CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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PRICE ONE CENT

RAILROADS KILL FOR XMAS GIFT

Privately Owned Lines Give Powerful Evidence of Incompetency.

SIX LIVES TAKEN BY CAPITAL

Grief Carried to Homes Throughou! the Country By Captains of Industry to Whom "God in His Infinite Wisdom Has Given the Great Properties."

Christmas day supplied more than the usual number of railroad wrecks, deaths and maimed persons. Overworked men

and poor equipment were the chief cause. At Ashtabula, O., the Buffalo-Pittsburg flyer to-day struck a trolley car on the Ashtabula rapid transit line at the Lake Shore railroad, 300 feet from the scene of the Ashtabula disaster of 1876. The street car was demolished. One person was killed and fourteen injured.

The crossing gates, it is alleged, were not down when the car approached. While crossing the tracks the train struck the car almost in the middle and carried it nearly 300 feet, lining the north side of the track with debris.

Some of the injured had to be extricated from beneath the wreck. The motorman, B. Ashley, escaped injury.

Examples of Incompetency Jarksonville, Fla Southern Railway passenger train No. 33, from Washing-ton, was wrecked at Moneriel, five miles from Jacksonville, at 5 o'clock in the

morning. One man was killed and three injured. Scrauton, Pa .- The bodies of Edward Lidridge, aged 21 years, of New York, and Albert Caronifly, aged 18 years, of Scranton, were found along the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad tracks at Clark's Summit. The hodies were badly mangled. It is supposed they

Springfield, O.-East-bound Big Four assenger train ran into the rear of freight train No. 96, in the western part of the city. The list of injured includes eighteen passengers, none seriously. The crew of the passenger train jumped.

were struck by a train.

Price, Utah.-Rio Grande passenge train No. 3, west bound, a double header collided with a freight engine standing a siding near Mounds, seventeen miles east of here. The three engine and the cars jumped the track. The engines, were badly damaged. Three en were killed, but none of the passenger was hurt.

YELLOW PERIL CAUSES SERIOUS "PIPE" STORY

Japs Plan to Take Cuba and Saffron ize Those Now "Assimilated"

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] tional report relative to the five Japanese found sketching the city fortifica tions has been made to Governor Magoon. It is said that Japanese are preparing to incite rebellions against the authority of the United States simultaneously in Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines. February is said to be the time set for the uprisings. This information has been given to Governor Magoon by a government official named Pardinas, who is reported to have overheard the Japanese here discussing the project.

NOTED RECLUSE TO BECOME CIVILIZED

Will Get a Hair Cut and Shave and Return to Germany

Hunters, Wash., Dec. 25.-Han. Kohlen, a German, who for twenty-three years has lived the life of a recluse on his farm about four miles west of Fruitland, is about to return to his native land.

Twenty-three years without a hair cut or hair comb is quite a record. This is Mr. Kohlen and now he proposes to return to civilization

He never owned a team and carried heavy logs on his back for his fences. He slept in a big dry goods box filled with lay. He has sold his ranch for \$2,500.

WHOLESALE MUEDER OF ITALIANS IN SOUTH

SAYS ROOSEVELT IS SILLY

Railroad Senator Poraker Has No Fear of Big Stick and Commits Lese Majeste

Washington, Dec. 26 .- "I think that the story about what the president intends to do is too silly to talk about, and you must excuse me from discussing

Thus declared Senator Foraker today when asked his opinion of the presi dent's reported declaration that be would disregard any law Congress might pass reinstating the discharged colored troops, until the supreme court should have the opportunity of passing upon

The senator has just returned from New York, where it is said he conferred with officials of the constitutional league, an organization which has conducted an independent investigation of the negro troop matter and which has arrived at conclusions that differ radically from those of the president and Secretary

Thus far the president has failed to issue any denials of the statements at tributed to him, one of which was that he would even welcome impeachment of Congress should desire to take that extreme measure.

to four reputable newspaper correspondents at the White House, two of whom represented Republican papers, that are regarded as among the president's stanchest supporters. Senator Foraker is fully cognizant of the circumstances surrounding the interview and when he characterized the story as "silly" he was doubtless referring rather to the president's statements that to the news-

The senator expects to put in the rest of the holidays collecting evidence to support his contention that the colored troops did not participate in the Brownsville riot.

Assistant Attorney-General Purdy is now in Texas working up the other side of the case as the president's personal representative.

J. PIERPONT, YOUR OLD COLLEGE CHUM, REFORMER

Is Angry at Old King Leopold and Wants U. S. to Interfere in the Kongo

Pierpont Morgan is appearing in joined Dr. Lyman Abbot and other New York reformers in addressing a letter to Secretary Root, saying the United States is justified in interiering against existing conditions in the

Has Pierpont been left out of the Kongo syndicate or is it a deep-laid plan to oust King Leopold in the interests of American "investors?" The latter explanation is more ! kely. Morgan would hardly go back on his comrade in exploitation, John D. Rockefeller. King Leopold's methods are rather crude and coarse anyhow.

FIREMEN AND ENGINEERS MAKE GAINS IN SOUTH

Southern Pacific Unable to Deliver Freight Without Help of Strikers.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 26-Officials of the Southern Pacific railway refuse to give out any statement reknown, however, that scabs are

the north and the company retained fifty of these men in this city and sent the rest to Houston to take the place of the Ariking firemen.

local or through, has been received by the Southern Pacific.

MILLIONAIRE WRIGHT

Ten Years in an Asylum But His Por-tune Grew Just the Same

Philadelphia, Dec. 26.—After spending ten years in Philadelphia asylums for the insane, Theodore Wright, formerly a financier and railroad man has been released. His estate is valued at \$10,000,000. Wright has fought constantly all these years to effect his re-

ease.

Early this year Wright smuggled a letter to his lawyer, and after a long legal battle he was declared sane, Wright was sent to the asylum at the instance of his son, Minturn E. Wright, who had affidavits of physicians. Inside the asylum wall there was no escape. By a peculiar phase of the law a man adjudged insane has not the right of appeal for a jury trial concerning his sanity. He must wait until a member of the family petitions the court for his release.

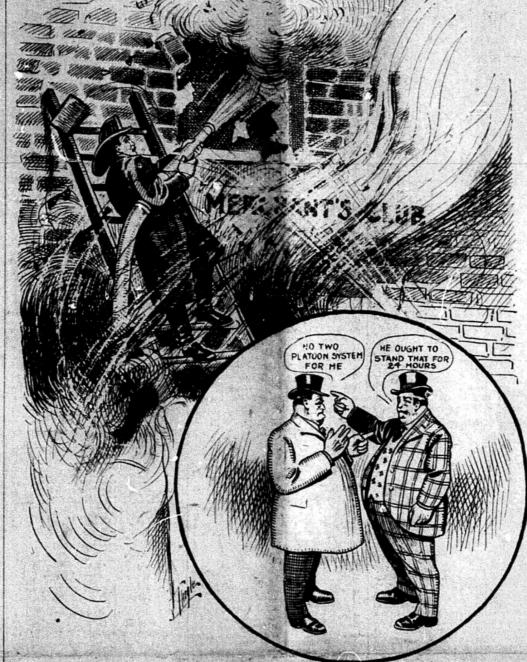
his release.

A branch of the family was won over and Wright will live with Mrs. Prances Davis, of Colorade.

His fartune grew from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 while he was a prisoner.

Fair tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight; minimum temperature about thirty degrees above zero.





A FIREMAN'S TROUBLES

U. S. OFFICIALS HELP RUSSIAN DESPOT

St. Col. Von Petrovsky, Patriot, Escapes From the Czar Only to Be Held in San Francisco.

JACK LONDON MAY BE EXILED

Author and Agitator Declared Un-Permitted to Return if He Leaves the Country.

[Special Correspondence.]

San Francisco, Dec. 26.-There is a well defined scheme developing on the part of United States immigration officials to prevent the landing of any one ism and the republican or democratic parties. A Russian refugee, St. Col Von Petrovsky, is being detained at this port under instructions from the immigration authorities charged with belonging to one of the forbidden

On Jan. 23, 1906, Petrovsky called a meeting of the citizens of Vladivostok to consider the unrest of the troops garrisoned there and to devise means to prevent an outbreak and consequent bloodshed. He advised those present at this meeting against any riotous action. Contrary to his advice several hundred unarmed men proceeded toward the commander's house to petition for the prisoners. They were met by a volley from machine guns, killing twenty-six

and wounding many more. the government a pretext for calling the action a mutiny, Petrovsky was charged with having incited this mutiny, but upon presentation of his speech in cvi-dence he was acquitted.

