

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1907

PRICE ONE CENT

AWFUL INVESTMENT OF FLESH AND BLOOD

One Month's Record of Trainmen Killed and Crippled For Life

LONG HOURS AND DEFECTIVE MACHINERY DO DEADLY WORK

What Becomes of These Human Wretches?—Why Do These Lives, and Arms, and Eyes, and Legs Not Draw Dividends?

Cleveland, O., Jan. 10.—According to the January issue of the "Railroad Trainmen's Journal," the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen paid to its members the sum of \$152,850 for sick, death and personal injury benefits for the month of November.

As a rule railroad trainmen represent the younger and more sturdy class of railway employes and are not a sickly class; so this looks like hair-raising statistics of railroad butchery of its trainmen.

Following are some of the names of trainmen who have met with accidents and shows how many are either killed or injured for life:

- F. A. McClaren, left hand crushed and amputated.
Watson J. Stevens, killed in wreck.
George Edinger, heart failure caused by injury.
Frank Mackal, left leg crushed and amputated.
G. E. Soudrell, struck by passenger train.
N. A. T. Wingate, crushed under car.
J. P. George, struck by engine.
C. W. Douglas, fell from train.
W. C. Neal, killed in wreck.
R. G. King, run over by engine.
W. M. Allen, run over by engine.
Fred G. Jones, struck by train.
C. W. Christian, run over by engine.
W. E. Morrison, fell from engine; run over.
W. Rupert, killed in wreck.
E. S. Porter, right leg crushed and amputated.
J. E. Meadows, struck by engine.
J. W. McIntyre, fell from train; run over.
D. D. Deadmore, mitral insufficiency.
G. D. Neely, killed in collision.
F. J. Schuler, run over by engine.
W. F. Fields, crushed between cars.
R. D. Layne, left hand and arm crushed and amputated.
H. Turgeon, run over by car.
E. P. L. Stewart, crushed between cars.
C. E. Tenner, fell; run over.
M. P. Kelly, run over by engine.
George McCarthy, struck by coal shed; skull fractured.
James Conley, run over by engine.
W. Taylor, killed in collision.
W. B. Stevenson, crushed between cars.
Ira Fisher, run over by train.
K. J. Foster, right arm crushed and amputated.
G. L. Phillips, fell from train; run over.
C. O. Gallinger, struck by engine.
Peter Haiko, fell from train; run over.
C. W. Mitchell, killed in wreck.
Frank C. Keller, thrown from train.
W. H. Logsdon, run over by engine.
W. E. Haynes, complete ankylosis of knee.
Maurice Sullivan, ankylosis knee joint with two-inch shortening.
Frank H. Lasher, complete ankylosis of ankle joint.
J. A. Zimmerman, compound fracture forearm, elbow union.
H. F. Sickles, paralysis and atrophy of left arm.
F. V. Sweet, complete ankylosis of shoulder.
E. M. Kuhlwind, unreduced dislocation of shoulder.
R. Edinger, inflammation of optic nerve.
W. A. Anglehart, right leg crushed and amputated.
W. D. Malzer, left arm crushed and amputated.
Byron Buckles, crushed between cars.
Martin Naughton, thrown from car; run over.
Charles Lehman, left leg crushed and amputated.
C. A. Miller, run over by engine.
C. E. Harris, killed in wreck.
W. A. Leahy, killed in wreck.
G. P. Barber, fell; run over.
H. Wilhelm, right leg crushed and amputated.
W. M. Stewart, right leg crushed and amputated.
J. F. Potts, crushed between cars.
Thos. Whitby, left foot crushed and amputated.
James Keenan, partial ankylosis of shoulder.
J. J. Burns, fell under engine; run over.
J. D. Workman, struck by engine.
Stephen J. Meany, crushed between cars.
W. J. Jones, killed in wreck.
T. E. McGinry, loss of sight of left eye, right greatly impaired.
Abraham Ayotte, fell under cars; run over.
J. C. Hough, both legs crushed and amputated.
T. H. Coughran, run over by train.
Wm. Taylor, killed by engine.
Chas. Hallberg, fell from car, skull fractured.
D. H. Hart, knocked down by engine.
F. G. Gibson, killed in collision.
C. F. Boudreau, mitral insufficiency.
Richard Turabach, partial deafness of both ears; atrophy optic nerves.
H. M. Glen, run over.
Samuel Wadel, Jr., knocked from train by viaduct bridge.

\$1,000 REWARD FOR KIDNAPER

Take Former Governor Taylor of Kentucky Back to His Home and Get Big Money

The Appeal to Reason offers a reward of \$1,000 to any person or persons who will kidnap ex-Gov. Taylor and return him to Kentucky. It will be remembered that Taylor was wanted for the Goebel murder, and the governor of Indiana has refused to extradite him.

SLAUGHTER OF EUROPEAN PRODUCERS

Berlin, Jan. 11.—Twenty-six workmen were burned to death in a fire in a factory at Geispolsheim, Alsace, today.

ROMANCE AFFECTS AFFAIRS OF STATE

New York, Jan. 11.—Dr. Raoul Amador, youngest son of the president of the Republic of Panama, has retired from the post of consul general in New York from the isthmian republic. It is announced to-day. This step has followed close upon the notoriety given by the suits Mrs. Bertha K. Gresham brought against him, charging that he was the father of her child. As a representative of a foreign government he evaded service.

BRUTAL ASSAULT BY TRAMP

James H. Martin, secretary of the Consolidated Engineering company, 42 Jackson boulevard, and living at 180 Forty-first street, was brutally attacked by a tramp to whom he had refused alms at Van Buren and Clark streets shortly after 7 a. m. to-day. Martin was struck over the head repeatedly with an iron bar, his teeth were knocked out and his glasses broken. Blood spurted from wounds in his head, caused by the blows inflicted by the crazed "hoop," but the man did not desist.

Cloudy and warmer. Minimum temperature about freezing. Rain and warmer to-morrow.

BALL PLAYER SUICIDE

With Picture of Loved One Before Him He Drinks Acid

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 11.—Sitting before a mirror and gazing on the photograph of a young actress, which he had so arranged that he might behold it with his dying glances, Bob Lankswert, one of the best known young ball players that Louisville ever produced, drank an ounce of carbolic acid late yesterday afternoon at his rooming house and died just as he was being taken into the city hospital.

The photograph was that of Miss Elsie Greedy, who appeared at the Avenue Theatre two seasons ago with the "To Die at Dawn" company. It is not known whether Lankswert had a real attachment for her or whether a sentimental fancy, arising from the morbid state of mind of a suicide, caused him to make her picture a feature of the last act of his life.

WAVE OF VIRTUE HITS LEGISLATURE

Bars All Lobbyists From Floor of House—Money Must Change Hands in Hotels Hereafter

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 11.—That lobbyists would be barred from the floor of the house was the first announcement made by Speaker Shurtleff yesterday when the legislature was called to order. No bills were introduced.

This, he declared, was in compliance with rule 5, which heretofore had never been enforced. Leading members of the house were in favor of the enforcement of the rule for the reason that they were continually hampered during the session by lobbyists. The speaker was therefore asked to announce that the rule would be strictly enforced.

Policemen and doorkeepers were advised today to admit those who were entitled to the use of the floor under rule 5. All others to be excluded. This hits not only the lobbyists, but also the friends of the people and the agents of the Legislative Voters' league. Under the new ruling wives and sisters of the members will be restricted from appearing on the floor. Only members, ex-members of the legislature and members of congress will be admitted to the floor during the session.

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MUZZLES PRESS WITH BIG ADS

Efforts of Anti-Cigaret Reformers Lead Them to Corrupt Press

PEOPLE KEPT IN IGNORANCE BY NEWSPAPERS

How Tobacco Trust Openly and Drazenly Bribes Legislatures, and How Great Periodicals Suppress the News

That the Tobacco Trust controls legislatures and political fields in general is shown by evidence submitted at an anti-cigaret conference at the Palmer House yesterday.

The American Tobacco Company has a code which it uses when communicating with its bribing agent. Correspondence showing the truth of this was read at the conference yesterday afternoon by ex-State Senator A. D. Hughes, of Michigan, now residing in Marion, Ind.

Some of the code words and translations are as follows: Alembic—If total amount is not enough. Algebra—Use full amount to accomplish satisfactory results. Anoint—If bill cannot be held in committee till I arrive, telegraph what action necessary.

Delay—Bill in house, second reading. Betroth—Killed. Bayonet—Bills (kill bills). Debutenture—Is there any danger? Dormant—One hundred dollars. Drollish—One thousand dollars. Whistle—Please let me know the worst at once.

O. A. Baker was the special agent of the trust in the Indiana legislature and elsewhere. Baker Leaves Letters Behind. He was in business in Marion, Ind. A. D. Hughes came from Michigan and settled in Indiana. He became acquainted with Baker and before long went into partnership with him.

Baker shortly sold out his interests and left for Canada, selling everything pertaining to the business to Hughes, and among other things was Baker's desk. In this desk Mr. Hughes found a great stack of letters, practically all on American Tobacco Company's letter-head.

Mr. Hughes was anxious to make an exposure, but suddenly discovered that there was no one looking for his particular kind of an expose. At least, no man, how much the people might want to read about these facts, there was no one who would give them publicity.

Too Hot for Collier's. Collier's Weekly was doing considerable nuck-raking, and asked for the letters. When it came to publication, however, the only thing that appeared was one on the cost of advertising. A tip to the wise was sufficient. Tobacco trust advertising grew rapidly in Collier's columns.

The Detroit News was looking for things radical, but not for anything so closely connected with advertising. The same proved true of Ridgeway's and Hearst, although both of these claimed to be wanting them, and Ridgeway's offered a large sum for them. When Hearst thought they were safe with Ridgeway's, he expressed a great anxiety to secure them, but when they

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BIG MONEY FOR LABOR TRAITORS

Two Letters Showing How Detectives Flourish as Parasites on Industry

That wage earners, in shop and mill and factory, are under a constant espionage similar to that to which Russians are subjected, is becoming more apparent.

