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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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

VOL. VI.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1907

NO. 413

STANDARD OIL "CRIMES" PROVED

Interstate Commerce Commission Confirms All the Stories Told on Poor Old John D.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—Nothing Absolutely nothing doing!

The Standard Oil company is greater than the United States, and the suspicions of many people who have long felt that this business might be just a "little" too dictatorial are reading the report of the interstate commerce commission issued to-day, and saying, "I told you so!" Here is what it says:

Laws Powerless "The commission finds that the railroad schedules of this country are filled with discriminations of a character that favor the Standard Oil company, which as the law stands cannot be altered."

The commission also takes a rap at the subsidized newspapers and tell in detail how the "Standard" buys space in papers, and instead of placing advertisements therein, fill it with reading matter prepared by agents kept for that purpose.

The assumption is that this literature furnishes many of the ideas touching the great benefit conferred upon the public by the Standard Oil company's roads; the report.

Any One Can Build Pipe Lines

Mentioning the pipe lines that are owned by the Standard Oil company and constructed at a cost of millions of dollars and years of legislation, the commission modestly advises other people to take up this business, as therein lies the superiority of the Standard Oil company over its competitors.

The pipe-line system of the Standard is not a natural, but rather an artificial advantage. Any person with sufficient capital, and the expense is not great, can construct and operate a pipe line.

The reason why long pipe lines competing with those of the Standard have not been provided is found in obstacles thrown in the way of such undertakings, having been opposed by the railroads, whose right of way has generally stood as a Chinese wall against all attempts to extend pipe lines. The railroads have generally done all in their power to prevent their construction by competitors of the Standard.

An attempt at the present time to construct an independent pipe line would probably meet the same sort of opposition.

The ruin of its competitors has been a distinct part of the policy of the Standard Oil company in the past, systematically and persistently pursued.

Army of Spies

"One method has been the organization of a perfect system of espionage over the shipments of its competitors, resulting in knowledge as to the destination of every car of oil leaving the refinery of an independent.

"The Standard agent at the destination is held responsible if the independent oil is sold. It does not appear that the railroad companies have directed the furnishing of this information, or that the practice has been sanctioned by superior officials of the roads, but it does appear that such information is systematically obtained from railroad employees.

"The testimony shows that the Standard at one time, if it does not now, devoted a fund to the purpose of obtaining this information.

"Information also appears to have been given the Union Tank Line, a creature of the Standard, concerning the whereabouts of its cars, while such information was not furnished to other owners of tank cars, and some discrimination in tank-car mileage in favor of the tank line is shown for one railroad. Many roads issued passes on account of the Union Tank Line, which were in fact used by selling agents of the Standard.

The report shows that nearly every railroad in the country is buying of the Galena Oil company, one of the Standard Oil companies, most of its original and lubricating signal oils.

Here are some of the methods of competition indulged in by the Standard Oil company.

A Few Oil "Crimes"

"The Standard has repeatedly, after becoming the owner of a competing company, continued to operate it under the old name, carrying the idea to the public that the company was still independent and competing with the Standard.

"It has used such purchased or independently organized companies to kill off competitors by such companies reducing prices.

"The operation of such independent concerns has been one of its most effective means of destroying competition.

"The Standard has habitually reduced the price against its competitor in a particular locality, while maintaining its prices at other places. When competition was destroyed it restored or advanced former prices.

"The Standard has sold different grades of oil at different prices from the same barrel.

"It has paid employees of independent oil companies for information as to the business of these competitors, and has paid employees of industrial companies to secure the adoption of its oil in preference to that of its competitors.

"It has followed every barrel of independent oil to destination.

"Its agents are instructed to secure customers at any sacrifice.

"It has tampered with the oil inspectors in different states.

"The remedy suggested by the commission is stated in a few words.

and is that for any regulation of the Standard Oil company's monopoly, pipe lines must be built by other people than those interested in Standard Oil.

As this would only cost some \$100,000,000, it would seem that Standard Oil is to be here for some time.

SICK MAN DRIVEN FROM STOCK YARDS

Private Policemen Did Not Wish to Have Him Die in the Yards

Omaha, Jan. 26.—M. E. Clemens, who served fourteen years as an employe of Swift & Co. of South Omaha, was taken ill suddenly after getting to the company's plant at South Omaha, at 3:40 p. m., Monday, January 14. His business was to gather waste tallow, suet, bones, etc., from the butcher shops. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy, falling on the ground.

The packing house policemen made a record for themselves by getting him outside of the company's property in the quickest time possible, and tried to put the sick man on a street car, but the conductor refused to let him ride, as he was entirely helpless.

Those brave policemen would not be fooled, so they put the sick man in a saloon, telling the bartender the man was drunk, and that he would be all right when he was sobered up.

Never Was Drunk The poor man, who never drank intoxicating drinks, was left there until about midnight, when the saloonkeeper put the unfortunate man out.

By this time he had partly regained consciousness and tried to make his way home, but fell by the wayside. At the cold, dismal hour of 3:40 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, a city policeman found the man lying by the sidewalk, still unconscious, and hurried to get him to the station, where he was late as he was beyond medical aid, and died without regaining consciousness, a victim of packing-house greed and indifference.

What was going on at the home of Mrs. Clemens all this time she alone can tell. The husband that was never absent at night caused her great uneasiness.

She telephoned her brother, who started to search, and found the husband in the police station.

ELEVATOR MEN HAVE "YELLOW" ENEMIES

Up and Down Workers Find Weak Brothers Siding With Employers

A yellow union of elevator starters and operators has been organized in Chicago. The organization calls itself the Elevator Starters and Operators Protective Association of Chicago, and has for its cause the noble aim "not to work against our employers' interests."

The association is headed by J. J. O'Shaughnessy, and seems to be nothing short of a tool in the hands of the employers. In the manifesto in which it announces its birth and purposes in life, the organization pledges itself "not to allow any of its members to affiliate with any other labor body not to work against the employer's interests, but work with him, for fullness is the road to advancement; to oppose strikes at all times, and, last, but not least, to oppose all laws detrimental to the interests of the employer."

This virtually means that the society pledges itself to make faithful slaves out of its members.

W. A. Meyers, financial secretary of the Elevator Conductors' union, has investigated this new organization and warned all members of its real scab character.

Mr. Meyers is also planning to bring the matter before the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The Elevator Conductors' and Starters' union is planning to demand an advance in wages from the employers this spring. It is believed that this new yellow organization has some connection with this intended demand for an increase. The employers, it is thought by members of the union, are preparing scabs beforehand in case any trouble should break out and also to confuse the issue by having two organizations in the field.

SWEAT SHOP MEN IN OPEN REBELLION

New York, Jan. 25.—Ninety shops in the "knee-pants" manufacturing trade are at a standstill.

Three thousand workmen walked out. The reason for the strike is the horrible conditions and low pay under which the men work. The men declared for a general strike, and inside of two hours all of the ninety shops were tied up.

Among all the sweat shop workers, those working in the knee-pants manufacturing shops are exploited in the worst manner. The men work from twelve to sixteen hours a day, and do not earn enough to support their families. Almost every worker in these shops is compelled to put his children to work as soon as a child is 8 or 9 years old.

If the children are not allowed to go to the shop, the father procures work for his home, and there the entire family works.

Most of those employed in these shops are foreign immigrants, and the conditions under which they live are intolerable.

1,500 SOCIALIST ALDERMEN SEATED BY DANISH WORKERS

European Party Makes Remarkable Gains in Little Kingdom

Copenhagen, Jan. 30.—The slight decrease in the number of Socialist seats in the German Reichstag seems to be overshadowed by the tremendous gain in the number of town councilmen elected by the Socialist party in Denmark. Over 1,500 Socialist town councilmen have been elected throughout the country in the last election.

The remarkable increase of Socialist office-holders comes as a surprise to the conservatives as well as to the Socialists themselves.

Pat—Th' rich are getting richer. Mike—Yes, but they give more to th' poor than ever before.

Pat—Tiroe! A judge will give a poor man six months now, where he used to only give him tin days.

SCORES OF WORKERS DIE FOR PROPERTY

In Europe and America Producers Invest Lives in Industry, but Their Heirs Will Get No Dividends

Fayetteville, W. Va., Jan. 29.—There is now no hope that any of the victims of the explosion in the Stuart mine yesterday afternoon are alive. The number of dead will probably reach 65, of whom about twenty are foreigners.

The great majority were Americans, married, with large families. Every effort is now being made to repair the machinery and refit the car shaft, so that rescuers may enter the ill-fated mine and bring out the dead.

An attempt was made to reach the bodies last night without avail. Three men were lowered into the shaft in an improvised basket. Before descending 60 feet two of them were overcome with foul air, and the third was barely able to give the signal to their comrades at the mouth of the shaft.

Further efforts were abandoned for the time, and the work of hoisting up the shaft was commenced. A large number of women and children were near the shaft, awaiting the bringing forth of their loved ones, and the scene is heartrending.

The Awful Record Recent explosions in West Virginia mines are:

Bluefield, Coaldale mine, Jan. 4, 1906—22 killed.

Paint Creek, Detroit mine, Jan. 18, 1906—18 killed.

Fayette County, Paral mine, Feb. 8, 1906—22 killed.

Phillippi, Century mine, March 25, 1906—26 killed.

Death reaped a grim harvest yesterday, and the number of workers who died for property goes into the hundreds.

The most horrible of the disasters, however, was an explosion in the Stuart mine, near Fayetteville, W. Va., occurring at 12:55 yesterday afternoon and which instantly buried from 80 to 100 men who worked 300 feet below the surface.

The chances that any of the 100 men will be taken out of the mine alive are slim. It is believed that the terrific force of the explosion snuffed out their lives instantly.

The disaster is said to have been caused by the explosion of dust. It is believed, however, that an investigation will prove that there are more serious causes for the explosion than the mere bursting of dust. Proper ventilation is expensive and to save money for the coal barons these men died.

Rescue work could be begun only after two hours had been spent in repairing the wrecked parts of the shaft-house. After three men descended 30 feet, they had to give up the attempt.

