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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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

VOL. VI.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907

NO. 420

STRAW BONDSMEN LIVE ON MISERY

Evidence Shows Governor Dezen and Others Are Not Ignorant of Graft

CHARLES F. WOERNER

Cook County Jail, March 18.—The first month of my jail sentence expired yesterday. I now have two months more and after that the fine of \$250.

The county has installed a jail bakery in which they now bake the duffets which are fed to the prisoners for breakfast and supper. These duffets are a vast improvement over those baked on the outside.

Stews Are Bad

The prisoners who are compelled to live on jail food, because they have no money, would also welcome a little improvement in the noon stews, or a slight change occasionally would be doubly welcome to them.

There is no change whatever in the morning and afternoon duffets, and despite the justice to the county officials having charge of the jail, I must say that there has been a decided improvement in the food served here. But the morning and evening meals consist of duffets and soup every day with no variation.

At noon the meat stews are always the same. Dried peas, rice and potatoes are served once a week and dried beans the rest of the time.

Innocent Suffer

Nearly all the prisoners are held for trial, therefore have not yet been found guilty, and most of these are here because they have no friends to give bail for them, and no money with which to pay a professional bondsman.

Sunday, a foreigner was brought in, who could not speak English, on a most ridiculous charge. He was arrested and taken to the police station, and after a negro shyster lawyer had separated him from thirty-four dollars in coin of the realm, and he refused to hand over more of the same coin, he was brought over here; meanwhile, the said negro shyster lawyer has done absolutely nothing.

The pole's bones were fixed at \$40, which he had no trouble in getting by paying forty dollars for the services of a bondsman. I would not be surprised now if the bondsman would surrender him in a few days on the pretext that he intends to sell his property, which is scheduled on the bond, so that some friend of the bondsman may be able to get another forty dollars.

Take Care of Healy

When a man, who is well known, finds it necessary to give bond in the state's attorney's office, and is compelled to patronize a professional bondsman, and complains about the price being exorbitant, he is confidentially informed that the state's attorney's office must be taken care of.

If Governor Dezen netted \$250,000 to \$400,000 from fees while he was state's attorney, as was charged by the democrats and not disputed by the republicans, how much more was received from professional bondsmen, and where did it go to?

JAIL IS SOLID FOR 'OPEN TOWN' BUSSE

Straw Vote in County Prison Shows Republican Victory

Cook County Jail, March 12.—I have been making a canvass among the prisoners as to their attitude in the coming mayoralty election. I find that most of them are in favor of Busse, because they have a tip, so they claim at least, that if Busse is elected we will have a wide-open town for the gambling fraternity.

Crooks For Busse

What say "the crooks ask for? Games wide open mean happiness for them and plenty of opportunities to ply their trade, they think.

Socialism does not appeal to the regular boarders here, for most of them are here because they do not believe in working, except in working other people. Perfect capitalist reasoning, and reasonable, it would seem, in the present state of things.

This thought suggests to me the similarity between a thief and a capitalist. The thief takes from the owner by force or cunning, in defiance of the law. The capitalist takes from the worker by superior intelligence, shrewdness and cunning in conformity with the law, or rather, he being in power, makes the law conform to his particular style of exploitation.

Who Controls

The government is now controlled by men who live from rent, interest and profit. Therefore the force of the government is used mainly to compel the payment of rent, interest and profit.

When the workers become more intelligent they will abolish rent, interest and profit. The capitalists and thieves will have to work or become paupers, for the principal function of the government then will be to scientifically direct the production and distribution of wealth, intelligence and culture.

Then, instead of working nine and ten or more hours to feed a large number of parasites, we shall not everybody at work six or seven hours, and after a time even less hours a day. All then will have plenty to eat and wear, a good home and education limited only by our capacity to learn and appreciate.

POLICE ARE WITH LOUISVILLE STRIKE

Refuse to Help Corporation and Imported Thugs Incite Riot

Louisville, Ky., March 15.—The entire street-car service was resumed this morning under the terms of the agreement reached by the company and its employees yesterday afternoon. Practically the entire force is back at work, and cars are moving on schedule time.

Louisville, Ky., March 14.—The company has at last succeeded in lulling sufficient strike-breakers to operate thirty of its cars, but the boycott still continues.

The police are refusing to act as guards for the strike-breakers. Police Captain Tom Riley and seven men who were ordered to the Highland car barns refused to serve.

Captain Riley called on Chief of Police Gunther and informed him that the company was placing armed men upon its cars for the purpose of inciting riot, and that he would not become a party to such a crime.

The chief ordered Riley back to the barns, but instead he withdrew with seven of his men. Charges were at once preferred against Riley and his men before the board of safety.

Police Are with Their Class

Other police later refused to serve, and twelve men have been suspended for refusing to protect strike-breakers.

The entire populace is with the strikers, and as a result it is practically impossible to operate the cars. A Broadway car was taken from the strike-breakers this morning, and after reversing the power it was left to run backward, when it collided with another car. No one was hurt, as what few passengers were upon the second car had ample time to leave it before the collision.

Nicholas Nagel, a strike-breaker from St. Louis, was dragged from a car and stamped upon by the crowd. His skull was fractured, and he suffered internal injuries, which will probably result fatally.

GOLD NUGGET FOR THE BIG BAZAAR

Possibly the most unique prize that will be seen at the Socialist bazaar was received yesterday by the management at Brookline Casino. It came in the form of a gold nugget direct from a mine near Princeton, Montana.

Henry Jopulaz is the donor. Suggest a note-commission in these days. The miner who happens to strike it "rich" is not permitted to share the reward. He is thoroughly searched every time he leaves the mine, and if he has found any nuggets, he must give them up to Mr. Clark—and Mr. Clark will soon show his appreciation by cutting wages.

But this nugget, knocked from its cavity by the union-made pick of Henry Jopulaz, did not fall into the hands of Mr. Clark—not that it was come by dishonestly.

It will be on display during the bazaar all next week. Among other donations were a box of jewelry sent by Mr. Strickell of Newark, N. J., which also will be displayed in the jewelry booth; two boxes of cigars from F. Hartman, Camden, N. J., and a good camera, the gift of Herman Rahm, Stanton, Ill.

Music and a Bee

A good orchestra has been engaged for the special concert Sunday afternoon, which will open the bazaar. Dancing will be the chief entertainment every evening of the bazaar, beginning Sunday.

No work can be done upon the booths until Sunday morning, owing to the fact that a masquerade ball will be held at the Casino Saturday night. For this reason an extra large force of carpenters will be required in order to get the booths ready for the opening in the afternoon.

A "Working Bee" will be given Sunday morning, and every one interested in the welfare of the bazaar should attend. Besides the increased number of carpenters required, thirty-five or forty people are needed to handle the hundreds of prizes and donations.

People making or desiring to make donations should submit not later than Saturday a list of all heavy donations for which they want the wagon to call. Women desiring to volunteer their services at the bazaar should send in their names to the manager. They will then be sent passes, which will admit them to the Casino without charge.

WEALTH AND STATION WILL NOT SAVE REUF GRAPTERS

San Francisco, Cal., March 20.—Francis J. Heney announced last Tuesday that over 70 indictments against alleged "grafters" in connection with telephone franchises would be issued today. Many of these accusations are directed against "Boss" Abe Ruef and T. V. Halsey, the chief lobbyist of the telephone company. He said also: "The work has only begun. We will not stop until we have driven the grafters from office and have them behind the bars. We have ample evidence to convict them and neither wealth nor station will protect them." Steps have been taken to secure the arrest of Halsey who is now in Manila.

TIE-UP FROM DULUTH TO BUFFALO FINISHED

Cleveland, O., March 20.—Riverers, helpers and caulkers in the Buffalo and Bay City yards of the American Shipbuilding Co. joined the strikers today, making the tie-up complete from Duluth to Buffalo. Dispatches to the organizers in this city state that the men would stay out until a settlement was reached. Union officials hoped to be able to hold a conference with President Wallace today. On their arrival, however, they discovered that Wallace was in New York.

DUMA IS ATTACKED

St. Petersburg, March 17.—Through the falling of a clock this morning a large portion of the ceiling of the hall in which the Duma sits in the Tauride palace, it is believed a plot to kill many of the deputies was frustrated. Over 300 seats in the chamber were smashed, and had the "accident" happened when the members were in their places, many must have been killed or seriously hurt.

USEFUL LAWS FORGED BY WISCONSIN SOLONS

Social-Democrats at Madison Put Old Party Men Who They Have to Act or Be Blacklisted

Madison, Wis., March 15.—If anyone thinks that a Socialist cannot do anything in public office he ought to visit Madison and watch the six Social-Democrats in the Wisconsin state legislature. They keep something doing all the time.

Two bills have gone through the house without hardly a dissenting vote. One was the bill that provides there shall be a blow of sufficient force to remove all dust in all factories of the metal polishing trades. This is a law that the unions have been fighting for years. Of course, the bill will have to run the gauntlet of the senate, but it is quite likely to pass.

Labor Elated

The Socialists and the labor unions are greatly elated. Another victory was scored today when the Social Democratic bill providing greater protection to factory employees was passed by an overwhelming majority. The bill provided that every factory employer should cover or protect all "hull" wheels, flywheels, shafts, tumbling rolls and dangerous machinery. But it did not say that the employer should not take it off again after he had put it on.

The Socialists proposed an amendment. It carried, and henceforth the dangerous machinery will be protected. Representative Thompson spoke at Congressional church in Madison Sunday at the church "Social Problems." It is made up of university students, out-of-town writers and members of the legislature—about 200 men in all. The subject was "The Laboring Man's Program." Mr. Thompson was received with the utmost interest and asked to speak later on the specific subject of Socialism.

Hardly a week passes that he is not compelled to speak to some Madison audience on some phase of Socialism.

Will Investigate How

The joint resolution offered by the Social-Democrats ordering an investigation of the Wagon soldiers' home has passed the assembly almost unanimously.

