a settlement of the strike of the telephone workers. The men were getting \$3.50 a day and demanded a raise of \$1.00 a day. Chief among the sufferers in this strike was the New York Life building. For a number of days the building was cut off from all telephone communication on account of the strike.

Albert Heyman a cigar maker at 69 Dearborn street was fined \$200 and costs yesterday by Judge Eberhardt in the Harrison street municipal court on a charge of counterfeiting the union label of the Cigarmakers' International Union. The case of Benj. Meyer, 190 Blue Island avenue, who used the union label without employing union men, will come up before Judge Newcomer on Tuesday.

Eight hundred waitresses of Milwaukee, Wis., have organized a union.

A resolution was introduced in the California state senate that all supplies purchased by the senate bear the union label.

The Wisconsin State Bureau of Labor is contemplating the establishment of a trade school in Milwaukee, and a central free employment bureau at Madison.

A union of theatrical mechanics was formed at Chattanooga, Tenn. The union is in the nature of a benevolent society and starts with thirty-five members.

Labor unions of St. Louis are preparing to take a strong hand in the legislature this winter. At present there are 48 bills before the general assembly of interest to labor union. An attempt will be made to put through a number of bills bearing upon child labor and other matters of immediate import to wage workers.

TRADE UNION MEETINGS. Material and Dressing Teamsters' Union, Local No. 741, L. R. of T.—Meeting Saturday night at 255 S. Halsted street. M. W. Amis.

Brewer, Beer and Liqueur Wagon Drivers and Helpers' Union, Local No. 744—Meeting at 2 o'clock Sunday at Harrison and Halsted streets. Thomas Barry.

Bakery, Cracker, Pie and Yeast Drivers' Union, Local No. 704, L. R. of T.—Important business meeting Saturday night at 145 Randolph street. Frank Miller.

Gravel Roofers' Union, Local No. 6—Important business meeting at 212 Halsted street Saturday night. All attend. E. Lind.

Brick, Sand and Terra Cotta Teamsters' Union, Local No. 716, L. R. of T.—Meeting Saturday night at 143 Randolph street. Thomas Wilson.

SPEND \$600 IN TWELVE HOURS

Samuel H. Harris Bets Five Men Can Spend That Sum On Real Things and Not Burn Currency

New York, Jan. 19.—There is a pronounced disposition in the tenderloin to concede that Samuel H. Harris, who has wagered \$1,000 with Frederic Thompson that five men could spend \$600 in 12 hours in legitimate enjoyment, will win the bet.

Harris consented to select four other men, and with them make the test as to how much of the \$600 would be left when the quietest had completed the jollification. They are to start at 5 o'clock in the evening on a day to be decided on, and the affair is to come to an end at 5 o'clock the next morning. Harris has selected as the men who are to accompany him in the money-scattering tour Ben Shi, J. Will J. Cook, George M. Cohan and Eddie Dunn.

The conditions of the bet provide that no money shall be used in any form of gambling, and that there shall be no throwing away of yellow backs in the lighting of cigars.

Spenders Must Buy Real Things. In fact, all expenses must be for legitimate enjoyment, such as eating, drinking, entertainment, riding and other things of that sort. The test will be made next week, and Harris is of the opinion that the party will really be cramped for enjoyment because of lack of funds before the evening is half over.

"When we have exhausted the original \$600," said Harris, "we will dip into our pockets for another thousand or so in order to finish out the night in a becoming manner. We do not care to go galloping about the Tenderloin like a lot of pikers."

Here is the program as Harris has outlined for himself and friends: Dinner at Rector's or Shanley's, \$50 a plate, including hand-painted menu cards, Burgundy at \$30 a bottle and cut flowers, \$250.

Box party at theater, \$15. Other Luxuries. Two automobiles, 12 hours, at \$5 an hour each, \$120.

Wine between the acts at the theater, two quarts of champagne at each of our exits, \$32.

Flowers to throw at the favorite actress, \$30. Arrest for exceeding speed limit on Broadway and "squaring" it with the police, \$50.

Drinks to quiet nerves after the arrest, four quarts of champagne, \$16. Cigars, also to quiet nerves after the arrest, \$5.

Private glove fight in the heart of the Tenderloin, \$10 a ticket, \$50. Late supper, with vaudeville trimmings and general jollification, \$60.

Total, \$638. The wager grew out of a conversation between Thompson and Harris, in which the efforts of the hero of "Brewster's Millions" to spend \$1,000,000 a year under certain restrictions, were discussed. Harris said he could do the trick in half a year.

When a reporter interviewed some of the leading restaurateurs and gourmet men in the Tenderloin on the probability of Harris succeeding in the feat they were almost unanimously of the opinion that Thompson had made what they referred to as a "stucker bet."

VOTE FIGURES OF LAST ELECTION

Wards by Precincts—One Ward a Day—Clip and File for Reference

Following are the official returns from the Seventh ward and comparison with the vote of 1905:

WHAT THE PRECINCTS TELL

Table with columns: Precinct, 1906, 1905, 1906, 1905. Lists precincts 1 through 54 and their respective vote counts for 1906 and 1905.

1906 8,787 2,042 604 488

1905 7,820 3,336 410 357

Gain 1906, 967 votes, or nearly 25 per cent. 6 precincts show losses, 9 were stationary and 39 gained ground.

Now—The nation that this ward in 1904 were 30,051 Americans, 106 Chinese, 1,933 colored, 283 Danes, 1,910 English, 237 French, 7453 German, 100 Hollandish, 5,226 Irish, 654 German Jews, 242 Norwegian, 378 Scotch, 1,818 Swedes, 451 Canadian. Advice on campaign matter for the Sixth Ward will also apply to the Seventh. These sister wards are very similar in character. Their wealth is pretty much the same, though the Sixth is the more aristocratic. The Seventh contains most Americans of all the wards, is the seat of the University of Chicago, and of the former World's Fair grounds, but its lower district is "contaminated" by contact with those genuine working-class wards, the Eighth and Twenty-second, and as a result is visible in the Socialist vote columns as the precincts approach the border line—Seventy-first street.

It will be observed that the Democratic vote in all the wards so far studied—and the same may be said of the other party in use degree. In fact it will be a very interesting study that will be played out from time to time by that party's managers to pull the strings together as to show a respectable front to the Republican Party as hereon—The Seventh is to be the active center of the campaign.

CLASSIFIED

For the assistance of such readers as may be looking for work, we will, for a limited time, publish bona fide advertisements for "Help Wanted" free of charge. No advertisements of employment agencies, or where there is a strike will be inserted, and we ask the help of our readers to see that this rule is not violated.

BOOKS, ETC.

CONFESSIONS OF A DRONE, BY PATTERSON, a book by London, and one by Sinclair, with other Socialist literature, in all 228 pages, mailed for 10c. Charles H. Kerr & Co., 264 Kinzie St., Chicago.

JAWYERS.