The Charges Against Him He was next charged with taking part in political affairs. Four counts were drawn in an indictment. First, the writing of a handbill calling the meeting of a handbill calling the meeting.

ing Second writing a report of the

meeting approving the presence of sol diers at a political gathering. Third, writing a leaflet urging the citizens to take more interest in politics. Fourth writing a leaflet accusing the military inthorities with wantonly and needlessly shedding the blood of peaceful peti

On these counts he was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' imprison-

He was also convicted of having attended and participated in the ceremonies at the funeral of the victims of the massacre of Jan 23, 1906. His sentence for this offense was, however, included in the one for the others.

While temporarily released without bond or parole, pending the appeal of his case to St. Petersburg, he escaped on From there he went to Japan and then to Honolulu, where the United States officials admitted him after an examinaese steamer for San Francisco, where he was detained at the instance of Frank S. Sargeant, United States general com missioner of immigration, who chanced to be a fellow passenger.

It is claimed that he is ineligible under two sections of the law-as a criminal and as an anarchist. But the section referring to criminals especially exempts political offenders, and since Petrovsky belongs to the Social Demo cratic section of the Russian revolu tionary movement, and holds that the establishment of a republic is the next governmental step, he cannot be classi-The government is making this a test

ease in an effort to prevent all Russian refugees from landing to this country The United States commissioner of im-migration, H. N. North, told The Chicago Daily Socialist correspondent that if Jack London were an elien he would be denied a landing on his return to this

taken up the fight, and have appealed to Secretary Stranss of the department of commerce and labor.

LAW DOES NOT FRIGHTEN

Milwaukee, Dee, 26.—John Hughes of Resseville, assemblyman-elect from Dodge county, while in Milwaukee declared that he would continue using the mileage issued to him by railroads in exchange for advertising in the Reeseville Review and the Wisconsin Druggist, of which he is the publisher. Mr. Hughes intends to introduce a measure in the legislature instructing the dairy and food department to carry the oleomargarae cases to the highest courts for final adjudication.

GRAFT, GRAFT AND **MORE GRAFT**

The fight on the \$440,000 Kesner lease was resumed before the Bartzen graft committee at the city hall to-

Members of the Civic Federation, the City Club, the Hyde Park Protective Association and the Citizen's Association are taking an active interest in the inquiry and may give some valuable lants.

Following are some of the alleged graft charges that Commissioner Bartzen may spring on the committee if pressed further:

Graft in connection with leases of

Graft in connection with the pur-

chase of school sites.

Graft offered to aldermen in pay for

Graft in city paving contracts through the board of local improve-

which aldermen and city officials are interested.

Graft in the employment by the city of "special" attorneys and "special ex-

Graft in using aldermanic "pull" to get men on the pay rolls of corporations, including the gas, and traction

Graft in acting as attorneys to secure release of bridewell prisoners. Graff in running illegal enterprises, free from police interference.

"Protection" given to handbook men, slot-machine operators, poker games and other gambling enterg Graft in securing "special" permits

Graft in getting railway passes for

constituents and friends. Graft in selling streets and parts of

streets to railways and industrial con-Bartzen has discovered that the biggest graft in the city hall is in con-

formed for the city and outlays for city transactions which can be covcred up. He believes the city's money is expended so recklessly that honest men can not help thinking there is a

At a meeting of the executive council of the South Wales Miners' Federation, held at Cardiff, "Mahon" presiding, it was decided to apply for an advance of 215 per cent.

PREACHER'S WIFE SHOT

Religious Editor Refuses to Give Facts in Shooting Scrape

Details of the mysterious shooting of Mrs. Stephen Herben, wife of the Rev. Herben of Evanston, and editor of the Epworth Herald, still are kept secret by the preacher and Evanston officials.

Her husband refuses to answer any questions, saying that it is nobody's business. He said that he did not in tend to make any of the facts known. "It is a private matter and the wound is not serious," he added.

Mrs. Herben now is in Evanston hospital. The hospital authorities refuse to divulge any of the particulars, officials saying that the woman does not desire notoriety. Police authorities have demanded the particularfrom the hospital officials, saying that if they were not given the hospita officials would be put under arrest.

Wilmette police officials are eager to get particulars, as they are tracing shooting scrape which occurred in Wilmette yesterday afternoon at about 4 o'clock.

LOCAL BARON PLANS TO CAPTURE GERSHUNI

A plot to arrest Gregory Gershumi, the Russian revolutionary leader who will arrive in Chicago shortly, is being hatched by Baron Schlippenbach and Baron Rosen, the two representatives of the Russian government in the United

Gershuni, who escaped from Siberia in a cabbage cask and arrived in New York a few weeks ago, has stirred revolutionary sentiment among Russians of this country to the highest pitch.

The sight of the man most hated by the Russian government, the man who was condemned to death, but whom the government feared to execute lest it itself be wiped out, in the most violent manner by the thousands of his friends, has worked magic among his countrywhere he has been holding meeting Thousands of dollars for the Russian revolution were collected at these meetings, and thousands of dollars more, it expected, will be collected, when Gershuni starts on his tour through the cities in the United States which have large Russian populations. This the Russian officials now are try-

ing to prevent, and are hatching plans for his deportation from this country,

Gershuni is expected to be in Chicago week from Sunday. The various Russian revolutionary groups of this city are preparing to receive him. The places where he will speak have not yet been

He will not be taken back to Siberia if his countrymen and Socialists of this country can prevent its

If Schlippenbach e a capture Gershuni and return him to the czar he hopes to retrieve his prestige in the local "400," which was injure! by the De Raylan

GRAFT CHARGES STRIKE YEAR BUSS BARON

Poor Subjects of the Czar Say Consular Annex Chested Them

Graft in the legal bureau conducted by Nicolai De Raylan, the "woman" secretary of the Russian consulate who died in Arizona, is being investigated by Leon Zolotkoff, assistant states at-torney. Mr. Zolotkoff said that he has torney. Mr. Zolotkoff said that he has not yet taken any legal steps, but ex-pects to do so as soon as he can gather enough evidence to prove the existence of graft in that bureau. So far the only one person who has brought damaging evidence against the Russian legal bureau of which De Ray-lan was head, is Peter Victorowitz, 212

Russian legal bureau of which De Raylan was head, is Peter Victorowitz, 212 promised, is Peter Victorowitz, 212 west Twelfth street, who says he was overcharged \$18 by this bureau for "petitions" sent by the bureau to Russia. Victorowitz offered to furnish other evidences of overcharges in which his fellow countrymen in Chicago suffered through De Ruylan, and as soon as these charges are ascertained legal action probably will be taken against this bureau.

Baron Schlippenbach is in Washington discussing the De Raylan affair with Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador. Great consternation, is felt among officials over this affair and it is feared that this will greatly impair their standing in the eyes of the Russian government and result in the retirement of Schlippenbach to the army of the unemployed.

RECLUSE KEEPS STRANGE VOW

Hamilton, Ohio, Dec. 26.—Martin Conway, aged 70, a recluse who lived in a stable, was found frozen to death last night. He made a boast five years ago that no person other than himself would ever cross his thresbold while he lived. He made it good. He had been missing and the police broke down the door and found the corpse.

The Sapinsh cabinet has decided to introduce a bill in Parliament with the object of ameliorating the conditions of women and children who are compelled to work for a living.

FOOD FOR MILLIONS ROTS IN THE FIELDS

Government, Tied By Big Business, Helpless in Great Emergency.

ANARCHY IN DISTRIBUTION

Interstate Commerce Commission Fails Entirely to Find Cure-All Officials Strong On "How Not to Do It."

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.-With millions of bushels of grain rotting under Dakota snows, millions of bushels of apples and oranges already decayed under the trees that grew them, potatoes making fertile the ground whence they came, and millions without fuel in zero weather, the United States government, the state governments and big business are helpless.

There is no exaggeration here. All these tremendous facts are found in the records of the slow-moving interstate ommerce commission. This body, set to work to discover why

crops raised by farmers cannot be delivered to consumers, has done nothing to solve the problem. It went to work as if it was investigating a theory and not a condition.