It will get on after a while the evil-doers will have to give up their graft entirely if the Socialists keep on stirring up investigations.

Five big corporation lawyers are arguing in the senate chamber against the bill of remedy on employers' liability. The legislative committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and representatives of the trainmen are present, and the workers of all classes are watching the struggle with eager intensity.

It means something to have a Socialist in the senate, if we must have a senate, and the working class of Wisconsin is beginning to realize this as they never did before.

Help From Wiremen

Representative Thompson is just completing a thorough investigation of the conditions of the Wisconsin telegraph operators and is leading a most vigorous fight for an eight-hour day for them. It is quite likely to pass.

The bill as prepared is a much better law in every way than the following one-hour law just passed, which leaves great many loopholes for the corporations.

The trackmen are next to receive the attention of the Social-Democrats. It seems that the railroads, under the pressure of the reformers' rate regulation, are steadily reducing the number of trackmen and increasing their burdens. The Socialists will cause a thorough investigation in which the labor bureau and the railroad commission will, of course, be compelled to assist. Upon this basis the proper legislation will be brought forth.

BUTTE CAR MEN TIE UP THE LINE

Butte, Mont., March 20.—Butte is facing a street railway strike which promises to be as stubborn and prolonged as was the strike of the miners and printers.

The offices of the street railway company were deserted last night and all car service stopped. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the company to grant an increase in wages to the street car men. The company declared that the strike will continue until the men get tired out and return to work on the old wage scale of \$3 a day.

All kinds of conveyances were upon the streets yesterday, and cab and transfer companies and hack drivers did a flourishing business.

THE JAILED MINERS MUST STAND TRIAL

Caldwell, Idaho, March 18.—In the case of Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone, Judge Wood to-day overruled the motion made by the defense to dismiss the case.

The officers of the Western Federation of Miners are entitled to their liberty, the defense claimed, because of the long delay in bringing them to trial.

Two terms of court have passed since the men were arraigned. This is illegal, but the time had to be extended in order that a band of Pinkerton detectives might have opportunity to build up a strong case against them.

18 TURNER SOCIETIES WILL BE AT BAZAAR

German Critics to Give Exhibition of Gymnastics on Casino Floor

One of the greatest exhibitions of artistic gymnastics ever witnessed in Chicago will be seen at the Socialist Bazaar at Brookline Casino the week of March 21.

Thursday will be German day and the German citizens of Chicago have come to the front to make that the greatest day of the big festival, providing always that the Scandinavians and Bohemians and other nationalities that will take part do not fret them.

With their accustomed enthusiasm the German Turner societies will attend in a body. The Central council of this great body of strong, hunched men and beautiful women, adorned in the manner and decided to attend in a body. There are eighteen societies affiliated with the Central council, and each society will bring its team to the bazaar.

Then, upon the polished floor of Brookline's Casino, these teams will give their drills, their exercises and performance that will excel most professional exhibits seen in theaters and under canvas.

PADDING MAILS TO ROB UNITED STATES

Washington, D. C., March 19.—Deficit in the postoffice department, always the chief argument against public ownership of public utilities, seems to stand a good show to continue as long as private ownership of railroads continues.

Not only is it known that the United States government is charged an excessive rate, but it is also certain that the mails are heavily padded during the weighing period when the rate is exact.

This is the weighing season. It is reported that now there is going to the state of Michigan an enormous amount of obsolete government reports, worthless maps, etc., on the free frank of Senator Burrows, for the purpose of increasing the volume of mail business during the weighing period.

The "Deficit"

Of course the railroads that carry the mail are behind this for the purpose of squeezing the government for as much as they possibly can, and then exultingly howl about "postoffice deficit."

Senator Burrows says that it is a shame if his frank or any other frank is being used for this purpose, and if it is used, it must have been stolen.

Every four years the mails are weighed for 105 days. The average for this time establishes the price the railroads are to receive for four years for carrying the mails.

From all sections of the country come reports of padded mails. Congressmen are able to serve their corporation masters in a new way. They are using their frank to flood the mails with all sorts of old reports and documents.

Roosevelt Knows

Of course the Roosevelt administration must be aware of this new form of graft, but so far nothing has been done to stop it. The stuffing of the mails at this time means that millions of dollars in carrying charges go to the railroads.

RAIL MEN ARE TO STRIKE FOR WAGES

Trainmen and conductors employed on the forty-nine railroads entering Chicago are rejecting the offer made by the railroads for a 10 per cent increase in wages by an overwhelming majority.

It is practically certain now that unless the railroads make further concessions a strike of 50,000 men, which will tie up every road west of Chicago, will be called in a week or ten days.

The official canvass of the vote which is being taken for a strike shows that the men are unanimous for a walk-out. The offer made by the companies to adjust the matter by arbitration was also rejected by the men.

The conductors and trainmen originally demanded an increase in wages of 15 per cent with an eight-hour day. Later, however, they modified these demands to a 12 per cent increase in wages and a nine-hour day. By these last demands they propose to stick, and unless the company gives in will go on strike.

FOREIGN WORKMEN ON STRIKE ARE SHOT DOWN

A riot which resulted in the serious injury of two men and in the bruising and battering of many others and which was wound up by the arrest of twenty-one strikers, occurred Saturday afternoon in the yards of the Republic Iron and Steel Mills at East Chicago.

Earlier in the day 100 employees of that company went on strike because they were refused a 2 1/2 increase in wages of from \$125 to \$150 a day. In the afternoon they learned that ten of their fellow workers returned to work and went to the yards of the company to persuade them to stand firm.

The foreman, Nicholas Zeevich, warned the workers that he would shoot any one that entered the place. The men took this as a joke and John Rahni entered. He was fired at twice. This cast the rest of the men into a frenzy and they threw themselves upon the foreman, beating him into unconsciousness. A riot call was sent to the East Chicago police station and twenty-one of the strikers were arrested.

EVERYBODY IS TAXED FOR THE BOULEVARD

Rich Want Fine Lake Shore Drive but Little Taxpayer Will Bear Burden

Springfield, March 19.—"Big Business" interests are busy boosting beautiful Chicago again. Incidentally, if successful, they will boost the assessment on the typical taxpayer and increase their own already over-sizable incomes.

"Big business interests are convinced that the welfare of Chicago's citizens now demands a leveled link connecting millions of dollars to connect the South Park system with the Lincoln Park system, and an outer drive connecting the two parks to Grand park at a cost of more millions of the people's money.

There is more to the scheme of the professional boosters, and they have come down to get the legislature to help them out.

The Fine Boulevard

At present when the tired mother of nine children wants to take them for an airing on foot and by perambulator from Jackson park to Lincoln park and back in the cool of evening it is impossible to travel all the way beside the beautiful refreshing waters of Lake Michigan, and it is positively distressing to think of the inconvenience of jumping a perambulator over the elevated platforms and through the dusty atmosphere of Michigan avenue between Randolph street and the bridge.

All this will be pleasantly remedied in the bills now before the legislature and—O, yes, owners of racing automobiles will like it, too.

When the board of local improvements was considering the boulevard link scheme, the Merchants' club and Big Business neglected to grow enthusiastic. The estimated cost of \$6,000,000 would have fallen on the property owners immediately benefited by the improvement, and the board, being short of funds and not daring to ask for too large a bond issue, would have been stung in paying for Big Business property condemned in putting through the boulevard link.

Michigan avenue property would have been benefited, but the owners would have had to pay their share. The Boosters got busy.

Rich Ride; Poor Pay

The Merchants' club, headed by George P. Merrick, attorney for Montgomery Ward, and with the park board representatives taking on behind marched boldly upon the state house shouting for "Beautiful Chicago," and had introduced bills providing for unlimited bond issues by the park boards for this purpose, and giving authority to municipalities and park boards to construct the boulevard improvements described.

The park boards are also authorized to levy and collect a direct tax on all property within the park district affected in addition to the amount of any tax now authorized by law, to pay interest on the bonds and discharge the principal.

This means that instead of the tax falling upon the property benefited it will fall on property throughout the entire north and south sides for the connecting link and on all the south side for the outer lake shore drive. Big Business Boosters will, as usual, be paying their just share of these taxes, and the burden will continue to fall upon the small house owner who has no "pull."

No limit was placed on the bond issues in these bills, and this means unlimited money—of the small taxpayers—to pay to Big Business interests for property condemned along lower Michigan avenue. Thus big money devours its little brother.

The Boosters were so bold before the legislative committees that they were frightened at their own boldness. In the face of former estimates made by the board of local improvements they had the nerve to tell the legislators that it would cost only about \$250,000 for each improvement. Some one wanted to know who would have title to the beautiful made land between the drive and the main land now held by the usurping Illinois Central.

"You're Too Raw"

"O, that will be all lagoons," they explained suavely. Out of sight of the state house, the delegation shook with laughter, and Charles H. Wacker slapped Merrick on the shoulder and accused him of being "too raw."

Fortunately the people will have a vote on whether the proposed bond issues shall be allowed by law or not, even if the "Big Business Beautiful Chicago Boosters" get their bills passed.

WIRE MEN WIN AT NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans, La., March 18.—Telegraphers of this city brought the Postal Telegraph and Western Union companies to their senses by a prompt refusal to stand for any discrimination against telegraphers in their employment.

The companies sought to restrict the 10 per cent increase in wages recently won by the union to men who had been in the employ of the company for six months. Such action would deprive a large number of extra as well as new employees from the benefits won for them by the Telegraphers' union.

The employees rebelled against such discrimination and were supported by every telegrapher in that city. The entire force of these companies walked out at 10 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Yesterday forenoon the companies announced that they are willing to concede the demands of the men and cease all discrimination, and the strike was promptly called off.