STEDMAN & SOELKE COUNSELORS AT LAW 94 LA SALLE STREET - CHICAGO

PETER SISSMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Suite 437-48 Stock Exchange Bldg., 160 La Salle street. Phone Main 3618.

SAMUEL BLOCK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—Suite 714, 89 Dearborn St., Tel. Central 2709. Automobile 6225.

M. M. TAPP, Attorney at Law, Suite 53, 59 Randolph St., Borden Block, Phone Cent. 2813.

CHRISTIAN WEISER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—Room 42, 70 La Salle St., Telephone Main 1907.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

TYPEWRITERS—All makes, new and slightly used, bought, sold, rented and repaired. Office furniture, Stenographers furnished. D. J. Anderson, 233 Dearborn St., Chicago. Automobile 7241. Harrison 4240.

COMRADES—We supply merchandise of every description and save you money. Write for catalogue and price list. We are here! SOCIALIST MAIL ORDER HOUSE, 3420 Auburn Ave.

L. ANDERSEN—GALVANIZED IRON WORK, ornamental steel, ceilings, general building repairing. 674 Grand Ave., near Center Ave. Phone Halsted 40.

TRUCKS AND WAGONS BUILT TO ORDER. REPAIRING promptly attended to. Lauritz Olsen, 104-106 E. North avenue. Phone North 1960.

CUTLERY FOR SOCIALISTS. Knives, shears, razors, etc., direct from factory to consumer. Save retailer's enormous profits—about half. Send postal for free illustrated catalogue and particulars to Socialist Local, Montell, 250 Dearborn St., Chicago. Automobile 7241.

WILLIAM TIBBART, SAMPLE ROOM, 8034 Strand St., Chicago.

KELLOGG'S BAND AND ORCHESTRA for all balls and parties, 323 E. Western ave. Phone Ogden 6581.

SCHOOLS.

GREGG SCHOOL, 151 WABASH AVE.—Shorthand, typewriting, day and evening. Catalogue free. (Phone C. 3738).

VIOLIN STUDENTS DESIRED—Instructions given at homes or studio. Address C. D. Soc. 4, 163 Randolph st.

FOR RENT - ROOMS.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS—TWO BEDS, stove heat and gas cooking, young ladies, \$3, 388 W. Congress and fat.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A DOZEN GOOD WORKERS for our Southern City and Industries; great for men with families and young people who desire education. Phone Central 6253. Ruskin Co-operators, 516 Reapee Bldg.

WANTED BOOKKEEPER AND COLLECTOR. \$75 per month; experience necessary; one all around butcher and packer, two handy men; wages from \$60 to \$75 per month. Address T. M. Marks, care of Schaefer Packing Co., Lewiston, Idaho.

CONNECTICUT DESIRES TO ENGAGE an organizer for one year. Speaker open for engagement will communicate with Louis Messer, P. O. Drawer, 45, New Haven, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HONEST, energetic young man of 27, with fair education, to assist in Chicago Socialist.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN energetic, trustworthy young man, 28; speaks two languages. Address G. Chicago Daily Socialist, 163 Randolph st.

TEN MEN WANTED—TO COMPLETE quota required for present season's work on our Mobile Day Plantation adjoining Fairhope, Ala. "Easy work and good homes assured; prospect divided among workers, who must be members of our true CO-OPERATIVE FRATERNITY. Apply or address: Fraternal Homemakers' Society, 70 Dearborn St., Room 12.

I AM A LOCKSMITH LOOKING FOR work, any kind, on bench or floor in machine shop. Call or write M. Pfeiffer, 708 N. Wood st. Also want housekeeper; widower; no children. Call or write, 708 N. Wood st. 5:30 to 6 o'clock. M. Pfeiffer, 708 N. Wood st.

Don't forget the Chicago Daily Socialist has a full line of Socialist literature on sale. Send in your order.

WORKING IT OUT!

Next party of workers for our MOBILE DAY PLANTATION leaves Chicago, Tuesday, February 5th. Opportunity for homes and employment in a salubrious and delightful "all-doors-all-the-year-round" climate. Our members work under decent human conditions, receive the full product of their labor and have leisure and opportunity for recreation and improvement while providing for their families comfortably NOW. Call or write for further particulars, 70 Dearborn St., (Room 12).

Fraternal Homemakers Society CHAMBERS WILSON, Pres. PAUL TYNER, Sec.

HERWIN BROTHERS 100 N. Dearborn St. CHICAGO. Phone Main 4480

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Varicocele

Restoration to a sound and healthy condition of the veins of the scrotum and testicles, without operation, and without any of the usual and dangerous methods of treatment. Over ten years' experience in the treatment of this disease. Write for full particulars to J. H. GREER, M.D., 29 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

MASONIC TEMPLE

Corinthian Hall, 17th Floor. Sundays, 11 A. M. Sharp

THE AUDITORIUM

(West Side) Grand Ave. and Morgan St. Sunday, 8 P. M. Sharp

By ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS

SUBJECTS:—BOTH MEETINGS

JANUARY 20—Socialism and De Vries' "Mutilation"

JANUARY 27—Socialism and Spencer's "Individualism"

FEBRUARY 3—Was Jesus a Socialist?

Morning by 21st Ward Branch Evening by 17th Ward Branch

ADMISSION FREE WORKINGMEN AND STUDENTS SPECIALLY INVITED

Buy Kansas Wheat Lands!

DIRECT FROM OWNER AT BARGAIN COUNTER PRICES!

Do you know that a Single Crop of wheat in Western Kansas will pay the purchase price of the land on which it is grown and a profit besides?

I have several thousand acres of choice wheat land in the counties of Ellis, Trego, Gove, Logan, Wallace, Lane, Greeley, Kearney and Morton, bought exceedingly low during hard times, which I now want to close out at once and which I offer to sell for below ordinary market prices.

I WANT TO DEAL WITH PURCHASERS DIRECT Write me for full particulars how I can save you money

LEE MONROE :: N. E. COR. 9th AND MAD. AVES. TOPEKA, KANSAS

GRAND CINCH AND SCHAFSKOPF

ARRANGED BY THE S. S. Women's Branch, S. D. P.

Tuesday Evening, January 22, 1907

GERMANIA HALL, 867 Kinzie Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Admission 10 Cents

EVERY Socialist speaking the Bohemian language should subscribe for the Bohemian Socialist paper SPRAVEDLNOST.

Subscription, per year: 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.

SOLIDARITY OF WORKINGMEN DEMANDS THAT THEY

SMOKE UNION MADE BLUE LABEL CIGARS

Union-made Cigars.

SMOKE UNION MADE BLUE LABEL CIGARS

Socialist Scientific Literature

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

Table listing various books and their prices, including titles like 'Marx's Capital', 'The Social Revolution', 'The Communist Manifesto', etc.

Send postoffice or express orders. If local bank checks are sent outside of Chicago, send 10 cents extra for exchange. Address all orders to

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST



WAITRESSES WAGES REDUCED \$1.00

County Treasurer Thompson Punishes Girls in His Downtown Restaurant—Who Will Patronize Him?