Ole Sather's Way

Only one man so far has shown how to solve the problem

At Parkhurst, N. D., while other men were praying, petitioning and suffering, one man by the name of Ole Sather took the situation into his own bands. The railways had ignored his pleadings for weeks. His elevators were full to bursting. Late one afternoon a train pulle into Parkhurst with a lot of er Fortunately for Ole, the train stalled on a grade. The crew cut off eight empties to be picked up by a later train Sather saw the empties and he saw the

means of relief. He sent for neighbors and friends from the countryside. The cars could not be moved but the grain could be hauled to the cars. Teams were impressed into service. Night came on, but the countorches. The farmers labored to beat the on-coming train. And when morning dawned, the eight empties had been loaded to the limit. The railroad em ployes threatened to throw the grain into the snow. But finally they decided to take it to market.

Railroad magnates, those great captains of industry who alone are compe-tent to manage the public highways, say prosperity and big crops have given more

Less Grain Hauled

The figures are against them. Facts year than last year. While the apple trees gave forth the greatest crop in farmers who planted the trees, sprayed them and watched them weary years till they gave the best that was in them, get less from the bumper crop than from the small production of other

decaying, the red cheek of the apple ret-tening and forced to burn his barn to keep his children warm, the farmer is in a receptive mood for lectures on archy in distribution."

Idiocy of Competition

Never before has the idiocy of comp tition for bread been shown in ele fashion. The farmer with his cold children and blue featured wife, setting around a fire kept going with boards from his red barn, looks out on the snow covered grain, the bleak or and the cattle growing lean again be-cause they cannot be hauled to market. In the city the weary clerk, shop

the "business man," pricing the apples in the rocers' window, find them "too his.h." Their bread is lighter in weight, their potatoes cost \$1 a bushel, and they find themselves pinched in the midst of

The only fat ones are in Wall str

If war should be declared and soldiers needed food the federal government would take charge of the roads if need be. Then "business men" would be pushed aside and the men who always pushed aside and the men who alwa do the real railroad work would be charge and supplies would be delivere If, in this energency the farmer as city worker should be taken eare of if if an army needed supplies the troub would be over. Separate the real railroad men from Wall street and the will do the business.

"Oh, you need not repeat it!" said his bearer impatiently. "Well, I'm glad that you grasp it,"

well, I'm gad that you well add to it several other things, one of which is the corroborating testimony which I would have to give if put on

the stand—and I've never perjured my-self yet for any man, and don't pro-pose to do so—even for you. I feel perfectly safe in serving my friend in this way because, even if you should fail to see that I am ur reality serving you more than I am serving him, you

you more than I am serving him, you will not fail to understand that the man

will not fail to understand that the man who had the nerve to take those notes isn't going to let anything happen to me without handing over the whole ev-idence to the labor leaders—even if he doesn't get a cent besides what I have already given him—which, by the way, I'll thank you to give me a check for right now."

This is simply blackmail! What did

was except that I am out the money And as for the blackmail, why of cours

it is that—reither more nor less—on his part; but I have heard you say, very often, that bard names break no

bones, and the man is pursuing your own methods so closely that I asked him whether he lad not taken lessons from

you Bo he only bugined at me and said that there are plenty more rich men built on your plan, in this coun-

try, to take lessons from. As for the money I paid him—" here he took another eigar from the box and lit it—"you can do as you please about that. It was only a thousand dollar bill, (a

special Canal-completion-commemora-tive Gold Certificate -- one of the issue

with the 'Craggie-portrait' medallion,-

you know has the habit of carrying about with me; and I would willingly lose several times that amount to prevent the strikers from amount to prevent the strikers from the me, friend and I know."

knowing what my friend and I know."
Without saying a word in reply Mr.
Craggie drew out his check book and

filled out a check for the amount; for although he had that same little habit of carrying about a thousand dollar bill

in order, as he said, to never be caught without change, he did not give the bill

As he handed the paper to the secre-

As he handed the paper to the secretary he said, "This purchases those lying notes, I'dinik?"

"Certainly, if you wish them. I can get as many duplicates as are incessary, though, of 'course, the others might not agree with this word for word"—and he handed the papers to Mr. Craggie who, as he took in the accuracy of the work involuntarily exclaimed, "I'd like to hire that man. He is a better stenographer than you."

"Much better," was the quiet reply. "I thought I said that he is the best I have, ever seen. Nothing escapes his

have ever seen. Nothing escapes his ear, and his notes—where he has anything on which to rest his book—are al-

most like copper plate if one does not dictate over one hundred and eighty-live words a minute."

"That translation of the notes, is, of course, in my hand, as you see; and so far as penmanship goes there is nothing to be said for it—for he was in a

arguest rush to get away and in hiding.

I am glad that you acknowledge the general accuracy of the work, (the president winced) and I think you will agree with me as to his ability when I hand

can help it."

After Mr. Craggie had finished reading he asked: "Why is not the remainder of the conversation here? I think that what followed would have convinced even you that there was no intention of anything more than a slight inconvenience to Mr. Endy intended by cither Mr. Johnson or myself. You know that neither the company nor I know that neither the company nor I

cuther Mr. Johnson or myself. You know that neither the company nor I could have received a worse blow than that any injury should befall Mr. Endy or any of the labor leaders at this time."

acter and evidence."

"Good character of a common sneak
thief and blackmailer! I like that,"
said Mr. Craggie. "Of all the gall that
ever I heard that is the most unadul-

Chambers shook his head in

Chambers shook his head in disapproval of the sentiment, and said, "If you knew him you would not think so. I will say to you that my friend-up to I will say to you that my friend-up to this time—has led a perfectly blameless life, and that his testimony on the stand would be simply unimpeachable. He could even deny—truthfully—that he had even attempted to blackmail you, for I have not a bit of authority to do more than hand you those papers and see whether you wish him to show them to the strikers. The million I mention is simply the amount he named as his price to them.

"Why, he must be the devil incarmate, said Mr. Craggie.

"Oh, no, I think not; he is no worse than several men I have met. Not a bit worse. Simply following your own practice, and living up to the motto of all rich men, which runs, "EGO! EGO! "Well, here we are at Clyde," con

to Chambers.

right now.

Mr. Craggie made no reply, and after a few moments Chembers continued: "You know very well what you would have done under the circumstances. Now, see what I sid. Mr. Craggie, I did just what you would have done. I became possessor of that secret—and at a terrible price; the price of being looked apon as an accomplice ir the diriest piece of rascality known to the world; blackmail. What do I want with so dangerous a secret? The same world: blackmail. What do I want with so dangerous a secret? The same thing that you are working for: Power. I hold a secret that makes the most powerful man in the United States tremble—but not I alone, and therein lies my safety."

"What do you propose to do with your power, sir?" demanded Mr. Crag-gie.

"I propose, in the first "Jace, to talk to you as an equal and without reservation until we arrive at Clyde. I have been with you for over fiften years. I've never been spared—day or night —in all that time. After you have dictated until exhausted you go to bed and I work until the 'sters are ready for the next mail, no matter what time is the morning that may be. I've been your layer. I have done two men's work and slave. I have done two men's work and have received slightly more than the market price for a stenographer of my ability."

"You never asked for an increase of

"That is perfectly correct, I never did. And therein, and in all other respects, I am totally different from our suppo-sitious man. I have been amply compensated—though, perhaps, in ways you have not contemplated and cannot inagine. Let us take the matter of cash remuneration. I have brought up the salary to a figure perfectly satisfactory to me by using almost the full allowance which you set aside to purchase the silence or compilance of other men. I think you have had better service in that direction since I took charge than ever before—so, there I have not defrauded you. You paid for the article and got

"I will tell you this much right here It is useless for a rich man to play the game you are all playing, and think of winning by bribery. Fear is a much more powerful lever. I'm a pretty rich mrn myself today—entirely too rich to rick losing it by blackmailing any one—owing to those so-called presents. I call it That corruption fund. You expected me to steal part of it, you know. I never stole a cent of it, for I gave you full value for every \$\delta \text{Zar}\$; but I did not waste those dollars on other people. It takes time and energy—which I couldn't spare from my life work—to bribe beople; and it always gives me "I will tell you this much right here

bribe people; and it always gives me a nasty, feeling to try it. Moreover, it is not invariably successful, either; and then you have an insulted man on your hands.

"So, I simply used the power of your ame and the power of your position. and the power of your position, and there isn't a man in the country to-day who refuses to obey the orders I give in your name—or it i.e does he may as well hunt for a comfortable existence in heaven or it, hell—be will not find a change to earn it on the earth. And I don't have to use commencers often don't have to use your name very often either.