RAILWAY HAS WORKER'S LEG CUT OFF TO HIDE DAMAGING EVIDENCE

Bloody Record of Inhuman and Fiend-like Acts of Profit Seekers Told in House of Representatives at Springfield

[By a Special Correspondent] Springfield, Ill., March 20.—An awful warning lesson in the power of railroads and other giant corporations to throttle or threaten to throttle laws to aid the working conditions of their wage slaves was given in the lower branch of the legislature to-day in the final house struggle over house bill No. 16, calculated to release employees from paying without redress the toll of life and limb demanded by modern capitalism.

For an hour and more yesterday Representative E. J. King of Galesburg, with occasional assistance from B. M. Chipperfield of Canton revealed conditions of oppression unexcelled even in Russia's annals of blood. King told of one instance of a man who suffered an injury of the knee. The company's doctors examined the knee and told him he had tuberculosis of the knee joint.

Cheap Judas Buy He talked until in weariness the house adjourned until to-day, when he renewed his argument. And over night the situation changed. Votes that were ready to support the bill yesterday were on the wrong side to-day.

Here and there good men or men who saw their interests in that direction rose to support the King measure. But there was no party front to defend the interests of the workman.

Democrats on one side, republicans on the other and three prohibitionists held the field, representatives of the two big parties voting individually each as pleased—no party duty to perform, no party vows to keep.

Not One Socialist Not one Socialist vote in all that body what wonder that the fortunes of the working class, the wage-earner, have trembled in the balance all these days.

Cuts Off Leg to Prevent Suit

The company's physicians told him he ought to go to a hospital in Chicago to be examined and have the bone scraped. Unconsciously he submitted. He was put under the influence of ether, and when he came to his leg up to the hip

PAINTERS HAVE ROUSING MEETING TO SAVE MINERS

Busse and Dunne Men There to Catch on but Slip on Top Step The painters' local union No. 194 held a rousing meeting last night in Old Fellows' hall, 466 Milwaukee avenue, under the auspices of the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone conference. Between four and five hundred men and women were in attendance and the speakers, J. Edward Morgan, Dr. Knopfnagel and others, roused the highest enthusiasm.

Municipal ownership advocates and representatives of the traction gang were both present and at the conclusion of the meeting distributed tracts and books among the unionists.

One of the main features of the meeting was the singing of the Marseillaise and other revolutionary songs by the Scandinavian Singing Society.

No limit was placed on the bond issues in these bills, and this means unlimited money—of the small taxpayers—to pay to Big Business interests for property condemned along lower Michigan avenue. Thus big money devours its little brother.

SOCIALISTS HEARD IN RUSSIAN DUMA

St. Petersburg, March 20.—Premier Stolypin read his ministerial declaration in the duma yesterday which was received with cheers by the conservatives and reactionaries and with ominous silence by the Socialists and other members of the left.

When the premier finished reading his declaration two Socialist deputies were quick at pointing out that the ministerial declaration was as vague as were all the other promises made by the government in the past. Prince Zeretti, spokesman of the Social Democrats, severely criticized the government for breaking its pledges it had made in October 1905 to give the people freedom.

An attempt to incite a riot was made by M. Krousheva, an anti-Semite member from Kishineff, but the attempt failed.

Teddy's Opinion

The president, in his opinion that states have no control even over within state railroads, is backed up by an opinion by Chief Justice Marshall in the case of Ogden vs. Gibbons, in which that jurist held that a steamship plying between New York and Albany was engaged in interstate commerce, although it did not go outside of local state waters.

It is expected that the state rights senators will raise a big howl over this view of the rate bill.

RATTING THE WHOLE SHOP

Washington, March 17.—Because they found Public Printer Stillings is trying to supplant them with apprentices and unskilled men, the small army of stereotypers and electrotypers at the great government print shops are threatening a strike. If they should walk out the whole establishment will be tied up for a time at least, and the publication of government documents stopped. At a special joint meeting of the two crafts offered a delegation was named to wait on Stillings and present their grievances. Upon the outcome of this conference depends the question of strike or no strike.

GAMBLE ON RIGHT TO MURDER AND MAIM CRAFTSMEN AND LABORERS

Ghoul-like Insurance Companies Make \$1,000,000 Yearly on Lives and Limbs and Bones and Blood of Working Class--County Building Contractor Pays 62 Cents a Day for Each Worker Who Dares Death

Employers in this country are gambling in the right to murder and maim. They are carrying on a tremendous traffic in blood, a traffic that they are carefully attempting to hide.

The insurance companies bet the employers that they will kill a certain number of workmen in a year. The employers take the bet, and having paid their premium, they do not care how many men they maim and kill.

Every employer, every corporation, every contractor takes out an insurance on the lives and limbs of his workmen. He counts it as a part of expense. This insurance protects the employer against any suit that might be brought against him in case of injury to his employees.

Sixty-two cents a Day
Sixty-two cents and a half a day is what the contractor on the new county building is paying for every structural iron worker on the job. In the trade of structural iron workers more risks are run than in any other trade.

The union has protected its members as far as it can. It will allow no apprentices in such a piece of work as that of the new county building.

It will not allow a green hand to go to work where the lives of men may be endangered by an inexperienced workman. The employers have provided no protection for their men whatever. The workmen are sent up to the sixteenth floor with nothing between them and the ground.

THEY ARE INSURED. THE EMPLOYER IS FREE FROM DAMAGES IF A MAN IS KILLED. HE WILL TAKE NO EXTRA EXPENSE TO PROTECT HIS WORKMEN.

Throughout the country a tremendous traffic is carried on between the insurance companies and the employers.

LOUISVILLE STRIKE IS WAR OF CLASSES

Railway Employees With Sympathetic Populace Win Over Employers, Police Force and Company

Louisville, Ky., March 19.—The arrangement of class against class of labor against capital and the subsequent victory of the workers; this was the outcome of the strike of the local union of street railway employees, which for five days tied up transportation facilities here.

The entire populace seemed to be in favor of the strikers, as against the city administration, the police force and the capitalist press on the side of the capital element—the railway company.

For five days the company was able to operate only twelve cars out of 600, these being only main cars. This was due to the fact that out of 1,100 employees, 1,000 were union men, who stood by their principles.

Shorter Hours First
The issue upon which the strike was waged was not so much for higher wages as for shorter hours. The principal demand was for a reduction in working hours from twelve to eighteen hours to a straight ten-hour day, together with a slight raise in wages.

Never before in the history of Louisville did organized labor take such a stand as in the recent strike. The entire week was marked by huge mass meetings, torch-light and daylight processions in which thousands participated, and in public addresses. Every local in the city, in mass meetings, proclaimed their sympathy and co-operation with the strikers.

In fact, the populace was in accord with the striking employees, practically the only opposition to their demands coming from the capitalist press, the city administration and the local police force.

Jail Used as Usual

Men were arrested and thrown into jail upon no other provocation than that of expressing sympathy for the union men. Captain Tom Riley, of the police force, was summarily discharged for refusing to protect armed strike breakers imported from Chicago and Cincinnati. An appeal was sent to Governor Beckham to compel the mayor to disarm the strike breakers.

The morning after the settlement the Courier-Journal refused to publish the true terms of the agreement reached, and in glaring headlines indicated that a compromise had been effected.

Organized labor is aroused as never before in the history of this city. Socialist workers have made known their intention to take advantage of the favorable situation. The field for socialism here seems better than ever before.

The public pays high salaries to those who do useless or harmful things, but it doesn't pay enough to those who do useful productive work. There are thousands of clerks in Washington who are more capable of enacting wholesome laws than most of the congressmen and senators.

But the useful clerks are expected to work every day and be satisfied with \$900 a year, while the grafters, who ride on passes, make no pretense of working more than five months a year and are continually in the market for the briber and his bar. I think they should have \$7,500 a year. What do you think?—Appeal to Reason.

Make a Million Yearly

One million, eight hundred thousand dollars is paid yearly by the employers of the state of Illinois as premiums to insurance companies. Those companies take all the risks out of the hands of the employer. The insurance companies pay back to the working men of the state for damages but eight hundred thousand yearly, thus making a million on the danger and lives of craftsmen.

The working men of Illinois pay a million dollars yearly to the insurance companies. They furnish the money for the bets on their own lives and limbs.

It is Cheaper
The employers find this cheaper than to deal with each case of injury themselves.

If a man in the Illinois steel works is injured it is not with the steel company but with a representative of the insurance company he must deal in his attempt to get damages.

The insurance company's representative, in case of injury to a man, is one of the first persons on the ground. If possible, he secures the signature of the injured man to a release. If not that he makes the best possible terms with the promise of work when the man recovers.

"Law" for Ever
In case a man is killed, his widow is met by the same agent of the insurance company. It then becomes a legal battle between the widow and the insurance company. The widow is usually the one who loses, through lack of funds to push her case. The company has a legal machine that works all the time and it can "law" for ever.

Here is the contract with the insurance companies that the employer uses to protect himself.

The Contract
In consideration of—dollars premium, the Insurance Company hereby

agrees to indemnify—the employer—against loss from liability, imposed by law upon said employer, for damages on account of bodily injury or death accidentally suffered, while this policy is in force, by any person or persons upon the premises or through the negligence of said employer.

"Upon the occurrence of an accident the employer shall give immediate notice thereof, with fullest information to the insurance company.

"The employer shall not assume any liability or settle any claim or interfere in any negotiations for settlement of a claim without the consent of the insurance company in writing.

"The employer shall aid in securing information and evidence, producing witnesses, making settlements and prosecuting appeals.

"The employer shall at all times render the insurance company all co-operation and assistance in his power to enable the insurance company to make a LOW AND REASONABLE SETTLEMENT OF ALL CLAIMS."

Trade Union Effort
The trade union men are prepared to meet the insurance companies.

The Legal Evidence Bureau has been formed. It is a legal bureau to furnish immediate aid to the injured workman. In some localities of the teamsters union every man wears a badge with the telephone number of the Legal Evidence Bureau stamped upon it. In case of injury an immediate call is sent to the bureau for a lawyer to represent the rights of the laborer.

The Dying Man
He arrives on the ground as soon as the representative of the insurance company and prevents the insurance agent from driving a hard bargain with the helpless or dying man.