All waitresses employed by John R. Thompson in his numerous restaurants have suffered a reduction of \$1 a week in wages.

Before the election last fall, when Thompson was elected county treasurer by Cook county working men, he promised the waitresses' union that he would sign a closed shop and union wage agreement.

This letter the deceiving Thompson used in his campaign with great success. After being elected and being taken into the Union League club he forgot his promise to the young women and refused to sign an agreement.

Then the Chicago Federation of Labor placed his restaurants and the person of Thompson on the "unfair list."

Now Thompson has reduced the wages of the girls in his restaurants to get even. They were getting \$6 a week for thirteen hours' work a day. Now they will receive only \$5 a week.

In union restaurants the young women get \$7 a week and work ten hours a day.

Shun Thompson's Restaurants

Thompson's reputation, as worse than a gay deceiver, made it difficult for him to get men to go on his bond when he became county treasurer. The First National bank declined, and he had to appeal to friends in Milwaukee to help him out.

In the market of honest dealing, Thompson is quoted below par, since his double dealing with the waitresses' organization.

The least any justice loving person can do to show that such conduct does not please them is to refuse to patronize any of the John R. Thompson restaurants, and urge all their friends to do likewise.

The Commonwealth club, composed largely of Socialists which had weekly dinners in one of John R. Thompson's restaurants for many months, has withdrawn its patronage.

It is safe to say that every Socialist and trade unionist, at least, will give the John R. Thompson's eating places a disgusted look as they hasten past. Also they will strive to find some other place to appease hunger.

HEROIC RUSS PATRIOTS

School Boy Gives Life After Slaying Petty Despot—Another Tortured

Smolensk, Russia, Jan. 19.—M. Krollau, chief of the rural administration, was shot and killed Thursday night by a school boy named Birson.

The chief was leaving a concert hall when the youthful hero approached him and fired five shots from a revolver. The youth was immediately shot and killed by an officer who was in attendance upon M. Krollau.

Tver, Russia, Jan. 19.—The assassin of General Septzoff, who was retained in prison here over six months, was executed yesterday. All efforts on the part of the authorities to identify him were fruitless. In spite of the barbarous persecutions to which he was subjected the man stoically refused to give out his name, as this would betray all his comrades.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 19.—The first election returns received here from Transcaspian territory show an overwhelming victory for the radicals, who have secured over 80 per cent of the electoral college. Half the electors of Askaniya, the capital of Transcaspian territory, are railroad men belonging to the revolutionary and Socialist parties. The election was held here earlier than elsewhere on account of the remoteness of the district.

HARD ON RUSS NOBILITY

Car Proposes to Take Their Land, and Some of Them May Have to Work

St. Petersburg, Jan. 19.—The agrarian and parliamentary ministry questions have suddenly been brought to the front by the car's receipt to Premier Stolypin. By this receipt the car assumes the responsibility for the recent laws and denounces the idea of a parliamentary government. This receipt dragged the emperor down into party politics and obliged the constitutional democrats to enter into an alliance with the radicals and Socialists, who demand the nationalization of land, the pensioning of landowners and a constituent assembly.

These demands are the death blow to the nobility. The nobility is already moneyless and have to depend upon official positions for their income. The radical elements, however, will by their demands for nationalization of land and a constituent assembly deprive them both of their land and office.

Realizing the seriousness of the situation raised by this receipt, Stolypin issued an appeal to the constitutionally minded democrats to abandon their alliance with the Socialists and moderate their demands.

Is the feminine hand relaxing its hold on our manufacturing industry? To be sure, the number employed has increased 16 per cent in five years, the largest increase occurring in the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, but according to the Census Bureau the proportion of women to the total number of wage-earners has decidedly shrunk. More than this, women now receive a smaller part of the total wages paid than five years ago.

You can get a share of stock in this paper by putting \$10 names on the paper.

BUSINESS MEN PLAN TO REFORM JURY SYSTEM

Scheme Is to Make It Pleasant, So a Real "Gent" Will Serve

The abuses of the jury system will be the chief topic of discussion at the Industrial club banquet at the Auditorium hotel this evening.

The viewpoint of the jurist, the lawyer, and the layman will be given by Judge Albert C. Barnes, former Judge Barton Payne, and Charles H. Wacker.

Invitations have been sent to all judges of the Supreme, Circuit, and Superior courts, the presidents of the board of trade, the real estate, and county boards. Mayow Dunne is expected to be present. Governor Deussen was also to have attended, but has found it impossible to do so.

George H. High, secretary of the club, through a circular letter to members issued about three weeks ago, called for opinions on the subject of abuse and reform of the jury system.

Stress was laid on the fact that business men almost invariably sought to evade jury service.

Many replies were received, and in a majority of cases the blame was placed on the bar. Jury service, it was hinted, might be made more attractive if attorneys would quit browbeating the veniremen and treat the prospective "peers" with the courtesy their peerage warrants.

Gustav F. Fisher, president of the club, is an ardent advocate of reform in present practices. He believes business men should be encouraged to sit on juries, and thinks if this were done verdicts, in many instances, would be more equitable than they are now.

It is believed that after the discussion tonight steps will be taken to secure the enactment of legislation looking to desired reforms.

HOW UNION MEN ARE JAILED

Judge Holdom's Work Finally Gets Two Franklin Union Men in Prison—Their Rights

Michael Flannery and J. M. Shea of Franklin union are in the county jail and must remain there for ten days.

When a representative of The Chicago Daily Socialist called on them yesterday he found them in one of the vilest prisons in this country.

They were sentenced to jail without the ancient right of a jury trial. Judge Holdom, the smallest man (physically) that ever sat on the judicial bench in this county, issued an injunction against Franklin union, an organization of press freemen, four years ago, when they were fighting the Typothetae, which later tackled the Typographical union.

Holdom was lawmaker, detective, judge and jury for Shea, Flannery and Charles F. Woerner and several others.

An Ancient Right

More than a hundred years ago men fought and secured the right of trial by jury and the right to face their accusers when charged with crime. This right was not for members of Franklin union.

They were convicted by affidavits. Their accusers did not come into court to face the accused men, and they had to reply to affidavits.

They were convicted, their union headquarters looted and the entire daily press of Chicago united in an attack on the little union. In spite of it all, however, the organization was not wiped out.

Lies Told of the Strike

Perhaps there never was anything in this world, except the strike of livery and horse drivers, that was lied about so brazenly and so constantly as was the strike of Franklin union.

The members were accused of throwing acid on the dresses of the girls that took their places. It was not proved before a jury. The fact that the employees were using young women to reduce wages and throw out entirely men press-feeders was proved.

In many trades women have displaced men, and the scheme was to make press-feeding a woman's job.

Woerner has not yet gone to jail. His attorneys still are fighting for justice. The state Supreme court, however, has decided that Holdom was right.

Shea and Flannery declined to discuss their plight or the conditions which makes it possible for J. Ogden Armour, George H. Perkins of the New York Life and other millionaire law breakers to be at large while union men are jailed without the right of even a jury trial.