Detective agents in all parts of the country flourish on money paid by employers who fear their employees will organize and be in a position to demand more of their product.

The detective business of this kind is profitable because employers have competitors and they must get work as cheap as possible or succumb in the industrial fight.

Following are two letters from the American Detective Service company, 333 Dearborn street. The second is a "follow up" letter. Both of them were received by scores of employers recently:

"Checking" Employees. Dear Sirs:—For years we have been trying to introduce to you our system of checking up employees and stopping the leaks that exist in your establishment.

At this moment you may think that your employees—clerks, laborers, or whatever position they may hold—are loyal to you; but, in order to make sure, allow us to go over the situation and explain how we go about it to get necessary information.

Consult us; no charges will be made for consultation. Our rates are very reasonable, and after an investigation you will always be in a position to be on your guard and have a knowledge of your leaks.

Will you kindly let us know when it will be convenient for you to have our representative call? Thanking you in advance for any favors, we remain, Yours very truly, AMERICAN DETECTIVE SERVICE COMPANY. John W. Weccard, General Manager.

A Heart-to-Heart Talk. Dear Sirs:—Just a few moments of your time for a short heart-to-heart talk. Suggest that you ask yourself the following questions: Am I receiving profits from my business in accordance to the amount of business done? Are my employees honest? What are my employees doing during my absence or when my back is turned?

IS IT MY DUTY TO KNOW THE HABITS OF MY EMPLOYEES? Does the satisfaction of knowing the above questions benefit me in conducting my business, convincing me whether or not my employees are trustworthy? If I find that my business is properly conducted, does not the satisfaction of knowing this repay me for my troubles? We cheerfully call on you, explaining our methods thoroughly.

Yours very truly, AMERICAN DETECTIVE SERVICE COMPANY. John W. Weccard, General Manager.

SPECIAL PROVIDENCE SAVES KENTUCKIANS

Panther Creek People Are Thankful for Fish and Rescue

Owensboro, Ky., Jan. 11.—The residents of the Panther creek neighborhood, south of Owensboro, who have been driven from their homes by the high water, believe that a special providence is looking after them. The water has receded to a great extent, and many of the farmers are returning to their homes.

They were badly in need of provisions, but in several of the houses live fish were found on the floors, being left there by the receding waters. In the home of Joseph Adkinson, a twelve-pound buffalo fish was found.

SHEA CAN'T TELL HIS OWN STORY

New Thing Done in Judge Ball's Court When Defendant is Not Allowed to Testify

The spirit which reigns in the interpretation and administration of the law in the Shea trial in Judge Ball's court went beyond everybody's expectation this morning when Shea was not permitted to testify in his own behalf.

Shea was placed on the witness stand and gave his name and place of residence. Attorney Brady then requested Shea to give his version of the strike. Here Assistant State's Street Attorney Miller objected to Shea's testimony as irrelevant. Judge Ball approved this objection.

A mysterious disappearance was reported when the names of E. W. Job, secretary of the Employers' association; Harry Gibbons, democratic candidate for sheriff, and R. J. Thorne of Montgomery Ward & Co. were called as witnesses. The deputy sheriff reported that he was unable to find any of these men.

GARNEGIE SAYS NEW DAY IS COMING

Brains Will Stand Above Dollars and Making Money Will Be Ignoble, He Says

London, Jan. 11.—Andrew Carnegie says the day is coming when brains will stand above dollars and the making of money as an aim will be rated an ignoble ambition.

The American steel millionaire in an article entitled "My partners, the people," in the Review of Reviews, expresses the belief that a millionaire ought to share his wealth with the poor, but with the limitation that his fortune should not be divided before the millionaire's death.

Then the community should exact a large share, graduating in increasing proportions to the extent of the Dead man's wealth.

HOLD CHILD FOR \$10,000 RANSOM

New York, Jan. 11.—A dragnet has been thrown by the police over the city today to capture the kidnapers of little Salvatore Saitti, the six-year-old son of Antonio Saitti, a wealthy broker, for whom \$10,000 ransom is demanded. The child disappeared from in front of his home in Harlem yesterday afternoon.

The police believe the boy is hidden away on the lower east side. A ticket chopper on the Third avenue elevated saw the boy in company with an Italian last night. The chopper recognized Salvatore from his picture in the newspapers. The father received the following threatening letter today:

"Don't be frightened. Your boy is in our hands. Send us \$10,000 if you want to see him alive again. If not we will kill him. Seek advice of your friends."

WHY DON'T WORKERS TAKE THEIR OWN?

Gershuni Cannot Understand Backwardness of Producers With Freedom of Speech and Press

HOPEFUL FOR CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

When Told the Newspaper Was Edited by Candle Light, the Great Rebel Declared Its Success Assured

"As soon as we finish up affairs in Russia, Tsarism wiped out of existence and a liberal government established, we will come to America to give the Socialist movement in this country a 'boost' as you express it," said Gregory Gershuni, while chatting pleasantly to a reporter of the Chicago Daily Socialist, at his room in the Jackson hotel.

"I do not care to express myself about the American movement, I am in this country as an envoy, an ambassador from my party and have enough of my own affairs to attend to. But from what your own leaders have told me in San Francisco and New York, I understand that the Socialist movement in America is not what it ought to be.

"Had we in Russia the freedom of speech and press which you have here the social revolution or evolution, as you like it, would long ago have been an accomplished reality.

Capitalists Help One Another. "As it is, however, I believe that our revolution will be of inestimable value for the Socialist movement of this country as well as for all other countries. Don't you see that your capitalists are wiser fellows than you people are?"

"See how they stick together and sustain the Russian government, although they know that they most likely never will see a cent of all their millions of dollars. They do it for the sake of the 'cause' of their cause, of course, which is the preservation of capitalism.

"There are, however, hopeful signs for the Socialist movement in this country, and one of these important signs is the Chicago Daily Socialist.

"My comrades in this country all expect great things from this paper and I hope that their expectations will not be disappointed. As soon as I get the time I will come around and see you people at work. We in Russia, when we work on Socialist papers, have to do all our work underground.

"We cannot afford such luxuries as using plain sunlight at our work. Candle light or a kerosene lamp is all that we can afford. If you want to make a success of this paper you must do your work by candle light."

Candle Is International. When Gershuni was informed that this is precisely what the Chicago Daily Socialist had done; that candles had been used until the success of the paper warranted the use of electric lights, he said, laughingly:

"Socialism is international not only in its ideas, and applications but in its methods of propaganda, which include the use of candle light.

"Once you began your work by candle light you are on the right road. There is a saying in Russia that a one kopeck candle burned Moscow. A paper started by candle light is sure to become the blaze of the future civilization."

WATER WAGON DRIVERS STRIKE

No settlement of the strike of the Mineral Water drivers in the employ of the Consumers' Water company has been reached as yet, in spite of the several conferences, which the officials of the union had with the company.

The strike arose over the refusal of the company to sign a new agreement with the men which gave a raise in wages of \$1 a week.

The company, moreover, not only refused the advance in wages but also cut down the pay of the men by not paying them for holidays, Christmas and New Year's day. They claim they can do so because the old agreement expired Dec. 9, and the new agreement has not yet been signed.

The company is now moving its teams under police protection. The strikers however believe that this will tire them soon and they will grant the demands of the union. Should the company fail to do so the union will appeal to other teamsters' organizations employed by the same company to assist them in winning their demands.

JOHN D. IS BLUEN. Uniontown, Pa., Jan. 10.—John D. Rockefeller is said to be suffering from a fit of the blues. His oil sale in this city for 15 cents a gallon and his income less than 7 cents a gallon. It is understood that anyone explaining why the foreign consumer is not so "easy" as his countryman will receive a Rockefeller's thanks, provided a post stamp is enclosed by a reply.

THE RECORDING ANGEL

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CHAPTER XX.

great Caesar fell. Oh, what a fall was there, my countrymen!

The exclamation of horror which sprang from the lips of Robert Endy caused the detective to pause in his narrative, and he wiped his face vigorously—the while remarking that the car was very warm. It was a fact; but it was mostly his eyes that he wiped.

Robert's thoughts had been so completely with his father that although he heard the detective's words their meaning did not make a very clear impression on his brain, and the last statements had therefore taken him somewhat by surprise.

He could see that to King and Chandler the death of Chambers was no news. After a moment he said, "And so he has paid the penalty of his crime. My friends, I thank you that you did not mar the joy of the moment of my deliverance with such news. Well, well! And so it was Chambers! Now, I think of it he had black hair; but I never ever suspected him."

"Yes," said Arthur, "and it matches the sample; great deal better than Mr. Endy's does, but still it doesn't match. I tell you, there is black hair and black hair. I had just come from an interview with you, when I first saw those black hairs; and I never even thought to make any closer comparison than that. But don't think that I did not examine Chambers' hair—months ago. It will be after today when we get to the bottom of the hair business."

"He had on a wig," said Chandler positively.

Arthur smiled as he said emphatically, "Wrong again! Just as I was. The hair was fresh, and not dead, and had been pulled out by the roots. It was a long time before I could get any of Mr. Craggie's hair to examine; but when I did I would immediately have had him arrested as the guilty party had I not previously found out certain things that make it physically impossible for it to have been him. On that night snow fell from shortly after twelve until nearly three. There were no footmarks towards the door in the snow on the car platform or steps, nor about the car the next morning. There were some coming out—they were a woman's. I have the measure of them."

"And yet you say—! Why how in the world?" said King.

"I don't know," said Arthur, "but I'm going to keep on trying until I find out. And there are some more things in this case that I don't yet know. I must find out what became of our witnesses."