BREWERY AGENTS AGAINST WORKER

Richard Oge, Union Painter, Giving Capitalist Parties a Hard Run—Reasons Against Drinks

George Koop for mayor, Richard Oge for alderman.

A big sign bearing these words has been tacked over the door of the new headquarters of the Twenty-fourth Ward Socialist local.

The sign, which is in plain view of passing cars, is but one of a hundred bits of evidence of the aggressive character of the campaign which the Twenty-fourth ward local is carrying on.

The local means business. It is out to make converts to socialism. Every night 100 copies of The Chicago Daily Socialist are distributed in the ward, one week in one section of the ward and the next in another. At the end of the week a canvass is made in the territory covered.

The work is bringing results, a large number of subscribers having been secured and much discussion of socialism having been aroused.

Alderman Albert Halne, republican, is a candidate for re-election in the Twenty-fourth ward, and the Socialists this spring are giving him a genuine scare. He is alarmed at the activity of the members of the working class party.

Halne voted for a brewery agent. He represents an impossible combination of "good" and "bad" interests.

If he was not thoroughly scared he wouldn't spend so many hours every day passing around the cigars. He passed the cigars two years ago, but not as he is passing them this spring.

Cigars vs. Books

It's a cigar campaign against a Socialist literature campaign this year in the Twenty-fourth. Halne has infinite faith in cigars and booze, as have all the old party politicians, and the fact is a "terrible" comment on the laboring class.

Halne, the democratic candidate for alderman, is a whisky agent. He is an M. O. man, and is backed by the Independence league.

Richard Oge, the Socialist candidate, is a tried and true representative of the working class. He works among the voters with books and logic. He hasn't the money with which to buy cigars for distribution. He wouldn't if he could. His aim is to make Socialists, not merely to get votes.

Mr. Oge was born in Germany in 1863. He served in the German army three years, 1883-1886. He has been a resident of this country for seventeen years, and is a painter by occupation, holding the vice-presidency of German Local No. 275.

Mr. Oge is a property owner; has lived in the Twenty-fourth ward since 1894, and is well known among the voters.

The vote last fall in the Twenty-fourth ward was approximately as follows: Socialist, 1,500; democratic, 3,500, and republican, 2,500.

EXECUTE INNOCENT BOYS

Moscow, March 15.—In spite of the intercession of the Moscow members of the Duma, the four revolutionist youths who were arrested here three days ago, were tried by court martial and executed. Three of the young men were students in Moscow university. None were guilty of any serious offense.

WHY I AM A SOCIALIST

I am a Socialist because I believe that the earth, belongs to all, and, therefore, should be held and used for the benefit of all. Private monopoly of the common wealth which the earth contains, is robbery of the many for the very doubtful advantage of the few.

I am a Socialist because I believe that nothing should be sold for less than its cost in reasonable labor, and that nothing should be sold for more. To give less than a thing costs, in heartfelt labor is to rob the producer; to require more is to rob the consumer. No man has any right to grow rich at the expense of any other man.

I am a Socialist because I believe that he who owns the tools of labor owns labor; and, therefore, all the people must own all the tools of labor in order that all the people may be free. In industry, democracy and liberty are one and inseparable; there cannot be industrial government by the one or by the few if there is to be freedom for all; here also there must be government of the people by the people unless government for the people is to perish from the earth.

I am a Socialist because I believe that an orderly system of industry, owned by all and administered for the welfare of all, is better than the anarchy of unorganized individual effort dominated by the favorites of fortune, the shrewd, or the unscrupulous, in the interests of individual wealth and power, or than industry organized and controlled by the few, whether for their own selfish gratifications, or as a means of autocratic paternal patronage. It is better that all should order things for all than that some should profit by the general disorder; or that the few who are able, either in themselves or in their circumstances, should organize things to suit themselves.

I am a Socialist because I believe that only through the common ownership of the common wealth, and the common management of the common business can the highest individual efficiency be secured, and the largest ends of individual and social life be realized. Unorganized industry is wasteful of goods. Industry organized for private profit is wasteful of men. When every man works for himself there is waste in production. When the many work for the few there is waste in distribution. When all work for all there will be wealth and leisure for all. The organization of the commissary department of an army in the interests of the whole army multiplies the efficiency of every man not only in relation to that department, but in relation to those other ends for which an army chiefly exists. A poorly organized commissary department means an army that can neither eat nor fight. The social organization of

industry means for the average man both a better living and a better life.

I am a Socialist because I believe that industry, organized and unorganized, the aim of which is private profit, must inevitably result in the adulteration of foods and goods, in continual contentions with labor, and in the corruption of government. There must needs be profit in all of these so long as private enterprise is allowed to control the necessities of life, and men, as individuals or as corporations, compete with each other for such remunerative traffic. Common ownership will make it to the common interest to have all products pure and honest, to provide comfortable conditions for all manner of labor, and to safeguard the integrity of government, which is chiefly imperiled now by the existence of powerful aggregations of private capital seeking illegitimate returns through corrupt legislation or else by lax administration of the laws.

I am a Socialist because I believe that the inevitable alternative is public or private monopoly. I prefer the people's trust to a trust owned and controlled by any one or any few of the people. It is no longer a question of public ownership versus free competition, but rather of public ownership versus a money oligarchy. The unmistakable, the irresistible drift of things is toward combination, and the question is now whether a very few shall own the combination of industries, and command their increasingly powerful profits, or whether all the people shall combine in the interests of all.

I am a Socialist now because "now is the accepted time, today is the day of salvation."

"Then to side with truth is noble when we share her wretched crust, Ere her cause brings fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just; Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside, Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord is crucified, And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied."

Seriously, earnestly, reverently, for better or for worse, so far as my personal fortunes are concerned, for love of truth and righteousness, by reason of fellowship with and my faith in the common people, because I believe in democracy as against despotism, in order as against anarchy, in brotherhood as against selfishness, in peace as against war, in internationalism as against provincialism, in mankind as against money, and because I hope for the good time coming, I rejoice to sign myself—with all my heart—a Socialist.

—Rev. Robert Whitaker, speaking to the Round Table, "Why I Am a Socialist," Ladies' Night, Ruskin club, November 12, 1904.

Reminiscence of a Rebel

By EVAN L. WILLIAMS

In 1897 an indignation meeting was held at Nayaug park, Scranton, Pa., to denounce the massacre of nineteen members of the working class at Latimer. After addresses and resolutions, I sang, to the tune of "Red, White and Blue," the following:

"In union is the hope of the toiler,

'Tis a pledge of the freedom we crave;

'Tis a certain defense 'gainst the spoiler,

Who would rob us from cradle to grave.

When workers stand shoulder to shoulder,

And firmly insist on just laws,

Each heart will grow stronger and bolder,

To fight for the grand labor cause.

(Chorus)

Three cheers for the grand labor cause,

Three cheers for the grand labor cause,

Each heart will grow stronger and bolder,

To fight for the grand labor cause.

When wealth seeks to rule through the nation,

And crush down the landless and poor,

The bulwark our only salvation,

From wrongs grown too great to endure.

A people united in spirit,

Who heed neither scorn nor applause,

Will reap the reward that they merit,

In gaining the grand labor cause.

(Chorus)

Three cheers for the grand labor cause,

Three cheers for the grand labor cause,

Will reap the reward that they merit,

In gaining the grand labor cause.

Then send around the watchword of union,

No more shall dissensions betray,

When banded in closest communion

We move on the tyrant's array.

Bright hopes of the future we'll cherish,

Free soil, equal rights, and just laws;

Like a fiend may the miscreant perish,

Who is false to the grand labor cause.

(Chorus)

Three cheers for the grand labor cause,

Three cheers for the grand labor cause,

I was not so class-conscious as now, but the meeting cheered. With meagre

exception, the press the next day metaphorically filled my face full of black eyes, and I had no Daily Socialist with which to hand them one as I went down and out, or to prove my ability to entertain all comers on the class struggle. So I thought of what John Swinton said, when asked at a banquet to toast the independence of the press: "We are not independent. I get \$15000 per week for keeping honest opinions out of the paper I am connected with. More of you get the same pay for similar work. We are jumping-jacks; others pull the string and we act,—in fact, we are intellectual prostitutes."

I intended going to the Klondike, to get money to establish an Open Forum, where vital issues could be discussed pro and con, and the essentials be distributed to the working class to make them wise. To my delight the Daily Socialist does the work. I have been telling the young men I am a stockholder, for our branch managed to get one share—so they guy me as "the editor." Some time when they get too gay I'll tell them I have an undivided interest in the whole of the United States possessions, and will assert it when my class is ready. Then they'll nudge and wink, saying "there goes Teddy."

A comrade gave me ten dollars to get a share of stock in my own name, and I am as happy as when my poor mother gave the widow's mite to the orphan boy so I could put it in the collection at church—for we were very religious, and we prayed for "heaven on this side the moon, a heaven of worth, right here on earth, so we needn't go up in a balloon." But I read in the bible, "Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss." We used to ask God, but He don't vote, neither does the devil; so it seems the ballot box is the place to ask, for the biggest vote will ultimately determine whether the working class shall consume their own products—or must they teach a refractory minority by drastic means that just governments receive their power from the majority of the governed.

Yours for the Daily, and the Revolution,

EVAN LEYSHON WILLIAMS.

A Forlorn Hope

"Why is poor Miss Elderly paying so much attention to that crusty old Mr. Gump?"

"Because someone told her he was a regular bear, and you know bears hug."

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"IGNORANT" MEN CONFOUND LAWYERS

Wisconsin Socialist Legislators Put "Great Legal Minds" to Rout

Madison, Wis., March 18.—The Socialists are making a tearfully uncomfortable for the "reformers" by constantly showing how superficial and unavailing their half way measures are.

Another one of the Social-Democratic measures in the state legislature has been advanced. Berner's joint resolution in behalf of an international conference for universal peace, has been reported favorably out of the committee. This makes the second strong presentation which the Social-Democrats have been able to force upon the state legislature this fall against militarism, in behalf of peace.