It is not a joke to be locked in the Cook county jail for even ten days. It is a dark, dirty and disease breeding place. Few of the prisoners there have been convicted. Most of them simply are charged with crime.

CRAZY MAN IN MOST INSANE CRIME ACT

Shoots at Police and Finally Burns Himself in His Own House

Barricading himself in his house and cabinet shop, Adolph Engel, 69 years of age, this morning defied the police and health authorities, who sought to gain admittance, fired a pistol shot beneath his heart, poured benzene about the place and over his body, and set fire to the fluid.

While the officers frantically sought to break in the doors the flames rapidly spread, consuming the interior of the house. When the fire department arrived and quenched the fire, Engel's charred body was found. It was horribly burned.

Five days ago Engel sold his shop to a workman. When the man came to take possession he was driven away at the point of a pistol. The police were called, but strategy failed to gain admittance. Engel was left alone for three days, when the neighbors complained to the health authorities, who made an effort to get the man out. They did not meet with success, and the police again were called this morning.

The desperate man flourished his revolver and warned them away. The officers continued their efforts until Engel fired the fatal shot, when the fire department was called. Engel is supposed to have been demented.

GERMAN BAKERS TO PRESENT GREAT FARCE

Exploit of William Voigt the Cobbler Who Made the Kaiser's Army Rediculous to Be Staged Tonight

Finishing touches have been put by the bakers and confectioners to preparations for the masquerade and ball which will be given this evening at North Side Turn hall, 257 North Clark street.

Most of the preparations have been in connection with the presentation in dramatic form of the exploits of the Berlin cobbler, William Voigt, who made Europe roar with laughter over the Kaiser's army and who is now supplied with the best of foods by Berlin ladies while serving his four-year prison term for this colossal joke.

The union has made desperate efforts to transfer the Koepnick and Berlin atmosphere and scenery to the hall on the North Side and make this presentation of the daring adventures of "Captain von Koepnick" as natural and German as possible.

The committee in charge of this affair promises one that the presentation will be most successful as every one of its fifteen hundred members are Germans and there is no lack of material for reproducing the play here.

J. Spies, who plays the role of Wilhelm Voigt, or the "Captain von Koepnick," is said by those who know him to be the counterpart of the distinguished Berlin cobbler, and all feel confident that he will play his role as naturally here as did the original.

A number of prizes will be given away at the hall, the highest cash prizes being \$20, \$15 and \$10. The highest prize, however, the one that is expected will be most sought, will be a kiss from Captain von Koepnick for the handsomest woman present.

The ball begins at 8 o'clock in the evening.

SOCIALIST ACTIVITY IN LEGISLATURE

OSCAR RADEMAKER (Special Correspondence)

Madison, Wis., Jan. 18.—Socialist legislators handed in their first bills today. They are:

By Berner: For an eight-hour work day.

By Brockhausen: Allowing meetings to talk trade disputes to be held anywhere, permits picketing and provides no action can be taken against unions for acts of members.

By Senator Rummel: To compel employers to pay employees at least twice per month, and provides a penalty of \$1 per day for failure to so pay, after notice, with costs.

By Senator Rummel: To abolish contributory negligence as a bar to the recovery of damages, but can only be shown to reduce the damages.

Judging from appearances one would think that Wisconsin legislators believe in working only three days out of seven.

Like Holidays

After a session of hardly an hour the honorable gentlemen of both houses voted themselves this morning again a vacation of four days. They are to meet for solemn deliberation next Tuesday.

The recess of four days is, of course, for the purpose of preparing legislative matter. Every member during these days is, or should, at least, be acquiring a stock of information with which to come in support of his measures. But sir, it is to see how a few hours' adjournment they crowd the trains for home.

The few sessions gone by gave no opportunity for anything remarkable to happen. Both houses were mainly engaged in getting things into shape for effective work. And now since the machinery is in working order the introduction of bills and resolutions will go on for two weeks. Committee meetings will be commenced at once, and the band will start the dance.

\$2,000 NOW FOR TAYLOR KIDNAPER

Girard, Kan., Jan. 19.—The \$1,000 reward of the Appeal to Reason for the capture of Ex-Governor Taylor of Kentucky, charged with murdering his political opponent, Goebel, has been raised to \$2,000.

The offer was made by the Appeal after the United States Supreme Court decided that the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone was legal, in order to see what the republican supreme court will do when one of its own class is kidnaped.

As soon as the announcement was made of this offer, letters of approval came to the Appeal from all over the country. One of these letters from Dick Maple, editor of the "National Rip Saw," St. Jacob, Ill., brought with it security for \$1,000 and asked that the reward be raised to \$2,000.

Letters of approval are constantly coming in and the reward may be raised still higher. It looks very much as if Ex-Governor Taylor will not escape from the hands of the kidnapers and will be served with the same justice that his, the capitalist party, is serving Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Knut Ole Knudson was found not guilty of murdering his wife, at 11 o'clock last night in Judge Kavanaugh's court. The jury was out for eight hours. When the verdict of not guilty was finally returned, great demonstrations of joy and approval were expressed by all who were present in court.

Dolphins who wear white gloves are not allowed to indulge in politics. This is the order from Chief Priest of Evanston. This seems generous, as Chief Priest is himself after the majority office in "white gloves" Evanston. It is not probable that dolphins will be disciplined who "plug" for the def.

The Hustlers' Column Words From the Field At Home and Abroad

The only daily paper in America that will have a full and truthful report of the Moyer-Haywood trial will be the Daily Socialist. In addition to Eugene V. Debs' dispatches, which will be received every morning, the Scripps McRae Press Association will have a representative at the trial. No other paper in Chicago will have either of these services.

This will mean thousands of additional subscribers for the Daily Socialist if the present subscribers tell their fellow workers that only in the Daily Socialist can they get up-to-date, accurate and complete news of this greatest of all trials.

In a letter breasting the energy of a real fighter, Olaf Olesen, of White City, Fla., says: "I carefully preserve every number of the 'Socialist.' I have a list of registered voters in this county and when I have three numbers of the paper, I mail them for 1 cent—sometimes with a leaflet—to a voter. It is the best and cheapest way of getting Socialist reading into the hands of the people. If you will send me some subscription blanks, I will enclose one with each batch of papers. As soon as other comrades of our local become subscribers, they will do likewise, and by dividing the list, we can do effective work."

Comrade Charles Schuler, who has secured over one hundred subscriptions during the last few weeks by spending his odd time in soliciting his neighbors, is going after some shares of stock.

Remember that the contest for shares does not start until next Monday, but that all clubs of fifty received that day will entitle the sender not only to a share of stock, but also to a bundle of twenty-five Weekly Socialists for the next six months.

Following are the rules of the Stock Contest:

1. Only members of the Socialist party are eligible.

2. The unit is a three months' subscription. Fifty of them, or twenty-five six months, or thirteen yearlies, or subscriptions by mail in any form amounting to twenty-five dollars, entitles the bearer to one share of stock in the Workers' Publishing Company, which owns this paper; value, ten dollars.