It is almost certain now that it will take fully 48 hours before the men will be reached by the rescuers.

Many pathetic scenes were enacted about the mine today. Practically all the miners were Americans and were married men. Their wives and children gathered about the mine and were moaning and crying for their husbands and fathers.

They rushed from one to another, begging them to rescue the buried miners at once. When they were told that it will take two days before the miners would be reached, many of the women were crazed and threatened to commit suicide.

Crowds gathered about the mines and still past midnight the whole neighborhood was in uproar. Never before in the history of West Virginia has such a calamity overtaken the working people. Officials of the company refused to give their views as to probable cause of the explosion.

RE-ROUTE MILK CARS TO DECEIVE PUBLIC

Company Charged With Scheme to Deliver Genoa Milk in Evanston

Dr. Whalen has been despatched in his work of giving a clean bill of health to the milk supply of Chicago, and his superior, Dr. E. E. Baker, state inspector, has come to bat with an army of evidence that startled Whalen and shows conclusively that there was a reason and a curable one for the epidemic of scarlet fever in Chicago.

Dr. Baker's methods were direct. He wasted no time in office politics when he arrived. After investigating the local dairies he found where the largest supplies came from and then went right to the nub of the whole matter by investigating these places. He found at Genoa Junction, Wis., thirty-two cases of scarlet fever, and that the Borden Milk company was sending out a carload of milk from there daily, and to deceive the Chicago authorities was having it it is alleged, re-routed.

When it was discovered in Genoa Junction yesterday that milk from that locality was being condemned by the carload, a mass meeting of the citizens was held and the methods of Dr. Baker and his aids were denounced. The facts in the case, it is said, had been carefully concealed by the citizens during the visits of the health officials from Evanston and Chicago.

COLARODO DESPOTS TO MUZZLE NEWSPAPERS

Denver, Col., Jan. 24.—A press muzzle has been introduced in the Colorado legislature. It is an anti-cartoon and libel bill, and is said to have the backing of the Republican majority. The publication of cartoons which may injure the feelings of the subject, also news articles, are made the basis of action for damages.

The owners of newspapers and publications must have their names prominently printed in a conspicuous place. The names of managing editors must be printed next to reading matter in a conspicuous place. If an offending article is printed because of negligence of the management of the publication to ascertain facts, there is a prima facie case against the publication.

Incorporated in the bill is a list of instructions to juries selected to try cases against publications.

After passing on the merits of a civil suit for damages the jury shall determine whether the article was libelous. If ruled libelous additional damages shall be found for the plaintiff in a case.

HOME FOLKS SWAT GOV. SWETTENHAM

Puffed Britisher Who Insulted U. S. Blue Jackets is Out of a Job

London, Jan. 26.—Gov. Swettenham of Jamaica, has tendered his resignation and it was promptly accepted by the government, according to the Globe.

The globe adds that the resignation was caused by certain facts coming to light with which the governor should have been acquainted but which it was found he knew nothing about.

SCHOOL BOY BEATEN BY POLICE OFFICER

Rosario Cesare of Jones School is Brutally Treated

Have the police been ordered to use corporal punishment on school boys? This question is before school authorities.

Policeman Kelly is charged with stripping the clothing from a school boy and beating him almost into insensibility.

The lad is an Italian and the foreign part of the population is stirred to its depths by the alleged outrage.

As Kelly beat the boy he said: "You Italian foreigners come over here and make money and then go back to Italy."

With each word he had on with more vigor with the result that the boy was in a state of collapse when the big policeman had finished his job in the basement of the Jones school.

The boy was Rosario Cesare. The policeman was John Kelly.

Prosecution Stopped

Prosecution of Officer John Kelly by the parents of Rosario was begun in Judge Newcomer's court but was dismissed. Kelly is charged with beating and kicking the boy at the Jones school.

Cesare is an Italian boy and a pupil in the Jones school. Wednesday a girl reported to the principal of the school that some of the pupils were smoking cigarettes.

The principal took Cesare from the room and called police officer John Kelly. He searched the boy but found nothing. Cesare returned to the school room and told the girl not to report him again.

The girl complained again to the teacher and the officer was again called. He took the boy to the basement, and after stripping him, proceeded to beat him with a long pipe.

The parents of the boy took him to Dr. Robert Smith, 429 South Clark street.

Dr. Smith said today: "The Cesare child was brought to me. When I examined him I found him swollen, his eyes were swollen, showing contusion. I made out a written certificate to that effect and supported it in Judge Newcomer's court."

Newcomer Refuses to Wait

The case against the police officer brought by the parents of the boy was called when the lawyer for the Cesares was engaged in another court. Judge Newcomer refused to continue the case until the lawyer could appear.

The testimony of Dr. Smith was ignored by the judge as irrelevant to the case, and the case was dismissed.

When asked about the case today Judge Newcomer replied that "Officer Kelly has a good police record and that the 'lad' principal of the Jones school had made up his mind to prosecute, that the judge thought best not to push the case."

When asked as to the statement of Dr. Smith the answer was, "Smith was probably a family doctor and gave testimony favorable to his patient."

Dr. Smith was asked as to his acquaintance with the Cesares and answered, "I never saw one of the family until the boy was brought to me. The judge had no reason to throw out my testimony as irrelevant."

The case has been reported to the school board and Mr. Cooley said today that it is now under investigation.

VOTE IS INCREASED BY GERMAN WORKERS

Election Shows More Rebels Than Ever Before—Representatives May Also Be Increased

Berlin, Jan. 28.—It is probable that the total Socialist vote was somewhat increased, but full returns are not yet in.

The Socialist representation in the reichstag will be reduced, owing to the concentration of the anti-Socialist forces in the country, where the number of votes for election is very much less than in the Socialist districts of the cities.

The Socialist party is still by far the strongest party in Germany, the gains having been made in the hitherto insignificant parties. There is little reason to believe that the contradictory elements of which these parties are composed can be held together for any length of time.

The enemy of the Socialists in previous elections, the Center, is greatly weakened.

It was at first reported that Professor Arons was defeated in the first Berlin district, but the truth is that there must be a second election in this district, in which Professor Arons will be a candidate, and there is good reason to believe that he will be elected.

Red Gets Another Chance

The same thing is true of very many other districts where the defeat of the Socialist candidate was announced.

The government had mobilized a large body of troops during the election, which disfranchised many who would have voted the Socialist ticket.

So far as reports have been received concerning the results of the first election they show that the following candidates received the absolute majority which is necessary to a choice: Center, 39; Conservatives, 41; Social Democrats, 30; German Imperial, 10; National Liberals, 20; Free-thinking, 6; Poles, 18, and the remaining half dozen parties from one to four each.

There must be second elections in 160 districts. The Socialists will have candidates in 92 of these. The Center will be able to contest only 51 seats in the second election, and the other parties all much less.

It is generally recognized that the defeat of the Socialist candidates was not due to any decrease in the Socialist strength, but to the fact that many Liberals, non-socialists, were brought out and that the other parties all combined against the Socialists.

TO SAVE MILK COMPANY CHICAGO HAS FEVER

Newspapers and Health Officials Fear to Offend Rich Borden Company

Chicago would not now be in the throes of a struggle with scarlet fever for the lives of its children had it had a health department like that of Evanston.

After it has been proven by the Evanston health officers that the fever has resulted from milk, the Chicago health officer, still look for some other source of the disease and refuse to take action.

Chicago daily papers have only just now been forced to print the fact that it is the Borden company that distributed milk laden with fever germs.

Over 180 new cases of the fever were reported in the city yesterday.

The slight decrease in number is due to the decrease in contact of children, and there is a general fear that the Sunday meetings will give the epidemic a fresh impetus.

Evanston Doctor Talks

"It will be difficult for me to ever put any trust in the Borden Milk company after seeing the attitude they have taken in this milk epidemic," said Dr. M. B. Craven of the Evanston health department today.

"I have just returned from investigating conditions at Genoa Junction, Wis., from which the milk that has caused this epidemic was shipped by the Borden company.

There are 700 people at Genoa Junction, and I found over twenty-two cases of scarlet fever. One of the Borden bottling plants is located there. That company was shipping five carloads of milk from Genoa when the fever started in Evanston.

"Boys at the Junction that had just recovered from the fever were allowed to help in bottling the milk, and were found milking the cows," the physician added.

"The Borden officials could not have been ignorant of the presence of the fever in a town of that size. It is now generally accepted by the medical profession that fever is communicated through milk."

"The first day the fever began in Evanston there were thirteen cases reported. All but one were from consumers of Borden milk. The next day forty cases were reported, and all were users of Borden milk; thirty-nine cases were reported on the following day, all Borden customers."

"We began to act immediately and stopped all the Borden milk supply that came from Genoa Junction to Evanston. As a result we have the fever under complete control. The schools are opened, and there are almost no new cases reported."

"There is no doubt whatever in the mind of the Evanston health authorities that the fever has come from the Borden milk, and that that company has been extremely careless and put the lives of thousands of children in danger."

THIS APPEARS TO BE THE EXTREME LIMIT

Unmentionable Conditions Reported to Health Commissioner in Vain

To be decent when Dr. Chas. J. Whalen, head of the health department is in a position to make or unmake sanitary conditions, is shown to be utterly impossible.

At 619 Carroll avenue, there is a concern known as Bohlen's Dairy. The proprietor of this dairy is attempting in every way possible to make his product entirely satisfactory to health.

Next door to this dairy there is a lot on which are two houses, between these there is a vault, which exists entirely against the law. That alone is not so bad, but this vault has faulty sewerage connections and the lot and ground under the rear house is entirely flooded with dirty water.

J. H. Brennan, 627 Carroll avenue, just three doors west of the infected place and who has a family of five children, said today:

"The health of my children is in danger as long as such conditions are permitted to exist and there are several large families in this vicinity who feel the effects as much as I do."

Ask Whalen for Relief

"I have reported this thing to the health department twice within the last two years and both times an extension of time has been granted by Dr. Whalen."