Robert had become interested and King was glad to notice it, and said, "Hurry, Mr. Arthur, at least tell us all that you know."

"Well, the first thing I did was to throw the nearest window wide open; then I stooped to pick up the remainder of the cigar, and as I did so I noticed the paper Mr. Craggie had not yet unfolded lying there close by the cigar, and I picked both of them up and handed the paper to Mr. Craggie and carefully placed the cigar in the case which I drew from the dead man's pocket."

"No; he had not substituted one of his cigars. His are short, thick, very black ones; and that side of the case is still full, and the only vacant space in the case, when I opened it, was just where I had seen him place a cigar from Craggie's box, and then—on second thought—take it out again, light and smoke it."

"His words kept ringing in my ears until, in spite of myself, I threw the remainder of my cigar out of the window."

"As I did this Mr. Craggie—who had been standing as though rooted to the spot—seemed to come to himself, and he replaced the paper in the envelope which he still held and put them in his pocket."

"Then he said sharply, 'What did you do that for?'"

"'Couldn't help it,' said I. 'Chambers was smoking one of yours when he died.'"

"'Why, you certainly are not fool enough to believe that man's crazy talk. Why, he poisoned himself to escape hanging.'"

"'Mr. Craggie stopped right there. In fact, the last syllable was only a gurgle in his throat; and then he cried out, 'Great God and his life was not even in danger.'"

"I had been watching his face closely, and I then said, 'Now, I think you are an innocent man—this time; but I'll tell you candidly that innocence don't always save a man—as you ought to know. If you will look back over the past four months you will see that things look black for you. If Chambers has been expressing fears for his life to people in general as he did to me, and if there are others who know that you had a reason for getting rid of him and his testimony, I am going to have a hard time clearing you. My advice to you is to say absolutely nothing until I or your counsel give the word.'"

"And then I examined the other pockets in Chambers' clothing, and in one of them I found a certain power of attorney whose wording showed at once that others held just that information. And when I showed this to Mr. Craggie—well, gentlemen, I have no words to describe the effect on that proud and overbearing man. He pleaded with me to save him. He promised half his wealth. He kept repeating over and over again, 'My God! My God! why was he so bitter towards me. I always treated him as well as I did anybody.'"

"At last I said, 'If we knew his motive we would probably solve the whole affair. You rich men don't seem to realize that the way you are carrying on is liable to—'"

"'But right there I came to a stop. The car had been shifted to the siding where it usually stands, and we had been so taken up with our own affairs that we had not noticed the black cook when he leaped from it before it came to a standstill.'"

"As soon as he touched the ground he cried to the conductor and the engineer, 'Good God, men! Mr. Chambers has been murdered by that old devil in there.'"

"All of these men were attached to Chambers; and when we realized what was going on we were brought to our senses with a fear, for the train was surrounded by a howling mob, crying, 'Lynch Craggie!' and so forth."

"I had scarcely time to push him into the cook's room—which was the only place that could be defended—when, as I faced about—with a gun in each hand—I found that the conductor and engineer were coming into the car. I could had no time to lock the door. When

they saw Chambers lying there the tears rolled down their faces and they cried to those outside, 'It is true. He is dead!' and I do not wonder that Mr. Craggie cowered into the remotest corner when he heard the screams and execrations of the crowd. I have faced mobs before, but may God Almighty save me from ever confronting such another one. There was not a hoodlum or tramp in that crowd. It was largely made up of the passengers who had been waiting for the next train, and the railroad employees.

"After gazing at Chambers for several minutes the men turned to search for the president. Rocks and some bullets had smashed every window in the car. Mr. Craggie had been hit more than once by the rocks, but at that point the man who used to be telegraph operator at Steelton, Fred Paisley, by name, sprang on to the car steps with a rope in his hand all ready looped and knotted, and cried, 'Stop that firing; you might kill him. Bullets are too good for Craggie—here's the rope to finish him!'"

"They stopped to listen to him and he said, 'I used to hate Chambers; thought he caused me to lose my job and had me blacklisted—I found out the other day who it was that has been keeping me and my family from want. It was Archibald Chambers. Death to the man that killed him!'"

"I began to think that my time was getting pretty close, for I usually abandon an employer. The conductor and engineer were standing there as soon as the train turned. At the same instant I called to them to throw up their hands and said I would shoot the first man that came towards me. I tried to argue with them. I told them that Mr. Craggie was my prisoner and that I proposed to hand him over to the authorities. Nothing did a bit of good. I suppose there would have been but one termination to the affair if some one at the station had not telephoned for Jones, and while I was still arguing he came on the scene. I don't know how Jones does it; he didn't have a single deputy with him; he didn't apply to the governor, for troops—but the fact remains that he made his way through the crowd to my side and had the engineer and conductor deputized and persuaded to help us keep the peace in a few minutes. The man is absolutely fearless, for one thing; but I think that I am not much of a coward, and I could do nothing."

"Of course, it wasn't pleasant for Mr. Craggie to face the crowd; but it had to be done; and I am free to confess that they hustled him about considerable before we reached the prison van, which was drawn up as close to the car as the mob would let it come. That was the only time that Jones drew his gun, but he pushed Craggie up the steps of the van the ex-operator, Paisley, who still held the rope, slipped up and dexterously threw it over the prisoner's head. He pulled vigorously on it and cried to the others, 'Catch hold, boys—we'll have him in spite of Jones. Jones has sold out to the millionaires.'"

"That word was his last; and the rope was off of Mr. Craggie before he took another step. The sight of the dead man cooled the courage of the mob, and we drove off at full speed. Then the prisoner was soon behind bars and stood committed for trial. For the magistrate refused him bail when he learned that Chandler and the engineer and the cook and the conductor—to say nothing of myself—all had heard the dead man express his fears for his safety; and when I was obliged to say that Chambers had told me of those fears in the presence of the prisoner not five minutes previous to his death, and that the cigar, which I suppose was the direct cause of his death, had been, to my certain knowledge, taken out of Mr. Craggie's box, the magistrate—who usually knows which way the popular wind is blowing—would not listen to my supposition that Chambers himself had placed it there (for that's the way I interpret Chambers' talk about gambling), but said, 'That will do, gentlemen. This case does not need any more testimony. Committed without bail.'"

"That's the end of Jones' popularity, mark my words," said Chandler.

"Watch for the reaction against Socialism," said Arthur.

The train at this moment pulled up at a station twenty miles from Steelton, and the usual tinkering with hot boxes commenced. The four men were nearly wild with impatience. Arthur left the car and went into the telegraph office wired to Arndt, and in a few moments Arndt replied, "My God, man! Are you that far away yet? Thought you were coming on a special. Carriage is waiting at the depot for you now. Hurry, I tell you, hurry."

Arthur did not show the telegram. He went to the engineer—an old acquaintance of his—and said, "Introduce me to that conductor of yours, will you? There is a thousand dollars in it for you and him if you will drop those two cranky coaches on the siding, put all the passengers in ours (which hasn't had but four men in it the whole trip); and land us in Steelton just as fast as this engine can get there."

Seeing that the man was wavering Arthur added, "You don't need any orders from headquarters—all you have to do is to try to make up some of that lost time; you are now way behind the schedule, you know."

The engineer hesitated and finally said, "Sorry I can't oblige you, but you know the rules. Much as a man's job is worth to think for himself and use ordinary good judgment, these days. So far as a clear track, you are right enough, for we are on number four—(formerly for freight—not much freight from Steelton these days)—and they've put us over here to be out of the way of the through express. No; it isn't right of way that is the matter, but it's the dropping of those coaches, you see. Blacklist is a pretty tough proposition, you know."

Arthur replied by handing him the telegram, at the same time saying, "Mr. Endy's son is in that car—going home to his father."

"Come along! Come along!" said the engineer, starting toward the conductor. "I thought the old gent was all right again."

Arthur said, "So we all thought. Something must have gone wrong to-day."

After a few moments' conference the conductor said, "If all of you gentlemen will agree to bear me out in my statement as to the dangerous condition of those forward coaches, I will drop them. I am much obliged for your offer, Mr. Arthur; but I don't want a penny in such

a case; if we get fired it will be in a good cause."

So they went to the others and stated the case, and in a few moments they were traveling at a fairly satisfactory rate of speed toward Steelton.

While the change was being made Arthur wired Arndt: "Could not get a special. Twenty miles away. Are coming on with but one coach. May be with you in thirty minutes."

All the party were much cheered when they felt the swift onward movement of the train. Even this car was not filled, for everybody seemed to be going toward Chicago. The trains that sped by them on the regular passenger track were all crowded, and from the number of them that went by it could easily be seen that extras were being run. Arthur had noticed this, but Robert now did for the first time, and he said, "So Mr. Craggie is having a chance to find out how an innocent man feels in prison—for I presume that he is innocent. But it may be that he will be very glad that the walls are thick and that Jones has him in charge, before morning. Did you notice how crowded that last car was that passed us now?"

Arthur replied, "Yes; and so were all the others; and so was every train that has passed us this afternoon. As to his innocence, I thought so and I hope so; but Chandler told me some things that are troubling me mightily. As to the moral guilt I think, from what I have learned since this strike commenced, that he is many times a murderer. I am going back to-morrow to consult with him, and—"

An exclamation burst from King: "Didn't you know it! I thought you were concealing it from Endy!" Mr. Craggie is dead.

Each looked at the others in speechless amazement, and finally King resumed, "I was just stepping into my carriage, intending to catch the 2:30 express for Steelton when I was called to the magistrate's office to attend a dying man. What they sent for me I don't know; for he had shot himself in the mouth and blown the top of his head most off. Why will people kill themselves in such horrible ways! There was not a thing for anybody to do; so when I got there—knowing that I had missed the express—I asked for particulars. You must have started from there as soon as he gave his corroborating testimony in regard to Chambers' confession of Endy's innocence."