3. In Chicago and all carrier cities, where paper is not paid for in advance, the subscriber must agree to take the paper for three months.

4. The contest starts Monday, Jan. 21.

5. Locals and branches or any number of individuals may combine and elect a trustee to hold the stock, but the trustee must be a party member.

The comrades of the Thirty-second and Twenty-first wards rise to object here. They have been published as buying only one share of stock. Each one of the wards purchased two shares.

The response to the call for the plant fund yesterday met with an immediate response, as is shown by the figures below. There is some delay in the closing of the bargain, and it is not desirable to make haste at present at the possible cost of efficiency later. It now seems probable that the bargain will be closed the first of next week and the work of installation begun at once.

Total yesterday .....\$7,470.00  
John Tomasi ..... 100.00  
Geo. A. Beeden ..... 50.00  
21st Ward, Chicago ..... 100.00  
Total .....\$7,720.00

BANKER'S INCENTIVE STRONG: ARRESTED

John R. Walsh, Victim of Political Enemies, Is Indicted On 182 Counts

John R. Walsh was indicted on 182 counts yesterday for having misappropriated the funds of the Chicago National bank.

The indictments were received by United States Judge A. B. Anderson. Walsh was released on \$50,000 bail, the bond he gave when arrested on a warrant being renewed.

As soon as he had heard he was indicted by the federal grand jury Walsh and his attorneys waived all formalities and walked into court and announced he accepted service. He will plead to the indictment Feb. 6.

Walsh's downfall was brought about through political reasons. Shortly before the failure of his banks the party Walsh was fighting in politics was victorious.

Hardly had office been assumed than a struggle began against Walsh and his banks. It was arranged for the state bank examiner to go to the bank and examine the state institution at the same time the national bank examiner was attending to his duties in the latter institution.

Walsh was known to have juggled the funds from one bank to the other as he felt disposed. He was unable to have the proper balance in his books when the examiner came.

Every bank in Chicago practices the same tactics, only they seem to have sufficient prudence to remain out of politics, and are not fought by the powers that be, according to Walsh's attorney.

FIGHT FOR DRY DISTRICT IS LOST BY WOMEN

Defeat Convinces Them They Must Have Right to Vote

Members of the Ravenswood Women's club and the majority of the property owners in that part of the city made a valiant fight before the council license committee yesterday for the laying out of a prohibition district and against the invasion of the residence district of Ravenswood by the "Tyrolean Alps park" with a beer garden attachment, but lost.

After the vote on the proposition was announced Mrs. John McCaslin, 324 Pensacola avenue, said:

"For the first time I can see the necessity and value of woman's suffrage. From this moment I am going to go to place the ballot in the hands of women. I wonder if any of those slickers have families?"

HUNTER TO WRITE FOR DAILY SOCIALIST

He Also Will Secure Correspondents for This Paper in European Capitals—Guy Bowman Will Cover France

Robert Hunter, author and settlement worker of New York, whose affiliation with the Socialist party was announced in The Chicago Daily Socialist this week, will contribute news letters from Europe as it appears to him from the viewpoint of Socialism in his travels over the Continent.

He has secured the services of Guy Bowman, the famous Socialist writer, as a regular correspondent of the paper from Paris. It is his intention to establish regular correspondence with the daily from all the leading cities of Europe.

He probably will be in Germany the last week of the campaign for the new reichstag.

Grand Opera House—Mr. Mantell as King Lear.

Illinois—Ethel Barrymore in "Captain Jinks."

Powers—William Gillette in "Clarice."

Garrick—Richard Golden in "The Tourists."

La Salle—The Time, Place and the Girl.

Studebaker—Lena Ashwell and Guy Standing.

Chicago Opera House—"When We Were Twenty-one."

Colonial—Frank Moulton in "The Grand Mogul."

New Theater—"The Masquerade."

McVieker—Jessie Busley.

Majestic—Mrs. Langtry & Co.

Olympic—The Four Usseins, etc.

Haymarket—Annie Eva Fay, etc.

Coliseum—Ellery's Band.

"Capitalism versus Socialism" will be the subject of a debate to-morrow night. It will be held at the Thirty-first Street Theatre, Thirty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue. The admission will be free. Seymour Stedman will defend Socialism and his opponent will be Morris Becker, a capitalist in a small way. He is not a magnate, but just a hard working one.

The Twenty-ninth Ward Branch of the Socialist Party will give a reception and dance to-night at University Settlement Hall, 4630 Gross avenue, near Forty-seventh street and Ashland avenue. All are invited to attend.

A Socialist school is being conducted by Fred M. Brandt on Sunday mornings between 10 a. m. and 12 m. Socialists or sympathizers can send their children to this school Sunday mornings and they will receive educational instruction which they cannot get in schools elsewhere. The school is held in Excelsior Hall, Irving Park boulevard and Elston avenue.

The Scandinavian local of the Socialist Party, using their native tongue, meets every second and fourth Monday in each month. Scandinavians who do not belong to the Socialist Party should align themselves with this branch. The meetings take place in Bowes Hall, corner of Erie and Noble streets. This local engages in discussion every Sunday morning at 10 a. m. The subject to-morrow morning will be, "The Salvation Army and How I Judge It as a Socialist." Mr. Olsen will lead the discussion.

A protest meeting will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 p. m., at Freiheit Turner Hall, Thirty-fourth and Halsted streets. James McCarthy will be the speaker. "The purpose will be in the interests of democracy in the schools."

A meeting has been called for to-morrow night at Landquist Hall, Sixty-first and Morgan streets at 8 p. m. The speakers will be John Collins and George Koop. All South Side members and sympathizers should attend these two protest meetings which make for democracy in the schools and elsewhere.

The Hungarian Local of the Socialist Party will hold a protest meeting Saturday, Jan. 27, at Jos. Polacek's Hall, 535 Blue Island avenue, to protest against the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone outrage. The speakers will be George Eisler and Charles Hermaovics.

Workers will observe "Bloody Sunday" by attending a great mass meeting to-morrow at Ulich's Hall, 27 North Clark street. A large and attentive audience is expected. Jan. 22 is the anniversary of an occurrence which has great meaning to labor internationally.

The Socialist Saengerbund, the German singers' society, will give a masquerade ball next Saturday evening, Jan. 26, at Brand's Hall, 162 North Clark street.

"PUBLIC SERVICE" IS OUT

First issue of The Public Service, the new magazine published by Maurice E. Eldridge for the purpose of spreading the propaganda among the United States soldiers and militia, is off the press. The principal article in the first issue, "Class Conscious Soldiers," is right to the point and every Socialist and Socialist sympathizer, as well as every union man in America should subscribe for the magazine and thus help the publisher to get the propaganda into the ranks of the army. The letter quoted on the last page from William L. Holt of Freiberg in Baden Germany, is characteristic of the Socialist movement in that country and ought to interest the workers of America. The yearly subscription price is 25 cents. The office of publication is at 264 E. Kinzie street, Chicago.