The owner of this property at 627 Carroll avenue, Mrs. Hague, 257 Belmont avenue, seems to have considerable influence with Alderman W. T. May, boss of the Fourteenth ward, the ward in which her property is situated, and Maypole apparently exerts his political influence with Whalen in favor of Mrs. Hague.

Two families occupy the house on the front of the lot, and one the rear. They have all expressed their displeasure but the landlady refuses to do anything. Why should she when she has the sanction and moral support of the smug Whalen?

The history of these complaints dates back to October, 1905, when an extension of time was granted till May, 1906, again reported in November, 1906, and now extended until May, 1907.

During this time Sanitary Inspector John A. Troy has reported it at least twice, and once had it in court but the faithful (?) Dr. Whalen had it withdrawn.

What Socialist Reporter Saw

The investigator for the Daily Socialist saw these abominable conditions just as they are. The lot on which these houses are situated is in the middle of the block so the whole block gets the full effect of the odors which pervade the atmosphere.

From the alley can be seen through many large cavities in the house, great pools of what was filthy water standing beneath the floor. They now are frozen.

In the yard in the rear, frozen pools stand. In warmer weather they are breeders of pestilence.

The vault is situated in the center of lot midway between the two houses and in the interests of humanity should be demolished. In fact the whole property on the lot should be fit for human habitation.

The Bohlen dairy is on the next lot and the dealer is doing all in his power to protect his milk from contamination.

Dr. Whalen could protect this milk and also the dealer from the danger of losing his means of livelihood.

WAITERS' UNION NOT SIGNED AT WHITE CITY

Management Makes Agreements With All But Dining Room Men

While snow fills the air and outdoor amusement parks are the last thing that anyone is thinking of, union labor is making the fight of the year to compel these parks to give union conditions to labor during the coming summer.

White City authorities have refused to deal with the union waiters. All contracts for labor for amusement parks are signed now. Every other workman on the White City grounds will be union men, but the waiters will not.

This is not because the White City authorities love the other unions more, but because the other unions are strong enough to force the White City management to come to their terms.

The management will not deal with the waiters because they believe the Waiters' union is not strong enough to make them any trouble.

The White City is run by the same corporation as the Sherman House, Joseph Beinfeld and Abe Frank, the managers, have refused for three years to make any terms with the Waiters' union. Last fall they promised the president of the union, Harry McKenzie, that they would sign a contract this year for the closed shop. They have now refused to do this.

Refuse to Keep Promise

When the committee from the Waiters' union met Mr. Frank, he said:

"I will never allow any union to tell me how to run my business." He would not allow the committee to come into his private office, but gave them his refusal standing in an outer hall.

The White City management may yet find it wise to come to some closed shop agreement with the Waiters' union. Within six months that organization has trebled its membership and fifty or sixty a month are being taken into the union.

Even in the present months, the duldest of the year, the membership is constantly growing. The White City will soon find that like the carpenters and electrical workers, the waiters are large enough to compel them to make terms.

A prominent man called to console with a lady on the death of her husband, and concluded by saying: "Did he leave you much?"</

EDUCATION AND THE WORKERS

By MAY WOOD SIMONS

Less than five years' schooling for each inhabitant of the United States! What does this statement of the United States Commissioner of Labor mean? We know that many spend from sixteen to twenty years in study. Many others can attend school but two or three years. These latter belong to the laboring class. Add to this the fact that the children of the laborers are frequently underfed, ill-clothed and overworked during this short time and it is not hard to see that small, pitifully small, is the amount of knowledge gained by the working class.

Under these conditions their acquirements must be practically limited to the ability to read, write and a slight knowledge of numbers. The power to think, organize, arrange and invent is not only not given, but what original powers they might have had in these directions is being destroyed by the purely mechanical nature of their instruction today.

Not only must children enter the labor world before they have the beginnings of an education, but during the time they are supposed to be in school they are unable to attend more than half the time from lack of school accommodations and because a large part of them must work to support the family.

A great social change is near. Teachers and educators know that along with this social change will go an educational revolution.

The new education can only find a full development under new social conditions. The beginnings of this new education are with us, but it is being perverted today to further the ends of a decaying social order.

Education should mean the development of hand and brain together. It should mean that men and women will become perfectly developed, beings physically, morally and mentally. But the commercial spirit of the times seizes upon but a half of this educational idea and tries instead to turn out trained human producing machines only.

What is the object of the great trade school of today? Is it not simply to produce trained engineers, architects, machinists? Trained workmen crowd each other's heels until their wages are forced down to the level of the unskilled laborer.

For fifty years the Socialists have had an educational platform. Some of the best things in the so called new education have been taken from the works of Marx, Engels and Robert Owen.

Socialists demand that the school buildings should be removed from the crowded city to the open country, and surrounded with fields and workshops where the child will learn the nature of things by actual contact with them.

The crowded school room with the overworked, underpaid, teacher must disappear and no teacher work with more than ten or twelve pupils.

Today ninety-seven out of every one hundred children who are enrolled in the primary grades fail to enter the high school. The benefits of a properly arranged high school course must be made possible for every child.

The public schools are today used as a tool by the ruling class. Our children are taught those things that will help to perpetuate the present capitalist society. What we demand is more education and of a better quality and that the children be taught the truths of history, science, art and literature, and not the biased conclusions of a dominant class.

Socialism demands an opportunity for the children of the laboring class to receive all the advantages of schooling accorded to children of any other class. It has not failed to see that our school system benefits materially but a small class in society. Class education, one thing for the laborer's child, another for the capitalist's child; that one may take his place as a wage worker and the other as a parasite idler, these are the marks of our education today.

The time demands men and women of the working class who, putting themselves in touch with the new education, will turn it to the benefit of the laborers.

LEGALIZING A TRUST

There have been many and diverse kinds of legislation on trusts by the various state legislatures. It remains for Kentucky to add a new one. That state has recently passed an act, and its Supreme court has affirmed its constitutionality definitely and clearly legalizing and encouraging the formation of a trust.

The law is in itself intended to fight the tobacco trust, and proceeds on the well-known principle of fighting fire with fire.

For years that state has been at the mercy of the tobacco trust as some of the Populist states beneath the heel of the elevators and railroads.

The result of this fight in Kentucky is to place an absolutely original piece of legislation upon the statute books. Here is the exact law, and it will repay a careful study.

1. It is hereby declared lawful for any number of persons to combine, unite or pool any or all of the crops of wheat, tobacco, corn, oats, hay or other farm products raised by them, for the purpose of classifying, grading, storing, holding, selling or disposing of same, either in parcels or as a whole, for the purpose of obtaining a greater or higher price therefor than they might or could obtain or receive by selling said crops separately or individually.

2. That contracts or agreements made or entered into by persons with each other, the object or intent of which is to unite, pool or combine all or any of the crops of tobacco, wheat, corn, oats, hay or other farm products raised by such persons, for the purpose of classifying, grading, storing, holding, selling or disposing of said crops, or any of them, either in part or as a whole, in order, or for the purpose of obtaining a better or higher price therefor

than could or might be obtained by selling said crops separately or individually, are hereby permitted, and shall not, because of any such combination of purpose of said persons be declared illegal and invalid.

3. Such persons so entering into such agreement or contract as is set out in the foregoing sections, are hereby permitted to select an agent or agents through or by or with whom said parties so entering into such agreements may classify, grade, store, hold, sell or dispose of such crops or any of them, and said agent or agents shall have the right to take, receive, hold, store, classify, grade, sell or dispose of said crops so placed in such agreement so directed or authorized by their principal, for the purpose of accomplishing the object of such combination or agreement between such principals and contracts and agreements entered into by such agent or agents for the purpose of classifying, grading, storing, holding, selling or disposing of said crops so combined, united or pooled, either in parcels or as a whole, are hereby permitted and shall not, because of any such combination or purpose of such original agreement of such principals, so entering into said combination, or of such agent or agents, be declared illegal or invalid.

Behind this law is the American Society of Equity, the new farmers' organization, that by its affiliation with the trade unions and its proposal to co-operate directly with the organized laborers of the city is introducing some new phases into the industrial and political life of this country.

When a farmer who had entered into one of the trusts provided for in the law broke his contract and sold his product by individual bargain, the society proceeded to prosecute him and carried the case to the highest court, which has just rendered a decision affirming the constitutionality of the law and ordering the enforcement of the contract.

enforcement against the trusts, regulation of railway rates, life insurance reform, welfare departments of the great industrial and transportation concerns—these achievements are the result of an amicable between the guerrillas of Socialism and the commander and chief of the land and naval forces of the United States. Not less than the indistinguishable than the distinguished is recognition due. If no greater harm is done by Socialism in the future than in the past, "government of the people, for the people, and by the people" need not be fish from the earth.—Boston Tribune

Give the Devil His Due

However black an imp the genius of Socialism may be, the devil should have his due, and the impartial reviewer of the past decade must admit that the fear of the Socialist hell has done much to make the "Eminent's" good, or perhaps, less bad. The Fair Fighter of the White House himself has not hesitated to openly warn the stand-patters that unless the reforms which he had scheduled were put through the country would be deluged with Socialism. Law

The Cheapness of Human Life

How many of us know that in this same civilized world of ours, human life, under certain conditions, is held as cheaply as in India or China? How many of us realize that out of the 29,000,000 workers in these United States, one is killed or injured every minute of the day—in other words, that every year more than 500,000 men, women, and children are killed or crippled as a direct result of the occupations in which they are engaged? The total is too enormous; what renders it appalling is the fact that more than one-half of its tremendous sacrifice of life is needless, is due in great measure to the carelessness of greedy employers who are morally, if not legally, responsible for the lives of their men.

Every man knows that railroad work is dangerous work. Not every man knows that it is fifty per cent more dangerous than it need be. There are over thirteen hundred thousand railroad men on the trains and in the yards of the United States. Of these, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission's report for the last complete year on record, 69,191 were killed and injured in one year's time—more than one man in every twenty. And yet one-half of all railroad accidents are preventable; half of the thousands of lives of trainmen and passengers lost yearly in blazing wrecks, crushed under overturned cars, or burned out in the steam of exploding boilers, might have been saved by carefulness and the use of proper appliances.

