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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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VOL. VI.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1907

NO. 415

"TREASON" IN STATE HOUSE IS REPORTED

Social-Democrats in Wisconsin Legislature Being Given Aid and Comfort by Republicans

Madison, Wis., Feb. 13.—Socialists are governing. Assemblyman Alldridge succeeded in killing a measure...

The Socialist members are receiving more than due consideration in legislative circles...

On account of the great amount of work that the present number of their bills require...

By Berner: Authorizing cities to condemn land beyond corporate limits...

By Berner: For twenty assistant factory inspectors instead of ten.

By Berner: A joint resolution memorializing congress to hold an international peace parliament.

CHARTER, CHARTER! WHO HAS THE CHARTER?

"Charter! Charter! Who has the charter?" What has happened to the new Chicago charter?

Since the charter, dropped into the hands of the subcommittee...

When members of the rules and regulation committee were asked today...

ITALIAN FINANCES TOO SOON

The State Historical Society of the Money Show...

London, Feb. 13.—A great sigh of relief from the capitalist press of London reveals the dread under which they all labored...

The Times: "A sweeping victory of Social-Democrats not only might have tended to encourage more advanced parties...

Already the effort of the setback is manifest. Reaction and militarism both throw off the mask.

DREADFUL PRISON AND DUNGEON IS RE-OPENED

St. Petersburg, Feb. 7.—St. Petersburg is astounded at, either, the stupidity or audacity of the government.

Twenty sailors of the Black Sea fleet have just been taken there to serve life sentences for participating in the mutiny at Sebastopol.

SLAYER OF TALENT

In the last decade the prison has been used entirely for political offenders of the highest grade.

LEVIN GOES TO HOLY LAND

New York, Feb. 13.—Dr. Samarihu Levin, representative of the Russian government for extradition of three traitors...

LABOR RISING IN PEACEFUL PROTEST

Will the Mine Owners Dare to Complete Murderous Conspiracy?

Stirred to the very depths of their outraged feelings the working men of all labor unions, and their sympathizers...

Locally intense feeling is manifested and the "provisional" committee has issued a general call to organized labor...

Just as soon as the call is responded to, the provisional committee will make its announcement of future meetings.

As a public speaker he is unsurpassed and his address on this conspiracy, delivered in nearly every section of the United States...

BEET PLANTERS ENGAGE IN RURAL WALK-OUT

Port Collins, Col., Feb. 7.—Organized farmers of this state will raise no beets next year. This was determined at the meeting of the Beet Growers' Union...

TWO MORE WORKERS HEADED FOR JAIL

Energetic sheriffs are searching for Charles F. Woerner, a Socialist candidate for alderman, and Harry Brown.

JEWISH BAKERS MAY WIN LONG BATTLE

A settlement of the strike of the Jewish bakers on the west side is expected to take place some time this week.

THE "BULL IN THE WOODS" OF FLORIDA

Interesting Gossip From the Gulf Coast—How a Fine Militia Company Was Routed

Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 6.—Mr. Irvine, who came to Florida three months ago, is collecting material for an industrial story to be called "The Bull in the Woods."

Two of the best known business men died here suddenly within the past few days, and both were quite wealthy.

Well, what do you think the result was? In a short time the crack company just petered out...

Refuse to Work for the Sugar Trust and Strike, the Same as Urban Workers

Port Collins, Col., Feb. 7.—Organized farmers of this state will raise no beets next year. This was determined at the meeting of the Beet Growers' Union...

EVIDENCE IN THEATER FIRE CASE IS BURNED

Law and order, which is always slow in coming when the criminal belongs to the favored class, has found another hitch in the Iroquois theater case...

Over 10,000 copies of the Appeal to Reason, containing a thorough account of the Haywood-Moyer-Pettibone kidnaping and trial, will be distributed...

CULINARY TRADES TO FORM CENTRAL BODY

Strange Federation to Protect Food-Makers, Handlers and the Public

Plans are on foot to form a culinary trader council which shall embrace all organizations whose members are employed in the manufacture and distribution of food.

To introduce and push the labels of all affiliated unions.

KELLY, CONFESSED SLUGGER-POLICEMAN, TESTIFIES

When William Kelly was put under cross-examination this morning much of his testimony fell to pieces.

Accuses the Dead

He testified that the alleged conversation relative to the use of acid-filled eggs with Shea was carried on in an ordinary tone of voice...

CONDEMNED MILK IS MADE INTO BUTTER

The city of Chicago last week condemned nearly a carload of milk and there was over twenty carloads that were not allowed to enter the city at all.

Butter Carries Fever

She went even farther and discovered that the contagion had not been conveyed in the butter, but that the fault lay in the milk supply.

HANGING TO FLANK OF THE LEGISLATURE

Representatives of Working Class, Which Elects All Officials, Plans Inofficial Lobby

Wage-earners of Chicago and the state of Illinois will assert themselves in the legislature this year in a way they have never done before.

The legislative committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, now at Springfield, has so systematized and divided its work as to keep firing bills at the "statesmen" and see that these bills are not "referred" for action, but acted upon.

CANADIAN TELEPHONE GIRLS IN BIG BATTLE

Suffer Tortures in Daily Work. With No Relief—All for Big Corporation

Toronto, Can., Feb. 5.—The young women employees of the Bell Telephone Co. of Toronto, have been forced to declare open warfare against the corporation.

No Lockers for Girls

"There are lockers for use, but there are not enough, and a good many of the girls have to pile their clothes on the window sills.

Linemen to Strike

From present indications the Toronto linemen will strike sympathetically to force a concession of the girls' demands.

Contemplate National Strike

It will be remembered that only a few months ago the operators of the Chicago central exchange instituted a strike against this same corporation.

EDWIN R. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT. JAMES F. MORRIS, SECRETARY.

JOHN D'S SCHEME TO CONTROL EDUCATION

He Gives \$32,000,000 to Be Used by "Safe and Sound" Colleges and Schools

With a death-grip on the industry of the country that could not be removed with a lever, John D. Rockefeller is not satisfied...

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# ORGANIZING THE CLERKS

By MAY WOOD SIMONS

Guerrilla warfare in the outskirts—that is what the Retail Clerks' Union has determined on. In the Stock Yards district, out on Milwaukee avenue, in the Nineteenth ward and in Sixty-third street, in each of these localities where department stores have grown to considerable size, the clerks are bent on securing one store that will comply with all the demands of the union. The International Clerks' Union will then put the name of that store on its fair list and will use every effort to build up its trade.

The Retail Clerks' Union has set out to gain the closed shop and their efforts will be concentrated first on the outlying districts of the city.