"You are certainly candid, sir: would you object to stating your other com-pensation?" said Mr. Craggie sneeringly.
"At the proper time. I shall take pleas-ure in doing so, but at present, I find neither the time nor the inclination to neither the time nor the inclination to state more than that none of the things which would influence our suppositious man to purchase the secret have power to move me. I find my joy and my life in the sense of power which the faithful performance of my daily work brings me. For this reason I wish to continue as your private secretary. Moreover, because the money you are to sea to see your private secretary. Moreover, because the money you are to pay to my friend must pass through my hands, it will be necessary for me to so remain, at least until the payment is completed. He is working for himself and says that one million in greenbacks, gold certificates, or national bank notes will do for him the remainder of his life. He refuses to personally deal with you, as he says he would not give a pinch of suff for his life if you could lay hands on him. I told him that he does not know you, that you would not do such a thing—for one reason, because you have not the courage to plan such a thing—much less execute it.

"But he pointed out the blank space in the stenographic notes and retorted.

thing—much less execute it.

"But he pointed out the blank space in the stenographic notes and retorted. What was he saying to Johnson when I who had my ear not ten foot away from his head couldn't hear a word for several minutes?"

(There was more than one risky assertion in this last, but Chambers was pretty sure of the habits of Mr. Cragge, by this time, and he saw at once that he had soored again.)

"How did your man get out of the car?" demended Mr. Craggie. "The door was locked when I returned from the restaurant, for I had to use my key. I remember that very distinctly, and also that all the windows were tightly fastened on the inside—for I looked at them before I retired."

"Oh," said Chambers, "I almost forgot to give you the key I made him surrender to me." And here he handed to the president a key—plainly a duplicate made to order. "That key," said he, "is, you know, the one we had made for the cook. He always hangs it in his room behind the door, when he is in the car."

"I'll have those locks changed tomorrow," said the president.

"I't will scarcely be necessary, sir. My friend will certainly not trust himself in this car again—there is no nece, sity for him to know more than at present."

During this whole conversation Chambers had not once shown the slightest sign of being in a hurry, nor had he raised his voice; and, while his words were impudent, his tone was not: the thought in his mind being, "I'll tell you today all that I want to say—tomorrow's mighty uncertain."

The effect on Mr. Craggie was to impress on him hew shealtely once this

dy or any of the labor leaders at this time."

"I know gothing about any more of the conversation," interrupted Chambers. "I assure you on my honor as a gentleman that that is every word he let me hear. My informant said that while the rest would be likely to be of great interest to me or to the court for to the public, yet he proposed to stop right there. And he further remarked that he did not intend that there should be any more of it—and so he made a hatus of the remainder of that conversation and said that Johnson and you could try to recoolect the other part so as to be able to tell it on the witness stand, together with the portion he could not hear—if you wanted to do so and thought that anybody would believe you if it happened to contradict his testimony, backed up by his good character and evidence."

"Good character of a common sneak

the thought in his mind being, "Ill tell you today all that I want to say—tumorrow's mighty uncertain."

The effect on Mr. Craggie was to impress on him how absolutely sure this man must be of his position, that he dared to sit there and talk in this manner to him. Chambers had started suddenly when asked about the key; but his subsequent words accounted for that—but he said to himself, even while handing the key. "Narrow shave, that!"

Good I thought about that key while he was washing.

"Here," said he, "is the translation, and, I may be mistaken but, it seems to me that that blac, space on the paper is about the wors, feature of the whote business—in view of the attempted murder of Mr. Endy.

"I thought you knew him you would not think so. I will say to you that my friend—up to this time—has led a perfectly blameless the stimony on the stand would be simply unimpeachable. He could even deny—truthfully—that hat had even attempted to blackmall you, for I have not a bit of authority to do more than hard you those papers and to the strikers. The million I mention is simply the amount he named as his price to them."

"Why, he must be the devil incarnate," said Mr. Craggie.

"Why, he must be the devil incarnate, and I think not; he is no worse than several men I have met Not a bit worse. Simply following your own patients."

The effect on Mr. Craggie was to impress on him how absolutely such at the stand would be simply unimpeachable. He could even deny—truthfully—that hat his testimony on the stand would be simply unimpeachable. He could even deny—truthfully—that hat his extinony on the stand would be simply unimpeachable. He could even deny—truthfully—that hat his estimony on the stand would be simply unimpeachable. He could even deny—truthfully—that hat his estimony on the stand would be simply unimpeachable. He could even deny—truthfully—that hat his estimony on the stand would be simply unimpeachable. He could even deny—truthfully—that hat his estimony on the stand would be simply unimpeachable. He could even

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST RECORDING ANGEL

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Chamber with a smile. "Arndt said only, 'nearly murdered,' or something similar. I had not a moment to waste in asking him particulars; it was a case of getting this train moving; but it makes very little difference either way—the man may be dead now for all we know, and if not, here is the situation in a few words."

"Oh, you need not repeat it!" said his EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

All subscriptions should be forwarded to The Chicago Instly Socialist, 163 East Knu-dayle street, Chicago.

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you give the fellow money for?" stormed Mr. Craggie, "To keep him from handing over the evidence of your guilt to the strikers," said Chambers, "If you regret or disavow my action, you can openly repudiate it now, and everything is as it. vain for some reply to his last imper-tinence. "I will leave you to thouk the matter over. If you wish to deliver me to the police, there is one on the plat-form; or if you wish me to still act as your secretary I will telephone to Johnson to come down and talk with you immediately. I have no wish that you should decide this matter at once you should declay this matter at once or without his advice. It may be that he can discover some means to save you without silencing my friend; if he does, he is even smarter than I think he is—for I see but the one way out. And I must have a decisive answer before five o'clock this afternoon. I expect to return before that there but pect to return before that time—but I may be detained, as I have several matters besides the cashing of this check to attend to. Shall I telephone, or call the policeman?

"Telephone," was the reply of the dg red man; but to himself he badg (red man; but to nonsent of said, "I'll pay you for every moment of this morning some day young fellow."

(To be continued.)

COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE. NO?

Greeks Shut Out United States Shoes by a "Protective Tariff"

Consul-General George Herton forwards from Athens the following vau-able Greek frade notes.

The question as to whether or not there is a demand for American shoes in Greece has been put to the test by a prominent firm here and are reserved in the

in Greece has been put to the test by a prominent firm here and answered in the affirmative. This "rm imported 500 pairs of American snoes of assorted sizes about a year ago, and had no difficulty in selling them. They bade fair to prove popular, as the Greek-made shoes are painful and injurious to the feet and expensive—30 to 35 drachmas a pair. The Greek shoemakers raised such an antery that they succeeded in a pair. The Greek stoemakers raised and an antery that they succeeded in getting the duty increased from 8 francs gold an oke on men's shoes to 15 francs, and from 10 francs gold on women's shoes to 30. This duty, which is aimed at an American product, is prohibitive. The firm in question informs me that they have been obliged to send back 500 pairs that arrived at the customs house after the new duty went into effect, which amounts to about 5.21 francs a pound for men's shoes and double that sum for women's. (One oke equals 2.82 pounds; \$1 equals (One oke equals 2.82 pounds; \$1 equals 5.50 drachmas.)

with me as to his ability when I hand the original notes to you—as I hope soon to be able to do. At present they are not in my possession, and will not be until the last cent has been paid. I don't, however, think that he will trust himself ane closer to you than he at this moment is during his life—if he can help it." AN AFTERNOON OF XMAS WEEK IN THE FAIR

Writer Finds Exhausted Clerks and Does a Little Interviewing

To the Editor:—This morning's papers state that the Fair is going to be signally generous among department stores by distributing \$1,700 among 4,000 employes, thus celebrating a year of assembly respectively.

of anusual prosperity.

While buying a few everyday supplies there this afternoon it occurred to the writer to ask several of the clerks whether they were paid "time or time and a half" for evening work, and the answer was in each instance that the clerks were not paid at all for extra work, but gave their services after regular hours until 10, 11 and 12 o'clock at night, and also worked Sun-

days, for nothing.

It seemed evident that discontent had been expressed and had been answered by attributing the blame to the wicked labor unions; for when the writer asked one girl why the clerks did not form a strong union and thus prevent such conditions, she said:

"It is all the fault of the unions that we have to work like this, for it is their members and wives who shop here at night. Why can't they do the same as at Field's? It is these unions that make all the trouble!"

Is it likely, unless these girls had bee told this, that it should have oc-curred to them that a working man and woman would have the same chance to

woman would have the same chance to shop during the daytime as do the patrons of Marshall Field's store?