"Yes," said both Arthur and Chandler, and the latter added, "We had to go through with the red tape business necessary to liberate a falsely imprisoned and perfectly innocent man, you know."

"Miserable farce!" said King, "that's my opinion of the law—as we have it to-day. Well, as soon as he was committed for trial, and while waiting for the prison van to arrive—or something else—he took from his pocket a letter addressed to him by Chambers. He laid the envelope on the desk in front of him, read the letter and then slowly tore it into minute fragments and dropped them after wad of them into the reeking cuspidor into which the policeman who had him in charge was expectorating mouthful after mouthful of tobacco juice. He seemed to be so unconcerned that no one thought to stop him, and he smiled every time a lot of the pieces were engulfed in the filth. Almost everybody had drawn away from him; and when the last of the letter had disappeared from sight he requested the officer to get him some water to drink. The man was not ten feet away from him before Mr. Craggie was dead."

"In God's name," said Arthur, "what could have been on that paper? Mr. Craggie said to me while we were standing over the body of Chambers, 'I wonder why he was so bitter toward me.' And my guess is that he had found out."

"The country is well rid of both of them, I think," said Chandler.

"Not much choice between Mr. Craggie and Martinvale or some of the others who are likely to succeed them in running things," said Robert—"but here we are at Steelton!"

And without waiting for the train to stop completely Robert sprang from the car and grasped old Rollins by the hand, with the single word "Father?" on his lips.

And Rollins, not knowing of his ignorance, said bluntly, "Still alive, sir; but sinking fast."

Arthur was by this time at Robert's side and supported him when he staggered under the blow. In another moment Robert had regained control of himself and sprang on the back of Arndt's pet, which he had recognized as he left the car; and then the mud of Steelton's streets was sent to right and left under the rhythmic blows of willing, speeding feet—and Robert was out of sight before his companions could enter the carriage which stood waiting for them.

In Clyde there was neither mud nor sleet. In Steelton the depth of the mixture made traveling slow.

When they were fairly started Arthur said, "Man proposes! I worked like a beaver to get Chambers arrested in time to let Robert get home on the day of the meeting; for his father assured me that it would lack only that of being the proudest and happiest day of his life. He had not a doubt of his plan being accepted."

"Do not upbraid yourself," said King. "Had you anything to do with the guilt of any of the others? Suppose that Robert were still in prison? My idea is that if his father is as low as that, he would not be dead were it not for the sustaining hope you gave him of seeing his high son again. And great and small, and high and low, are instruments of his."

(To be continued.)

LABOR UNION NEWS

Bottle Beer Wagon Drivers' Union, Local No. 744, I. B. of T. elected the following officers: President, Otto Meinke; vice-president, J. T. Patterson; recording secretary, E. Steffen; secretary-treasurer, T. Hoffman; business agent, T. Barry; trustees, W. Eaderle, T. Donahue and R. Figg.

Paper Hangers' Union, No. 554, elected the following officers: President, E. H. Zimmers; vice-president, F. C. Stuart; recording secretary, C. J. Mehus; financial secretary, A. E. Hardin; treasurer, A. Silcox; conductor, R. R. Shaaks; ward, J. J. Fields.

Teamsters' Union, Local No. 742, I. B. of T. elected the following officers: President, J. Jaeger; vice-president, E. Fitzgerald; secretary-treasurer, William Barndt; recording secretary, M. R. Weber; business agent, H. Ferry; trustees, H. Ferry, P. N. Ditts and S. Shea; warden, E. Jess; conductor, P. N. Ditts.

Large numbers of artisans and laborers are reported to be leaving New Zealand for San Francisco, being attracted by reports of high wages.

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Pays \$350,000 a Year to Landlords of Washington

As a rent payer Uncle Sam is no small contributor to the landlords of Washington. Owning acres upon acres of ground in the shape of reservations, he nevertheless pays out in rentals for various purposes \$350,000 annually.

All over Washington, in office buildings, in remodeled residences upstairs and down, are tucked bureaus and federal offices which have overflowed from the departmental buildings or were born after these buildings had become crowded by their elder brothers. And Uncle Sam is a good tenant. He pays promptly, and he pays well, as rentals go in Washington.

At four per cent, his rent bill is annual interest on more than eight and three-quarter millions of dollars.

TRADE UNION MEETINGS.

Boat and Ship Workers' Union, Local No. 298, Sole Pastors and Edge Workers' Meeting Friday night at Bush Temple, F. W. Lee.

Truck Drivers' Union, Local No. 5, U. T. of A.—Meeting Sunday afternoon at 10 South Clark street.

Chicago Union Laborers' Union—Important business meeting Saturday night at 240 Halsted street. Election of district officers. Joseph Downey.

Baggage and Parcel Delivery Drivers' Union, Local No. 725—Election Saturday night. Polls open from 6 o'clock p. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. at 200 N. Adams street. Meeting 2 o'clock Sunday to install officers. F. J. Hiler.

Street Filers' Association, Local No. 78—Important meeting Friday night at Dore's Hall. Final report from committee on Local No. 2, 64 and 30. Music and refreshments. 8 o'clock.

Excavating Drivers' Union, Local No. 731, I. B. of T.—Meeting at 171 Washington street Saturday night to elect officers. Edward Coleman.

Grocery and Market Drivers' Union, Local No. 722—Meeting at 2:30 o'clock Sunday at 10 South Clark street to install officers. Smoker. A. J. Dean.

Sheep Butchers' Union, Local No. 118—Election Friday night at Forty-seventh street and Ashland avenue. John Spinski.

Packing Trades Council—Meeting at 2 o'clock Sunday at Forty-seventh street and Ashland avenue.

Package Freight Handlers' Union, Local No. 362—Secretary will be at the office, 35 N. Clark street, Friday, 2 o'clock from 7 to 10 o'clock to collect dues. S. M. Amos.

Reg. Beer Drivers and Helpers' Union, Local No. 718—Election of officers at 4 o'clock Sunday at Halsted and Harrison streets after meeting at 2 o'clock. Martin McGraw.

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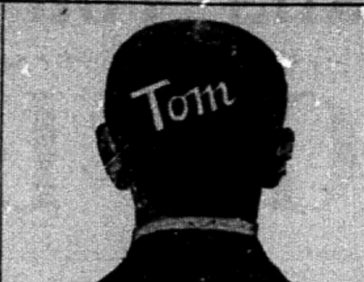
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TIDE RISING IN CANADA

Militant Working Class Making Itself Felt in British Colony

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 11.—Evidences of the growth of socialism at the western end of the Dominion are afforded by the dissolution of the legislature of Canada's Pacific province, British Columbia, where Socialists hold the balance of power and have forced Premier McBride's appeal to the electorate before the end of the term for which the present legislature was elected.

Hold Balance of Power

In any case, whoever gets a majority of the seats the Socialists seem likely once more to hold the balance of power. Socialists are coming to the front, too, in Quebec and Ontario, and they are preparing to make nominations at the next general election for the Dominion parliament, in which today they are already indirectly represented by men who owe their election largely to the socialist vote.

The Program

A paragraph in the manifesto defining the manner in which this is to be accomplished, while recognizing the peaceful agency of the ballot, declares that "in the final analysis all governments and society rest on force," which is nothing but "legalized and organized violence."

How Power Will Be Used

The power so acquired is to be used for "the abolition of capitalism as an unscrupulously and pitilessly and with as little regard for any other interests" than those of the masses, as the ruling classes have displayed in the past. The education of the children is specially dealt with, the object aimed at being such "free and compulsory" as "the working class eventually to democratically control and manage all the machinery of production and distribution."

THREE MEN DIE ON THE CAR LINES

Three men's lives were ended yesterday by accidents on transportation lines in the city. One victim was a street-car passenger and the other two were killed on railroad lines on which they were employed. The dead:

COLLISTER, ROBERT, 50 years old, 412 West Forty-third street, a section foreman on the Rock Island road, killed by a passenger train at Fifty-first street.

STETZ, CHARLES, 21 years old, 154 Twenty-third place, knocked from street car; skull fractured.

SUNWALD, GUSTAVE, 35 years old, 1143 Roscoe street, switchman; killed by switch engine at the Belmont avenue crossing of the St. Paul railroad.

Stetz, in company with his brother Henry, was returning from the funeral of his niece at Mount Hope cemetery. They had just boarded a Halsted street car at Thirty-ninth street when the car started suddenly and passed between the rows of piling under the Grand Trunk railroad tracks which are being elevated at that point. Charles Stetz's head struck against one of the piles and he was knocked off the car platform. His brother tried to have the car stopped, but it ran nearly a block before the pull on the bell rope was heeded. A call was sent for an ambulance, but Stetz died before it arrived.

A. G. Millon, 47 years old, 735 Clybourn avenue, walked into an elevator shaft in the building of the Chicago Copying company, 420 Milwaukee avenue, and fell ten feet. His spine was injured and he was bruised severely about the head.

A coroner's jury decided that carelessness on the part of Illinois Central railroad employees was responsible for the death of Capt. John W. Roney, treasurer and business manager of the American Home Finding association, who was run down and killed last Saturday at the Thirty-first street station of the Illinois Central railroad by a passenger train on which his wife was returning to Chicago from a visit.

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SON OF RICH MINE OWNER SHOT TO DEATH

Found Dead in His Room and Mystery Surrounds the Case.

Walter Bogel, Jr., son of Walter S. Bogel, president of the Crescent Coal and Mining company, was found shot to death in his home to-day.

The circumstances surrounding the death of Bogel, who was 28 years old, are mystifying to the police. Lieutenant Dammann of the North Halsted street station declared that the weapon found by the police beside the body is not the one that ended the life of the young mining engineer.