They propose to unionize one store at a time. In a certain locality a store will be secured that will agree to meet all the demands of the union. The entire union trade of the neighborhood will be turned in the direction of that store. This plan will be continued until in every part of the city there are stores favorable to union labor and that employ nothing else. Then the energies of the union will be centered on the department stores inside the loop.

There are over 150,000 clerks in Chicago. This is three-fourths as many as all the workers connected with the Chicago Federation of Labor. Only a handful of these clerks are affiliated with union labor. The demands of the retail clerks are for the reduction of the hours of labor, for a living wage for saleswomen as well as salesmen and the elimination of Sunday work. (In Fields' store all workers are "sales persons," by special order of the management.)

The organization of the Chicago retail clerks is in its infancy. It has greater difficulties to encounter than the organization of any other trade. The employers of labor in stores have introduced a system of labor that destroys all unity. They have put every man and woman to work over and under another person. Every one is a petty boss engaged in pushing the one who works under him as hard as he can, while he, in turn, hopes to pull himself up through the favor of his boss.

This effectually breaks down any unity of labor. Along with this is a system of spying that makes every clerk afraid to connect himself with any union organization.

Worse conditions than this are found. Working men in department stores are constantly engaged in attempts to keep the wages of women down. Women who do work equally well are paid one-half the wages that men in the same store are paid, and this is the condition that the men clerks try to perpetuate.

Underpaid girls are engaged in pushing down those that are worse paid. All these are conditions that makes the work of organization of the Retail Clerks' Union doubly hard.

In the great shops of London over one-third of the clerks are unionized. They make one of the most effective organizations in English trade unionism. If the retail clerks of Chicago showed one-half the interest in their own welfare that is shown by the English clerks they would not be working 72 hours a week and make up one of the poorest paid trades in the city.

The following stores have already complied with the demands of the union and are entitled to have the official union store card posted in their windows. It is a guarantee that only union clerks are employed and that union conditions prevail:

### UNION STORES.

#### HATS.

B. L. Ames Hat Company.....161-163 East Madison street  
J. F. Collins.....LaSalle and Madison streets

#### HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

"The Monarch".....256-258 South Halsted street  
Stern Clothing Company.....North avenue and Larrabee street

Yondorf Bros. (West Side).....Fourteenth street and Blue Island avenue  
Mickel & Pitzele.....2443-2445 Wentworth avenue

Mickel & Pitzele.....767-769 South Halsted street  
"The Atlas".....551 Blue Island avenue

"The Armistice".....Milwaukee and Armitage avenues  
John Gross Clothing Company.....Milwaukee avenue and Division street

Schwitzer Clothing Company.....577 Blue Island avenue  
Fiola & Bocce.....578 Blue Island avenue

Woolf Clothing Company (West Side).....Madison and Halsted streets  
Shroder Clothing Company.....State street, opposite Congress

Horan & Son.....Halsted and Harrison streets  
United Woolen Mills Company.....258 State street

United Woolen Mills Company.....North avenue, near Larrabee street  
Tom Murray (West Side only).....Milwaukee and Ashland avenues

#### MEN'S AND WOMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Andrew S. Thomas Company.....439-441 Thirty-first street

#### SHOES.

Waldorf Shoe Store.....205 South Halsted street  
Waldorf Shoe Store.....North avenue, near Larrabee street

W. L. Douglass Shoe Company.....165 Dearborn street

#### GROCERIES.

Theo. Freeman & Co.....165 East North avenue

## WE ARE PROSPEROUS

The country is prosperous; therefore everything in it is just as it should be. The country is prosperous; therefore we are being governed in the best possible manner. The country is prosperous; therefore we should vote for a coroner, surveyor and state judge of the same old party. The country is prosperous; therefore it couldn't be more prosperous. The country is prosperous; look at John D. Rockefeller. Also at Andrew Carnegie in Scotland, Richard Croker in Ireland and William Waldorf Astor in London. The country is prosperous; the life insurance companies and the packing houses are still doing a thriving business. The country is prosperous; there is graft enough for nearly everyone. The country is prosperous; see how much our infant industries are getting out of the tariff. The country is prosperous; there could have been many more strikes than there were. The country is prosperous; many small dealers are still in business. The country is prosperous; see how much rich, black muck there is to fertilize successful grafting. The country is prosperous; see how easily the national banks make money. The country is prosperous; oil is much cheaper than it was before the general progress of invention, including

the rebate, enabled the Standard to prevent small dealers from making a living by selling at the same reduced price, or even a lower one. The country is prosperous; our big manufacturers can afford to help the people of foreign countries by selling their goods for much less than we Americans have to pay. The country is prosperous; we do not need to save money by a parcels post as all other civilized nations, except China and one or two others, have to do. The country is prosperous; see what high wages our workmen are getting and how much of it is left after they have bought the necessities of life at current prices. The country is prosperous; notice how much even the public servants of the people can make out of their jobs. The country is prosperous; see how many women and little children find steady employment in factories. The country is prosperous; we can easily afford to pay the telephone, telegraph, express and railroad companies much more than we should have to if these public services were owned by the government. The country is prosperous; note carefully how many of the big railroads are rich enough to reduce their fares voluntarily a little before the people make them do it. The country is prosperous; thousands every year are killed by the railroads and factories, but there are lots more of us. The country is prosperous; it has been said that only one in ten of our population is buried in a pauper's grave.

# The Poor Man in the Courts

The petition of the People ex rel. Minerva for a writ of mandamus, directed to Axel Chytraus, one of the judges of the Superior court of Cook county, was filed by leave of court in the Supreme court of Illinois, at Springfield, Tuesday, and the summons has issued to Judge Chytraus, returnable in five days. This proceeding was brought by Mrs. Antoinette Funk and Mary E. Miller, to test the validity of the rule of the Superior court entitled, "Suits in Forma Pauperis." The rule was made ostensibly to regulate the procedure in applications for leave to sue as a poor person under Section 5, of Chapter 33, of the Statutes of Illinois, which provides in substance that if it appears to the court, either before the suit is commenced or afterward, that the plaintiff is a poor person and unable to prosecute his suit and pay the costs and expenses thereof, and has a meritorious cause of action, the court shall enter an order granting leave to the plaintiff to sue without paying the costs of court. The statute further provides that in case the "poor person" has no attorney, the court shall appoint one, who must prosecute the cause to a conclusion, without compensation—the court costs to be paid by a judgment entered for that purpose in case the plaintiff recovers.