Moreover, gris with flushed faces and heavy eyes were everywhere standing, even while they were not waiting upon customers. One was perched upon the edge of a big barrel used for wastepaper, but even this luxurions resting place was net available for the girls on the other side of the counter, who, therefore, were forced to stand upon their feet almost all day and until midnight.

TELEGRAPHERS GET TEN PER CENT INCREASE

Strong Union of Key Men Brings Rood Island to Time

The Rock Sand Railroad Company has granted the 2,500 telegraphers on its system a ten per cent increase in

The original demand of the telegraphers was for an increase of twenty per cent. In presenting their de-mands to the Rock Island officials the committee from the telegraphers' union showed from official statistics that the cost of living had increased forty-one per cent. They argued that even of the twenty per cent increase was granted they would still be getting less of the necessaries of life than they did before the present reign of "prosperity."

For years the telegraphers have been hoping for higher wages, but relief of any kind did not come until they organized a union and demanded, supporting their position with an ontspoken threat to strike.

LEITER AUTO KILLS BOY

Widow of Chicago's Big Landlord in Vehicle Which Slays

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26 - (Special.)—A forty-horsepower attomo-bile, owned by Joseph Leiter, in which the owner, his mother, Mrs. L. Leiter, and Mr. and Mrs. Frankliff Remington of New York, were rid-ing, instantly killed Samuel West, a 14-year-old colored youth.

The entire party was taken to the station, but were released except the chauffeur, Charles H. Haymond, 29 years old, who was placed under arrest. He was later released under \$5,000 bail.

Representative Graff & Illinois and his son, who were following west, nearly met the same fate.

A large crowd gathered and criticised the careless rich indignantly and boisterously. Some even talked of violence.

The Leiters live from the labor of Chicago working class. They toil not, neither do they spin, yet they take millions of labor's product every year

LABOR UNION NEWS

The farmers' union is received with great enthusiasm in the state of Ken-tucky. L. N. Rebertson, organizer for that state, and H. B. Sherman, national organizer of the farmers' union, who organizer of the farmers union, who have been doing work in the state, report successful meetings, especially in the tobacco districts. A large number of new locals have been organized in these districts, not alone, however, of tobacco men, but also of all other farm laborers.

'There is a scarcity of upholsterers in Chicago, 'said A. O. Schlieske, business agent of the Upholsterers' International Union, Local No. 24. "The reason for it is the low wages that upholsterers get. Many of them will do almost any other kind of work because it pays better. There are between 500 and 600 organized upholsterers in Chiand 600 organized upholsterers in Chi-cago and yet we have here a longer work day than we have either in the East or in the West. In New York the upholsterers have an eight-hour day and the same is true of the cities situated along the Preific coast. In Chicago we have a nine-hour day, and in some non-union sinops we even have a ten-hour day. The pay, too, is better in the East or in the West. In New York the of this city are constantly leaving for other cities."

Newspaper Delivery and Mail Drivers' Usion, Local No. 706, U. T. of A., will hold an election Saturday, Jan. 5, at 171 Washington street.

At the next necting of the Van and Baggage Drivers' and Helpers' Local 711, United Teamsters of America, a committee will be appointed to frame a new wage scale. The old wage agreement termnates March 1. Many of the men insist that a raise in wages be demanded. It is not certain yet, however, whether any such demand will be made. At the last meeting the union elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, A. W. Krause; vice-president, Fred Miller; secretary treasurer, L. B. Beebe; recording secretry, Waiter Forsen; business agents, C. R. Gary and Christ Dunn; trustees, C. R. Gary, C. W. Howe and William O'Brien.

MAGNETS SAVE TACKLE

Steel and iron are handled in many foundries by means of the electromagnet. A carriage which bears the magnet runs on a traveling erane. When it is desired to may a constant of the control of the contr it is desired to move some heavy ma and a load in proporition to the size of the magnet and the strength of the current is lifted. Time is thus saved which would be otherwise required for attaching or removing tackles.

In the building trades of Amsterdam In the building trades of Amsterdam, Holland, a movement was commenced for a reduction of hours from ten to nine, an increase of wages from 28 cents to 35 cents, and abolition of nice-work. The regotiations dragged on for months, and the movement has failed, as with the approach of winter there is no chance for enforcing the demands.

At the recent London meetting of the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company it was announced that the gain in revenue for 1905 was \$150,000 ever the previous year, and the continued mining activity means a heavy future traffic. Machine mining plants are planned for many placer deposits, while quartz mining is to be executed on a large scale.

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Bridge and Structural Iron Worker's Culcus. Local No. 1.—Important business meeting at 142 West Madison etreet tonight. Nomination of officers. W. Il. Maddox. Furniture Privers and Helpers Urbon. Local No. 722. Il. T. of A.—Very important lusisness meeting toutght at T5 Randolph street. Nomination 2nd election of officers. All attend. A. J. Reed. Sodu and Mineral Water Delwey and Helpers Urbon. Local No. 723.—Meeting at 10 South Clark street imight. Jerry Domovan.

van.

Teamssters' Joint Council—Meeting touight at 145 Kandolph street. Important. All delegates artend. J. R. Casey.

The Firemens' Association of Chicago will field a special meeting tonight, Dec. 25, Beggage and Parcet Delivery Drivers' Union, Local No. 725, I. R. of T.—Meeting, Thurselsy night at Hairerd and Adams streets. Nomination of officers and election of Indges and cierks, P. J. Hisier.

Truch Drivers' Local No. 5, U. T. of A.—Meeting, Sonday afternoon at 10 8, Clark street.

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THOTS TO MAKE THINKERS THINK

"Agricultural products grown last year amounted to \$9,794,000,000. If Uncle Sam were only rich enuf to give us all a farm."—Chicago Socialist,

Say, Conrade: Don't you know that Uncle Samuel IS RICH ENUP TO GIVE US ALL A FARM? There are tens of millions of acres of good land lying iddeg tens of millions of underpaid, and millions of underpaid, underfaid, under educated, a he held, half tilled, and millions of underpaid, underfed, under educated, shabbily ulothed, poorly housed wage slaves with their suffering wives and unfortunate chidren herded, in vile city slums, not nearly so comfortable as the farmer's cattle. Their only evident object in life—in fact, the only reason for their being permitted to cumber the ground, offending the eyes and especially the nostrils of the rich—is that they make the Landlord, the Coal Dealer, the Department Store Owner, the Stock Gambler, the Politician and other exploiters rich.

orer, the Fontician and other exploiters rich.

We have purchased and optioned enuf land to furnish good farms to 500 families; we have 300 members already. We want 200 more. Then we will get more land for more people, help our fellows to help themselves and each other, until all who join us are economically independent.

A farm is a "safe, sane," and sure investment for our money, our labor and our brains, a "safe, sane and conservative" home for our children, a perfect insurance against want in our declining years. No strikes, lockouts or evictions.

One of our neighbors landed three

or evictions.

One of our neighbors landed three years ago with \$14 in his pocket. He now has a nice home and made \$500.00 per acre daring the present season from two crops, on an expenditure of \$40 for seed and fertilizer. You can do likewise. Why not do it now?

We have nothing to sell. We are not capitalists exploiters or receivers.

capitalists, exploiters or speculators, JUST SOME PLAIN PEOPLE CLUB-BING OUR SMALL MEANS TO. GETHER FOR THE CO-OPERATIVE OWNERSHIP AND CULTIVATION OF PRODUCTIVE LAND, and other industries.

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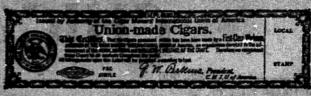
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its effectiveness depends upon the efforts made by those who realize the importance of this fight to circulate the CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST. Here are some of the ways that you can help.

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aricocele THE PARTY

H. GREER M.D.

RISE OF DEACON PATTEN, GRAIN KING

How He Made \$2,000,000 Yet Eats With His Knife -One of His Theories of Social Economy.

James A. Patten, one of the most extensive speculators on the board trade, may well be taken as a model by young men who want to become rich. Like King Peter of Servia, he ne up from a swineherd.

James, as they call him in exclusive business circles, is a prominent membe of the Methodist church. Every Sunday he passes the collection box as the choir sings soft and low. He constantly chews gum, and some of his friends who attended his church, not having seen to worship for many years, and forgetting that the collection is a part of all ortho dox services, thought Jim was collect ing chewing gum money. Such is not the case, however. All the money he picks up on Sunday is devoted to the uplifting of mankind.

One of the best known theories of economy of the many this distinguished Methodist and grain gambler has expressed is "no clerk is worth more than \$1,000 a year

On the board of trade many members of that august body simply are clerks and errand boys for the big fellows in these degenerate days.