NEWS AND COMMENT

There is another trick for the dealers in adulterated foods to turn. It is elaborated in a circular sent out by a noble band of patriots going under the name of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, giving hints on methods by which the pure food law may be evaded. It suggests for instance that persons who desire to use fictitious names on their goods, contrary to the statute, "might organize firms or corporations under these names."

The house of representatives by a vote of 133 to 92 decided in favor of an increase of pay to \$7,500 a year for representatives. The senate is expected to take similar action for its own benefit.

A technical institution for girls has been proposed by E. G. Cooley and Miss Jane Addams. It is proposed to cost \$500,000.

Students of Michigan University won two three-cornered debates last night. They won from Chicago at Ann Arbor and another from Northwestern at Evanston.

F. E. J. Lloyd, long an Anglican priest, has joined the Roman Catholic church, and will devote his life to his new faith.

Professor Frederick Starr, anthropologist of the University of Chicago, has returned from Central Africa and says South African women are beautiful even without modern gowns.

Charles McDivin, congressman-elect of the eighth district, who was forced to engage in a recount by Stanley Kunz, his opponent, was declared victor.

The Japanese squadron which intended to sail to Honolulu, encountered such fierce wind storms that it has returned back to Yokosuka, Japan.

The New Theatre is to discontinue business because so few people love art for art's sake.

The Chicago Commercial association has petitioned for another cruiser for the naval reserves. The Dorothea is not large enough for training duty, according to Commander Purdy.

Miss Francesca Bisceglia, daughter of Salvatore Bisceglia, 128 State street, was married to-day in Milan, Italy, to Count Eduardo Viancini, a lieutenant of the Sixty-sixth Italian infantry and a member of a wealthy and prominent noble family of Italy.

Congress in its attempts to fix up the financial end of its business is contemplating the passage of a law permitting banks to make large farm loans.

Mrs. J. J. Lewis, 159 North Artesian avenue, fell heir to a part of an \$800,000 estate in Texas. She has disappeared and her whereabouts are not known. Robert E. Cantwell her attorney, thinks that she has probably gone insane from the effects of the good news.

Warren L. Lock, York, Pa., confessed to appropriating \$600 during his five years of service for John E. Detweiler, Detweiler, instead of prosecuting him, raised his salary \$10 a month for making such an open confession.

State Dental Institute

S. W. Cor. State and Van Buren Sts. Entrance: 95 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Opposite Siegel, Cooper & Co.

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Everybody Prefers Electric Light



"An Enemy of the People"

One of Ibsen's famous plays has the title "An Enemy of the People." In this play a citizen of a small village discovers that the water supply is tainted and is killing his friends and neighbors with typhoid. He starts out to protest, but discovers that the rulers of the little community object to any publicity lest it drive away the tourists and in other ways "injure business." The hero protests in his way until he is finally mobbed by the indignant citizens whose lives he is seeking to save, and is denounced by all as "An Enemy of the People."

The same story has been told in real life more than once, but never more strikingly than in Chicago at the present time. There is no more deadly scourge of childhood than scarlet fever. Physicians agree that the mortality from it is higher than from small-pox, and that it is more difficult to treat, and leaves more injurious results behind it.

Chicago and its suburbs are now being scourged with this disease. Seldom has a greater epidemic among children been known than the one now existing in this city.

There is little dispute as to the origin of this plague. It began in the North Side suburb of Evanston, which is famous for the excellence of its municipal regulations.

The original cases were confined almost exclusively to the patrons of a single milk company, and the limits of the disease were confined at the start to the limits of the delivery by this concern.

THIS MILK COMPANY WAS BRINGING IN AND SELLING MILK FROM A FEVER INFESTED DISTRICT.

So well was this recognized that the health commissioner of Evanston finally plucked up nerve to destroy a carload of milk belonging to this company.

Here begins the most dastardly portion of the whole story. Everyone knows that the one thing that the people of Chicago were entitled to know was the NAME OF THIS COMPANY.

Only by knowing this name could they take any precautions to save the lives of their children.

Had such milk been sold by some little two-can peddler "Back of the Yards" his name would have been blazed at the head of every daily in Chicago.

BUT IN THIS CASE IT WAS THE GREAT MILK TRUST, KNOWN AS THE BORDEN MILK COMPANY.

This company has its stations in a dozen different cities. It has important banking connections. It is a political power in more than one State. It is a heavy advertiser for some of its products.

IT BELONGS TO THE SACRED OLIGARCHY OF PLUTOCRACY THAT IS ABOVE LAW AND CRITICISM.

Therefore every paper in Chicago, with the exception of this one, suppressed its name.

In these papers were ten times more criminal than the Borden company. It is possible that the company was not fully aware of the character of its milk, although it is hard to believe that a corporation employing expert bacteriologists and chemists, as it claims to do, can plead ignorance.

But not one of these papers can claim ignorance as a shield for refusing to use their powers of publicity to warn the people against the purchase of poison.

UPON THE HEADS OF THESE NEWSPAPERS, EVEN MORE THAN UPON THE BORDEN MILK COMPANY, RESTS THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS THAT IS NOW GOING ON IN CHICAGO.

Even here we have not placed our finger upon the arch criminal. Back of the Borden Milk Trust, back of the criminally corrupt press, here lies the INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM THAT MAKES MURDER PROFITABLE.

The history of capitalism has shown, not once, but a thousand times, that there is no crime that will not be committed for profits. So long as it is profitable to poison and murder and kill in any and every form, just so long the slaughter of human beings will continue that profits may accrue.

With the distribution of the milk in the hands of the municipality, and the MUNICIPALITY IN THE HANDS OF WORKERS AND NOT PROFIT-SEEKERS, there would be no incentive to distribute fever-infected milk.

There would be no incentive for a press to lie and twist and suppress facts that mean life and death to their readers.

THERE WOULD BE THE BEGINNING OF THE END OF THE INDUSTRIAL HELL WE CALL CAPITALISM.



FIGHTING OVER OTHER PEOPLE'S PROPERTY

Socialism and Charity

Comrade Howard Tuttle of Milwaukee, received a letter from the Children's Home Society of Wisconsin soliciting his aid. He sent the following letter in reply:

Your letter received, inviting me to become a subscriber to the Children's Home Society, in which you set forth some of the good work you are engaged in. I fully agree with your society that "Good citizens owe it to the commonwealth to help save these homeless children," and I further maintain that if good citizens do not pay the debt they owe these children, then, good citizens are clearly guilty of robbing homeless children.

And for this reason I am in favor of making all citizens good! This we can do by making laws compelling all citizens (society) to pay the debt they "owe" these children. Good citizens owe these children neither more nor less than all other citizens—nor should it be necessary to beg good citizens (?) to meet their just obligations to the future generation.

As it is a crime for a bad citizen to rob a good citizen—what degree of crime is it for the latter to rob childhood? Does it not clearly prove that laws are sadly needed that recognize this debt of Nature?