Shortly before ten o'clock the police were notified of the shooting and hurried to the home at 852 North Park avenue. The body by this time was removed to a bed room and a physician was at work.

The family told the police that the shooting occurred while the decedent was in the sitting room and that they immediately summoned help and removed him to a bed room.

The father and sister of the dead man, Lillian, discovered the body after the shooting. They told the police he had intentions of going to St. Louis to-day, but on what business they did not know.

Bogel was unmarried and had been engaged as a mining engineer. The inquest will be held this afternoon.

The father of the dead man declared the shooting accidental, as there was nothing, so far as he knew, that would prompt the young man to take his life. He also stated that he knew of no enemies his son had. The police are inclined to think that he was shot by another person, and a half dozen detectives are working on this latter theory.

DAY WITH THE CAR GAMSTERS

Impression is That \$10,000 Fisher is Special Advocate of Traction Companies

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the committee on traction met in the city hall. Gathered around the table were Mayor Dunne and the members of the traction committee.

A little back from the table sat Walter L. Fisher, special traction attorney for the city, and with him the representatives of the street car companies.

The extremely heated manner in which the city attorney defended all the points in the ordinance that particularly favored the street car companies led one to wonder why the city is paying him \$10,000 a year as its special "trac" attorney.

It was made impossible at the meeting yesterday to pass the pending street railway ordinances until the time for filing a petition for a referendum at the spring election has expired. This was done by fixing Feb. 1, 1907, as the date on which the ordinances will expire.

Fisher a Traction Advocate. The fight of the day came on the question of the conditions under which the city may purchase the property of the street railway companies. Mr. Fisher read the ordinance as formulated.

It provides that in case the city wishes to purchase the property and grant the right to run it to another party, it must pay a bonus of 20 per cent of the price it could purchase for if bought for municipal operation.

D. K. Tone objected to this, and said that it is tying the hands of the city for twenty years, and that it amounts to taking away the right granted by the Mueller law to purchase street railway property and lease it. Mr. Fisher's characteristic reply was that:

"The street railway men have stated that they cannot obtain money to rehabilitate the roads unless this provision is made that will protect them from competition," and protested that Mr. Tone was not arguing according to the Werno letter.

The Werno Letter. Mr. Tone said: "I do not care whether I am to argue in accordance with the Werno letter or not. The people will ask, when this ordinance is brought before them, whether it is right or wrong not whether it is according to the Werno letter. Too many people are already wishing there were no letter."

The ordinance as now amended secures to the city the right to build its own subway. A resolution from the Federation of Labor was introduced asking that the street car ordinance be submitted to the vote of the people, and that the hon. and wages of the employees of the street railways should be considered. This resolution was handed to Mayor Dunne to be referred to the council.

Fisher Objects Again. This was objected to by Mr. Fisher, whose only argument was that the requirements put upon the companies for an increased number of cars would meet the difficulty of overcrowding.

To-day the committee considered the proposition that the city is to receive 55 per cent of the net profits. As the ordinance at present reads, this 55 per cent of the net profits is only to be paid after deducting various items of expense and after paying interest charges on the cost of properties and franchises at greatly inflated values.

600 JAPS MAY HAVE DROWNED. Mexico City, Jan. 11.—A ship having on board 922 Japanese laborers, which was due to arrive at Salina Cruz Jan. 6, had not been sighted at a late hour last night, according to a dispatch from Salina Cruz. The laborers are consigned to Las Esperanza mines of the Mexican Coal and Coke company in Coahuila. Owing to reports of storms it is not known whether the ship has been merely delayed by unfavorable weather or has suffered mishap.

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GERSHUNI TELLS OF RUSS PRISON

Thrills Large Audience of Refugees With Hopeful View of Revolution

Harrowing scenes of torture and martyrdom which can hardly be conceived by the outsider were told last night when Gregory Gershuni, leader of the Russian revolutionary party, told the story of his experiences in the Schlesselburg prison.

This story came about midnight as the climax of a reception to Gershuni given at the West Side auditorium, Taylor street and Center avenue.

In order to have a hear to heart talk with their comrade and leader, a "Russian tea party" was arranged by the Socialist revolutionists of this city. Invitations were sent out to about 200 men and women, young and old who have participated in the revolutionary movement sometimes during the last quarter of a century.

There were also invited about a dozen Americans, among whom was Samuel Harper, son of the late President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago.

The meeting was opening with the singing of the "Warsavyanka," the Warsaw revolutionary hymn, and the "Red Banner," two of the songs under whose strains thousands of revolutionists are fighting and dying.

Speeches in Many Languages. Then came speeches in English, German, Russian and Yiddish. The history of the Russian Socialist party, its varied methods and tactics and its gradual evolution to its present stage were discussed by M. Katz, a veteran nihilist.

Gershuni's speech was brief in words, but of tremendous force and sincerity. As he spoke the magnetism of his personality became plainly visible. And no one wondered any more why thousands of Russians follow him like a second Napoleon.

"Comrades," he said, "brothers and sisters, I have no taste for compliments and eulogies. I am a soldier. My place is on the battlefield and I cannot and will not return your compliments. I came here to remind you of your duty to your country and to your people."

"I am here as the ambassador of the highest king in the world—the Russian revolution. Mark my words well. The Russian revolution is the highest king now. It rules the world, and its destiny will influence the destiny of every country on the globe."

Gershuni then pointed out that the revolution in Russia is the only thing that can solve the Jewish as well as all other national questions.

Jews Will Take Freedom. "The Jews in Russia," he said, "will not be given freedom. They will take it themselves. The Jews today are the bulwark of the Russian revolution. They support it with their money, with their flesh and with their blood. They were and are among, if not the actual makers, of the revolution. The government no longer despises Jews in Russia; it fears them. It no longer slaughters them for pasture, but in self-defense. The government's cry to the Jews now is 'Stop fighting and we will give you rights.' The Jews answer the government, 'Give us our rights and then we will stop fighting.'"

"The Russian Jews through their present struggle for freedom have ennobled the Jews the world over." Immediately after Gershuni ceased speaking money began to fall upon the table and in less than 15 minutes \$300 was collected.

"This," remarked an aged man, pulling out a five dollar bill and throwing it upon the table, "this will buy a gift which will fire shots for Russia's freedom."

Refreshments were served and for about an hour Gershuni was constantly besieged by men of all ages and descriptions, each one inquiring after his friends, brothers who are either languishing in prisons in Russia, in Siberia, or who are still on the battlefield.

To some Gershuni brought cheering answers, to others he brought the news of death—rarely natural death—either by suicide or else at the hands of the gendarmes.

In Schlesselburg Prison. About midnight only about a hundred of the "true and tried" remained in the hall and invited Gershuni to tell about the treatment in Schlesselburg prison, which is now called "the sacred wall of Russia."

Gershuni briefly traced the history of the prison, telling that it was built in 1882 because the government was afraid of Europe, being then ashamed to hang revolutionists by the dozen. The prison, he said, was built in such a way as to make death seem the pleasantest release. Men were locked in stone cells which they seldom left alive. Our bread was mixed with sand. Every means of escape as well as of death was taken from us.

Some, as we later learned, committed suicide by saturating their bed, and their clothes with kerosene and gradually smoldering to death. Others opened their veins with pieces of glass.

The strongest moment in his life, Gershuni said, was the seventeenth of October, 1905; the day when the Czar issued a manifesto abolishing the Schlesselburg prison. Then, he said, prisoners came out whom all thought dead for at least 15 or 16 years.

Although they were in one prison they never saw each other and never knew of each other. Each one was kept locked in a stone cell which was a living tomb.

"The scenes on that day," Gershuni said, "are beyond human power of description. Men looked at each other and hardly believed their own eyes. Even the gendarmes and jailers could not refrain from tears."

While Gershuni spoke the audience sat like marble statues; when he finished half of them wept like children. Tonight Gershuni will address a meeting at the West Side Auditorium. Tomorrow he leaves for New York.

JOKE ON SHAH OF PERSIA FRAMED SOAP PICTURE

Teheran, Jan. 11.—A ludicrous fad of the late shah has caused some amusement since it was revealed at the time of his death. He was a connoisseur of art and much devoted to costly pictures. His bed room where he died was probably one of the most magnificent chambers in the world. Upon the tapestried wall, directly in the line of his vision, when he was in bed, hung a big gold frame which set off a cheap print of a picture used in advertising a certain brand of English soap.

MILWAUKEE MAY HAVE M. O. PRINTERY

Socialists Make Proposal for Cheaper Printing—Beger No. Invited to Palmer Castle

Madison, Wis., Jan. 11.—The state legislature yesterday assembled at Madison and the six Social-Democratic members were duly sworn in. The senate committees have already been announced.

Senator Rummel, who has the distinction of being the only Socialist Senator between the Atlantic on the west, and the Pacific on the east, and Patagonia on the south, was placed upon three committees.

These are the committees on manufactures and labor, banking and insurance, and elections.

The assembly committees are not yet announced. Milwaukee has been shamefully held up for city printing in German and Polish by papers which have a monopoly in this line of work.

One of the Social-Democratic aldermen took advantage of this fact to introduce a resolution instructing the city attorney to prepare a legislative bill to permit the city to establish its own printing plant.

Under the charter of Milwaukee, the permission of the legislature would be necessary for this. The charges of these papers have been so extortionate that the resolution has some show of passing.

Another of the Socialist aldermen introduced a resolution providing for a more just arrangement of pensions for firemen and policemen. The same resolution instructs the city attorney to prepare a bill conferring upon the city the right to establish pension funds in other branches of the city service.