One of the best safeguards to the men, however, would be the passage of federal and state laws limiting the number of hours of employment of railroad employees to eight, or at least allowing ten hours' rest after service before calling on them again. The engineer exhausted after a twenty-hour run and the overworked telegraph operator are responsible for more wrecks than the public realizes.

In eighteen months, fire-damp alone was responsible for 415 deaths and many times that number of injuries. "In every one of these cases," says the Mine Workers' Journal, "the mine owners expressed deep regret over the sad affair and laid the whole blame on careless and inexperienced miners." On the other hand, "if the mining laws of the several mining States were enforced and obeyed, there could not be an explosion," says Andrew Roy, the first mine inspector of the State of Ohio.

What is the actual number of men killed and injured? Last year in Pennsylvania it was 1,123 killed and 2,365 injured, a total of 3,488. In the same year, according to John Mitchell's statement in the Indianapolis News, in the fifteen States alone that report mine accidents, 5,986 miners of all classes were killed and injured. If the Pennsylvania record is any index, one may infer that the reporting of accidents in other States was probably less, since more than half the number occurred in this one State.

It has been estimated from a confessedly incomplete record of the New York Bureau of Labor (the only one ever made in America) that there are upwards of 232,000 factory employees killed or injured annually in the United States.

Sudden and violent death is not the only death, nor in many cases the worst one, that a workman has to fear. In

What a Union Has Done

Across the noisiest corner in Chicago, out of the grime and dust of Market street, one may pass into the gloomy portal of an office building. Through a door at the end of an ill-lit hall one comes upon a little spot of home.

It is the headquarters of the waitresses' union. A cheery-faced woman meets you at the door and offers you a comfortable chair. A case of the best books fills one side of the room. A table covered with the newest magazines stands in the center of the room. The walls are decorated with tasteful pictures. Couches are ranged along the walls. Bright rugs cover the floor.

The women that belong to the waitresses' union come here to spend those hours of the day that they are not employed. Every Tuesday fifteen or twenty gather here for a class in sewing, when a competent teacher helps the young women to make articles of clothing for themselves.

On Wednesdays they gather in the regular meeting of the union. Here they have learned to think on labor questions and are trained in the meaning of unionism.

On Thursdays, classes in literature and grammar are held. All of these classes are an hour and a half long.

This is only one of the things that the union has done for these women. Before the organization of the waitresses' union, women working as waitresses received five dollars a week. They began at 6 o'clock in the morning, were off from 2 until 5, began work at 5 and worked until 6. This made eleven hours work done in fourteen hours. They were not provided with aprons, and their meals were made up of the pieces that came back from the tables of the customers, as they are now in the non-union restaurants.

The union has secured the girls seven dollars a week. Ten hours are the longest that are allowed. They begin

the potteries and porcelain works hundreds die every year from consumption contracted from the fine particles of dust that fill the air and parch the throats of the workers until they are forced to the saloons to wash the clay out of their mouths. Almost all potters die sooner or later of a form of tuberculosis that they themselves call "potters' consumption." The pale, colorless faces, almost like the clay itself, that one sees in the potteries are ghastly.

Insidious as its potters' consumption, there is another equally dread disease that stalks behind pottery and sanitary ware, china and terra-cotta. It is lead-poisoning, contracted wherever glazing is done. The blue line of lead poisoning that appears about the lips is sure to come after a man has worked a short time at the glazing. Next comes the "lead colic" and finally, lead-paralysis, invariably fatal. If after the first attack lead-workers return to the work they are sure to get the poisoning again. Yet with families dependent on them and no other trade, men have to go back to certain death.

One of the most striking entries in the death-roll of industry is the loss of life in the making of porcelain sanitary ware—the very utensils that are designed for the salvation of life in the home and the hospital. In this trade scores die annually from lead-poisoning in the glazing—dying literally that others may live. From the mining and smelting of lead to the glazing with white lead or the making of paint with white-lead preparations, somebody is constantly being sacrificed to this deadliest of metals.

The ill-ventilated shops of garment-makers, barely conforming to the sweat-shop law, and the dark, malodorous tenements where work is done in secret to circumvent the factory laws—these are likewise breeding-places of tuberculosis where the mortality from that disease is raised to one man in every four of those who die in the prime of life. At least one-half of all this mortality is strictly preventable or subject to reduction, under some rational method of social reform.

Think of the vast army of men and women, young, endowed with the inalienable right of life of which we talk so glibly, who sit chained to their work by day and by night, in ill-ventilated or filthy dens, forgetting that right in order that you and I may know the luxuries that have become necessities. The galley-slaves of modern civilization, these—pitiful wrecks doomed by the breath of the White Plague to lingering and merciless death, snatching at any straw for relief, for a moment more of wretched life. And here, again, one-half of these deaths have been unnecessary—a wanton sacrifice to the God of Greed.—Arthur R. Reeve in Everybody's Magazine.

Much of the architectural degradation in America is due to New World commercialism and should consequently be considered prayerfully and with humility. There is nothing quite so hideous as an entire street lined with houses all alike with the possible exception of a few superficial details. No aisle of elms or maples will ever serve to relieve such a street of its bourgeois hideousness. It ought to be possible to secure an injunction restraining real estate companies from perpetrating such crimes against good taste.—Country Life in America.

Express Companies and Franchises

A number of railroad companies are about to throw out bodily without explanation or a cent of damages express companies that have large sums of money invested in offices, typewriters and shipping tags. The childish reason the railroads give for this destroying the value of the property of the express companies is that their contracts have expired. The franchise, as it were, has run out. Chicago aldermen will not be able to understand how any set of men can be so inhuman.

The aldermen propose to pay to the street railway companies thousands of dollars for expired franchises. The Burlington railroad refuses to deal with the Adams-Express Company on any such a basis, and strange to say the express company, though run

work at 7 o'clock, are off from 2 until 5, and then are through with their work at 7 o'clock. Their aprons are furnished. They also receive better meals.

Women belonging to this union when sick and out of work are cared for by the union. They are paid three dollars a week, and in case they need personal care, are cared for by some one of the members of the union.

A waitress without friends knows that if she dies she will not be buried by the county. A funeral and a burial place is provided by the members of the union.

A woman out of employment is sure of finding a place through the union, and is not compelled to resort to employment agencies to find work.

In every restaurant that is unionized there is a marked improvement in the morals and general character of the young women. They know that they are assured a living wage and good conditions of labor.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES ARE HUMAN VAMPIRES

Sham employment agencies that live as vampires on helpless working girls, taking their little savings and turning them adrift with no return for their money, are operating in every part of the city victimizing young women.

Seven complaints against one employment agency, all by young girls who had paid registration fees and received nothing in return, have been taken up by Superintendent William H. Cruden of the Illinois free employment bureau.

The agency complained of is Martin & Co., 171 Washington street. Marie Lauretta, 16 years old, 3152 Paulina street, is one of the girls who complained to the authorities.

She paid the \$2 registration fee on the promise that she would secure a position paying \$10 a week. She was sent to three different places, all of which claimed that they had no agreement to hire any one from Martin & Co., and that they had never heard of them.

Ada Leventhal, 516 South Wood street, paid the registration fee and was told to go to Butler Bros. to address envelopes. She told the agent that she could not write fast enough. He replied, "O, yes you can. Take the job, and we will get you another at the end of the week."

She did the work for a week and then returned to the agency only to find that it demanded her first week's wages and would do nothing to find her another place.

These agencies prey upon working girls, who, in most cases, do not know the law and do not know how to go about prosecuting the agency if they are robbed of their money. Under the law as it exists at present all that the girl can do is to demand the refund of the money paid as fees.

Labor Union News

If laboring men and women, the people who produce everything of value, would only become as selfish as J. P. Morgan, Mr. Morgan looks out for his own interests. He never would be satisfied with \$15 a week. He desires the best things that are made by man or nature, and gets them. Now, in this world there is machinery enough to produce all the necessities and all the luxuries for every man and every woman and every child. Just as soon as ever the producer becomes selfish enough to desire the best in the world for himself, and especially for his wife and children, the present anarchy in the distribution of wealth will end. Workers, look at your wives. Have they enough leisure to enjoy their children? Have they pleasing gowns and a pleasant home? If they have not these things, remember that the world's machinery and human energy is sufficient to produce them for her and also for every other woman. Get selfish, you producers!

Why I am a Socialist

I am a Socialist and belong to the Socialist party because it is the only all-embracing party that deals intelligently with economic cause and effect. It stands for definite principles, and it always stands for the same principles, the collective ownership of the social tools of production and distribution, which it seeks to secure through the initiative and referendum or not at all. The Republican and Democratic parties are merely organizations for profit managed by politicians whose motives are the self, prudence and power, and who are sustained, first, by the money of those who expect to profit materially from such sustenance, and, second, by the votes of those who are ignorant of their economic welfare.

I am a Socialist and belong to the Socialist party because I am a republican and believe in placing measures above men. A public officer should be the representative of the people, a public servant and not a public ruler. It is more important to vote for something than to vote for somebody and only by voting the Socialist ticket is this possible.

I am a Socialist and belong to the Socialist party not because I am a partisan but because I am a patriot. Partisanship is the foe of logic and reason and the friend of mere might, irrational precedent, economic sophistry, superstitious tradition, innate generalities and political error-workship.

I am a Socialist and belong to the Socialist party because I believe the destiny of man is to move onward and upward and not to "stand pat" or to degenerate, and because I would rather be a rear-rank soldier in the march of progress than a bursting parasite on the most elaborate autocratic or plutocratic system imaginable. Radicalism is superior to superficialism and advancement to conservatism or retrogression.