The spirit of the statute is in conformity with Section 19, of the Bill of Rights, which provides: "Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or reputation; he ought to obtain by law, right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay," and the evident intent is that no person shall be deprived of his day in court simply because he has not fifteen dollars with which to pay the costs of court. This payment is but an insignificant sum in comparison to the immense sums incurred by our commonwealth in conducting litigation after the suit is at issue. The salaries of the judges, clerks, bailiffs, jurors, and maintaining the courtrooms themselves in a few hours would amount to many times this insignificant sum, but all of these are given freely to litigants, rich or poor, who are fortunate enough to possess the fifteen dollars which it now requires to begin suit.

Under this statute for years it was the practice of the courts of this country to permit suit to be brought upon the presentation to the judge, at the time of the application, and afterwards filing in court, a short affidavit stating that plaintiff was a "poor person" and unable to prosecute his suit and pay the costs and expenses thereof, and that he had a meritorious cause of action. The plaintiff was not even required to come into court personally.

A few years ago, the judges perhaps because they were overworked, and possibly because they thought they were being imposed upon, made the rule stricter by requiring the plaintiff, when physical-

ly capable, to come into court, at the time of the application, for personal examination as to the statutory requirements. Under this rule, which is an entirely proper one under the law, the circuit court is now operating. The Superior court, however, on June 17, 1905, evidently tiring of the poor people, and laboring under the impression that "the vast machinery of the courts is supported by the millions of poor workers—who would be poor persons if they were cut off from even one month's opportunity to work—for the benefit of the wealthy parasites of society, adopted a new rule. From its language and spirit, the most charitable conclusion would be that the judges who adopted it, were not only out of sympathy with the spirit of the constitution and the laws of Illinois, but ignorant of them. Upon no other supposition can such flagrant court legislation be explained. This law is calculated to and does prevent the bringing of suits under the poor person act in this court, because of its oppressive, unreasonable and insulting provisions.

- The rule makes, among others, the following unlawful provisions:
1. The poor person must be a pauper and swear himself to be such.
  2. He must sign what is practically a sworn autobiography, and in it give a detailed statement of his cause of action, and file the same in court.
  3. He must swear that he will, if he compromises his suit, pay the costs of court out of the money obtained therefrom.
  4. His attorney must make an affidavit to be filed in court.
  5. His attorney must swear the length of time he has known the pauper, and that he has investigated into the financial condition of the pauper and that he believes him to be a pauper.
  6. The attorney must swear he believes the facts stated in the pauper's petition to be true.
  7. The attorney must swear that he has sufficient evidence to make recovery of the obtaining of a decree reasonably certain.
  8. The attorney must swear that neither he nor his firm has received any compensation for his services for bringing the suit.
  9. The attorney must state in case the plaintiff is a minor that there is no one liable for the minor's necessities capable of paying for them.
  10. The attorney must agree that he will see that out of the first money obtained by suit or compromise that the court costs are paid.
  11. If the attorney has not known the pauper for a year, his affidavit must be accompanied by that of a reputable citizen of some standing, "known to the attorney to be such," stating that he has known the pauper for one year, and he knows he is a pauper, and that he believes such person is "honest," and that the costs will be paid out of any money obtained by suit or compromise.
  12. The attorney must submit all the

documents to the chief deputy clerk for his O. K. All of these provisions are intended to and do bring the conscientious lawyer for the poor people into disrepute with his fellow practitioners. The sick corporation lawyer views the representative of the humble poor with both open and covert sneers. No method by which he can be worsted is considered too disreputable or too questionable, and the corporation lawyer resorts to it constantly. To add a final humiliation, the court has provided that after the plaintiff's lawyer has done not less than \$100 worth of investigating, and spent not less than ten to fifteen dollars in stenographer's charges or scrivener's fees, he shall submit his various lengthy documents to the scrutiny of the chief deputy clerk—a layman—and permit him to pass upon them. Finally, if he condescends to O. K. them, the poor lawyer, representing his pauper client, may enter into the august presence of the judge, who will after an examination of the paper, perhaps, enter the order.

To further annoy and harass the lawyer, the court provides that unless he has known his client for a year, he must find a citizen of reputation and some standing who has known the pauper and who will swear that he is honest and that the costs of court will be paid—thus insuring that a stranger become security for costs, as well as the lawyer. And beyond the difficulty of finding such a person as this when it is possible, in many cases it would be impossible, and the plaintiff would lose his day in court.

The provision for the sworn autobiography of the plaintiff is purely and solely for the benefit of the corporation defendant, whose lawyer is probably mightily pleased with it.

There is scarcely a clause in this rule which is not contrary to the letter and the spirit of the law, and is, taken as a whole, the most vicious legislation of which our courts have been guilty for many years. Operating as it does upon the poor and their lawyers, and involving in each single instance so insignificant a sum, the courts probably well hoped that it would pass without question—or being contested would be sustained, as it involves primarily only those powerless and long-suffering millions—the poor.

The court has reckoned wrongly in this, for some women have been found who will not submit to this injustice, and the matter will now be tested. The poor have won in the first move, for the petition is filed. The rule will be defended, however, by one of the shrewdest corporation lawyers in Chicago—Mr. C. Leroy Brown, who has been retained by Judge Chytraus. Is it by some strange coincidence that the attorney who does the appellate work for the Chicago City Railway company, of whose negligence the relator, Minerva Barnes, complains, is now defending with so much vigor the rule which has heretofore served his client so nobly?

# No National Child Labor Law

One of the most sweeping and emphatic reports ever made by a committee of Congress is that submitted unanimously by the House Judiciary Committee in response to a resolution of inquiry from the House, to the effect that "Congress has no jurisdiction or authority over the subject of woman or child labor and has no authority to suppress any abuses of such labor or ameliorate conditions surrounding the employment of such laborers." The inquiry and reply were provoked by the introduction of several bills in line with the ridiculous proposition of Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, in a bill introduced by him in the Senate excluding from interstate commerce the products of mines and factories in which child labor is employed. A hardly less preposterous measure was introduced by so level-headed a man as Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts.