The Milwaukee Journal (reform capitalist) stated last night that "Victor L. Berger, Social-Democrat, has not received an invitation to the Civic Federation meeting to be held under the direction of Mrs. Potter Palmer in Chicago next week." The Journal goes on to quote Berger as saying:

"I did not expect one, either. You see the Civic Federation is an August Belmont affair. When they get through working for August Belmont and Grover Cleveland, perhaps they will get down to some work for the common people. No one knows, apparently, when that will be."

The idea of the Civic Federation inviting a "red" Socialist to its august councils is a sufficiently amusing notion to those who know its character.

W. R. Gaylord, state organizer, is making a trip through Two Rivers, Sturgeon Bay and other northern points.

VOLCANO BREAKS LOOSE IN HAWAII

Honolulu, Jan. 11.—The main crater of the Mauna Loa volcano on the island of Hawaii is in eruption. Streams of lava are crossing the snow fields, flowing toward the south Kona coast. Thirty slight earthquake shocks have been felt.

The Kilauea volcano is in a state of minor eruption. Great consternation has spread over the island, but no loss of life has been reported.

SCHOOL AFFAIRS ARE DISCUSSED NOW

Dr. J. P. Scvatal has discovered that the discussion of the Chicago School Board has cost for stenographers' fees, printing and extra clerks in the past six months \$1,693.35. This terrible waste is almost equal to the amount which is stolen each day by the leases which were engineered through during the time when, in the words of Nicholas Murray Butler, the Board "gathered quietly about a table, and voted away the heritage of school children of Chicago."

MACHINISTS TO MEET. The following machinists' meetings will be held to-morrow night. Matters of importance will be discussed and all are requested to be present: Progressive Lodge No. 126 will meet at 206 La Salle street. Gleichheit Lodge No. 366 will meet at O'Neil's Hall, Sixty-third and Center avenue.

Since 1890 the government has given to the various so-called agricultural and mechanical colleges \$78,901,000. This money was derived from the sale of public lands and is disbursed to these institutions under an act of congress.

NEWS AND COMMENT

Fred Hartfeld, 35 years old, a laborer, who was found with his legs frozen in a pond near the drainage canal in Morton Park, died at the County Hospital last night.

Property owners in Halsted street were in a state of frenzy yesterday when action on the widening of Halsted street was delayed until June 6th. When the decision was announced by the Board of Local Improvements the property owners in the room rushed excitedly to the members of the board.

Margaret Love Becklenberg, who sells newspapers in the Thirty-fifth street station of the "L" road, has asked the courts to compel her husband, Fred B. Becklenberg, a wealthy express man from whom she was divorced some time ago, to help her. She gets a salary of \$4.00 a week and alleges her husband is worth a quarter of a million. She asked for a restraining order to stop him from transferring his property.

The 250 pupils suspended from the Copernicus school, Sixtieth and Throop streets, refused to make a public apology. Many of the pupils, as at its height, and a small riot occurred yesterday. Several of the pupils received minor injuries. Those who refused to make an apology are still suspended.

William Alden Smith, after whom there are more babies named than any other man in the State of Michigan, has been chosen senator for that state. He defeated Congressman Townsend by a vote of 98 to 26.

The street car companies of Cleveland have made a proposition to the city for three-cent fares on all their lines on which the franchises have expired. They will do this on the different lines as the franchise expires, and in a short time the city will have a universal three-cent fare.

A jury in New York returned a verdict of guilty on two counts against the tobacco trust. The verdict carries with it a fine or not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000.

The Pennsylvania road announces that \$200,000,000 is all that is needed for the board of directors to carry on the work contemplated by them for the year.

The condition of the banks of John R. Walsh at the time they failed was the gist of the inquiry by the federal grand jury yesterday. The relation of the three different banks owned by the "bank wrecker" were also considered. An indictment against him is expected late to-day.

Sir Thomas Lipton has offered another cup for a yacht race in Hampton Roads during the Jamestown Exposition to be held next September. The question of the class of boats to compete is left to the executive committee of the exposition.

The president was denounced in New York in a speech made last night by Judge William J. Wallace, principal speaker at a banquet given in honor of Judge Edward B. Thomas and Thomas I. Chaffield. The occasion for the attack of Judge Wallace was his subject "Criticism of Federal Judges." He announced that recently he had read where two judges were called "blockheads" because they had the temerity to declare unconstitutional certain laws passed against labor.

Citizens of Maywood were aroused to a considerable degree of indignation at a meeting held last night in that suburb to protest against the action of the Great Western railroad. Trustee James S. Simpson asked that a committee of citizens and policemen be formed, and if the road continued to block the streets, without giving them some kind of redress, to storm the tracks and tear them up. His speech was greeted with cheers.

Philip Bueter, a salesman, is in a serious condition at his home in Hammond as a result of an assault made on him by a conductor on the Hammond electric car. The trouble arose when he boarded a car in charge of Albert Malo with a transfer that had expired. Malo informed him the transfer was worthless and Bueter told him he had been delayed. He was thrown from the car, and when he attempted to board it again he was kicked in the groin.

A movement for a social settlement is under way by the men's club attached to St. Peter's church, Belmont and Evanston avenues. It was announced that \$50,000 had been subscribed for the work.

WHERE TO GO. The International Socialist Chorus will give a dance to-morrow evening at Westminster Hall, 462 North Clark street, near Division street. Members of the proletarian "400" can leave their automobiles at the repository next door. A bouquet of roses will be raffled, and the winner will lead in the grand march. The chorus will sing and the following will entertain with solos, recitations and sketches: Helen Quinlan, Leone Harly, Charles O'Brien and Henry Schwab. Refreshments will be served.

NEW PHASE OF RACE WAR. Black Men Organize Local of the Socialist Party in Kansas City. Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 11.—A local of the Socialist party has been organized here. It was organized by a colored barber and the local is entirely composed of colored men.

They are all determined to study and be prepared to meet any old party adherents in debate or personal discussion.

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

EXPRESS COMPANIES ARE GHOULS

Make Fortune at Expense of Earthquake Victims—Experience of Senator Reformer

Washington, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—Senator La Follette has been systematically hazed by the senate, which has endeavored to teach him to know his place. Every amendment he has offered to the rate bill has been laid on the table by the senate, just to show the new senator that he cannot hope to be recognized as a political power in the senate until he has served a proper length of time there.

No better amendment, however, has been introduced in the rate discussion than that of Senator La Follette, when he sought to include the express companies in the provisions of the rate bill, \$300,000 Out of Earthquake Victims.

He had figures from the War Department which showed that \$300,000 of the appropriation for the California sufferers went into the pockets of the express companies. He also showed that the express companies had charged the government full rates for all of the supplies sent to San Francisco after the earthquake and fire, and the government was forced to submit, owing to the fact that the emergency was so great that freight transportation could not be waited for.

Rich But Greedy Still. There are not many institutions in the country that would have deliberately profited at the expense of San Francisco at that time, and none had so little need of it as the enormously wealthy express companies.

The Wells-Fargo company, that holds a monopoly of the express traffic of the West, cleaned up a million dollars during the last war.

It compelled all shippers to prepay the stamp tax upon goods offered for transportation in accordance with its own interpretation of the law, and some years later when the supreme court of the United States held that the payment of this tax should fall on the company, it never refunded the money obtained through its "mistake."

GEORGE GERSHUNI

The Revolutionist will speak at West Side Auditorium, cor. Center and Taylor Streets

Friday Evening, January 11th, 8 P. M.

Under auspices of Russian Social Revolutionary Party

Tickets on sale at Daily Socialist Office, 417 S. Halsted St., S. S. S. Restaurant, 1015 Milwaukee Ave., Drug Store 253 W. 12th St. and West Side Auditorium

MAN, THE SOCIAL CREATOR

By THE LATE HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD. AUTHOR OF "Wealth Against Commonwealth and Newland England."

"It preaches the doctrine that man creates his own conditions, that he creates these entirely by labour, and that, compared to this aspect of man's place in the social sphere, all other forces and influences are of little account." "To all those engaged in the acquisition of social justice to the honest toiler—whether by hand or brain—it is an inspiring book." The Cooperative News, Manchester, England.

FOR SALE, \$2.00 NET. CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST AND ALL BOOK STORES.

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AT DENTAL COLLEGE PRICES. PAINLESS EXTRACTION FREE. \$2 Set of Teeth \$2. ALVEOLAR BRIDGEWORK... \$5.00. GOLD BRIDGEWORK... \$1.00. RE-ENAMELING... \$1.00. GOLD CROWN, 22K... \$5.00. GOLD FILLINGS... 50c. SILVER FILLINGS... 25c. Written Guarantee. Examination Free. Hours—Daily, 9 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 4. Out-of-town patients can obtain perfect work and save money by calling at our office.

State Dental Institute. 8 W. Cor. State and Van Buren Sts. Entrance at E. Van Buren St., Chicago. Opposite Sigel, Cooper & Co.

SIX BARGAINS

I have a gold filled watch left over from my Xmas stock that is in perfect condition. I want to sell them quick. These prices will do it. Look: No. 1. O. size, Hunting, ladies, 25 year gold filled case, with 25 gold ornaments; very handsome, fitted with a 15 jewel U. S. Waltham movement; regular retail price \$80.00, my clearing price \$12.00. No. 2. A 12 size, Hunting, 25 year 15c gold filled case, fitted with a 7 jewel Elgin nickel movement, \$12.00. No. 3. A 12 size, open face, 25 year Double gold filled case, fitted with a Hamilton 15 jewel movement, \$12.00. No. 4. A 16 size, 25 year gold filled Dumbler open face case, fitted with a 5 1/2 jewel Hamilton movement \$12.00. No. 5. A 10 jewel, 15 size, Crockett Street Railroad movement (has been certified a masterpiece of the great movement the Waltham Jewels Co. makes, fitted in a 20 year open face gold filled case, \$20.00, this watch would be considered very low at \$20.00, regular retail price \$40.00, will put this movement in any case desired. A great snap for a Railway watch. No. 6. A 7 jewel movement, made by the Swiss Thomas Watch Co., fitted in a 20 year gold filled case \$2.00. Every one of these watches are reliable and highly recommended. Send for a list of dates; don't fail to see these watches if you need one. We'll prepare to send you a catalogue on receipt of cash, or sent C. O. D. with privilege of examination before paying a cent; you better make second choice if out of city. Catalogue with 200 watch bargains free.