It is a sad commentary on our vaunted Christian civilization and progress that of all the animals that range the earth (including the hog) man, intelligent (?) man, is the only beast who robs the cradle.

Robs and poisons its food! Steals its raiment! Starves its mind! Grinds it up in mill, mine and factory for the profit of good (?) citizenship! Not only the homeless child but all childhood.

It is the twentieth century's tribute to cannibalism—Society eating its own babies!

Now, my dear sir, while your society is saving (?) one child, commercialism, the system that rules the world, is mercilessly grinding up and slowly poisoning and torturing mentally, morally and physically, whole armies of others.

In view of the above, has not the Socialist aptly defined charity as throwing snowballs in hell to lower the temperature?

Again, if good citizens rob childhood—rob women in sweatshops, rob widow and orphan in insurance companies, rob our banks and poison our goods, murder our soldiers by thousands on embalmed beef, and ruthlessly rob the San Francisco earthquake victims of our charity! Do you wonder that the money I can afford to subscribe is applied to the Socialist propaganda with the certainty of abolishing this vicious system of exploitation that discourages the good man and exalts the criminal? That reward's honest, hard work with degrading poverty, while self-confessed looters brazenly sit in the highest councils of our land making our laws, praying to God while stealing the heritage of generations yet unborn!

For these reasons, I can not subscribe to your society, as my only hope is Socialism, wherein society would not find economy in robbing childhood. I, however, do not question your motives, sincerity, or high-minded purpose, and can only hope the future may sustain my point of view.

Yours very truly, HOWARD TUTTLE.

AN EASY ONE

One of the professors of Brown university was explaining to his class in political science how the United States looked after the welfare of its citizens who traveled in foreign countries. He was speaking of the duties of the United States' ministers in foreign countries and was also speaking of the use of the passport. "Let us take a concrete example," he said. "Supposing you were going from New York to Russia. Upon leaving New York you would be given a passport which would give a minute description of you, the color of your eyes, shape of your nose, whether you were clean-shaven or not, etc. We will say that when you started you were clean-shaven, but on the voyage you decided to grow a beard, and when you reached Russia your beard had grown so that the officers failed to recognize you by your passport. And to go further, suppose they arrested you as a suspicious character, possibly as an anarchist. What would you do then?"

"Shave," was the prompt response of a bright student.—Ridgeway.

Is Another Panic Near?

Panics occur when people are scared—afraid to buy, to loan, to borrow, to sell, to manufacture or to take any chances whatever. They seem to happen periodically so that we are generally looking out for another one. The question is what causes them and is another one likely to happen soon?

Superficially it is said that hard times are caused by: (1) Scarcity of good money, (2) Crop failures, (3) Overproduction of manufactures.

As to the first two causes it is undoubtedly true that currency contraction and debasement have caused a lot of trouble in the past, as in '73, '67, and particularly in the panics of our earlier history, that of 1814 and that of 1837-39. The panics under Jackson and Van Buren were caused largely by the fluctuating fortunes of the money put out by the banks of the United States, when people had speculated to the limit and then governmental action was taken against the bank so that its circulating medium came into question, the market collapsed and the panic followed.

Jackson ordered the government deposits removed from the bank and this started trouble. If a similar action were taken today as to governmental depositories, same inconveniences might result.

Crop failures have been occasioned by a too just uniformity in production or place. When producers raised the same crop or produced in a small area and when the season happened to be unfavorable, the crop failed and a famine ensued. With a more complex civilization there came a greater diversity in production and the regions became more extended. So that famines, like plagues, have become uncommon. In 1892 and 1893 crop failures in the Northern Mississippi and Missouri states were severe. A famine in those localities occurred.

Payments on obligations were defaulted. A partial repudiation of debts became almost necessary. The populist movement sprang up and all this caused a pinch among manufacturers, bankers, loaners, and middle men. Cut-throat prices caused losses, failures, bankruptcies; goods were dumped on a falling market. No takers.

RESULT—PANIC! What has occurred recently to eliminate the probability of another such a crisis occurring?

Well, in a word, the trusts are in the saddle and thus control the markets. Their tendency is to underproduce and to raise prices rather than to overproduce and cut prices. They also take stock of the demand and never run ahead of that. This cures one cause of hard times, "glutting the market."

The other cause, likelihood of famine, has been partially removed also. New territory has been opened up, irrigation introduced and the world is not dependent on any particular locality for its crops. A general crop failure is almost an impossibility and a partial one would not count for much.

And as to hard money causing us to enter another era of squeeze, there is not much danger of that. Although currency matters are not finally adjusted yet, and mistakes may lead to dire consequences, particularly if asset currency is to become a law.

So taking these things into consideration and economically weighing them, it is not likely that we shall have a crisis soon. We can put aside the fear of hard times and a panic and go ahead with the present optimistic confidence.

With one exception: that is, labor may go on a general strike and cause hard times and a panic, or there may be such under employment as to lead to lessened buying power, and thus cause a situation where commodities are wanted but cannot be got. No sale for lack of the price to buy. This is the most likely cause of the next panic.

ROBINHOOD.

Honesty in Business

A large Philadelphia retail grocer has adopted as his motto and prints as such on all his advertising literature the following: "OUR MOTTO—SIXTEEN OUNCES TO THE POUND."

The dealer who uses this doubtless believes himself to be giving the most convincing exposition of commercial honesty. And doubtless his motto may impress some people that way. But what of the revelation that it has been found enterprising for a modern merchant to adopt as his trade maxim a statement that he does not rob his customers?—Grocery World.

A Laugh or A Smile

By P. B. Who He Was "Who is that silent man who seems to be letting his companion do all the talking?" "Oh, that is Professor Tonguely, the celebrated linguist."

A century or two ago such things didn't happen as one nation appropriating money for the relief of the stricken subjects of another.

Mr. Bryan will receive \$43,000 for his lectures this year, but that is not as much as he would make if he were president.

The people of Delaware had better watch Addicks just the same. Three years from now there will be another senator elected in that state.

When Stuyvesant Fish was predicting an upheaval perhaps he had reference to Mother Earth.

It is a bad thing to send the news abroad of the vast increases in American wealth. The poor American tourists are fleeced badly enough in foreign countries now.

Tit for Tat "My papa is a great man. He builds warships and they kill people." "Huh! He's not as great as my pa. My pa builds railways."

The United States is getting ready to wage a tariff war on Germany. Hasn't the kaiser enough trouble with those pesky Socialists at home?

President Roosevelt urges a powerful navy. It would grieve him if his successor should stand in want of a big stick when it shall be needed.

Perhaps the southern democrats are in a conspiracy to make Roosevelt unpopular among the negroes by championing his cause.

New York state ministers are going to lobby for an anti-racing bill. Well, they may win if they hand out enough cigars and drinks to the legislators.

An Eye to the Future "There is no one looking. May I kiss you?" "There is no one looking? Then it would do me no good in case of a breach of promise suit."