Some of them get almost as much as a union hodcarrier, and they have a right to vote on all the weighty ques tions that come before the board. Like reasonable men they always vote as their interests dictate. Deacon Patten has observed this. He thinks it an outrage, and is urging the board to take the membership dues from these clerk members, but prohibit them from voting. If this is not done he will take J. Ogden Armour with him and form safe, sane and conservative board of his

The deacon-gambler is a part of the big "trust" concern-Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington. They have offices that cover two floors of the Western Union building and elevators throughout th grain growing sections. Their speculating is all done on the sure-thing basis.

Only a few years ago "our hero" was stamping grain receipts in the grain registration office. By careful attention to the interests of Patten he has risen and now has about two millions under cover. But he still eats with his knife. This social crime would not be forgiven even in the bourgeois circles of Evanston if he had one cent less than two minion.

With such a wad as that his little shortcomings can be overlooked and simply laughed at as one of the vagaries

In Evanston, where the deacon lives his home is one of the wonders of the populace. It cost \$250,000. The dollar mark is on the door, on the chimney, on

the stables, and, most of all, on the When he began to collect money and bale it up, Patten, the Methodist deacon, built the house, and, like most rich traders, decided to fence everybody out

of his domain. The result is that he has only fenced himself in. The fence cost \$18,000, and the deacon can show the contractor's waiver of lien to Jim has \$2,000,000; that is certain.

'How did he get it?' is the question eagerly heard by the poor young man that wants to get rich.

Well to make a long story short, he toude it in the grain business. Did he ever raise any grain? No, he never raised any grain?

raised any grain.

Did he hanl it from the farm to the

elevator on the bleak prairie? Did he run the train that carried it to the mill? Did he shovel it out of the cars into the elevators? Did he grind it into flour or make it into bread?

No, children, he did nothing of the

While he has made \$2,000,000 out of wheat he never has done anything with wheat but "handle it." That is, slips of paper go through his hands, and so strange is the anarchy in distribution that he has managed to levy tribute on the bread of thousands and build a \$18,-000 fence. He helps foreign missi

EFFORTS TO ORGANIZE DEPARTMENT STORE CLERKS

Meeting this Evening of Union for Election and Discussion

A meeting of overworked and much exploited dewatown department store cleriss for the purpose of effecting a stronger organization will be held this evening at Bash Temple, Chicago ave-mus and North Clark street.

me and North Clark atreet.

Enerts to organize the clerks of the department stores have been made in the past, but met with no success. It is expected, however, that in the near future the leng-desired organization of clerks in the department stores will be accomplished. The meeting is given under the surpless of the Retail Clerks Union No. 8 and many important questions will be taken up. One of the demands that probably will be made in the adoption of the nine-hear day. At present electes work 70 and 75 hours per week and at a minerable wage at that is most

ALL SERVIAN NEWSPAPERS BRIBED BY KING'S MEN

Periodicals, the Key to All Agitation Suspend When Socialist Speech is Delivered

Belgrade, Dec. 26.-The Servian gov in order to prevent a Socialist peech becoming public, bribed all the expapers to declare a lockout to stop Katics' speech, attacking King Peter and the loan which he is promulgating

The real cause is that the Servian pec ple have been on the verge of an antiking outhreak for a considerable time and such a speech from a Socialist representative was all that was necessary to start the revolution.

Today the students and people in general engaged in a great demonstration against the king. Police and soldiers harged them but with great difficulty the crowd was dispersed.

The Socialists of Servis are well or ganized and it is only the inequality of voting powers which keeps their representation from being much larger than it is. A much larger representation is expected at the next election. A fight is being waged by the people now in the parliament to obtain equal suffrage, regardless of property.

The newspapers declared the lockout and the great speech of Katics was not printed even in official documents.

MASS MEETINGS TO SAVE JAILED MINERS

All Chicago to Be Aroused to Prevent Judicial Murder of Strike Heroes.

Three mass meetings in defense of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will be held under the auspices of the Socialist party in Chicago the first ten days in January-one on the north side, one on the west side and one on the south

Planning for holding these defense meetings was the principal business transaction by the executive committee of the Socialist party at its regular weekly meeting Monday night.

The meeting on the west side will be held Jan. 4 in Metropolitan hall, Twelfth and Jefferson streets, and will be addressed by J. M. Barns and J. M. Paterson in English and Peter Sissman in Jewish. The one on the north side will be held in Phoenix hall, Division and Sedgwick streets, Jan. 10. The speakers will be A. M. Simons, Arthur Morrow Lewis and John Collins.

The south side meeting will be held in McCarrby's hall, Forty-seventh and Halsted streets, Jan. 8. The speakers will be Lena Morrow Lewis, James Me-Carthey and T. J. Morgan.

The object of these meetings is to arouse the workers of Chicago to do everything within their power to prevent the judicial murder of the kidnaped miners in jail in Idaho.

At a similar meeting held in New York city Christmas eve over \$2,000 was raised for the Moyer-Haywood defense fund. All particulars of the meetings will be published in these columns later.

VOTERS WILL BE FINED IF THEY DON'T VOTE

Clever Metal Polishers Find Way to Force Lazy Members to Discharge Duty

A scheme to force all voters to come to the polls and participate in the election of officers was adopted by Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union Local No. 6.

The union will hold election of officers Friday, Dec. 28, and has issued a warning to all its members that a fine of 50 cents will be placed on every member who fails to vote

The polls will be open from o'clock in the afternoon till 10 o'clock

members to discharge their duties and it might be found useful in civic af-

LAVIN WITNERS CHARGES ARSON PLOT

Slugge's Fail to Get Him and Then His House is Set on Pire

Dr. E. B. Schultz, 2719 State street, one of the witnesses who testified against former police inspector Patrick J. Lavin said early to-day that a fre plot had been put into axecution for the purpose of killing scores of persons in the building in which he lives.

Scores of persons were routed from their beds and compelled to fice to the street panie stricken. A short time later Dr. Schultz told the police that a second attempt had been made within two days to burn the building and entrap its occupants.

Battalion Chief Mahoney reported the case to Fire Attorney Frank Hogan and an investigation was immediately started.

CIVIL WAR BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS

Battle Expected When Intrenched Negroes Are Attacked by Mississippi Troops.

[Scripps-McRae Press Association] Meridian, Miss., Dec. 26 .- Conditions to-day at Wahalak and Scooba, the scene of the race riots this week, are regarded as serious. Truops still are on guard, but a fresh outbreak is feared. Nearly a score of deaths have

corted to be encamped two miles from Wahalak. A band of whites is being collected to attack their camp and troops may join in this. A pitched battle will follow any attempt to drive out

the blacks.

Another fight on a train occurred Monday night. Conductor Geo. Harrison was killed by four negroes. Two of the blacks were instantly killed in re-

taliation.

There are only twenty-five white residents in Wahalak. Troops were called several days ago but returned to Meridian and reported that they were not needed. Immediately after their departure a massacre occurred in which nine colored people and two whites were killed and several more or less accimulately intend.

whites were killed and several more or less seriously injured.

Another race war occurred in Cooba in which one white man was killed and several injured. Governor Vardaman has been asked for military protection from all sections of the state. He is reported to have issued strict orders to the authorities in towns and villages to arrest on sight any man, black or white, who is attempting to cause trouble. The governor will take charge in per-

BLACK SOLDIERS RIOT

Army Officers Begin Investigation of New Outbreak.

[Scripps-McRae Press Association.] Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 26,—A rigid investigation is being made to-day to learn the participants in the riot caused by negre soldiers last night on a late car to Fort Leavenworth which ended in a serious fight between black and white soldiers.

Trouble started when a many additional control of the control

Trouble started when a negro soldier who was drunk refused to pay his fare. He called the conductor a vile name and was knocked down. Other negroes rushed to the belp of their comrade and the white soldiers on the car took a

The negroes jumped off the car and began throwing stones through the win-dows. This attack frightened other passengers, many of whom were women.

TO MAKE UNLAWFUL INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 26 .- (Special.)-Organized labor has started war against the bill introduced into the Canadian senate by Senator Mc-Mullen, mouthpiece of the Manufacturers' Association. This bill seeks to disrupt international trade unionism in Canada. The hill is the outgrowth of two recent industrial disturbances of the Hamilton street car strike and the Typo split in Ottawa. It would make it illegal to make a noncitizen of Canada a conciliator and an offense for a citizen of another country to interfere in any manner when a strike is in progress or expected.