ALL KINDS OF FINE WATCH REPAIRING WORK. A. B. CONKLIN, Room 25, McVicker's Theatre Bldg., Chicago.



WHETHER it's derbies, fedoras, or telescopes—be sure of this—there's more value crowded into our two dollar hats than you'll find at many other stores for three.

Then there's the "label"—another reason you should buy your hat at BACH BROS.

115th STREET AND MICHIGAN AVENUE

FINAL NOTICE. DON'T FORGET TO-MORROW. IS THE OPENING DAY OF OUR GREAT SALE. We will give absolutely Free \$5 made-to-order Trousers with every SUIT OR OVERCOAT. Over 2,500 all-wool suitings and overcoatings to select from. Suit or Overcoat to your measure. Every German Union Made. Open Sat. Night 7:30 to 11 and Sunday morning for the complete accommodation.

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SIX BARGAINS. I have a gold filled watch left over from my Xmas stock that is in perfect condition. I want to sell them quick. These prices will do it. Look: No. 1. O. size, Hunting, ladies, 25 year gold filled case, with 25 gold ornaments; very handsome, fitted with a 15 jewel U. S. Waltham movement; regular retail price \$80.00, my clearing price \$12.00. No. 2. A 12 size, Hunting, 25 year 15c gold filled case, fitted with a 7 jewel Elgin nickel movement, \$12.00. No. 3. A 12 size, open face, 25 year Double gold filled case, fitted with a Hamilton 15 jewel movement, \$12.00. No. 4. A 16 size, 25 year gold filled Dumbler open face case, fitted with a 5 1/2 jewel Hamilton movement \$12.00. No. 5. A 10 jewel, 15 size, Crockett Street Railroad movement (has been certified a masterpiece of the great movement the Waltham Jewels Co. makes, fitted in a 20 year open face gold filled case, \$20.00, this watch would be considered very low at \$20.00, regular retail price \$40.00, will put this movement in any case desired. A great snap for a Railway watch. No. 6. A 7 jewel movement, made by the Swiss Thomas Watch Co., fitted in a 20 year gold filled case \$2.00. Every one of these watches are reliable and highly recommended. Send for a list of dates; don't fail to see these watches if you need one. We'll prepare to send you a catalogue on receipt of cash, or sent C. O. D. with privilege of examination before paying a cent; you better make second choice if out of city. Catalogue with 200 watch bargains free.

Common Ownership of Everything

"You Socialists want the community to own all the clothes and hair-pins and tooth-brushes, and we will all be compelled to use these articles in common" is one of the more idiotically dishonest of the objections to Socialism.

We propose right here to so completely answer this objection and all others of the same class that no one who reads what we say can ever honestly raise it again.

If that sounds like boasting wait until we have finished and if we have not done what we promise, write and show us where we failed.

Like many other objections to Socialism this one rests primarily on IGNORANCE.

It supposes that Socialism is some sort of a ready-made scheme of society which the people are asked to adopt.

It is rather strange that this misunderstanding should have arisen, since the Socialists were almost the first to point out the foolishness and uselessness of devising such schemes.

Over a half a century ago the Socialists began their movement with an attack upon those who, like Louis Blanc, Fourier, and many others, wrote descriptions of an ideal society and then tried to get people to introduce them into present society.

The Socialists pointed out that society GREW AND EVOLVED from stage to stage, and that each social stage was the natural child and destined parent of another social stage.

These early Socialists also showed that all that man could do was to work in accord with this process of social evolution. By so doing he could sometimes hasten progress, and could intelligently direct the process of change so as to avoid violence and bloodshed and disturbance such as always accompanies great social transformations when directed by ignorance.

The Socialists would be the last ones to attempt to predict any DETAILS of a coming society. They would be still less inclined to insist that these details must be a condition of the coming of that society.

To attempt to do anything of the sort would be contrary to all Socialist philosophy and would stamp those trying to do it as against SOCIAL QUACKS SEEKING TO CURE SOCIAL ILLS WITH PATENT MEDICINE CURE-ALLS.

There are, however, certain BROAD GENERAL FEATURES of the society that is destined to succeed our present one which can be determined by a STUDY OF PRESENT CONDITIONS AND THE DIRECTION OF PRESENT SOCIAL CURRENTS.

From such a study Socialists conclude that the DOMINANT FEATURE of the next social stage must be common ownership of the things whose private ownership at present ENABLES ONE SMALL PORTION OF THE POPULATION TO EXPLOIT ALL THE OTHERS.

These things compose what is now commonly known as CAPITAL, the ownership of which RETURNS AN INCOME TO THE OWNER WITHOUT ANY PRODUCTIVE LABOR UPON HIS PART.

The number of people that are able to become such owners is getting fewer and fewer with the progress of industrial concentration, while the number of those who work, and have the product of their labor taken from them by these few owners is getting GREATER AND GREATER.

For these, and many other reasons, the Socialist concludes that sometime a majority of the people will decide to own and use in common these things which are necessary to the life of all and whose private ownership is at present a means of exploitation.

Just what things will be thus commonly owned must be decided by a majority of the voters. NO SOCIALIST PRESUMES TO SAY HOW FAR THIS PROCESS OF OWNERSHIP WILL BE CARRIED BY THESE VOTERS.

THE VOTERS OF THE FUTURE WOULD NOT CARE MUCH IF HE DID ATTEMPT TO SAY.

Only by supposing that the coming generation will be a race of imbeciles can we conceive of their making common property anything that would not redound to the interest of all.

No one is exploited by the private ownership of clothing, tooth brushes or any other article of personal use.

No one would therefore have any interest in advocating their common ownership.

There would be thousands of other things which would always remain privately owned, because their ownership interfered with no person's opportunity to produce and to enjoy the product of his labor.

COMMON OWNERSHIP IS NOT ADVOCATED BY THE SOCIALISTS AS A SCHEME, IT IS SIMPLY RECOGNIZED AS THE CHARACTERISTIC FEATURE OF THE COMING SOCIAL STAGE.

A MARE'S NEST

The Kakumei, a Japanese newspaper, printed in Berkeley, California, is accused by the capitalistic press of a desire to kill Teddy, Billy, the original, and Jiu-jitsu all other rulers at one fell swoop. The Kakumei's "pigeon" English is responsible for the scare.

With the same perspicacity these writers would discover an incendiary document in the Declaration of Independence and a dangerous anarchist in Josh Billings.

To still the panic in the breasts of these "idiotical" writers the proclamation and program of the Kakumei follows:

Proclamation of Social Revolutionary Party

We proclaim to the people of the whole world the organization of the Social Revolutionary party of Japanese in America.

Who says that labor is divine, while a few people are fed and clothed while millions are suffering from poverty and hunger?

What is life for, when one man takes the rights and liberty of millions that he may live in luxury and ease?

What is the dignity of a nation when the lives of millions are sacrificed in war to satisfy a few men's ambition and vanity?

You, laborer is intolerable, life is miserable, the nation is cruel, and society is unjust.

The cries of the sufferers all over the world are increasing day after day, and the enthusiastic attempts to abolish these torments and to try to secure true liberty and happiness and peace are increasing month after month.

How can a man who has heart and soul look over this suffering humanity without a feeling of sympathy or a desire to assist in the alleviation of the wrongs?

It is our duty to revolutionize this unjust system of society and make it

a beautiful, free, happy one, both to the honor of our forefathers, and for the benefit of our sons. It is not only our duty, but it is our right.

The purpose of our revolutionary society is to realize this fact, and to discharge this duty and secure our rights. We proclaim to the people of the world the organization of the Social Revolutionary Party of Japanese in America, and we will endeavor to bring about this revolution according to the program herein adopted.

Come, those who are interested, and join us. Do not hesitate!

Program Outlined

1. We shall abolish the industrial, economic competitive system of today, which breeds pauperism, and let the people own the nation's wealth.

2. We shall endeavor to destroy traditional and superstitious ideas of class lines, and will try to insure equal rights for all.

3. We shall endeavor to abolish racial prejudice and learn to realize the true meaning of the brotherhood of men.

4. In order to accomplish the above stated purposes we recognize the necessity of uniting with the comrades of the world.

IN THREE YEARS

"The soldier is but a peasant, who has donned the uniform of the Czar. Therefore, in order to influence the army thoroughly and permanently, one should begin by influencing the peasantry, from whose midst the troops are recruited. If the peasants are disaffected this year, the bulk of the army will be disloyal in three years' time. That is the estimate of experts. It takes about three years, they say, for the soil-state of the peasants to become incarnate in the troops. And if the basis of that soil-state be rebellion to the Czar and his government, the sands of monarchism will have run out."—Daily Telegraph, London.



STOLYPIN'S ELECTORAL SIEVE

The government sieve for the new Duma has meshes so wide that no one weighing less than two hundred pounds is retained.—Der Wahre Jacob.

OUR VAST WEALTH

By Josephine Conger-Kaneko

William E. Curtis, writing in the Chicago Record-Herald, says that the census officials discovered that the total wealth of the people of the United States on the 30th of June, 1900, was \$88,517,306,775, an average of \$1,164.75 for every man, woman and child in this great and glorious republic. The returns for 1904 show that this wealth had increased \$18,592,905,142 in four years, bringing the whole amount to \$107,104,211,917.

When we consider that the population of the entire earth is something over a billion and a half, these monetary statistics are something appalling.