The work which our representatives have done along this line has attracted the attention of the peace societies in the country and the people seem to be realizing the force of the philosophy of Socialism along these lines.

Struck a Snag. The Merchants and Manufacturers' association, the big daily papers, the Greater Milwaukee association and other capitalist organizations have struck a snag—there are some Socialists in the Wisconsin legislature.

Most of the bills affecting labor go before the committee on manufacturing and labor. There are two Socialists on that committee. And besides another one of the members is a bricklayer, and the chairman hails from Racine, a town so filled with working people and Socialists, that no man who hopes to stay in office, dare antagonize labor's interests very much.

Tables are Turned. The capitalist politicians and their hired attorneys don't have so easy a snap in passing their measures, or in killing labor bills as they used to have. The tables are turned. And now almost every day at Madison you can hear some "wild-eyed" capitalist tearing his hair, stamping on the floor, shaking his fists, and getting red in the face about these "unreasonable," "unconstitutional," "revolutionary" demands of the working class.

But meanwhile, the Social-Democrats go calmly forward with their measures. Many of them are so reasonable that by the mere force of justice the committee, no matter how much they dislike it, dare not turn them down, and in some cases the whole assembly is forced to swing into line.

Bill Popular. Some of the working class measures introduced by the Social-Democrats are developing astonishing strength. For example, Thompson's eight-hour bill for telegraph operators is receiving support from all over the state in most surprising ways. One of the republican assemblymen grudgingly complained that nearly every town in his district is sending petitions to the legislature through him, urging the passage of this bill. It's going to be pretty hard for any republicans and democrats to find any excuses for not passing this law.

Berner is to appear before the joint committee on judiciary next week in defense of his bill which proposes to hold the officials of the great railroad corporations guilty of murder in the second degree in case of avoidable accidents. Probably there will be something doing before that committee.

Lawyers Humped. The committee is made up, of course, entirely of lawyers. But a common, ordinary working man, with good sense, and a good cause, can fight a better battle than a cheap lawyer in the defense of the railroads in their recent record of recklessness.

The beauty of it is that these measures have a basis in law. And it keeps the lawyers guessing to find a way to dodge the arguments which these working men bring forth, even from a legal standpoint. Berner insists that inasmuch as the law holds the engineer, the trackman, the switchman or the telegraph operator responsible in case of accident where there is criminal negligence, then upon the same ground and with much greater force, the managers should be held responsible. And the lawyers are burning the midnight oil in the state law library, trying to find some technical loop-hole for their companies to crawl out of.

FOREIGN STRIKES SHOW SMALL GAIN FOR WORKERS

Consult Thomas H. Norder of Chemnitz reports as follows on the labor disputes of Europe during the closing month of last year and their outcome:

The statistics for European labor movements show that during the month of December, 1906, in the three chief manufacturing countries of Europe—France, Germany and the United Kingdom—eighty strikes began. This condition of affairs shows a distinct improvement on the number of strikes begun in the preceding month of November, viz., 104, and those of December, 1905, viz., 87. The number of participants in strikes amounted in December, 1906, in France and the United Kingdom to 8,516, compared with 24,578 in November, 1906, and with 15,062 in December, 1905. In France the diminution of strikes was more marked than elsewhere. In December, 1906, the number of strikers was 11,871; in December, 1906, almost exactly a third of that figure. Most of these were in textile branches. British miners and textile operatives formed the bulk of the strikers.

The nature of the strikers' demands is an eloquent testimony to the generally prosperous condition of manufacture. Not a single strike was organized in protest against a reduction in wages, while twenty-five strikes were based on a demand for increased pay. The outcome of the strikes was less satisfactory than usual to the workers. In nine cases they were fully successful; in twelve cases work was resumed without alteration in existing conditions. Compromise on both sides brought about settlement in twenty-four instances.

GO TO WORK OR LEAVE THESE "DIGGINS"

Detroit, March 20.—The men who are out on strike from the Ecorse ship yard have received word that unless they return to work by the middle of the week their places will be filled and that they need not seek employment at that shipyard again. Down-view merchants and business men are bitter against the leaders of the strike and the strikers find themselves in uncomfortable positions in their home towns.

WALL STREET PANIC PARTS SOCIETY WOMEN FROM HATS

Pimpany Lost. They Can't Buy. Easels Bonnets—"Boo-Hoo!"

New York, March 20.—It transpires that the "new rich" were not the only ones caught in the Wall street "pot" of last week. Where the N. R.'s pawned their installment-plan diamonds, the old rich are now unloading seventy-mil-an-hour automobiles and restful villas.

It seems that one young society "blossom" in New York lost something like \$5,000,000 in the crash—his whole haul. He sold his new auto and some of his real estate in order to get money to pay his club dues.

An there will be few new Easter bonnets in the old Vanderbilt and other families this spring. It is reported that women in these families, drawn into the quagmire of "sticks-and-bombs" by male relatives, lost all their pimpany and private bank accounts, and even now probably are standing off the ground.

\$500,000 FOR LAND NEVER PRODUCTIVE

At last the least productive piece of property in Chicago is to become a producer. The lot on the southeast corner of Congress street and Wabash avenue, which up to this time has not produced a potato, nor even a potato bug, is now occupied by a modern office building almost completed.

Except for the hovel of a miserable hermit this is the first building of any description that has ever stood on the grounds.

This same piece of property furnishes an excellent example of how even unproductive ground—the soil itself—may advance in value without even a cockle-burr being disturbed.

From \$10 to \$500,000

This ground would not sell for \$10 a few years before the great era. It is now valued, including the buildings upon it, at about \$1,000,000—due to the increase of population and of the surrounding, not at all to its own.

And to the same fact may be attributed the value put upon their interests by various religious and missionary institutions to which bequests were made.

Taxes and assessments have been levied against the property with increasing regularity. Notwithstanding the unimproved conditions of the premises, and the unproductiveness of the ground, these taxes were paid promptly; not because the ground was productive, but because it had a prospective value.

At the time of the fire of 1871 this property was owned by William H. Taylor, who obtained a clear title to it through a mortgage release given in March, 1864, by the executors of the estate of James McQuesten.

For years after the death of Mr. Taylor the property was in court. Litigation followed litigation, during which time no one ventured to build upon it. Since the fire the lots have been transferred just forty-two times. This includes leaseholds and warranty deeds.

Missionaries and Colleges. The will of Mr. Taylor provided for bequests in favor of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; the Congregational Home Missionary Society, the Rollins College and the American Missionary Society. All these bequests were made in addition to the claims of the legal heirs of the original owner.

Finally all of the above mentioned legatees and heirs gave quit-claim and warranty deeds to Katherine Colvin, an heir of Mr. Taylor. These were executed July 7, 1905. About the same date Mrs. Colvin deeded the entire property to the Chicago Portrait company for a consideration of \$500,000 or thereabouts.

Will Bring Revenue. This company has erected a large building on the premises, which, when completed in a few days, will have cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

The property shortly after the great fire was worth perhaps \$2,000. Before the fire it had been refused for \$10. It is now worth, with the buildings upon it, over \$1,000,000. This estimate includes a service building and power plant built and owned by the Congress Hotel company, valued at \$200,000. The building is small and comparatively of little value, but the machinery contained in it is worth a fortune.

FLOODS DAMAGE CALIFORNIA PROPERTY

San Jose, Cal., March 20.—More damage has been done by floods in the creeks in the last twenty-four hours than in the past fifteen years.

Erosion of the banks will cost many acres of fine fruit and farming lands, while the washing out of bridges, notably the Southern Pacific railroad bridge on the Almaden branch, will stop all traffic from San Jose to Los Gatos by way of Campbell for weeks. The damage in the vicinity of Flattertown will reach many thousands of dollars. Fruit farmers generally are of the opinion that there will be light crops this year, if some do not prove utter failures. The rains are believed to have washed out much of the pollen, which will prevent the blooms maturing into fruit.

TAKE IT EASY

Duluth, Minn., March 20.—The strike of boiler-makers in this city has thrown the ship building companies into utter confusion because of the ease with which the strikers take the situation. As soon as the strike was declared the companies were laying extensive plans to discredit the strikers by getting the men to adopt violent methods. The strikers, however, have proven to be the most peaceful people in the world. They are taking things coolly and are conducting themselves as if they had only taken a few days' lay off. They do not visit the yards and are not seeking the sympathy of employes of other trades at that institution.

FINDS RAINBOW'S END: \$6,000

Search of Two Years Rewarded By Pot of Gold and Joins Whitesburg, Ky., March 20.—After a search extending over two years Mrs. Mary Jane Mullins, aged 69, unearthed a pot yesterday containing \$6,000 in gold and silver on the farm of her father, the late Benjamin Osborn, of Letcher county. The father died twenty years ago, leaving at least \$10,000, it is said, somewhere on the farm. Mrs. Mullins has continued to search for the remaining \$4,000.

The House That Jack Built

It is with pardonable pride that Jack shows us through the house that he has built, for it is a standing tribute and affords the lasting satisfaction that every true man feels in the skillful creations of his hand and brain.

The basement with its clean cement floor, furnace and laundry, after modern ideas, is a worthy foundation for the superstructure of a home.

On the first floor Jack shows us rooms spacious enough for comfort and conveniently planned. The finish is artistic in taste and pleasing to the senses. The kitchen is fitted with every convenience to fill its important place in the economy of a home.

Details would be lacking in interest, for this is no mansion that Jack has built.

It suggests comfort without needless ostentation, a decent home such as anyone must have in order to make the most of life and to feel the sense of self-respect so essential to true manhood and womanhood, and realized perhaps most of all by the keen intuition of childhood.

But Jack has "ideas," and one of his little foibles is that every home worthy the name should have somewhere within or about it an example of one of the classic orders, even though it be in miniature, not only for its intrinsic beauty but for its educational value as well.