I am a Socialist and belong to the Socialist party because it is the party of the people. All power, in all ages, must spring from the people, and, no matter how far it apparently becomes separated from them it must eventually return and be assumed by them. In the past few decades, the modern industrial and commercial barons—social parasites—have developed so rapidly that the people, always slow in their social movements, have not realized their own insidious enslavement. But the gigantic pendulum that marks the cycles of human activity is once more nearing the end of its arc. From nearly every land on the globe comes the news of a popular restiveness under the soulless tyranny of King Profit. Although its phase may be different in different countries, the cause is everywhere the same and the manifestation of the effect, a world-wide popular uprising is at hand. This world-wide popular uprising, whether it be called reform or revolution and whether it be by ballot or by bullet will find expression through the mediumship of the only world-wide political party the world has ever known—the International Socialist Party.

—Ellis O. Jones, in the Arena.

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Beveridge Child Labor Speech Puts Them in a Hole—They Must Approve It or Offend Their Masters

Washington, Jan. 24.—Senator Beveridge raised his voice in congress yesterday for more than 2,000,000 child wage slaves of the United States.

The fact that a senator of the United States was actually speaking on a subject of actual vital interest to children of the working class was enough to fill the galleries.

Senator Beveridge hopes to ride into the presidential chair on this reform. His plan to save the children is only a reform. It may, if adopted, have some saving effect, but reform cannot cure the disease of wage slavery of men, women or of children.

The eloquent Hoosier drew largely from "The Bitter Cry of the Children," by John Spargo, an active Socialist agitator.

Big interests, the cotton mill men, the glass manufacturers, the twine factory owners, anthracite mine owners and other fat, sleek capitalists are preparing to fight the bill.

The railroad senators are trembling. They hear their master's voice but they are afraid to turn against 2,000,000 children when the whole world is looking.

Senator Beveridge's bill proposes that all child-made articles be excluded from interstate commerce. He believes the law will be constitutional.

In the course of his speech he said: "The census shows that nearly 2,000,000 child breadwinners under 15 years of age are now at work."

Of these, almost 700,000 are engaged in work other than agriculture. Child labor on the farm is good. This bill does not strike at that.

It strikes only at child slavery in factories, mines, and sweat shops.

Appalling as the census figures are, they are much below the truth. Men and women who have given years of painstaking investigation to this evil testify that only a part of little children at work in factories, sweat shops, and mines and in other like industries were returned by the census enumerators.

Here present affidavits showing the prevalence of the labor of children from less than 3 years of age to 14 years of age in states where the census returns show not much child labor employed.

Senator Beveridge then presented a large number of affidavits, with photographs of child breadwinners.

The evil then exists. What does it mean? First, it means inhumanity. Let me give you illustrations:

Typical Examples of Child Slavery. Mr. John Spargo, author of "The Bitter Cry of the Children," tells of one little girl at Atlanta, Ga., who said: "When I works nights, I'm too tired to undress when I gets home, and so I goes to bed with my clothes on me."

He tells of another little girl in Paterson, N. J., who works in the steaming room of a flax mill, standing barefooted in pools of water twisting coils of wet hemp. He says that when he saw her she was "dripping wet, and in the coldest evenings of winter little Marie and hundreds of other little girls must come out of the superheated steaming rooms in just that condition."

He tells of a glass factory, surrounded by a high fence with several rows of barbed wire stretched across the top, which the foreman explained was needed because "it keeps the young imps inside once we have got them for the night shift."

He tells of a tiny girl seven years old who had worked for twelve hours a day in an oyster-canning factory at Oxford, Md., and Maryland has over 200 canning establishments employing young children.

Mr. Spargo describes the terrible work of the "snapper-up" or "carrying-in" boys in glass factories and says that the glass blowers themselves seldom permit their own children to work in glass factories. He quotes one glass blower in Glassboro, N. J., as saying to him: "I would sooner see my boy dead than working here."

Boys On the Coal Breakers. He testifies as to the work of the boys on the breakers of coal mines. Mr. Spargo once tried to do the work for half an hour that a 12-year-old boy did day after day for ten hours at a stretch. He says:

My hands were bruised and cut in a few minutes. I was covered from head to foot with coal dust, and for many hours afterwards was expectorating some of the small particles of anthracite I had swallowed. There were boys of ten years of age doing it for 50 and 60 cents a day. Some of them had never been inside of a school; few of them could read a child's primer.

Children in Glass Factories. Florence Kelly found it impossible to get consecutive answers from boys in glass factories because of the speed they were required to keep up. She says: "A boy would say: 'My name is Jimmy,' and then trot to the cooling ovens with his bottles and returning say, in answer to a fresh question: 'I live in a shanty boat,' and then trot off and returning say: 'I am going to be eight next summer.' Among twenty-four boys questioned during one night's inspection, not one ventured to stop long enough to put together two of the foregoing statements."

The speed required of the children and the heated atmosphere rendered continued trotting most exhausting. One hour of steady trotting in pure air tires a schoolboy of 7 to 14 years. But this little lad trotted hour after hour, day after day, month after month, in the heat and dust.

At the close of the day's work or the night's work the children went from the heat and glare of the glass ovens into the cold and dark of the morning or evening. They worked to the nearest saloons to buy the cheap drinks which were freely sold just across the street from the works. All the boys use tobacco, usually chewing it.

As seen and heard at their work at the closing hour, these children were stunted, illiterate, profane, obscene, ruined in body and mind before they entered upon the long adolescence known to happier children.

HAS GERMANY TAKEN A BACKWARD STEP?

Reports Say That Socialists Will Lose 25 Seats in Reichstag

Berlin, Jan. 26.—In spite of governmental coercion, threatened victimization by employers and clerical terrorism, the Vorwaerts claims an increase in the total Socialist vote.

It is probable, however, that the Reichstag representation may be somewhat decreased.

In the general shakedown of parties the cry of patriotism seems to have revived the radical movement at the expense of the Socialists and Center.

The Kaiser, by ordering out all of schoolchildren in his district, most of whom were members of the Conservative party, and compelling them to vote Radical, succeeded in defeating Leo Arons, the Socialist candidate, by 500 votes.

Bernstein Defeated. Edward Bernstein, the well-known Socialist revisionist, was defeated on the first ballot in Breslau, by 1,500 votes.

Vorwaerts claims that reports from one-fourth of the districts indicate the election of twenty-five representatives from these districts and that the second elections will show a further increase. This would mean a considerable increase in the Socialist representation in the Reichstag.

In Essen the Krupp works announced that all employees detected in voting the Socialist ticket would be at once discharged. As a result there was considerable disorder at the polls, but a large Socialist vote was polled, nevertheless.

Very little accurate information is known as to even the first ballot, and a second will be required in a large number of districts to determine who is elected. It is manifestly too early to definitely decide on the result of the election.

Kaiser's Victory Overwhelming. Berlin, Jan. 26.—Later returns from the German elections indicate that the Socialists have lost at least 15 seats. The Socialist leaders were returned by reduced pluralities, except Bernstein, who was defeated in Breslau. The clerical party has held its own and will have one hundred seats. A second ballot will be required in many districts.

On the face of the returns the Kaiser's victory is overwhelming, the groups favoring his policy having 200 members in excess of the combined votes of the Socialists and clericals combined. The mixture of national liberals, radicals, progressive radicals and moderate conservatives may, however, prove unwieldy. But whatever the Reichstag may do with imperial legislation, the Kaiser will take the election to mean a strong endorsement of a big navy and a general policy of expansion.

This is the first election since 1887 that the Socialists have not increased their representation in the Reichstag by from five to twenty seats. They have lost especially in several large cities, among these places being Breslau, Halle, Magdeburg, Leipzig, and Koennigsberg.

The clerical center holds almost all of the former 100 seats, having lost one or two to the Poles in Silesia. That is a possibility, however, that rebalancing in the undecided districts may lose one or two more seats to the center party.

Believe Kaiser Has Won. When it became evident at a late hour that the government had won, immense crowds streamed from the neighborhood of the newspaper offices toward the palace in the Wilhelmstrasse of Chancellor von Bulow. The people massed in front of the building and sang "Heil dir im Sieges Kranz." (Hail to thee with the Crown of Victory).

Prince von Bulow came out and, advancing to the railing of the palace garden, spoke as follows: "Gentlemen, I thank you for your homage, and I am especially delighted that your national feeling brought you here. My predecessor in office, before whom we all must respectfully bow, said forty years ago, 'Put the German people in the saddle and it will ride soon enough.'"

"The German people has shown today that it can ride. I believe and hope that every one will do his duty also in the re-balancing. Then will Germany stand respected and mighty before the world. Let us then unite in the cry, 'Long live Germany and the German nation. Hurrah!'"

Turned from Kaiser's Palace. The crowds then burst in enthusiastic cheering and soon after set off for the imperial palace. But on their reaching the castle bridge over the Spree a strong body of police opposed the crowd and forced it back with some violence.

The people then formed in line again and marched down Unter der Linden to the palace of the crown prince, Frederick William, where they sang and cheered. The crown prince appeared upon a balcony of the palace and bowed repeatedly to the people. The crowd then quietly broke up and dispersed.

Never before has Berlin known such after-election enthusiasm and noisy demonstrations by singing and cheering crowds.

WATCH US GROW. Frank Parsons, Ph. D., lawyer, educator, author, the avowed enemy of Socialism, in an article contributed to the January Arena, describes the world progress of the party that stands for justice to the workers who compose nine-tenths of the population of the globe in the following words:

"There has been a most remarkable growth in the numbers and power of those who declare themselves adherents to the Socialist program. In Germany the ratio of the Socialist vote has increased ten-fold in thirty years, rising from one-thirtieth to a third of the total vote of the empire. In Belgium, France, Switzerland and England also the Socialists have made astonishing progress; and even in the United States they have made large gains and may develop with accelerating speed as they adopt the more moderate attitude already taken by most of the Socialists across the sea. Our literature is full of overflowing with Socialistic sentiment. Our working classes are honeycombed with the propaganda of industrial democracy; and many of our most intelligent and far-sighted business men admit in private conversation, and some of them declare in public, that Socialism is coming."

Capital Prepares to Fight Children. Exploiters of the cradle seem to regard the movement as an affront to their vested right in child slaves.

The methods of tigerish capital in the battle for the infant's dollar are exemplified in the recent action of the American Association of F. & L. Glass Manufacturers in the domain of the "divine" Baber.