After citing many decisions of the Supreme Court pertinent to the question, the committee says: "Therefore, it plainly follows that congress cannot even exercise any jurisdiction or authority over women and children employed in the manufacture of products for intrastate commerce shipment, and certainly it will not be claimed by the foremost advocates of a centralized government that congress can exercise jurisdiction or authority over women and children engaged in the manufacture of products for intrastate shipment. The fact is, when the product is manufactured it is uncertain whether the same will be interstate commerce or intrastate commerce. It is not extreme or ridiculous to say that it would be just as logical and correct to argue that congress can regulate the age, color, sex, manner of dress, height and size of employees, and fix their hours, as to contend that congress can exercise jurisdiction over the subject of woman and child labor. The jurisdiction and authority over the subject of woman and child labor certainly falls under the police power of the states, and not under the commercial power of congress. The suggestion contained in the resolution shows how rapidly we are drifting in thought from our constitutional moorings. Undoubtedly it is the earnest wish of all who desire the prosperity of the nation that the proper line should always be drawn between the power of the states and the power of the nation. Certainly there is no warrant in the constitution for the thought or suggestion

that congress can exercise jurisdiction and authority over the subject of woman and child labor. If those performing such labor are abused and conditions are such that the same should be improved, it rests for the states to act. The failure of the states to act will not justify constitutional action by congress. The committee concludes that it is "not a debatable question" and that it would be "a reflection upon the intelligence of congress so to legislate," besides casting "an unwelcome burden upon the Supreme court." It repeats as the "emphatic language of the Supreme court" that "the lives, health and property of women and children engaged in labor are exclusively within the power of the states, originally and always belonging to them, not surrendered by them to congress," and "if a question of good order or morals, it is the same." The assertion of such a power by congress, it adds, "would destroy every vestige of state authority, obliterate state lines, nullify the great work of the framers of the constitution and leave state governments mere matter of form devoid of power, and ought to more than satisfy the fondest dreams of those favoring centralization of power." The committee seems to have exerted itself to use the strongest language at its command and administer a rebuke to those who appeal to the national government to deal with every wrong or abuse, real or fancied, which they are moved to condemn. Such a reiteration of sound doctrine on this subject is refreshing, and it is to be hoped that agitators on the subject of child labor will not direct their efforts for legislation to the states, which alone have jurisdiction over the subject.—New York Journal of Commerce.

# THE CARD HOUSE

'Tis strange what children are These heads of industry. With stocks and bonds they build A card house fair to see. They build, and build, and build, So wonderfully sure. On a prostrate giant's back, And think it will endure! The giant need but stir, And stocks and bonds and all Will flutter in the wind. So wonderfully small! —Ralph Korngold.

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They will study, play and eat better if their feet are so cramped in poor shaped shoes. For further particulars ask J. BURK, 114 N. Center Av.

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87 GRAND AVE

BOOTS and SHOES



Socialist News

MINE OWNERS TRY TO CONTROL SHERIFF

Cripple Creek Criminals are Startled When the New Sheriff Refuses to Obey Orders

Cripple Creek, Colo., Feb. 11.—The expected open rupture between the newly elected Democratic sheriff, Henry Von Phul, and the Mine Owners' association has occurred and now both sides have declared war.

Mine Owners as Dictators

During the administration of Sheriff Bell the mine owners dictated the policy of that office in all matters in which they were directly or indirectly concerned.

Assay offices were raided promiscuously, men were arrested with or without cause, and cars were seized when and wherever it was found in the mine owners thought it had been stolen.

Laugh at the Sheriff

The mine owners laughed at the sheriff's declaration; they thought it was like the one his predecessor made two years previously, but in this they were mistaken.

Von Phul a Tartar

Sheriff Von Phul refused point blank to order the commissions issued, and was met by this refusal on the part of the spokesman for the operators.

"We ran things here a few years ago, and there was a sudden change in the sheriff's office."

UNION MILITIA FORMED BY PENNSYLVANIA MINERS

New York, Feb. 11.—By far the most alarming situation ever arising in the coal region in Pennsylvania has been brought to light with the discovery that forty military companies of union miners have been organized and are in a position to combat with the soldiery of the state and national governments.

War Department Interested

Capt. Henry H. Whitney of the coast artillery, who was one of the regular army inspectors sent into Pennsylvania last year to inspect the national guard organizations, said:

Roosevelt on Problem

The report started the military circles in Washington, and President Roosevelt, it is said, will foresee the possibility of a conflict and take steps to avert it.

GERSHUNI FINDS LOST BROTHER WHEN DYING

Norwich, Conn., Feb. 8.—Gregory Gershuni, the Russian revolutionary leader who has been touring the United States for the last two months in behalf of the Russian revolution, was in this city yesterday to attend the funeral of his brother, who died here Wednesday night.

Gershuni had not seen his brother for twenty years, his revolutionary activity having cut him off from all family relationships.

HAS SWIFT AN ANAR-CHIST FOR SECRETARY?

Startling Answers Given by Rollin A. Stearns, Who Says He is a Safe, Sane, Foolish Republican

"Do you believe in the enforcement of law?"

"No, I do not," was the startling answer made by Rollin A. Stearns, when asked by State Street Attorney Miller his usual question.

INTELLECTUAL WHALE TRUST TO KILL TRUTH

Civic Federation Imports English Scholar to "Bust" Socialism in Colleges

New York, Feb. 13.—The Civic Federation has arranged with W. H. Mallock, the well-known English defender of capitalism, to come to this country to crush Socialism.

The fact that he has failed so signally in his own country to accomplish that object does not seem to have affected his credit as a Socialist smasher.

He delivered the first of a series of five lectures that are guaranteed to crush Karl Marx, at Columbia University last evening.

His Argument

"The practical outcome of the scientific economics of Marx is summed up in the formula which is the watchword of popular socialism: 'All wealth is due to labor; therefore all wealth ought to go to the laborer—' a doctrine in itself not novel, but presented by Marx as the outcome of an elaborate system of economics."

"Marx goes on to point out that by the improvement of industrial processes and more especially by the development of machinery, labor in recent times has been growing more and more productive, so that each labor hour results in an increased output of commodities."

"The remainder goes to produce what Marx called 'surplus value, by which he meant all that output of wealth which is beyond what is practically to keep the laborers alive. But what becomes of it? Does it go to the laborers who have produced it? No, replies Marx."

"The contrary, as far as it is produced, is abstracted from the laborers in a manner which he goes on to analyze, by the capitalists."

"Now here, says Marx, the capitalist will hasten to object that the increased output is due not to labor but to the machinery, and to such an objection the answer, he says, is that the machinery itself is nothing but past labor in disguise."

FRENCH TEACHERS ARE SOCIALIST UNIONISTS

Paris, Feb. 7.—The teachers in the public schools of France are thoroughly organized and have affiliated with the general federation of labor. They are nearly all Socialists, and their national conventions have always been marked by strong Socialist tendencies.

There was practically no attempt to conceal the fact that the purpose of the organization of teachers was the propagation of the doctrines of antimilitarism as expounded by Herve and his followers, internationalism as preached by Jaures, and the general idea of the solidarity of the interests of the working classes as against those of the capitalistic classes.

Teach Class Struggle

The syndicate of Paris avowed this in the following statement: "Considering that public primary education is confined almost exclusively to the children of the working classes it can only be profitable to them if the masters can teach them where their economic interests lie, and therefore it is necessary that the masters should obtain this knowledge by affiliating themselves with the confederation of labor."