So he takes especial pride in showing the fire place and mantle where he

has carried out this idea. Little columns perfectly proportioned support an entablature upon which rests the mantle, and the rich Corinthian in miniature perfection is shown with beautiful effect.

On the floor above are the light and airy sleeping apartments, and a bathroom in enamel and nickel and marble that invites appealingly to that cleanliness which is next to Godliness. The "den" is here, that delight of man's heart, suggesting, not a lair in the jungle, but coming days when he hopes to have more leisure to enjoy the things that afford him pleasure.

Having given full heed of praise where due, we turn to Jack:

"Fortunate, indeed, the possessor of such a home, ample enough to allow each member a spot to call his own and encourage a sense of individuality. Happy the mother who reigns supreme by the power of love, and the children who find here their paradise. That east room, even now being finished in azure and gold, how natural to assign it to the daughter of sweet young womanhood, the joy of your heart and the apple of your eye. A shrine it will be in the temple of your home, where nothing profane or unholy may enter, and consecrated to a little goddess of your town, who, Aurora like, will greet the morning sun—What is that Jack? Not your house?"

"No," says Jack. "I built it for Mr. So-and-so, who is engaged in some

sort of speculation, and seems to be making money."

"But you must have a lovely home for yourself and those you love when you give up this to another?"

"No," says Jack, with something of sadness, "I don't own a home, and cannot afford to rent as good a place as this. We live in much cheaper quarters."

"Surely then you were richly paid, since you have nothing else to show for your work?"

"No, I received only enough for us to live on. I must now find a chance to build another home for some one else or we will be turned out of our 'place' for non-payment of rent."

"Well, Jack, you alone are not to blame for these conditions that leave you homeless; it rests collectively upon all who work; but you are surely a Socialist and working for the time when the people shall build houses and live in them, and shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit thereof, and all the best fruit of their labor will not go to others."

"No," says Jack, "I understand the Socialists are working for something of that kind, but I never paid any attention to it."

"Well, Jack, if I were allowed the same freedom of expression Mark Twain used in writing about jackrabbits, I think I would be justified in saying: This is the House that the Jackass Built." R. J. C.

A Laugh or A Smile By P. B.

His Method. "No, Miss Gunning hasn't agreed to marry me yet, though I have pressed her for an answer."

"In what way did you press her?"

It will interest you greatly to learn that the tailors' convention has decreed that white vests must henceforth have diamond buttons.

When you read those lucid explanations of stock manipulations don't try to believe it. The men who have got sense enough to manipulate stock panics, have sense enough to keep their own secrets.

In the spring the suburbanite's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of garden tools.

If the national government will step in and protect them from the wicked state legislatures, the railroads are willing to start a regular Damon and Pythias sort of friendship with it.

He Succeeded. "I told them a story," said Archibald, "that was so funny it would have tickled a horse."

"I heard someone say you got the horse laugh?"

After the Russian government gets through hanging those 300,000 revolutionists, as threatened, the country will be in good condition for revolt.

Are all the dramatists dead? The great sensational melodrama built on the recent stock panic ought to have been on the boards before now.

Rockefeller denies that he is going to give \$500,000 to the Chinese. "The oil king isn't quite yet for the alienists to pass upon him yet."

One swallow doesn't make a spring, but a dozen or so swallows of the right kind of liquor sometimes make a fall.

The recovery from that panic was too quick for it to have any effect on rent or the price of groceries. We will have to wait for that other panic that Jim Hill has been talking about.

If King Leopold dies from that cerebral stroke perhaps Mark Twain will consent to pronounce the funeral oration.

Since there are 400,000,000 people in China that \$50,000,000 would make only a quarter for each person, and Mr. Rockefeller would scarcely get thanks for that.

Mr. Smith, of Harvey, wants to know if the capitalist is not a producer? Answer—The capitalist has as much to do with producing wealth as the pig has to do with producing pig-iron.

Magistrate (severely) "Do you know the nature of an oath, boy?"

Boy: "The nature of an oath, your lordship—and me your lordship's caddy"—Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday.

SOCIALIST NEWS

Rev. Father V. X. Gettleman is knocking Socialism in Toledo, Ohio, this week.

In an interesting address on "Socialism," delivered at Hartford, Conn., last week, Professor Sydney Reeves, of Harvard university, a Yale graduate, dwelt long on the evils of the day. Professor Reeves never knew that he was a Socialist until he wrote a book on that subject.

Socialist Scientific Literature

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

Table listing various books such as 'Marx's Capital, Vol. I, Capitalist Production', 'Engels' Origin of the Family', 'The Social Contract', etc. with prices.

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

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST 163 Randolph Street, Room 14 CHICAGO, ILL.

The Struggle for Existence

By WALTER THOMAS MILLS, A. M.

It contains 48 chapters, 640 pages, handsomely bound in English linen. Price, single copies, \$2.50 each postpaid. Ten copies shipped to one address, \$15 and the purchaser pay the freight.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO CHICAGO SOCIALIST 163 EAST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

STEEL COMPANY MUST GIVE IN

Labor troubles which began last Saturday at the establishments of the Republic Steel and Iron company, East Chicago, culminated in a strike of 1,200 men, tying up the entire plant and threatening to throw out of employment 10,000 more workers.

The strike was caused by a refusal of the company to grant the demands of the men for an increase in wage of 25 cents a day.

Simultaneously with the strike at the Republic plants, 600 employes quit work at the plant of the Interstate Steel company at Hammond. The men at the Inland Steel company plant at Indiana harbor are on the verge of a strike.

The steel mill employes who struck at East Chicago and Hammond are unorganized, but they succeeded nevertheless in accomplishing a complete tie-up of these plants. An effort is being made today to organize them into unions.

Superintendent Grove of the East Chicago mills announced that the company will not grant the demands of the men, but will keep the plant closed indefinitely.

It is believed that the strike at the steel mills may affect a number of tie-ups among the affiliated trades in sympathy with the strikers.

Respondents

The wicked labor union was an unknown thing in the time of the Egyptian kings, and for some occult reason or another, wages were also a good deal of a negative quantity, the factor of labor didn't enter much into the cost of producing the pyramids. But even at that remote age of the world, there were evidently some dangerous workmen who felt, and strove to propagate discontent. Very likely after they had been released from the galley oar for the night, after a hard day's work getting stone down to Gizeh, such a man would arise and make a speech to his companions, thus: "Lo, now, my back and arms and legs are very weary; my rations are scarcely good enough for a respectable dog; behold this miserable hovel where I lay me down to sleep, and all for what? So that long generations in the future, when we have all gone to stand before Osiris, someone may remember the name of Ptolemy, who never did a moment's work upon this pyramid. But who will remember me? and wherefore should I work all day without a wage?"

Then to this rebellious workman came a messenger from the mysterious depths of the holy temple, whose inner courts might not be profaned by the intrusion of the workers, and from the folds of his garments he drew forth a little image. "Oh, workmen, men," said he, "your lot is indeed a hard one, but it is decreed for you by the gods, against whom none durst rebel. They have, however, in their beneficence, determined to have mercy on you in the future. Work faithfully for Ptolemy in this world, and pay me whatever bits of silver or copper you may chance to have accumulated this year, and behold, I will bless this little image, so that in the next world it shall perform all arduous labor for you. Pay not, and you shall haul stone without ceasing in the quarries of the hereafter!"

Slaves, obey your masters in all things. There are mansions on this earth for a man who can corner the wheat market, so that others may go hungry; and there is a tenement house for you who break your backs and lose your arms and legs in the factory and the switchyard, but waste not time in sinful rebellion against the things that be ordained. The time is coming, when all of you, even the poorest, will have a mansion in the sky; and peradventure the kindly employer who neglects to warn you that his furnaces are dangerous, may see to it that before the sun sets again, you are forever relieved from the rent problem, and are where the wicked labor agitator ceases from troubling and the weary are at rest! L. H. DANA.

Getting the Full Product of Labor

When Socialists say the common ownership of the means of production and distribution of wealth will enable the laborer to obtain the full product of his labor, there is always some wisecracker who will explain that this is impossible, because there are certain expenses that must be met before the laborers are paid.

A certain amount of money must be set aside for depreciation, supervision, replacement of machinery, maintenance of certain necessary public institutions, etc.

Having stated these very commonplace things woe critics proceed to draw from them the deduction that because of these facts the Socialists are deceiving the workers when they state that the entire product will go to the producers.

NO SOCIALIST EVER CLAIMED THAT EACH INDIVIDUAL WORKER WOULD GET ALL THAT HE PRODUCED.

The Socialist would be the last one to make such a foolish statement. No one has ever laid so much emphasis on the social character of the production of wealth as has the Socialist. The worker at the present time makes but the fraction of any article and no human being can tell what his contribution to the whole has been, save in a very rough way.

ALL THIS DOES NOT IN ANY WAY CONTRADICT THE DEMAND THAT ALL THE PRODUCT OF LABOR SHALL GO TO THE LABORERS.

There are only two kinds of people in society—workers and idlers—those who receive an income because they DO something and those who receive an income because they OWN something.

THE SOCIALIST PROPOSES TO STOP ALL THE INCOME GOING TO THE CLASS OF OWNERS AND GIVE ALL TO THE DOERS.

The working class will become the owners of the things by which wealth is produced and distributed. They will exercise that ownership largely through the government which they will control.

Thus the OWNERS and the DOERS will be the SAME. ALL WILL THEREFORE GO TO THE WORKERS.

Some will go to the individuals under some system which the people of that time can determine a great deal better than any theorizers can today. Much will go to the whole mass of workers collectively in the form of education, amusement, and the satisfaction of such wants as can best be supplied socially.

THERE WILL NONE GO TO A RACE OF IDLE OWNERS.

This will mean that the total amount going to each individual worker can be multiplied many times.

THE WORKERS WILL GET THE ENTIRE PRODUCTION AND IT WILL BE A VASTLY LARGER PRODUCT THAN TODAY.