Big business has sent up the alarm to all of its kind by distributing a circular to the glass manufacturers of the Keystone state.

The Great Circular. This is the interesting and enlightening circular:

"Rooms of American Association of F. & L. Glass Mfrs., Inc., Stevenson Bldg. Pittsburg, Pa.

"Gentlemen—We are desirous of obtaining reliable information from you, in the opening of your factories, as to the workings of the child labor law of this state that has been in operation for the past two years, which prohibits the employing of boys and girls under fourteen years of age."

"We request that you keep an accurate account of the losses you may sustain from October 15, 1906 to December 15, 1906, by reason of the scarcity of boys, showing in detail the shops idled, number of turns lost, wages lost to men, value of production lost, etc."

They Must Have Boys. "In your not being able to operate your factory in full, has it been on account of the scarcity of boys in your locality who are able and willing, or is it their inability to work, owing to the present child labor law of the state."

"Please make this statistical information complete and let us have any other information you can give, bearing on the child labor law as affecting you in the operation of your factory. It is necessary that you give us the information between December 15, 1906 and January 1, 1907, as on this latter date our lawmakers will assemble at Harrisburg, and this information is to be used in endeavoring to have an equitable bill passed fair to all parties."

"Your kind and serious attention is requested in this matter."

"AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF F. & L. GLASS MFRS., INC. H. E. Murray, Actuary."

Capitalists Mask as Reformers. The facts sought by these manufacturers in the circular have been collected and are set forth in an imposing and persuasive appeal.

It will be sent to all the towns and villages in the state aspiring to be manufacturing centers, with the warning that their hope of factory salvation depends upon influencing their representatives in the legislature to vote against the proposed child labor law.

This circular and its significance has been impressed upon the child labor committee, but the friends of the law do not expect radical opposition to capitalist scheming from such men as Philadelphia C. Knox, Charles Emery Smith, Bishop Foss, Provost Harrison, president of the University of Pennsylvania, and more of like spirit, who compose the executive committee of the National Child Labor Association.

The child reform movement is thus shown to be in the hands of its enemies. Great is reform.

CAPITAL PREPARES TO FIGHT CHILDREN

Circular Letter Shows That Profit Takers Will Not Give Up Child Labor Easily

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 28.—The attempt to save two million child toilers in the mines, mills and factories of the country is running the gauntlet of the organized greed and cunning of capital everywhere.

Exploiters of the cradle seem to regard the movement as an affront to their vested right in child slaves.

The methods of tigerish capital in the battle for the infant's dollar are exemplified in the recent action of the American Association of F. & L. Glass Manufacturers in the domain of the "divine" Baber.

Big business has sent up the alarm to all of its kind by distributing a circular to the glass manufacturers of the Keystone state.

The Great Circular. This is the interesting and enlightening circular:

"Rooms of American Association of F. & L. Glass Mfrs., Inc., Stevenson Bldg. Pittsburg, Pa.

"Gentlemen—We are desirous of obtaining reliable information from you, in the opening of your factories, as to the workings of the child labor law of this state that has been in operation for the past two years, which prohibits the employing of boys and girls under fourteen years of age."

"We request that you keep an accurate account of the losses you may sustain from October 15, 1906 to December 15, 1906, by reason of the scarcity of boys, showing in detail the shops idled, number of turns lost, wages lost to men, value of production lost, etc."

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ART, IN CHICAGO, ONLY COMMERCIAL

Wide floors, swept and polished spotlessly clean, palms and rare ferns, banked to meet the eye at various turns, subdued lights that play on groups of men and fair women, the murmur of low voices, walls covered with paintings, this is the Art exhibit at the Art Institute.

Here the students of art, some young, others already wise, are making their bow to the world, to the wellbred world, not the world that grubs and digs and toils.

Larger, feverish art students, who have come for the first time to bring their wares to the market, wait eagerly for the dame or business man who will stop before their child of the brain, and who has the money with which to buy.

And this is Chicago art in the twentieth century. Compared to the art work of the students of the Louvre or the Luxembourg, from the standpoint of art, these works are as a whole lacking pitifully in character. Landscapes predominate, some are good, beautiful; but in strong studies of human or animal life there is but one.

The artists have painted for the man who can pay thirty-five dollars or a hundred or two thousand to fill with pleasing colored nothingness some corner of his den or drawing room. Chicago commercialism seems to have left its mark on its artists. It has not developed a school of art that stands for anything. Its art is weak and anemic and does not speak deep, strong things that express a rugged mental or moral life. It says nothing. Its crime lies in its insipidity.

America has yet to wait for a Veritschagen, a Millet, a Bonheur, a Turner, a Reynolds.

"Experience is the best school," remarked the man who comments on things.

"That's right," replied the sage. "But you can't graduate."

An exchange says of a successful man who has just died: "He began life a barefooted boy." One would think that most persons were born with number ten cowhide boots on.

GUISEPPE

By Josephine Conger-Kaneko

Giuseppe stood by the cabbage stand thinking. Her eyes were large and bright, an dlooked very hard at nothing in particular. That is nothing that anybody else could see. But Giuseppe was looking at something in her own mind; a picture that impressed itself there, and wouldn't come off. Her little checked shawl came snug around her face, and three fingers stuffed one corner of it into her mouth. She bit the shawl and the fingers all unconsciously.

It was the picture of a coffin Giuseppe saw, and the drawn white face of a little girl showing out like a picture in a frame. The little girl had been Paulina, with whom she had played all the summer before. Now Paulina had suddenly, all in one week, changed from a round-faced, rosy girl to this thin little thing looking so innocent and yet scary-like, in a black box with a window for her face. They had put a cross on her coffin, and a candle burned at the head and the foot.

Some of the little playmates in the tenement had taken in a bunch of flowers, and as Giuseppe was her best friend, her mother had sent her in with some pinks. But Giuseppe told herself that it wasn't Paulina at all, but only an imitation of Paulina, and she was sorry she had gone. All night she had dreamed about her, and now she stood in the chill air half dazed, wondering at the mystery. For in the first time in her life she knew that she, too, would have to die. Maybe she would die to-morrow. Maybe—but it was too dreadful to think of. So she stood, seeing only the picture, the black box, and the white thin face of a little girl who had stood at that same spot with her but a few days ago.

And while Giuseppe stood trying to unravel the mystery, the great public was reading in the papers of frightful charges brought against certain dealers in milk, and how their victims had been scores of innocent children. Giuseppe's friend was one of them.

STEVE ADAMS' TRIAL SET FOR FEBRUARY 3

Wallace, Idaho, Jan. 30.—The trial of Steve Adams, who was arrested in connection with the murder of Governor Steunenberg, will begin Feb. 3.

Details of how this supposed confession of having admitted to Detective McPartland that all the charges against Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone are true. Later, however, it was found that he was forced to make this false confession because his life was threatened by Governor Gooding of Idaho.

Adams will be defended by Attorney Richardson of the Western Federation. Richardson will show the details of how this supposed confession was pressed from the prisoner.

The trial is expected to show to what torture Adams was subjected by the conspirators who desired a "confession."

The Trust and Inventors

The United Shoe Machinery Co. shows absolute indifference to the development of inventive skill. Of what use is it for a man of brains and ingenuity to devise some new and labor-saving machine for use in the making of shoes? How can the cunning hand of the inventor be expected to keep about its work when its owner knows that there is beyond him, blocking the road to progress, a big-muscled thing with an iron club that will knock him senseless if he attempts to pass that way? No matter what inspiration a man may have; no matter if he create from his brains a wonderful piece of machinery that moves and does its work with next to human intelligence, the stern fact remains that so long as this great tyrant of the business holds its present power, he has nothing to hope for.

It may be, and probably will be, said by the paid partisans of this trust that it would itself gladly welcome new and profitable inventions, although it would not permit them to be used by any of its customers unless it made the machines. But would it? Assuredly not. If I am any judge of the motives of the gentlemen who control the giant monopoly they are perfectly well satisfied with the output they have at present, for with it they can compel all shoe manufacturers to yield to their own will. It would be nothing but added expense to them should they encourage the invention of new machines, for if they were to be of any use they must be employed by manufacturers, and that would mean that the old contrivances must come out and be practically a dead loss.

No, the powers that manipulate this gigantic system of repression are no friends of any but themselves. The inventor who dreams that they, as the greatest makers of shoe machinery in the world, will welcome even his best devices with a warm heart and a cordial hand, would better journey to the North Pole and cast his precious models into the illimitable ice pack there. As a matter of fact, he would have a wiser reception than out in the great offices at Beverly—Financial Bulletin.

Commercialized Engineering

"Talk about commercialized politics," said a civil engineer the other night, "or the commercialized theater, or press—why, none of them can hold a candle to commercialized engineering." In explanation, he averred that his profession is suffering from the evils of monopoly. A few great corporations—in electrical engineering there are practically but two—not only control nearly all the work done, but dictate the technical methods to be followed. The result is the raising of almost insuperable barriers to new men and new ideas; the practice becomes routine and stodgy; the absence of real competition works the same harm to engineering that it does to any other pursuit.

DEATH IN BREAD

The baker working all night in a hot, badly ventilated shop, his body sweated, and tired for want of sleep, is very susceptible to colds, lung trouble of some sort, and rheumatism. Rheumatism and the different complications are very frequent among bakers.

A majority of the bakers are anemic, pale-faced, thin and stunted in their growth. This is a demonstrated fact that sunshine has an influence on bacterial development, the germs growing more abundantly in dark, warm places than in sun-lit rooms. A bake shop may be considered a germ incubator.

A majority of the bakeshops are located in damp basements with poor ventilation, the atmosphere being loaded with bacteria and very minute particles of flour. These minute particles of flour irritate the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, causing chronic coughs and increasing the liability to disease invasion. The flour particles cluster in the lung tissues as gray indurated patches or masses, which are often the nuclei for the development of consumption, pneumonia, etc.

These conditions could be modified, or even overcome, if the bakers were employed in the day-time in shops ventilated and cleansed during the night.