Government Attacks Union

The government, which fully realized that the object of the promoters of the organizations was to concentrate public education in the hands of the advocates of "internationalism," promptly forbade "teachers' syndicates," but as the French trade-union laws are broad, some additional legislation on the subject will probably be necessary.

Must Not Fight State

Mr. Briand, in announcing the decision to a deputation, said: "Because of the very nature of your service the state can never permit you to act as other employees do. You are not working for an ordinary employer, but for the state, and revolt against the state is revolt against the country whose representatives vote your salary."

MEN ARE CRIPPLED FOR LIFE IN STEEL MILL

An explosion last Wednesday at the Illinois Steel company's South Chicago plant fearfully injured five workmen, three of whom probably will die as a result. Those that live will be cripples.

The explosion was caused by a 400-pound ladle of molten steel falling into a great tank of water. The injured men are:

- Johnson, Frank, laborer; hands and legs burned.
- Thomas, Fred, ladleman; head and hands burned.
- Weber, Edward, foreman of furnaces; head and body burned; taken to company's hospital; may die.
- Joyce, J. E., laborer; hands and legs burned.
- Unidentified boy, helper at furnaces; head and body burned; both eyes injured; may die.

An accident of this kind always causes more severe injuries than any other among the families of those who worked at the mills. Women and children besieged the doors of the mills and begged the officials to tell them who had been injured.

They would not be pacified when they were told that no one had been killed, but thought that the company was pursuing its customary policy of secrecy.

The loss to the company was \$100,000.

LABOR UNION NEWS

"In America tuberculosis kills 125,000 persons a year," said Dr. Lowman in an address before the Cleveland Labor Council. "One out of every ten deaths is from tuberculosis. One out of every three workmen who die in the working age dies of tuberculosis. Workmen are brought into close contact with people who have the disease. Tuberculosis is not always contagious. It is only when the man who has the disease is careless that it becomes contagious."

Dr. Lowman advised the various unions to take up the tuberculosis question, as the cigar makers have done.

CITY COMRADESHIP

Face on face in the city, and when will the faces end?

Face on face in the city, but never the face of a friend;

Till my heart grows sick with longing and dazed with the din of the street.

As I rush with the thronging thousands, in a loneliness complete.

Lo, the strength of the city is built of your life and mine.

—Anna Louise Strong.

A Common Story

I am going to tell you a story. It isn't a funny story, so I shall not expect you to laugh, but I assure you that every word of it is true—the pitiful shameful truth.

Years ago—so long ago that my memory of it is vague and misty—I knew a girl. She was of my own age—nine or thereabouts—and we played together, went to school together, and came home together, were playmates and comrades, and loved each other as children love.

This girl, when I became acquainted with her, was an orphan, her mother having died a number of years before, leaving another baby girl, at that time three years old.

A short time previous to this, a railroad accident had deprived them of a father's care and left them in the charge of a widowed aunt, their only remaining relative, whose scanty income was the result of hard labor over the washbasin.

Unable to support the children upon her meagre means, their aunt finally determined to let the baby go, as she was not nearly so useful to her as the older one. So the baby was sent away, farmed out, as it were, while the older one, after having finished her third year in school, went, at the tender age of nine, to work in one of the largest department stores in the city where she lived.

I wish I could spare the time to tell you how her fair young mind became polluted, how her indiscriminate contact and association with girls of every caste, creed and character debauched her goodness and turned her conscience inside out, of the lewdness and villainy which characterized her environment and despoiled her of her beauty of mind and purpose and put evil into her heart.

Starvation wages put a premium upon dishonesty, and the sordid democracy of vice is a charnel-house which is an ante-chamber to hell and its doors swing wide open into the main corridor.

Well, as I said before, this girl went into the store, where, after six years of unremitting toil as a check girl, at the age of fifteen she finally became a clerk at the munificent wage of four dollars and fifty cents per week. You parents who have girls know about how far that amount will go toward board for a girl of fifteen and clothing here as she must be clothed in order to work in a store. Then, too, the long hours, the ceaseless drudgery, the heartless managers, who are chosen because of their very heartlessness, the constant rebuffs and insinuations or accusations gradually quenched the fire of her courage until, after nine years of constant service, she became such a physical wreck that her employers could no longer afford to keep her. Her beauty had been spent in their service and, like a worn out machine, she must go and another take her place. Health, beauty and labor power, the only commodities that labor has to sell, cannot be restocked when you are sold out.

If you are endeavoring to place the blame for this unfortunate state of affairs, I beg of you not to put it on her employers. It wasn't their fault. Competition for a job among the girls had forced wages down to the lowest point of subsistence. She could not demand more wages. Competition for trade among the merchants had forced prices and consequently profits down until they could not afford to pay more wages; and finally, when her employers could no longer make a profit from trafficking in her labor they had to let her go.

Picture if you can the despair of this poor girl. No job—not her fault; no education—not her fault; no knowledge of housework, for what girl will learn housework at night after working eleven hours in a store—not her fault; nothing—not her fault. She tried housework. The result was that she was turned out with a curse and the remark that they didn't want anyone who couldn't boil water without burning it. She tried laundry work, but was discharged at the end of the first July day.

In despair she returned again and again to her old employers, but they were obdurate and stubbornly refused to take back into their employ the wreck they had created. And yet we can't blame them. They couldn't afford to employ her for her labor was less profitable to them than the labor of one who had displaced her. They were not to blame.

When, finally, in desperation, she asked one of them what she should or could possibly do in order to make a living, for her aunt had died a year before, this man, in whom she had learned to place her dependence and confidence during the nine years she had worked for him and upon whom she looked as a wise counselor and friend, coolly and calmly replied to her entreaties with, "You had better get a gentleman friend."

Daily, constantly, Capitalism asks us the question, "What will you give in exchange for your life?" Constantly, though perhaps unconsciously, the answer goes back to Capitalism from myriads of voices agonized by want. "Take anything we have, but let us live."

When you are given a choice between death and dishonor, perhaps you should choose death; but you are not to be blamed if you choose dishonor instead. Especially is this the case if your early training has been such as to emphasize life above honor or any other moral consideration. Expediency is the greatest moral motive force in the world and its influence is strong upon every man. One who suddenly finds himself between the devil and the deep sea, knowing that he cannot swim, is justified in going to the devil. To perform menial service is the depth of degradation for a man, but not so for a woman, for she has still her womanhood to sell.