Purposes of the Panic

The "panic" seems to have accomplished its purposes. Roosevelt, the strenuous one, the wielder of the big stick, the terror of corporations, has meekly taken his orders and is calling off the two-cent fare legislation, and manipulating the treasury department in order to "relieve" a bunch of stock gamblers.

The "panic" also accomplished another purpose in "shaking down" a lot of cheap middle class capitalists who were trying to ride up on the "prosperity boom."

It is an old trick in the stock market for a plunger who is engineering a big bull movement to stop when half way up and give the stock boomed a start downward to kill off the crowd of little hangers-on that are trying to capture a few dollars in the big killing.

The great manipulators of the present "prosperity" have done exactly the same thing. They have given the stock market a sudden momentary turn downward to shake off the mob of little trailers that were trying to climb into the capitalist class.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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

Telephone, Main 4423. Automatic 5386

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 \$9.00
Six months \$5.00
Five yearly subscription cards \$25.00

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.

Editor, A. M. Blomberg, Business Manager, Louis Dalgaard, State Secretary, J. S. Smith, County Secretary, C. L. Brackha.

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

Indorsements by Unions

We hear of unions indorsing this and that... Stories of "Busse clubs" and "Dunne clubs" in the different unions are heralded by the political managers of these candidates.

THE MAN WHO ASKS A UNION TO ENDORSE THE MEN FOR OFFICE WHO HAVE IN THE PAST OR WHO WILL IN THE FUTURE CLUB UNION MEN UPON THE STREET IS MORE DANGEROUS TO ORGANIZED LABOR THAN ANY SCAB THAT EVER HELPED TO BREAK A STRIKE.

Is there a union man in Chicago who will dare to deny that Fred Busse is owned body and soul by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, that he is Fred W. Upham's tool?

What business has a member of a trade union to vote for such a man? The trade unions of Chicago have been spending hundreds of dollars to secure the enactment of the Employers' Liability Law.

The interests that are behind Busse are spending tens of thousands of dollars to prevent the enactment of that law. If it is defeated it will be because Busse and the powers behind him wish it to be defeated.

EVERY VOTE CAST FOR BUSSE IS A VOTE TO UNDO THE WORK THAT THE UNIONS HAVE JUST BEEN TAXING THEMSELVES TO ACCOMPLISH.

A vote for Dunne is no better. While Upham is the manager of Busse and the treasurer of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, J. C. Mayer is the boss man for Dunne and the attorney of the Employers' Association.

EVERY DUNNE OR BUSSE CLUB THAT IS ORGANIZED IN THIS CITY IS WORKING, CONSCIOUSLY OR UNCONSCIOUSLY, TO HELP THE EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION.

Busse and Dunne are but different names for puppets pulled by the same string. Capitalism stands behind both and controls their actions.

They sometimes represent different groups of capitalists who are quarreling over the division of the spoils, but the workers have no interest in these battles.

A BUSSE BUTTON OR A DUNNE BUTTON MAKES A POOR COMPANION FOR A UNION BUTTON.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw vs. Society

By SEYMOUR STEDMAN

For all educational purposes the Thaw trial is over, the whim of the jury and the guess of the court can only add to the well-recognized instability of judicial proceedings.

The morbid sensationalism of the most diseased mind should feel satiated. The Thaw case, as a tragedy arousing and nerve-racking event, is valueless. Its worth is only in the thought and reflection it produces.

What does it suggest to you? Stanford White was a morbid sex-degenerate, whether curable or not must remain a problem at least until more evidence of his personal history and family are known, together with more knowledge of his physical abnormalities. Had he been poor money would neither purchase his victims nor protect his crimes.

Harry J. Thaw is a degenerate and bears so many anomalies that there is no chance to escape the conclusion. It may be that his mother's condition preceding his birth was the approximate cause, but it is quite natural that his father, money mad, a fanatic of finance, a paranoiac of the gold craze, transmitted his mental deformity to his son, Harry Thaw, who with a diseased system, expresses itself in a different but equally unnatural channel.

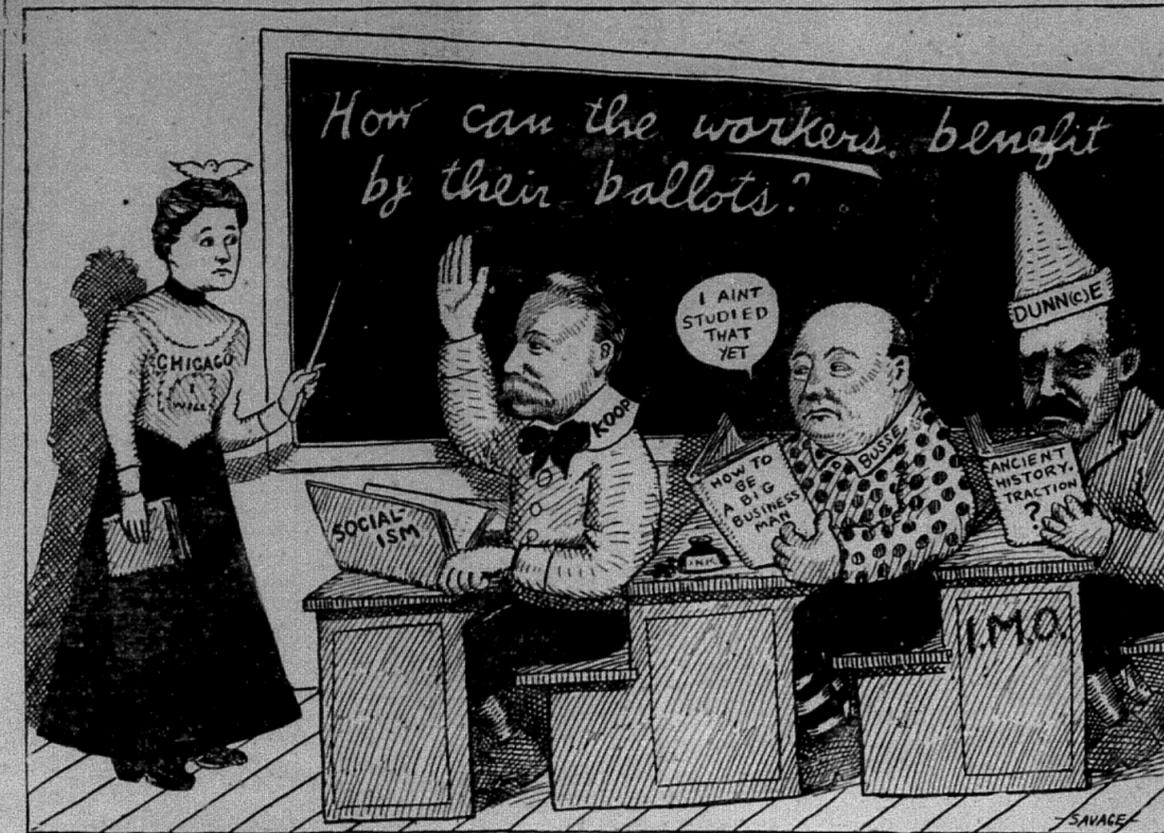
Harry Thaw's training was religious and orthodox; this I mention because the next character received no such training.

Evelyn Nesbit has had her day in court, putty in her mother's hands, putty in White's and putty on the witness stand. She has sacrificed herself for her defender, cruelly and mercilessly she has been prodded with the most abominable questions.

The public gaze upon her with pity as the atoning sacrifice to save a man's life.

This is a narrow view. Evelyn Nesbit was taught by her mother, and taught by society, to kneel, bow, worship and crown financial success. Gold fastens the lips of the pupa, garnishes vice with respectability, hollows the names of the infamously deranged, from the center to the circumference of society. It radiates its all-pervading influence throughout the higher (sic) classes. To this god of Americanism Evelyn's mother cast her daughter as recklessly as the Hindu devotee throws her child beneath the juggernaut's wheels.

The fates led this child along a golden path of characterless grandeur to the gulf, and then rent the veil and pedestal for public



Teacher---"Will some one answer the question on the blackboard?"
Boy on Front Seat---"I can."
The Other Two---"Aw, g'wan, youse ain't in our class."

gaze the debauched wreck of capitalist society, one of many countless thousands who are sacrificed to the cruelties of this age. Evelyn Nesbit was a sacrifice to Jerome, Delmas, Judge Fitzgerald and the jury. These lofty pillars of society and their class, gazing upon the angel-faced sacrifice, beheld one of their offspring. You men and women, who fix finance in the firmament of the gods, behold your abject devotee, as impure as your idol, as false as your stock-jobbing theology, as shallow as your society, as worthless socially as the capitalist class.

Thaw and White, the heredity products of dollar paranoiacs; Evelyn Thaw and her mother, the products of an environment which has no character, no humanity, no race love. Born within capitalism and worshipping its deities, they sell themselves as the lawyer sells his talents, the preacher his theology, the merchant his shoddy goods, the council and legislatures the public domain. Evelyn Thaw is the personified system under which we live. She is the incarnation of Jerome, Delmas, the judge, jury--of capitalism, which will as surely land upon the shoals as she has.

LaCassagne says: "Social environment is the culture medium of criminality. The criminal is a microbe, an element that becomes important only when it finds a medium which will cause it to ferment. Every society has the criminals it deserves."

To eliminate the criminal classes in present society, its industrial system and the ideals based thereon must necessarily be changed. If the high tension and nerve-racking competitive pace produces degenerates, and it may here be noted that the best students of nervous diseases are a unit that it does, then we must expect offspring to pay the price of their parents' unnatural lives, and, again, its society creates its ideals, parades its chief citizens and women as paragons of wisdom and virtue because of their financial success, irrespective of their true worth as characters. We cannot blame either Evelyn Thaw or her mother for attempting to step within the charmed circle, at least as long as we recognize the society which creates the ideal to which Evelyn Thaw and her mother adapted themselves.

The only possible method of destroying the greater portion of the criminal class is to change the environment, of which they are the natural product, and in time that will even modify and eliminate the hereditary type.