The trades council of Winnipeg : its last meeting appointed a committee to draw up a resolution of protest against this bill, which will be sent to of the senate for Winnipeg. The council pointed out that this is an other of the attempts of the manufacturers' organization to inaugurate a national movement to weaken trade

to defeat this bill, for, should it ever become a law, it will cripple the entire labor movement in Canada.

ROCKEFELLER IS HUMAN

Plays Santa Class and Beformers are Surprised That Ha Should Show Sympat.

New York, Dec. 26.—Whatever other people may think of John D. Packefel-ler, children of Pocautico Hilb. his country estate, will long remember at a ms a generous Santa Claus.

After the rig Christmas tree at the Pocantico Lyceum had been trimmed and all decorations made, Rockefeller visited the place and took cars to see that every child who attended should receive a present.

ceive a present.

Trustees of the Lyceum sent to the provider of the entertainment a message wishing him a "Merry Christmas and many years of good health and happi-

GERMANY'S CHRISTMAS GIPTS THIS YEAR WEIGH 9,596 TONY

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—Germany sent to the United States this year for the Christmas trade 9,895 tons of toys, breaking all previous records according to an estimate made at the department of commerce and labor.

For some time past negotiations have been in progress with a view to feder-ate the trade unions and societies con-sected with the British metal indus-ries. The great disparity in the rules of pay and also in the methods of pay-ment prevailing in the midlands is pri-marily responsible for the formation of

FOR \$1.50 SITUATION

Aged Man Underbid Younger Who Takes Awful Revenge Charles Oberg, seventy-six years old, was nurdered by Robert Wedgren, aged fifty-four, because Oberg obtained Wedgren's job, according to Oberg's sister. Wedgren committed suicide.

Oberg's daughter says the old man told her Christmas eve Wedgren had threatened his life because he had stolen his job. Oberg was found dying, having been overcome by gas. Wedgren lay in the same room with him. Both died within a few minutes. It is charged that Wedgren turned on the gas, eaus-

that Wedgren turned on the gas, eaus-ing Oberg's death, and then waited for the fumes to end his own life.

The death of Oberg throws upon the

the death of Over throws upon the shoulders of the two daughters, Mrs. C. F. Anderson, 88 Chicago avenue, who has three children and is herself U., and Mrs. Harry Evans, 88 Sedgwick street, care of the old mother, of a blind

brother and a younger brother.

The job of such awful importance was taking care of a coal yard. It paid \$1.50 n day.

GREEK HOLDS CHILD-

SLAVES IN CHICAGO

Heartless Employer Exploits

Sons of His Countrymen

-Arrested By State

Inspectors.

Brought all the way from Greece as

child slaves, hundreds of boys are worked

State Factory Inspector Davies has

found child labor in its worst form in

Halsted street. At 2181, Halsted street

lives Rieger Speros, a Greek. Factory

Inspector Davies found seven boys, all

below 14 years, working for Speros

These boys were brought from Greece

without their parents or any other rela-

tive. They are worked as bootblacks

from 7 o'clock in the morning until 9:30

at night. They are kept at this work

continuously seven days in the week.

Although they are continually handling

money, they are never allowed to have a penny of their own to use. Ten to

fifteen dollars a month is paid for their

work, but the money is sent to Greece,

and the boys never see their earnings

None of the boys can speak English

They cannot make a complaint of abuse,

nor do they know the conditions under

which they should work. They are housed and fed at 171 West Van Buren

ing the boys are huddled together in a

The prosecution of Regier Speros be

gan in the Municipal court to-day. Fac-

tory Inspector Davies sent over thirty

child labor. These cases involve over

seventy children. The Union restaurant

137 Milwaubee avenue, works its child

ployes from 6 in the morning until

Prosecution was also begun to-day

against J. Oppenheimer, departmen

store owner at Forty-seventh street and

Ashland avenue, an old offender, for

employing child labor below the legal

AN ELEVATED POEM

(City police have been detailed on the

most congested elevated railway plat-

"What are my duties in the air?" said

"To rush the rush, to rush the rush," the

copper's sergeant said.
"So I must keep the crowd in hand?"

"Ves hand 'em some if they don't mind."

"For they're rushing on the platform

Like women shopping Monday do they

Use Gaelic nerve and stop them, though

they wreck your nice, blue suit,

Why need they act like madmer

though?" said Copper-off-the-Grade "To grab a seat, to grab a seat," the cop

So then there aren't seats enough?

"Your innocence gives me a jar," the copper's sergeant said.

"E'en straps are at a premium and stand-

If one can squeeze within the gate, it's

third rail sizzles near-While they're all a-chasing flatward

Copper-off-the-Grade;
"You'll also have some work afoot," the

sure now, you are joking me aid Copper-off-the-Grade;

Twill be no joke, 'twill be no joke, the copper's sergeant said.

You'll deserve a hero medal if you tame

that nightly drove. Made savage by the mid-air net the cor-

per's waiting on the stove, That is why they're chasing flatward

in the evening."
-EUGENE E. MORGAN.

HOLIDAY BOOKS

Pull apply of Socialist liferature office of Chicago Daily Socialist. It pains in pamphleta. Chaise hooks Decisions presents. Marx Capital, a dition, \$2.00; by mail, 25 cante ex-

But, remember, they are human

said Copper-off-the-Grade;

per's sergeant said.

ing room is dear;

cause for inward cheer;

Though all the while remem

copper's sergeant said.

For they're all a-chasing flatward

like steers through the stockyard.

said Copper-off-the-Grade,

the copper's sergeant said.

chute;

forms of Chicago's loop district.]

Copper-off-the-Grade,

age during the Christmas trade

cases to court for prosecution for

cold, foul-smelling room.

street.

9:30 at night.

Here in a gloomy, dirty build-

Holidays are unknown to these boys.

in Chicago under the padrone system.

WINTER SUGGESTS FURS: THE PRICE

How to Select Them-What Some Women Pay-Garments Elaborate.

The quiet little woman wearing a modest little scalskin coat," in harmony with her position and her husband's salary, must not be too content with her six or seven hundred dollar furs. If she is, she shows that she is a philosopher or else that she is ignorant of what real For there are two points at which the

feminine spirit breaks down before the attack of the world, the flesh and the devil, one is when they whisper "furs!" in her ear, and the other is when they show her jewels.

The claims of the latter upon the pockethook are at once apparent to the most casual, and even mere man recognizes them. But the pricelessness of cer tain sor's of fur is not so generally As the animals whose lives must be

sacrificed to beautify and gratify the women of civilization become rarer and racer the prices naturally increase in the same ratio, so that every year certain furs become a bit higher priced than they were the year before, and, of course, correspondingly more fashionable and correspondingly more often seen upon the woman of fashion.

What Can Be Spent.

The amount of money which can be spent upon furs alone by the woman who cares extremely for them is incredible to one who has not looked into the subject, or whose purse has prevented her from gratifying her whims in this direction.

A single sable skin will cost, if it is

first-class, from \$1,100 to \$1,800. There was sold last week in New York a single cloak consisting of sixty skins. The whole garment, including workmanship and lining, etc., brought the sum of \$90,-

This is one of the highest prices ever paid for a single fur cloak, according to leading furriers, although many have been sold in the past two years for a few thousand dollars less, and \$40,000 is so common a price to pay for a single coat of sable as to form a standard of comparison for good sable fur coats.

One hundred thousand dollars was paid recently in New York for a cloak of sable with ermine trimining and an ermine and sable muff to match brought \$18,000 more.

What of the Makers? When these beautiful fur garments were

made, the skins were "scruffed" by young women under the supervision of a mar whose father before him had been in the fur business. Almost all good furriers have received a family tradition from fathers and grandafthers in the same business. The women who worked upon the for were obliged to inhale mercurial fumes, fumes which if not inimical to life itself are, to say the least, extremely unsanitary. For this work they received an average wage of about 65 cents a skin Fur sewers then worked upon the skins at a little higher wage, receiving the benefit of the fuzz from the fur inhaled into the lungs. Almost all fur sewers show consumptive tendencies.

When the garment was completed, very pretty girl donned it, together with feather-covered hat, and posed for a photograph. This girl received \$4 a week "modelling" for the fur company which had the coat for sale.

How Selected

This photograph was sent to a certain wealthy woman in Fifth avenue, one of the patrons of the store. She then sent for the coat "on approval." She did not go to the store to see it, of course merely directed her secretary or had her maid telephone to have it brought to her.