The 1906 WING PIANO

Contains a dozen improvements upon the beautiful toned instruments hitherto made. Since 1868, when our firm was established, the WING PIANO has been admired for the sweet, pure tone produced even when played vigorously.

The 1906 WING has so 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 factory 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 funds—no money of our customers in return. We place it in the hands of the buyer 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 "talked into buying," as you may have been sometime to your lasting regret. Moreover, your friends and neighbors will not know on what terms or at what price you purchased. Agents decline your business to make other sales. You receive the best agents. This however, is of small importance compared to the beautiful sweet tone you get in the 1906 WING PIANO. Even the saving of many dollars is of less importance. Any American home wants and DESIRES the best and sweetest. You have it only in THE WING PIANO.

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—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

have been manufactured and sold. They are recommended by thousands of satisfied purchasers in your State and every one of the United States, by seven governments, by State, 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 improvement is patented and can be had only in the WING PIANO.

WING PIANOS are made in our own large factory—of choice materials throughout by very experienced workmen. This explains their great durability.

A guarantee for 12 years against any defect in any of our every WING PIANO. We take Old Pianos and Organs in fair exchange. Easy payment terms desired.

The 1906 Wing Piano

We are one of the very few firms that have been in continuous business well toward a half century. We have been studying and learning every year of the full thirty-eight.

But the 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 vigor or 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 life-time. 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 1906 WING PIANO will be sent free to prove that it has more real life than any you have ever heard.

YOU NEED THIS BOOK

IF YOU INTEND TO BUY ANY PIANO, a book which gives you the information possessed by experts. It tells all about the different materials used; the way these parts are put together; what causes pianos to get out of tune; it makes the selection of a piano easy. It is BUILT to be the only book of its kind ever published. It contains many large pages and illustrations. If read carefully, it will make you a judge of piano quality. We send it freely to anyone wishing to buy a piano.

Send to-day while you think of it a postal just giving your name and address, or send us the attached coupon and the book of information, also full particulars about the WING PIANO, with prices, terms of payment, etc., will be sent to you promptly by mail, if you think of buying.

No man is better than his circumstances permit him to be, nor worse than his circumstances compel him to be. No such thing as innate depravity exists outside of the fevered fancy of a perverted brain. No man deliberately chooses to live a depraved life. No woman ever willingly set her feet upon the road that leads downward. Fear, in each case, justifies the choice. Character may influence your thoughts and feelings and your inward life in general; but circumstances do and will mould your outward life, your deeds and actions, the side you show in your dealings with your fellow men.

No man can know the best until it is possible, because profitable, to do the best. He who lives according to the dictates of an enlightened conscience will probably die according to the dictates of a lightened purse.

Some preachers try to preach the love of God into the hearts of men who have not enough of bread and butter in their stomachs. What most men need is not more of Christ in their hearts but more of bread and butter in their stomachs.

Men are apt to view religion from a militarist standpoint or the standpoint of immediate benefit and, as no man can serve two masters, but must neglect the one for the other, to serve the body before the soul for fear of a stomach-ache.

The soul never has the stomach-ache. Men love gold above God because gold is made to be a more necessary factor in human existence and enjoyment than God is.

None can express their individuality under conditions which are calculated to suppress and destroy that individuality; hence it is that under Capitalism—no man, rich or poor, has ever expressed a particle of individuality nor ever will until a system is established under which interior and exterior motives of conduct will vanish as the frost before the sun of the day, where uplift will be unnecessary because downfall will be impossible, where righteousness will be exalted and love enthroned, to reign supreme forever.

Socialism will not destroy individuality; there is absolutely no such thing to destroy, and I would much sooner see all people brought to the dry-land level of even mediocrity than to see the weaker man wallowing in muck and slime while the stronger few cross over dry-shod by using their fellow men for stepping-stones.

E. C. PIERCE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY SOCIALIST

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

163 Randolph Street, Room 14 CHICAGO, ILL.

The Struggle for Existence

By WALTER THOMAS MILLS, A. M.

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163 EAST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

LABOR UNION NEWS

"In America tuberculosis kills 125,000 persons a year," said Dr. Lowman in an address before the Cleveland Labor Council. "One out of every ten deaths is from tuberculosis. One out of every three workmen who die in the working age dies of tuberculosis. Workmen are brought into close contact with people who have the disease. Tuberculosis is not always contagious. It is only when the man who has the disease is careless that it becomes contagious."

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Face on face in the city, but never the face of a friend;

Till my heart grows sick with longing and dazed with the din of the street.

As I rush with the thronging thousands, in a loneliness complete.

Lo, the strength of the city is built of your life and mine.

—Anna Louise Strong.

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

To secure a return of unsold manuscripts postage should be enclosed. The fact that a signed article is published does not commit The Chicago Socialist to all opinions expressed therein.

Editor, A. M. Simmons; Business Manager, Louis Dalgaard; State Secretary, J. S. Smith; County Secretary, C. L. Brecken.

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A Trustified Educational System

The gift of \$32,000,000 to the National Educational Board marks one more step in the process of establishing a trust-ruled system of education in competition with the public schools and universities.

Taken in connection with the Carnegie pension system, and other similar gifts it portends the creation of a gigantic supervising commission over all non-public educational institutions.

That commission will be owned absolutely by the same forces that now own our industrial machinery.

Just how extensive this ownership is will be realized when it is remembered that the total sum expended annually for education in the United States is only a little over two hundred million dollars.

This influence sometimes makes itself apparent in such dramatic gifts as those just mentioned. Usually it works in a more insidious manner.

Under the direction of the late President Harper, Nicholas Murray Butler (the educational agent of J. Pierpont Morgan) and Dougherty, (formerly of Peoria, now of Joliet penitentiary) a scheme was worked out by which to gain control of the National Educational Association, and to stifle all democratic tendencies in that body, and thereby bring the public schools also under this same trustified control.

The scheme was sprung at the Boston convention of that body and was defeated largely through the efforts of the delegates of the Chicago Teachers' Federation.

There is no reason to believe that this scheme has been given up. The story of Standard Oil shows great persistency in accomplishment of the aims of its master minds.

There is much talk by those in control of this great fund about there being no interference with freedom of thought. Rockefeller is quoted with especial emphasis on this point: "Methinks they doth protest too much." This haste to disclaim interference with educational freedom has somehow a hollow sound. It calls to mind the long list of educational martyrs who have suffered in plutocratically controlled institutions during the last decade.

Yet it is not probable that such raw and clumsy methods of control are involved in the direct disciplining of individual instructors will be widely used. But in the hiring and promoting, the adjusting of salaries and the apportionment of favors, it will not be hard to direct the course of instruction without often arousing open friction.