Various skin diseases manifest themselves in bakers, principally scabies, due to filth, warmth and dampness. A standing posture over long periods with hard, heavy work causes ruptures, varicose veins, ulcers, etc.—Bakers' Journal.

FILTHY BAKE SHOPS MAY CAUSE FEVER

New York Bakers Start Movement for Labor Union Inspection of Bread Factories

A movement has been started by Bakers' and Confectioners' International union to bring about more rigid inspection of the bakery shops and to secure clean and sanitary conditions in and for the bakery workers.

The first city where this inspection of shops has already been put into effect is New York. Chicago is next on the list.

The Bakers' union in conjunction with the Central Federated Union of New York appointed voluntary inspectors to visit the various shops to report the conditions to the central body, by whom action in the matter will be taken.

It is expected that the Bakers' union in Chicago will take up the matter before the Chicago Federation of Labor and request it to assist the bakers in this inspection movement.

Members of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union declare that the unclean and unsanitary conditions found in a large number of shops in Chicago is simply appalling. These unhealthful conditions, union members declare, are a menace not only to the workers in the shops, but to the buying public at large.

Scarlet Fever From Bread? "In the present scarlet fever epidemic," said a baker, "we seem to lay all the blame upon one article, milk, and forget all the other products which may be far more effective agents of carrying and breeding disease than milk."

"Bread is one of these agents. Everyone knows that the largest number of bakeshops in Chicago are sweatshops in the worst form. All the small bakeries here their living arrangements and their bakeshops together."

"In most cases the shop is in the basement, while the store and living rooms are on the floor above. Workers sleep in the shops and children are not barred from these places."

This movement for the inspection of bakery shops just at a time when this city is having an epidemic is looked upon with disfavor by many bosses, especially non-union bosses.

The bakery workers, however, greet this new movement with joy and are eagerly awaiting the action which the local officials of the union and the Chicago Federation of Labor will take.

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FREEZING PEOPLE MAY BURN R. R. DEPOTS

Washington, Jan. 30.—A telegram received at the interstate commerce commission's headquarters from New Rockford, N. D., says that the fuel famine there is so serious that the people in less than forty-eight hours will burn railroad property for fuel. The dispatch says:

"Railroad on this branch not making any effort to relieve us. Have had to freight this year. No mail for twelve days."

The commission repeated the dispatch to President Elliott of the Northern Pacific railway company and asked him if something could not be done to relieve the situation.



The 1906 WING PIANO. Contains a dozen improvements upon the beautiful toned instruments hitherto made. Since 1905, when our firm was established, the WING PIANO has been admitted for the sweet, pure tone produced even when played vigorously. THE 1906 WING has no far surpassed even the fine 1905 WING that it would not be recognized by an expert musician as being from the same factory. We are willing to risk more dollars to prove this to you than it would cost you to come to our store and listen for yourself, even if you live in California. Can we better show our faith and confidence?

Anywhere on Trial—Free. We pay the freight and other charges in advance—our friends—no money of our customers in advance. We place it in the United States just as freely as we would in New York City. There is absolutely no risk, expense or annoyance. You can try it at your home for 30 days, get the opinion of your real and disinterested friends, compare it with others. Then if you do not wish to keep it we will take it back, entirely at our expense. In this way you will not be "taken into loving," as you may have been sometime to your lasting regret. Friends, you will not be "taken into loving," as you may have been sometime to your lasting regret. Friends, you will not be "taken into loving," as you may have been sometime to your lasting regret.

Sold Direct from the Factory and in No Other Way. For this reason YOU SAVE FROM \$75 TO \$200. The WING PIANO you buy at wholesale less at the cost of making—with only our wholesale profit added. THERE'S THE SAVING. Agents would have to be paid, if we had them. Salesrooms would have to be rented if we had them. Local advertising would have to be done and paid for. All this would increase the cost of the Piano, if we did it. By selling the Piano direct to you, we save you from \$75 to \$200. THE 1906 WING PIANO is in a class of its own and NEEDS no agent to talk for it. Its own sweet tone sells it.

IN 38 YEARS OVER 40,000 WING PIANOS. These are recommended by thousands of satisfied purchasers in every state and every one of the United States, by every governor of States, musical colleges and schools, prominent orchestra leaders, music teachers and musicians. Our book contains names and addresses arranged by States.

THE INSTRUMENTAL ATTACHMENT. Enables any ordinary player to imitate perfectly the tones of the MANDOLIN, GUITAR, HARP, ZITHER and BANJO. This attachment is patented and can be had only in the Wing Piano.

WING PIANOS are made in our own large factory, which change materials throughout by very experienced workmen. This explains their great durability. We guarantee for 10 years against any defects given with every WING PIANO. We take old Pianos and Organ in fair exchange. Easy payments if desired.

The 1906 business well toward a half century. We have been studying and learning every year of the full thirty-eight.

But your very recent discoveries of our Mr. Wing, Senior, give THE 1906 WING PIANO such greatly increased vibration that the slightest touch brings forth a surprising quantity of round-musical sound. Even a young child—and before the first lesson—can produce this. They therefore practice easily without fatigue and become players. THE 1906 WING PIANO does not require years of strength to make it respond. It is BUILT to be played upon by hands as delicate as those of CHILDREN, but has such a reserve of power and vibration that it charms the adult pianist also. Many pianos you see advertised are now built to be played upon by foot power. Children do not become musicians on such pianos, but are worn out in the vain attempt. You and yours expect to live with your piano for a lifetime. You want its refining influence upon your home. If it is heavy touched and dull of speech no one will learn to play it. THE

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Issued every Saturday at 163 E. Randolph St., R. 15 cor. Randolph and La Salle Sts., CHICAGO.

Telephone, Main 4433

Automatic 8556

The Chicago Socialist is published under the control of Local Chicago of the Socialist Party of Chicago, a corporation without capital stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for Socialist propaganda.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year \$5.00
Six months \$3.00
Three months \$1.50
Five yearly subscription cards, \$2.00. Money must accompany the subscription.
To Foreign Countries, \$1.00 per year.
Special prices made on bundles.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

Editor, A. M. Simons; Business Manager, Louis Dalgard; State Secretary, J. S. Smith; County Secretary, C. L. Breckon.

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

Is Socialism Narrow

From those who stand in partial antagonism at once to Socialism and to present society there are few more frequent objections than that the Socialist Party is narrow.

When asked for an explanation such objectors usually complain that the entire party machinery has not been used to secure the initiative and the referendum, municipal ownership, working-class insurance, or some similar immediate reform.

Here, they tell us, is the next great fundamental step. Until this is taken nothing more can be accomplished. Let us all get together then and do this thing right away.

We heard this cry two years ago in Chicago. The defenders of Dunne could find no words too hard for those Socialists who refused to drop everything and work for the election of municipal ownership aldermen and the Democratic ticket.

Today it is **LARGELY BECAUSE THE SOCIALISTS REFUSED TO BE STAMPED THAT THERE IS EVEN A SLIGHT PROSPECT OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.**

Only because there is a body of men and women in this city who could not be deceived or led away after will-o'-the-wisps that seemed to be attainable right away is it now possible to put up an effective fight against faction thieves.

The same story has been told a thousand times.

Yet every time one of these propositions is brought up we hear this same cry of "narrowness" urged against the Socialist Party.

More than once have we pointed out in these columns that most of the objections against Socialism are derived from capitalism. That is to say, the evils which exist in capitalism are imputed to Socialism.

The same thing is true of the objection we are now considering.

It is the reformer who cannot see beyond the immediate present and his one idea who is narrow and bigoted.

IT IS THE SOCIALIST WITH HIS WORLD-WIDE VISION AND HIS WILLINGNESS TO WORK AND FIGHT FOR YEARS IF NEED BE WHO IS REALLY BROAD.

The Socialist sees all these movements that engage the attention of the reformer. But he does not allow any one of them to obstruct his vision of the whole social question.

He studies these various schemes and acts upon them as parts of a general social movement. Some of them are steps intended to bulwark capitalism. Some are steps in industrial and social evolution which belong at a later stage.

Some are really steps towards Socialism and as such belong in the regular Socialist program.

No one of them rise to the dignity of a great world or class movement. All of them combined do not constitute such a movement.

Socialism is founded upon a study of human history. The roots of its philosophy go back to the childhood of the race, and Socialist writers and students have not been the least among those who have added to the stock of the world's knowledge on these times and subjects.

Socialism bases its principles upon the most careful study of all fields of science. Its literature will be found touching on such remote subjects as biology, pedagogy, history, art and music. Some day we shall show something of the truth it gathers from each of these fields and its relation to their development at the present time.

In its tactics the Socialist Party is guided by a comparative study of political movements throughout the world.

The election which has just taken place in Germany will be studied by the Socialists of the entire world for months to come to determine what lessons may be drawn from it for future action in this and every other country.

The relation of the Socialist Party to the trade union movement is just now leading to a strenuous controversy in Italy and France. Every phase of that controversy will be studied by the Socialists of every other country, that Socialists of other lands may profit by the experience of the Italian and French workers.

The Socialist has relinquished no weapon which may prove of value in his struggle for liberty.

In the countries where there is universal suffrage he seeks to use the ballot as his principal weapon. But he never forgets the power that lies behind concentrated, united action on the economic field. He never is blind to the possibility of the use of the strike and boycott for immediate benefits or for the accomplishment of great social and political changes.

Where freedom of organization and political action are both denied, he is ready to resort to the final appeal which mankind has always made when driven to a corner, the appeal in which man stakes his all—his life—for liberty.

CAN A PARTY WITH SUCH A PHILOSOPHY AND SUCH TACTICS BE CALLED NARROW?

Is there any other movement as broad and as fundamental in its foundation?

It may still be objected that the narrowness of Socialism lies in the fact that it makes its appeal to but one social class.

BUT THAT CLASS INCARNATES THE HOPES OF ALL MANKIND.

The working-class is not an exclusive class, and the appeal of Socialism is not an exclusive appeal.

The working-class cannot rise upon the backs of any other class, for **ALL OTHER CLASSES ARE UPON ITS BACK.**

Therefore as the workers are raised all others are raised with them.