What are our eighty-one million people doing with these hundred billion dollars? And how did they come by them? There is enough to furnish each man, woman and child in the entire country with \$1,400. This certainly is enough to insure comfort to the average family of simple tastes. Why, then, do we hear so many bitter cries of poverty? What can our nation be doing with its unprecedented wealth?

To the man or woman who has thought on these matters the answers to these questions are simple. This great wealth is made by the working class, and is owned and expended by the exploiting class.

The working class is very large, the exploiting class is comparatively small. That is why so many cries of poverty are heard in this year of great prosperity.

The parents and children of a family that works—that produces wealth—do not have \$1,400 each. They are exceptionally fortunate if they have this much altogether. On the other hand there are men who do not toil—who do not produce—who have hundreds of millions under their control.

They use this money mainly to secure for themselves more millions, and to make it impossible for the producer to secure more than a subsistence for himself and family. This is the PRINCIPAL use to which they put their money. After this, they spend it on many vagaries.

Useless mansions, with an army of useless servants, is one hobby of the man who controls most of our country's wealth. Luxuries, of course, and riotous living are freely indulged in. For instance, the Cedric, one of the largest ships afloat, set sail the other day with hand playing and streamers flying, all equipped for a season of festivity and feasting, with 600 first-class passengers on board, en route to Egypt. A goodly handful of our nation's wealth will be spent on that trip. Then, of course, the women of the non-producing exploiters must have clothes and jewels. These consume an immense amount of money. The other night when the great singer, Melba, greeted an audience in New York, she had the pleasure of looking out upon \$50,000,000 worth of diamonds. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont wore a diamond necklace seven feet long valued at \$100,000; Mrs. Bradley Martin's at \$500,000; Mrs. George Gould's at \$480,000, and Mrs. Mackay's gems are valued at \$1,000,000. A good deal of the nation's prosperity must be used to pay for these gems—which do not grow on American

soil. And of course this prevents each man, woman and child from having the \$1,400 which our enormous wealth makes possible for them.

So in times of prosperity our working people suffer, and in hard times they suffer only a little more intensely. Of what value, then, is this great prosperity to the average wage earner? He feels a little surer of a job. That is all. Socialism does not propose to give every man, woman and child a certain amount of money, or land, or other wealth, or means of wealth. It recognizes the impossibility of "dividing up" anything into equal parts, and distributing it among the people. But it does propose to let ALL the people own the machinery of production, and to insure to each man, woman and child the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and to give to each laborer the full product of his toil.

Prosperity under Socialism would mean prosperity for the PEOPLE, and NOT for the EXPLOITERS.

Laws Have No Effect

"Every free pass issued, every favor in freight rates granted, is in defiance of the law. Some people are under the delusion that recent statutes made these things unlawful. Not at all; they were unlawful from the beginning. We only needed statutes to make it a criminal offense to grant them and to jail those who should grant them.

"You can't stop an evil by merely passing a law against it. One coterie of five men or less is receiving \$25,000,000 a year by this rate favoritism, and another has received \$500,000,000 since 1887, and so on through a long list of industries. So great is this rate favoritism that the gross freight receipts of some roads, compared with the total tonnage carried, is less than if all freight had been carried at the rate for coal, which is the lowest of rates.

"It is very certain that if the abuse can be ended in no other way, the people will compel government to take the roads. This country and government of ours are great enough to do anything. There is nothing radical or startling about government owning and running railroads, when one-half or most of the railroads of the world are owned and operated by governments.—Justice Gaylor of the New York Supreme Court.

OUR STATISTICIAN

According to the last report of the United States commissioner of labor the average value of the labor per year of convicts in the United States, amounts to \$23. Of those employed on the "lease" system the annual value produced amounts to \$37. These men are working with crude tools; they have seldom had any previous training; they are drawn from the most inefficient class of laborers. Yet their average product is greater than the wages of more than one-half the wage workers of the United States.

A Laugh or A Smile

By P. B.

The state legislatures just now occupy the center of the stage, but just what until Roosevelt has time to prepare a few more messages.

It looks as though the kaiser's reichstag were likely to prove his douma.

The Unexpected

"You have answered all my questions satisfactorily, so far," says the office man to the prospective office boy. "But there is one further thing I want to know. Can you whistle?"

"No, sir."

"Then you won't do. My last boy whistled all the time, and I feel lost without it."

Among the various things which we have with us always is the Chinese boycott.

The interstate commerce commissioner will soon have so much expert railway knowledge that they will be qualified to take the jobs of railroad presidents themselves.

The editor of a Kalamazoo paper opens his office each morning with prayer. He will never be able to banish the printer's "devil" from his shop, however.

So many different investigations throughout the country ought to be good for the trans-Atlantic passenger business, anyway.

He Saw It

"Did you see this man hit his wife with a club?" the policeman asks of the bystander, who was somewhat inebriated.

"Yeah, sir. I saw him hit her with two clubs."

If Harriman were not sick he would get busy and give the interstate commerce commission all the information they are looking for.

No matter if Raisuli did get hicked, he can still be an exceedingly picturesque brigand in the mountains and even get his name in the papers now and then.

The New York police arrested Emma Goldman, the anarchist. She will now be able to get a better crowd the next time she makes a speech.

Philadelphia is careful to point out that the man who committed that bomb outrage formerly lived in Chicago.

The latest interstate inquiry has brought out the fact that Stuyvesant Fish has a few million dollars, thus destroying some of the sympathy the country had worked up for him.

Husband (as his wife faints at the table)—Dear, dear, I can't find her smelling salts anywhere.

Son—Never mind, papa; put the sardine tin under her nose; she never can hear the smell of it.—Fliegende Blätter.

A Malicious Lie

The Chicago Daily News printed an alleged interview with Gershuri, in which he expressed his regret that he could not assist in the assassination of the Czar, implying his willingness to see Roosevelt killed, and including a mass of stuff about Emma Goldman, Berkman and others.

Then the Chronicle had an editorial moralizing on the total depravity that would lead to the expression of such sentiments.

Next the Post took the same interview as a text and suggested that Gershuri be "shown the door" for making such statements.

It is probable that this story will, before it stops, make the rounds of the capitalist press of America, and it will be strange if a few preachers do not make it a text for sermons next Sunday.

Yet the fact is that Gershuri never gave utterance to any of these statements, and has demanded a retraction of the Daily News, which that paper was, of course, too dishonest to grant.

The entire interview was practically a fake, and all the incendiary and sensational portion was entirely so.

This despicable lie, now started out upon its wanderings can be depended upon to make a periodical appearance for the next year at least.

The only possible way of counteracting such disreputable work is for the laborers to build up a press of their own that dares to tell the truth about the things in which they are interested.

When Dreams Come True

A beautiful thought is a treasure to keep,
For its measure of cheer, for the truth it may show,
But a dreamer were lost in a dungeon of sleep
Should never a star for his happiness glow.

A beautiful thought, like an answer to prayer,
Has birth in some longing that searches its night,
With faith ever conscious the answer is there—
A visible joy in the regions of light.

A beautiful thought is some pleasure come true:—
Love's service to sorrow, unhindered, unweighed,
Where the best that is in us is given to do
The things of which probably heaven is made.

A beautiful thought has no value alone,
No purpose, no pleasure, unless, by good grace,
A comrade receive it. Thus wisdom has grown
Life's meaning and method more clearly to trace.

GEORGE E. BOWEN.

The Claim of Socialism

"I have looked at this claim by the light of history and my own conscience, and it seems to me so looked at to be a most just claim, and that resistance to it means nothing short of a denial of the hope of civilization.

"This then is the claim:

"It is right and necessary that all men should have work to do which shall be worth doing, and be of itself pleasant to do; and which should be done under such conditions as would make it neither over wearisome nor over anxious.

"Turn that claim about as I may, think of it as long as I can, I cannot find that it is an exorbitant claim; yet if Society would or could admit it, the face of the world would be changed; discontent and strife and dishonesty would be ended. To feel that we were doing work useful to others and pleasant to ourselves, and that such work and its due reward COULD not fail us! What serious harm could happen to us then? And the price to be paid for so making the world happy is revolution."—WILLIAM MORRIS.

Objections to Socialism

One objection which kept me out of the Socialist party for years, although I always believed in the principles of Socialism, was the fear that Socialism would abolish the freedom of thought. Some Socialists certainly do try to force their views upon others. There is a Communist of Long Island, who would compel all Socialists to belong to his labor union, and it is well known that a book of atheism per se is known as an aid to Socialism by progressive publishers, in spite of the fact that Socialism owes its birth to the religion of Jesus. His every idea being backed up by the Bible. Then every non-atheistical book of science is tabooed by comrades who are anxious to prove that their brand of science is the only Socialist brand, and those dissenting members who do not believe in Darwinism are reprobated as "non-Marxian" or "weak slaves."

Answer: The answer to the above objection is that the Socialist organization consists of 20,000 people of every shade of belief and disbelief, vituperation, and philosophical; and the voting strength of 400,000 of every shade and opinion, and in order to establish Socialism it will be necessary to bring in ten millions more and they will bring their various brands of belief and unbelief with them into the party. If not permitted to, they will keep out. They will, of course, therefore, never establish an intellectual monopoly, although they do raise the mischief with the party vote at present.

Then again, if you want positive proof of the absolute fairness of Socialism in matters of personal liberty, you have only to read the Daily Socialist, which is equally fair to all classes. I have decided, therefore, that I am not compromising my discipline of Jesus by supporting the political policy this treason indicates.

Yours for the revolution,
A LOYAL STOCKHOLDER,
Dayton, O.
Murray, Utah.
CHAS. J. REYNOLDS.

My only objection to Socialism is that it will not come soon enough to suit me and the poor. Yours truly,
Murray, Utah.
CHAS. J. REYNOLDS.