The establishment of this great fund which is to be used for the endowment of educational institutions, and to which great donations will probably be made in the future means that from now on the lives of hundreds of colleges will depend upon the favor of the trustees of this money.

IT IS FAIRLY SAFE TO SAY THAT THESE TRUSTEES WILL NOT BE ATTRACTED WITH SPECIAL FAVOR TO ANY INSTITUTION BY THE RADICAL POSITION OF ITS TEACHING STAFF.

This control will be exercised in another and perhaps even more insidious manner.

THE GIFTS TO THIS FUND WILL NEARLY ALWAYS BE IN THE SECURITIES OF GREAT INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS.

A college that is drawing its income from the steel trust or the oil trust will not look with favor upon any teaching that will tend to destroy or depress the value of its endowment.

Nevertheless we have no hesitancy in saying that the gift will ultimately defeat its object.

Education always makes for freedom, and in our present society that means for Socialism. Chicago University is already a hot-bed of Socialist thought. Every Carnegie library will create Socialists in spite of the influence of its founder.

The Taming of the Grey Wolves

There are few more striking features than the sudden change in the traction press of Chicago in their attitude toward the so-called "grey wolves" in the city council.

For years there has been a gang maintained by business interests in the Chicago Council who are analogous to the old sluggers hired from time to time by these same business interests to serve as strike-breakers and special police.

These men are notoriously affiliated with the criminal classes, both rich and poor. They are openly for sale to the highest bidder.

These men had made the name of alderman a synonym for all that is corrupt and dishonest throughout the world.

One of the favorite amusements of the "reform" press of Chicago, as of every other city, has been to start "crusades" against these men. These crusades were never feared by the objects at which they were directed since they well knew that the ruling class of the city needed them and could be depended upon to come to their rescue did actual danger threaten.

In the respectable bourgeois papers these banditti of capitalism were always treated with apparent contempt. They were given various aliases, more or less indicative of their alliance with the criminal poor. They needed no nicknames to indicate their alliance with the other class of criminals.

At the head of this body of men in Chicago stood the two representatives from the First ward. This ward, controlled by the great Marshall Field-State Street stores interests, maintained two aldermen who had become world notorious.

These men were what the newspaper world calls "good copy." They partook of that picturesque character which surrounds the successful thief.

Whenever there was any occasion to refer to these gentlemen they were always known by the alias which was supposed to indicate their character.

Who has not heard of "Hinky Dink" and "Bath House John" Over on the West Side there was another member of the same tribe who,



CELEBRATING THE DEFEAT (?) OF SOCIALISM

because of the supposedly slick way in which he did his work was known as "Smooth Ed" Cullerton.

Under these cognomens these men had become infamous throughout almost the entire English-speaking world. Two of them were always among the "sights of the town" to be shown to visiting strangers along with the Stock Yards and the sky-scrapers.

On last Tuesday morning all of these men suddenly became respectable—at least in the traction press.

There was no longer any trace of "Hinky Dink" or "Bath House." Yet there were frequent references to these men on nearly every page of the newspapers of Chicago.

We venture to say that many a reader of the Tribune and News and Record-Herald failed to recognize these infamous aldermen in the new dress that had just been given them.

They had become MR. KENNA AND MR. COUGHLIN AND MR. CULLERTON.

Why this sudden transformation? Had all these men fallen under the spell of "Gypsy" Smith, or some similar evangelist, and been converted to the straight and narrow path? Had they experienced a change of heart and returned to the poor creatures of the slums and the rich merchants of State street the sums which years of systematic blackmail in return for exemption from the law had yielded?

Or perhaps they have returned to the city the thousands that rumor so strong as to press on certainty reports that they had received for betraying its interests during the decade and more that they have sat in the council?

NONE OF THESE THINGS. THEY GAINED THEIR RIGHT TO RESPECTABILITY BY VOTING TO GIVE THE STREETS OF CHICAGO TO MORGAN AND FIELD.

THE KING BEE  
By BOLTON HALL

A Captain of the Bee Industry saw that to allow each wage-earning bee to take according to his needs from the common store must promote extravagance, and that workers need the spur of starvation in order to do their best. Therefore he apportioned the fields into estates in severity.

These he sold to the bigger bees, who in turn rented them to the unemployed, who had not been able to appropriate enough earnings to use as capital. He charged moderate rents—only what the average bee could make; but honey became scarce and dear, and the hungry bees denounced "the honeyistic system."

Some fields he let "on shares." He "furnished the field" and allowed the bees to take half of all the honey they gathered, but there seemed to be greater lack of honey.

He required a dram of honey per week from each bee, and paid him three mouthfuls per day at the end of the week. But somehow the yield of honey did not increase.

So he made the bees live in tenement cells not big enough for them to turn around in, and when these cells bred sickness, he had them inspected—and he

raised the rent. Curiously enough, the honey became worse.

The system, however, brought great prosperity (to the Captain of Industry); also a honeyancial crisis, corruption and crime.

The Captain showed how the over-feeding and extravagance of the rich and the competition of the unemployed kept the world going round (like mad)—by the aid of Honeyism. "Why," he cried, "if we did not take the honey, you would all be out of work next summer."

Still the working bees murmured at the amount of honey that the King Bee and his deputies got, and the unused store of honey stank and brought disease and contagion even to the rich! In "Fellowship."

OUR FATHERLAND

"Where'er a single slave doth pine,  
Where'er one man may help another—  
Thank God for such a birthright,  
brother—  
That spot of earth is thine and mine!  
There is the true man's birthplace grand,  
His is a world-wide fatherland!"  
—James Russell Lowell.

"One-half the senate—er—  
"Let's have it."  
"Doesn't know how the other half keeps out of jail."

Religion and Socialism

A few fanatic "atheists"—and there are fanatics among unbelievers as well as among believers—criticized Carl D. Thompson, the Socialist representative in the (Wisconsin) legislature, for opening the session of the assembly with a prayer in the absence of the minister. "What of it?" we ask.

Comrade Thompson is an honest, class-conscious Socialist. He was a Protestant preacher before he joined the party. We did not ask him to relinquish his religion when he joined the party. "Religion is a private affair," according to the platform of Socialists in this country as well as in all other countries. Socialism does not wish to destroy religion and will not destroy it.

We find moreover that the atheistic exploiters of labor are in no way better than their capitalist colleagues. They stand together as such if their economic interests are attacked. Why should we then split through religious prejudices and narrow-mindedness?

The writer of these lines is a convinced freethinker. Yet he would never dream of forcing his convictions upon anybody and go around fighting with people about God and the devil.

We are fighting the capitalist class. We fight the clergy only when they act as allies of the capitalist class.