In no way then is the allegation of narrowness true of the Socialist Party or the philosophy of Socialism.



ONE REASON WHY A FREE PRESS IS NEEDED

An Industrial Vermiform Appendix

A hundred years ago the owner of an industry was usually the brightest, ablest workman in the shop. He had worked faster, more skillfully than his fellows and had saved until he was able to rise upon their shoulders to ownership of the industry.

He then acted as the superintendent and director of the process of production. He laid out and planned the work, distributed the various tasks and found a market for the finished product.

The capitalist was then an active factor in production to such an extent that his parasitic character was concealed.

Partnerships and corporations diminished his personal touch with industry.

The trust seemed to have completed the process. The owner of trust certificates seldom knew where his wealth was produced. His only function in life was a purely financial one. His only connection with industry was deciding which securities he would purchase.

He did not manage, direct or control any portion of the productive process. He was as useless in the industrial process as the vermiform appendix is in the digestive process.

STILL THIS WAS NOT THE END.

The Marshall Field estate shows that still another step is possible and has been taken.

The probating of the Field will shows the estate to be in possession of over one hundred and fifty different kinds of securities.

These include railroads, mines, retail and wholesale stores, banks, street cars, Pullman cars, Harvester companies, and in short, almost every possible field of investment from wild-cat mining schemes to English consuls.

In purchasing these securities Marshall Field still exercised that saving remnant of activity which permitted him to choose in which of various fields his money should be invested.

But with the will another step has been taken. Another hired artificial institution has been created—the purchasing and managing trust company which removes the last excuse of the capitalist for existence.

Even the choice of investment is now left to the experts of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, as truly wage-workers as the men who sweep out the State street store—although most of these experts do not have brains enough to realize that fact.

This Trust company is a gigantic financial machine in which these various experts are but the cogs.

IT IS THE LAST STEP IN THE PERFECTION OF CAPITALISTIC INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY.

Each upward step in the progress of the machine has displaced some human being.

AT LAST THE CAPITALIST SEEMS TO HAVE DISPLACED HIMSELF.

Little Marshall Field III. (we speak in dynasties of these modern kings) not only need not know anything about where his money is invested—he has no power to say where it shall be used.

His own machine has displaced him.

For another generation men in mills and mines and factories, women in sweatshops, sailors on the sea, and farmers in the fields will toil that money may be piled up in the hands of this Trust company, for the nominal owner has no power to touch it himself.

Meanwhile Marshall Field III. plays no part save that of an absorber of a portion of the wealth that is gathered by this new managing machine.

HE IS NOT ONLY USELESS IN PRODUCTION, -HE IS A NOXIOUS NUISANCE.

Not this poor little manikin as an individual. It would be hard to imagine a more helpless, harmless creature, considered as a personality, **BUT CONSIDERED AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF A CLASS HE IS A DANGEROUS SOCIAL PHENOMENON.**

He has outgrown his time. He stands as an obstruction to the industrial and financial progress of today.

HE IS AN INFLAMED VERMIFORM APPENDIX.

HE OUGHT TO BE PAINLESSLY REMOVED TO THE POSITION OF A VALUABLE MEMBER OF SOCIETY.

This can be done whenever the workers of Chicago and other cities throughout the country decide to cut the tube through which this idle parasitic class draws away the product of the workers.

Old Age Pensions

Among the many schemes of "social welfare" that have been evolved by the employing class to stifle the complaints of their employes few have received greater favor than that of granting pensions for long and faithful service.

The last bulletin of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau gives a list of some twenty railroads that have adopted such pension systems.

The Standard Oil Company and the United States Steel Corporation and numerous other great combinations of capital pursue a similar policy.

The theory upon which these pension schemes are explained to the public by the professional philanthropists who are hired to superintend them is that they represent the assumption by the employer of the burden of caring for their aged and sick employes.

These plans are commonly offered as examples of a growing solidarity of capitalists and employes and a living refutation of the Socialist theory of the class struggle.

Even if these pension systems were all that they are claimed to be, they would have no bearing on this question. The fact that many of the owners of chattel slaves were kind to their human possessions and cared for them in old age proved little as to the desirability of chattel slavery, and certainly did not disprove the existence of that slavery.

But the pension systems of the wage-slave owner reflect again the character of the class that manages them. It was too much to expect that the capitalist should not show his bargaining, tricky nature in this respect as in all others. It is these characteristics which have enabled him to survive and become the successful capitalist.

The more these systems are examined the more they are seen to be but clever means of fastening the shackles more firmly upon the wrists of the wage-workers.

In the first place the man who has held ever before him the hope of a pension as a reward for years of faithful, uncomplaining profit-producing is much less apt to revolt under oppression. He can be driven harder, squeezed closer, exploited more thoroughly than if he did not have this bait dangling before his eyes.

It constitutes a whip that can be made to bite deeper and sting harder than any ever wielded by the chattel slave driver of former days.

So it is that the amount of the pension is generally at once made back in the increased tension to which the worker is driven.

But this is only the beginning. A careful examination of the actual facts in a large number of industries where the pension system prevails shows that there is a most remarkable tendency to discover reasons for discharge (with of course forfeiture of the pension) as the employes approach the pension age.

This paper has recently published a number of instances of such action on the Illinois Central Railroad, and as a result of that fact, it may be incidentally mentioned that the Daily Socialist was at once debarred from the Illinois Central property, although all other papers are freely admitted.

As old age grows upon the worker his eyes grow less sharp, his feet less sure, his limbs less active. A horde of spotters are ever on the alert to catch him slipping, and little derelictions that might have been overlooked when there was still the possibility of long years of profit-producing before him are quickly counted against him when there is a possibility of his soon demanding a pension.

No system of society but capitalism could have devised so fiendishly cruel a scheme as this by which for a lifetime a man is made to suffer uncomplaining servitude in the hope of a pension in his old age, only to discover that the very overwork which he has endured to secure that reward has been the means of enabling his master to withdraw it.

Only when the workers themselves own the means by which they produce wealth and retain the product for themselves will there be a certainty that old age will receive its reward and that youth shall not be exploited.

The New Dawn

SUNRISE IN LOWER NEW YORK.

Down the grey streets they wind their listless way,

The weary throngs whose souls are dead with toil,

Sick with endless hours of pain and moil,

Hating the dawn that brings another day;

So long beneath its grim and iron sway

Of greedy Commerce they have been the spoil

Their aching bondage wakens no recoil.

And hearts that once were fire are turned to clay.

But lo, far up amid the sunrise beams,

Climbing the solemn heaven blue and far,

The city smoke is turned to golden dreams,—

Pillars of fire, that touch at Heaven's bar:

Lift up your hearts, ye dead and sullen streams!

Even now the gates to freedom swerve a-jar.

A Laugh or A Smile

By P. B.

What He Got
"That fellow over there gave me a twenty-dollar tip the other day," says one waiter to another.
"I don't believe it."
"It's a fact. He told me how to play the races. I took his advice and cleaned up \$20."

Sure, there had to be some excuse. The ice trust now says the railroads haven't furnished cars enough, so there will be a shortage and high prices next summer.

Perhaps the Kaiser will claim that his victory was due to his partnership with Omnipotence.

What the Kaiser don't like, however, is the hopeful manner in which his Socialist enemies emerge from their defeat.

In view of the car famine, it's a wonder some get-rich-quick expert has not tried to sell stock for some bogus car building concern.

Plenty of Money
"I hear that Miss Jogglesby has made a great match."
"Yes, she married a coal man."

It is a dull and uninteresting day when the ship subsidy bill doesn't run into a squall.

The son of Senator Knox ran away and married. Let it be hoped that he took more precautions than did the son of Vice-President Fairbanks.

Roosevelt's statisticians say railway freight rates can be cut ten per cent without any hardships to the railroads. Here is a chance for some more fun with the senate.

If this "free advertising campaign continues, 'Salome' will get to be worth a barrel of money to its producers.

Literally So
"The engineer of our train was the most polite man you ever saw."
"Ah, he was a civil engineer, was he?"

It would be interesting to find how many of the people who are so loudly condemning "Salome" ever read the play.

If you get a severe cold the best thing you can do is stay right in the house where you won't see anybody to tell you a sure remedy.

However, if the Kaiser gets too frisky with his new lease on power, those sympathetic voters will join with the Socialists once more.

Exceedingly Polite
"There goes Sprucer. He is the most polite man I ever saw."
"What has he done?"
"When I was walking behind him one night, he stubbed his toe and I distinctly heard him beg his own pardon."

The Ohio river got full, whereupon its big brother, the Mississippi, stood upon his dignity and swelled up.

The Laborer's Dream

He was thinking.

A long time he sat at his broken table, with his head resting on his hand, looking into the comforting fire. And what did he see, this workman thinker? He saw nothing, but felt everything. In his eyes all round him was darkness, but in his mind every thing was well illuminated.

In his mind was reflected good and bad. He saw this rushing life which, like the rushing ocean, drives the waves,—the people—always farther and farther. One wave comes upon the crest of the last one to be swallowed up; again one comes into life on the death of another. This ocean of life is fed with foam, with muddy dirty foam. Never does this ocean freeze, never does it stay in its rush.

It drives its waves farther and farther. Where to? To what end? No answer. It roars and boils, no rest and no quietness.

The grief and pain of humanity press in upon him. He realizes that it is possible for every one to be happy and satisfied, because there is plenty of everything for everybody.

But humanity is hypnotized. It lives as in a trance. He thinks about all this and grieves.

But he sees the future—that fair and beautiful future which his heart yearns for. Yes, he sees and feels the real life of the future.

Every one will be happy with the happiness of another, every body satisfied with the satisfaction of his comrades? No exploitation, no slavery. Every one free. No one seeking his own happiness through the suffering of another. No one seeking to use the strength of another for his own benefit.

A happy smile he sees on all lips and satisfied faces everywhere. Everybody breathes freely, freedom and satisfaction reign supreme. Even the sky is bluer, fairer and clearer.

He means in his dream, "It is yet a long time to wait; oh, how long? how long?"

MORRIS BECK.