The capitalists hate the cheap and dangerous criminal, but they are willing to tolerate him rather than to change the system which would eliminate the capitalist along with the petty offender and even the more magnificent criminals.

LIGHT FROM DARKNESS

The workers of Paris fought and won a great battle. Not since the siege of Paris in 1870, dispatches inform us, has the city been so completely enveloped by darkness as it was on Friday night.

What happened? Have the "captains of industry," the great ones, the shining lights of our society disappeared or been missing? Not at all, they were there. But the glitter of their gold and splendor could not illuminate the gay boulevards, cafes and theaters of that world-city.

Paris was in darkness because the "insignitancians," the workers in the electric plants, struck.

A few thousand laborers refused to work under unfavorable conditions, and not a paper could be printed, not an electric car could be operated. The entire industrial activity of one of the leading cities in the world was paralyzed.

All the papers of Paris are now "spitting fire" upon the strikers, but this fire could not illuminate the streets.

The Socialist papers alone stood by the strikers. The strikers won and the Socialist papers with them.

The electricians of Paris demanded that the private companies grant them the same conditions that their fellow workers in the small plant, operated by the government, work under. There, the strikers declared, their fellow craftsmen work shorter hours, receive better wages and are assured of a pension in old age.

If the private companies cannot afford to give their employes these working con-

A GREAT CONSPIRACY

By C. S. DARROW

Portion of the address to the jury in defense of Steve Adams

Mr. Knight has said, and I do not deny it, that back of this man are the funds of a great organization, the small contributions of thousands of working-men, and it is true that a great effort is being made to defend him, but it is also true that the state of Idaho never prosecuted a man before as this man is being prosecuted.

The officers of this county have been shoved aside and the greatest lawyer in the state has been employed. More than that, the state of Colorado has been called upon, months of the time of the greatest detective of the west have been given to bring him to the gallows, the state of Washington brought another who used his time without stint. It is a remarkable case, unprecedented in the annals of criminal procedure.

It is not for justice that the life of this humble, almost unknown, working-man has been placed in jeopardy, that the machinery of the state has been set in motion, and all the millions of the mine-owners of the west have been called upon.

Beyond this case, out of this courtroom, out in the world, the greatest fight in the world--the fight between capital and labor of this country--is being waged, of which this is but a manifestation.

I want to measure every word I say in this case. It may seem harsh to you, but it is true. The prosecution from beginning to end is a humbug and a fraud; it is a crime and an outrage, with not one jot of honesty, one particle of sincerity or integrity since the day this man was arrested until now. I say this without regret to whether this man is guilty or innocent.

Who is this man? What does this prosecution mean? He is a man who has been characterized by Mr. Knight as a vile monster, a man almost whose breath is putrefaction; a criminal, assassin.

I know nothing of Steve Adams' life, and of his history and crimes in Colorado. If he has committed crimes in that state, let them try him for them; it is not for me to consider here. I will discuss the case at bar. Assuming that Steve Adams killed this man, which I believe he did not, how stands the case? Aside from this confession, what evidence has the state produced to show that Fred Tyler came to his death at all, saying nothing about who was his slayer? None whatever.

The body which is supposed to be the remains of Fred Tyler was found more than a year ago, buried and forgotten until resurrected after the killing of a great man down here in southern Idaho--dug up for the purpose of hounding some man to his death.

The mere fact that the body of a man was found in the Marble Creek country about half a mile from Jack Simpkins' cabin is no proof. No one identified that body as Fred Tyler. True, witnesses came in and testified that Fred wore a pair of overalls because a pair of overalls was found upon him. At first it was a pair of military trousers; his low-crowned hat blossomed into a high-crowned hat; his blue undershirt changed into two undershirts, for two undershirts are produced here as having come from the remains found, although everyone testified that Fred Tyler never wore but one shirt in the summertime. A jumper is also produced, and it is something no one ever heard of or saw Fred Tyler wear. Part of an old shoe is produced. The very things that would help to identify the body as being that of Fred

Tyler are not here. The baseball finger, which would be a good means of identification--one of the best--where is it? The shoes that the brother-in-law made, and which were uncommon in style, where are they? All of these things have disappeared, and these bones and these rigs are brought in and placed in evidence to identify the remains as those of Fred Tyler.

The proposition is plain, the reason for Adams' arrest is apparent to all. He came into this country some two years ago. He left. No one knew or cared for his coming or his going. Two years after the ex-governor of the state is assassinated, a man is arrested. The whole country is engaged in an attempt to discover the perpetrator of the crime. One man is caught, almost red-handed, and he confessed. It was his only chance to save his life, and he implicated somebody else.

It was this man who gave McPartland the name of Steve Adams, and told of Adams' life in Colorado and of his troubles. Everybody knows that when Steve Adams was arrested as a fugitive, charged as a suspect in the killing of Steunenberg, he was arrested on a false and perjured charge; that in the attempt to get the members of the Western Federation of Miners in their hands they executed every means in their power, and perjury was the least of them.

They arrested Steve Adams to choke out some evidence against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. They took him to the pen, and Whitney, who should have given him protection, allowed him to be placed upon the rack by one of the most notorious detectives known, who extracted this confession. It was this vagabond detective and Harry Orchard, a self-confessed criminal, who did the work.

We are told that Steve Adams made this confession, not through fear or hope, but for love of himself and his wife, his fellow workmen and his God. If so, why did he not stick to it? The first time he managed to get a friendly ear, after six months' confinement in the pen, he stretched out his hands and said: "For God's sake, get me out of here; this confession I have made is a lie."

This McPartland, what is his trade? Can you imagine a man a detective until every other calling is exhausted. He is a spy, a watcher of his fellowmen, a sneak. Is this an honorable calling? It may be honorable to some of the things the state has done in this case; it is not honorable in the old-fashioned sense of the word; it is a living lie. And this spy, traitor, liar, McPartland, held up before this poor, weak, simple mind the scaffold and the confession, the one and the other, and he told McPartland he would sign the statement.

It was McPartland's desire to secure the implication of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, and to that end he weaved their names into this confession, so that it might be used in evidence against them, yet Steve Adams, with a rope around his neck, refused to sign the statement without making some corrections. See, for instance, our question in this confession reads: "During the time you were acquainted with these men did you ever hear any conversation about the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg?" and the answer was made to read as follows: "They told me to go to Idaho and see Jack Simpkins, as he had something to wait to tell me in regard to the Steunenberg matter," and Steve

would not stand for it and made change it to read: "They told me to go to Idaho and see Simpkins as he had something he wanted to tell me." They scratched out the "in regard to Steunenberg."

It is all a part of a hellish plot to catch all the officers of the federation, both present and past. When you read the confession you can see that it is not in Steve Adams' language. I doubt if even McPartland dictated it all, for he could not say ten words without making a grammatical error.

THE RIVER OF TIME

By R. J. C.

The stream is wide and the current sweeps downward to the cataract with a silent, ceaseless power that seems as cruel as it is irresistible.

The boat is manned by sturdy men who hear the far-off roar and realize the certain destruction that awaits them if their toil is relaxed.

Like the ominous growl of beasts of prey in the distant jungle, or the roaring maw of a great city calling, ever calling for human flesh and blood and tears and virtue and honor for its feeding, so they hear and bend to their oars.

Their best effort is consumed in stemming the tide, so that no power is left for progress, for the boat is burdened to the limit of their strength, burdened with those who ride but do not row.

The weary toilers plead for help that they may reach a haven of rest and safety, but the idle ones answer with insolent assurance: "No! We own the boat, which you must man and row in order to save yourselves, and we have no need to row."

Sometimes in despair they are resolved to cease and engulf all in ruin together, but nature is strong and insistent, and presents needs hold them to their task.

Those who own and ride find the time heavy on their banes. They play and sing and dance while the rowers row. They drink dry the sources of pastime and pleasure, and still have time. They indulge in wine and revelry, and women beguile with subtle and sensuous charms. With forms of Venus and voices of the lute and the nightingale, with angelic charms of virtue and modesty, all sacrificed upon the altar of unholy sensuality, revelry grows to debauch, and debauch to orgy.

"Nor Cleopatra on her galleys deck, ever catered so wantonly to voluptuous idlers, for while the owners ride but do not row, their enmity must be relieved, though angels weep and devils shout in glee.

Memories haunt the rowers, like far-off music from a harp of many strings. One is touched and vibrates in responsive sweetness: "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." But still they row.

And then another: "Whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them," and still the owners ride but do not row.

Another string is touched, and clear and strong responds: "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." They repeat the age old question: "What is truth?" but there is no answer, only a canting response from those who ride but do not row: "Godliness with contentment is great gain," and the rowers bend to their task.

In the distance land is in view, the land of Brotherhood, resting upon the rock of eternal justice, where unrequited toil shall cease. They grow more and more weary of their thankless task. Will they reach it, or will all be swept down and engulfed together? Who can tell?

CORPORATION MORALS

On Feb. 18 the news was circulated in Wall street that the Pennsylvania Railroad will issue notes to the extent of \$50,000,000. This was at one time denied by the railroad company.

The next day the correctness of this news was confirmed. The railroad company made the announcement that it had decided to issue \$60,000,000 5 per cent notes and that the entire issue was taken by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. This shows that the company when denying the note issue knew very well that it did not tell the truth.

The New York Journal of Commerce comments on this as follows: "Anonians, were he alive today, would find congenial employment in the denial bureau of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company."

The New York Times characterizes the denial by the Pennsylvania Railroad as follows:

"For some inscrutable reason, it seems to be essential to the success of a large note issue by a railroad corporation that bankers and everybody else concerned shall deny right up to the moment of making the official announcement that any such thing is about to happen."

What wonder that the public is looking upon high finance with distrust and suspicion, for almost everyday brings to light peculiar corporation methods and morals.

The corporations seem to have a moral code entirely at variance with the moral ideas of the common people.--Financial World