Does any one believe that the society of the future will forbid or abolish all religions? That would be senseless. On the contrary, Socialism will give men the greatest amount of tolerance possible. It would therefore be illogical to limit Socialism only to "atheists."

When Comrade Carl D. Thompson, yielding to the demands of the other members of the legislature, offered a prayer, we can see no harm in that. He prayed for the women and children employed in the factories. The writer of these lines personally would, of course, rather have seen Thompson declare that although he, personally, is religious, he stands for the separation of church and state, and that he will pray privately for these women and children, as in the legislature he has, in accordance with his duty, introduced laws for the protection of these women and children.

Still the prayer of Thompson can hurt neither the legislators nor the women and children in the factories, and those who did not care to pray were not of course compelled to.

In short, we ask for a square deal for every one. If Thompson wants to pray, let him pray. Religion is a private affair.—Victor Berger in "Vorwärts," (Translated for Daily Soci.)

Two Trials and the Press

Two degenerate specimens of our present ruling class quarreled over a woman, and one shot the other.

Because the killer and the killed possessed millions exploited from the producers of this country the hero-worshipping mob of America is reveling in the filthy details of the affair.

Page after page of those papers that cater to and cultivate the unthinking mob spirit—the spirit which by keeping the mass a mob makes its liberation impossible—are filled with nauseous variations of the story.

Preparation was made for weeks before the beginning of the trial to "cover" it from every conceivable point of view.

The whole populace was carefully worked up to just the proper psychological attitude to be swayed and enthused and excited over the adventures of the actors in this disgusting tragedy.

There is no great principle involved in this trial.

No fundamental institution will be affected by its decision. No one except the miserable degenerates directly concerned have anything at stake in the result.

Another trial is taking place in this country.

It began over a year ago in the kidnaping of two men by the combined forces of two States and the most powerful aggregation of capital in the world.

In its progress up to the present time this trial has involved questions for which men have been fighting for more than four centuries. It has endangered rights for which literally millions of men have lain down their lives.

It has forced the highest court in the United States to abrogate fundamental legal barriers that were erected at the foundation of this government to protect the persons and property of the individual citizens.

This trial will be called for a final hearing on the first of next March. The representatives of millions of members of the working class have declared their belief in the innocence of the men on trial, and have insisted that an attempt was being made to judicially lynch the accused persons in order that the profit-taking class may be secure in its industrial and social rulership.

Thousands of meetings have been held by the workers of the United States, attended by millions of the laboring class who believed that their interests are involved in that trial.

YET THE DAILY PRESS OF AMERICA HAS PRINTED MORE EVERY DAY OF THE LAST WEEK ABOUT THE FIRST TRIAL THAN IT HAS PRINTED DURING THE ENTIRE YEAR SINCE THE SECOND STRUGGLE BEGAN.

There will be no crushing mob of reporters and special writers at Caldwell, Idaho, when the case of William D. Haywood, Charles Moyer and George Pettibone is called for trial.

Why this contrast?

Why no publicity where great issues are at stake, where millions have signified an eagerness to know the facts and where the battle involves far-reaching principles?

BECAUSE THE DEEDS WHICH ARE MEDITATED IN IDAHO ARE SUCH AS REQUIRE THE MANTLE OF SECRECY.

Furthermore, publicity in the Thaw case helps to keep the working slaves amused and interested and diverted from their own slavery and means of their enfranchisement.

Publicity in the Moyer-Haywood case helps to draw the attention of these working slaves to their servitude and points the way to freedom.

For these reasons the press that stands for capitalism, large or small, gives pages to the Thaw trial and nothing to the Moyer-Haywood trial.

FOR THIS REASON THE PRESS THAT IS AGAINST CAPITALISM, LARGE OR SMALL, GIVES LITTLE SPACE TO THAW AND PAGES TO MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE.

Who Is Harriman?

When J. Pierpont Morgan was at the height of his power, a few years ago, H. Gaylord Wilshire expressed his opinion in one of the editorials recently published in book form that Morgan was really but the shadow of the Rockefeller fortune. Subsequent events seem to have justified this opinion.

While Morgan still remains a great power in the financial world he is now largely eclipsed by Edward Harriman, who is now the great trust "gobble un" that will surely get all the little capitalists "if they don't watch out."

The question naturally arises as to whether Harriman is not in turn but another puppet set out upon the financial stage to fill the public eye and attract attention from the real power behind the throne.

The tremendous financial resources which Harriman seems to have at his command are far in excess of any amount that he has ever shown signs of controlling. His meteoric-like rise is too theatrical to bear the stamp of reality.

Standard Oil loves ever to work in secrecy. Its managers are perfectly willing that a Morgan or a Harriman should strut and pose as kings of finance or of railroads, receiving the applause and the condemnation alike which such positions bring.

But ever in the background, pulling the wires, furnishing the resources and adding to its already almost countless wealth stands the figure of Standard Oil.

Beware!

There's a cry of fearful open that is ringing o'er the land,—  
It has sounded through the corridors of Knickerbocker halls;  
It has echoed 'mong the classic hills where Boston's cultured bands  
Are nestled round historic spots where Bunker's shadow falls.

It is voiced where blue Pacific's waves roll up their golden sand,  
Where stricken San Francisco weeps beside her sunset gate;  
And where Galveston proudly sits upon her wave-washed strand,  
And round the fair twin cities of the fertile North Star State.

'Tis not a slogan new or strange that pulsates on the air;  
'Twas heard in Homestead's horrors in the leafy woods of Penn;  
'Twas wafted on the waifing winds across the prairies fair  
Where, in the city by the lake, they slaughtered guiltless men.

And this its fateful burden, as it rolls from out the West,—  
Where the noble snow-capped mountains are towering grand and high,—  
"The wrongs of labor's army will surely be redressed,  
By a fearful retribution, if our comrades have to die."

Now listen, O, ye tyrants that beset the worker's path  
Ere ye rue your fancied safety in your blood-bedabbed gains,  
Heed ye well the admonition, "Beware the slow man's wrath."  
Ere ye smear again your grasping hands with murder's crimson stains.

While the giant, Labor, slumbered, ye have banded his massive arms;  
Ye have locked his feet in fetters that are forged from cursed gold;  
But he's rousing from his lethargy, and loud and wild alarms  
Are sounding from the fastnesses of every robber's hold.

There is peace, if we have justice,—there is strife, if we have wrong;  
And we sound a timely warning to the cruel hosts of greed;  
We've contained ourselves in patience,—we have suffered deep and long,  
Now there'll be a day of reck'ning, if ye do this bellish deed.

—LUCIUS E. KNOWLES.