The ship subsidy bill will prove herself a good bark if she can sail through that squall at Washington without going to the bottom.

Reciprocal demurrage is being advanced as a dead sure cure for car failures. But what is it?

The Congo natives have revolted. If all the stories be true the treatment they have had to put up with has been truly revolting.

Why didn't that earthquake tackle a country of its own size? Why did it want to pick on poor little Jamaica?

The democrats are fighting that ship subsidy bill to beat the band, but nevertheless they would like to see it go through just for the good campaign material it would provide them.

Objections to Socialism

1. Sound philosophy teaches the existence of a personal God, who governs the destinies of nations as well as of individuals. He does so mostly, though not always, by secondary causes. Amongst these secondary causes are, above all, the free will of man and his right and wrong. Material causes, though undeniably of great influence, only remotely help to shape the destinies of man and mankind. But they never do so with inevitable necessity.

Socialistic philosophy is exclusively materialistic, no matter whether it admits a God and free will, or denies them. It makes the material circumstances of prime importance and maintains that they operate inevitably.

2. Sound ethics teach that man is a being endowed with free will, but as a creature must bow to some commands given by the Creator, which can never vary, because not given arbitrarily, but founded in the very nature of things, though their application may be variable according to circumstances of time and place, etc.

Socialistic ethics teach that these so-called fundamental laws of ethics are merely concoctions of the crafty ruling class of each age to enslave the dependent class, that they therefore are variable and the mere product of material circumstances, that a majority creates right by a mere declaration of its will, irrespective of any fundamental or divine rights.

3. Sound politics must preserve intact the rights of the individual and the family and assume only such transactions for the commonwealth as cannot well be executed by private endeavor without detriment to the body politic. Moreover, the legislative power of even the most democratic state can never rightfully encroach upon individual rights, guaranteed by natural law.

Socialistic politics, conversely, urges the dependence of the individual and family upon the commonwealth as directed by the majority. It asserts that whatever a majority decides upon is obligatory upon each individual. This is the mere tyranny of the mob, which respects no individual rights.

4. Sound economic principles for limited competition (I speak not of the prevailing Manchester theory of absolute free competition) as the only means to develop man's powers.

It also pleads for private property and the right of inheritance, as also for corporate efforts within limits, that prove advantageous to the commonwealth and the law of free distribution.

The Chicago Mayorality Situation

Same old situation on the mayorality question in Chicago as on every other else. There are two classes that know what they want, the big capitalists and the Socialist workingmen, and one class that does not know where it is at, or what it wants, but is crying for it anyhow, and won't be happy 'till it gets it.

The big capitalists have decided that Carter Harrison will about suit them. He trained as the workingman's friend for a number of years, and can probably make up for the part yet during a campaign, but he can always be depended upon to put franchises and things where they can be easily found when high class porch-climbers are looking for that sort of goods.

If anyone should happen to object to Harrison, the industrial rulers of Chicago are quite willing to take Fred Busse. They are not quite so sure of Busse. He is thoroughly orthodox on all capitalist questions, but he has not been tried out in the Mayor's chair and might not be able to deliver the goods with the neatness and dispatch that has always characterized the Harrison family.

The Socialists also know exactly what they want. The Socialists propose to give their strength, as always, to the only man in the field that is defending their interests, and THAT WILL BE THE CANDIDATE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, GEORGE KOOP.

Between these two there is the same old mass of confusion that always exists where a lot of little tax-paying labor-skinners attempt to combine with a mass of capitalist-minded laborers.

There was never a more ludicrous political phenomena than that presented by the Dunne followers in this city. They do not know what referendum they want circulated. They are not at all decided as to what they want done on any subject.

Most of all, they are at sea on the mayorality question. Persistent rumors tell of an alliance between the Dunne and Hearst forces, which rumors are as persistently denied.

Dunne is asking for a renomination from the regular Democratic Party, and stands about as much chance of getting it as he does of getting municipal ownership before snow flies.

Just as soon as Andy Lawrence and Dunne have decided what this middle class reform element will do, it will do it.

They talk much of democracy, they claim to be the only original referendum people, and yet they are more subject to boss and ring rule than any body of people in the city.

The only political party in the city of Chicago that practices as well as preaches the referendum is the Socialist Party.

Those who really believe in democratic government, and the defense of working-class interests, who are really hostile to the coterie of great capitalists that rule Chicago, will be with the Socialist Party this Spring.

Indeed, those who really believe in municipal ownership can hardly go anywhere else.

Dunne has been tried and found miserably wanting. Even now he clings to Walter Fisher, the most valuable and pliant tool in the hands of the franchise grabbers.

Yet it will be hard to find a better man among those who have been mentioned by the former Dunne followers. There is none whose honesty and ability stands as high as did Dunne's appear to be when he was nominated.

There are none who could accomplish more than Dunne has accomplished—and that is practically nothing—so long as they are tied to the beast of private property and class rule.

Rush the Referendum

There is no time to wait now. If the voters of Chicago are to have a chance to say anything about the traction question at the next election the circulating of petitions must be taken up with all the energy possible.

In order to give no excuse on legal grounds, it is best to circulate both petitions.

The traction magnates are so sure of their franchise that they have already ordered their new equipment. They have the Council, including most of the municipal ownership aldermen, so well fixed that they propose to override the referendum anyhow.

LET US FORCE THEM TO DO THIS OPENLY AND FLAGRANTLY.

IT WILL BE A SPLENDID OBJECT LESSON.

To England

When nations in their feverish lust for gold Forsake the steadfast path of Truth and Right, Scorning the guidance of the sacred light Of moral goodness till the heart grows cold; 'Tis then they care not for the griefs untold, Of Penury's countless train, so that the sight Of gold enchants them through the day and night; And this in mighty England we behold: The curse of Judas falls on our loved land, Until for gold our statesmen do forswear Those lofty principles which made us great, And which all men of every creed should share. Moral decay destroyeth many a state, And who can ward off death's avenging hand? A. F. WILLETS.

Prosperity and Misery

Has not something vitally important been overlooked in this dispute about the Congo Free State? Surely, Leopold has been a great captain of industry! He has developed the resources of the country in a truly remarkable degree.

Exports have multiplied. Not only has the foreign trade grown in an extraordinary ratio, but the balance has been heavily favorable. New lines of transportation have been opened. Most especially has the wealth per capita increased. This, we know, is an almost conclusive fact which even the most prejudiced reformers should not seek to dodge. We doubt if Uncle Joseph Cannon could be brought to admit that there was anything worth mentioning the matter with a country whose wealth per capita was increasing. And the more rapidly the king's system kills off the inhabitants of the Congo while his stores of rubber and ivory grow, the more swiftly, it is obvious, will the wealth per capita rise. Yet the talk is all about the misery of the people—about charges that they are robbed and tortured; that while the king's business thrives human beings suffer and perish. There seems to be something illogical about this. Perhaps Mr. Ryan, in view of his valuable Congo rubber concession, will point out what it is.—Saturday Evening Post.