Then she bought the coat for \$100,000. Just as furs were once a prerogative of royalty, so they are yearly becoming more and more a prerogative of wealth Old court rules told ex it ay how wide band of fur was to be allowed upon the robe of each rank, and woe betide him whose band was an inch wider than the regulations permitted. And a curious survival of these regulations was still to be een in the coronation robes of King Edward the Seventh and Queen Alexandra, where "miniver" was called for, "miniver" being no fur known to the modern trade, but a combination of sev-eral furs in a set design.

Something of the same order is to be observed in this seas n's fashious.

Never have furs been more elaborately made or more variously used. One of the handsomest of the season's modes combines sable and ermine fur and chifevening coat. Even last season saw fur and lace used extensively together both in hats and evening coats, and in frocks fon of a peach color in a most exquisite fon of a peach color in a most exquisite but this year's distinctive touch is in the blending of two such widely different materials as the chiffon, airy and filety, and suggestive of hot weather, with the fur which speaks of the very opposite.

Chinese Furriers.

The Chinese are the greatest furriers of the world so far as originality and elaboration of design are concerned, So it happens that while of course most

So it happens that while of course most of the garments one ordinarily sees are made in this country or Canada—or perhaps in London, another great fur center, occasionally some woman of seed has also the elevernoss to procure a Chinese rose of fur.

One recently sold in New York was

from a private collection, and brought

It was made of countless tiny pieces of slightly differing shales of brown fur —a method which in American workmanship diminishes the price of a fur garment-but the unusual price was due to the fact that these pieces of fur were so put together as to simulate peacocks with their tails spread out, each feather exquisitely suggested in the fur, the whole making a sort of etching of a flock of peacocks.

Leaving aside the outer or the unusual in fur garments, the amount of money which can be spent for the ordinary pieces of fur such as many women of fashion "must have," is very considerable,

For example, the average fur entourage of a New York society woman consists of a set of Russian sables, muff and stole, which cost at least \$30,000. These are not so attractive with any other costume as with ivory white. With evening costumes of pale pink or pale blue, are worn demi-wraps of ermine

\$20,000 for a Jacket.

Such a jacket as one seen at the Chi-

cago Horse Show will cost, if the skins are prime, about \$20,000.

A set of lynx of a good quality, costng about \$1,500, is attractive and often added to the wardrobe of the fashionable dame, and also almost su e to be there will be muff and long stole of blue fox costing in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

One further addition to the wardrobe of furs has become a necessity to the woman who goes about in the cold northern winters. A fur automobile coat is a sine qua non to her who can afford it, quite regardless of whether she be a devotee of the sport or merely uses her car for calls, shopping or theater. And, of course, once you are going hi

for automobile coats of fur, the range is boundless, from the simple little coat of Persian lamb, half fitting, at \$600 or \$800 to the sable coat such as those of which we spoke before. Seal skin is dily declining in popular favor. The most stunning automobile coat ever sold in Chicago will be that shortly to go to a comparative newcomer on the south side. It is called a motor coat merely on account of its shape-a half-fitting back and loose pelerine front. It is fortynine inches long in the front and fifty five inches long in the back. It is made of ermine, bordered with narrow bands of Russian sable, and lined with ermine which, it is assured, is of the same reality as the outside.

The last touch is in deep tabs and cuffands of Irish crochet. And it is said that its owner will have to draw a check for \$75,000 for that coat.

NEWS AND COMMENT

David R. Forgan, vice-president of the First National bank, and brother of James B. Forgan, president of the bank, has resigned and will become president of a new rival national bank next year. He has no fear that the day will come when there will be more banks than He has no rear under the when there will be more banks, "the traffic will bear." If every the traffic will bear. goes into the banking business who will be left to produce the wealth the bank-ers juggle and get rich and prominent "thereby"?

The boat Empire State of the Barry Brothers' Transportation company fleet, was destroyed by fire yesterday after-noon. It was a terrific blaze, but four engines and the fire boat Illinois kept it from spreading.

Barbara Jaques, a nine months old child of St. Louis, is able to talk well and it is said the dexercises reason in using her words as they are seldem in the wrong place. Doctors who have examined the child say that her mental faculties are as well developed as a child of three years and that her mind is nothing short of mervelous.

The Illinois branch of the American National Red Cross Society has ad-dressed an open letter to the people of this state saking them to aid starving Chinese. Prosperity being so great and the Christian spirit prompt the appeal.

Dispatches say that Bleuheim palace, home of the Duke of Marlborough, hashand of one of the Vanderbilt girls, is "pathetie" this Christmas season. The poor little Juchess and her poor little fatherless children are all glone in the lonely magnificence. The duke is off "duking" seese place. It has not made simple little Consuelo happy to have wealth produced by millions of railroad workmen. Many a desolate home in this country is the direct result of the system that made the homely American a duchess. Both the duchess and the poverty stricken widow of the former switchman are samples of the folly of man in permitting anarchy in distribution.

"Fainting Bertha," the shoplifter, who was lately arrested and sent to the Illinois insune hospital at Elgin, has escaped. She obtained some keys and then proceeded to faint and become bysterical. During the excitement was used the keys to effect her escape.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., it is ru-mored, will marry Paul S. Pearsall, the New York millionaire. Mrs. Blaine's married life was short. She obtained a divorce shortly after marriage in one-minute court proceedings.

A student named Fidler has been identified as the slayer of Count Ignatieff. Fidler was a leader it last year's revolution in Russia.

The schemes and inducements effered by South American republies are being accepted by thousands of Spanish, Ital-jans and Portuguese. Nine thousand Spaniards plan to leave one town in Spaniards plan to leave one town in Spaniards plan to leave one town in

The Beigian parliament has be asked to have all autos burned, as a are destructive to life and kapping. The metal remaining after the grounding takes place is to be sorthy proceeds to go to those who have be maimed or crushed by automobiles, cording to the proposal.

DAY OF LOVE AND PEAGE BRINGS CRIME DELUGE

Murderous Quarrels, Domestic Tragedies Reported From All Sections.

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) New York, Dec. 26 .- Only to her

unusual presence of mind and ability to feign death while grievously ounded does Mrs. Lillian O'Rourke of this city owe the fact that she is alive today. For thirty awful minutes yesterday the woman played her terrible part whil her husband, who had shot her, stood over her with the revolver in his hand to make sure she was dead before ending his own life.

John J. O'Rourke and his wife had parted, but she returned to her husband, taking with her Christmas gifts. Mrs. O'Rourke threw her arms about her husband to wish him a Merry Christmas. He threw her aside, and, pulling a gun, fired two shots. O'Rourke carried the woman to a couch. Then he stood over her to see if she was dead. Knowing her only chance was to deceive him, she held her breath and feigned death. For half an hour he waited, then he blow out his own brains with the same revolver he had used on her.

DEADLY HOLIDAY BATTLE FOR CHANCE TO WORK

Union and Nonunion Miners Fight for Coal Digging Jobs

Owenshoro, Ky., Dec. 26 .- In a battle between striking miners and the guards of the West Kentucky Coal Company at Sturgis, Union county, three men were killed and four fatally wounded.

The miners have been on strike for over a year and the company employed nonunion men and hired thugs to guard them. Yesterday the miners and the guards met in a downtown street and a fight occurred. Just what precipitated the trouble is not known, but no surprise was expressed at it as serious trouble between striking miners and the scabs has been long expected.

DUEL WIT'S PITCHPORKS

New York, Jec. 26.—Thomas Con-nolly and James Kennedy, hostlers in a livery stable, engaged for half an hour to-day in a duel with pitchforks. At the end Connolly fell fatally wounded with one prong of his opponent's fork jabbed through his eyeball and into the brain. Kennedy is under arrest, Jeni-cusy over tips caused the fight,

CHRISTMAS ROWS

CHRISTIAN ROWS

Charles McGovern, with assistance of his brother, proprietors of a salson at 57 North Clark street, made an attack on Miss Mary Misserks, at 162 Michards and the salson of the salson

Cheries Sedlak, 2502 Fifteenth street, last night attempted to kill Miss Mary Brezna, 4501 Lafin street. He was dressed in the costume of a woman and went to her house early in the evening, fired a shot through the window, then Mary came to the door and he shot, we in the shoulder. Sedlak was arm, at

Sorgant Griffin of Troop I of the Ninth Cavalry, shot and killed Corporal William Taylor of the same troop at Fort Sheridan. This is one of the four colored troops of cavalry. Griffin was immediately put in the guard house to await trial.

According to a reliable sociologist, the average London family disappears in about three generalized tion of London is being continually tion of London is being continually. What a manufacture of the continual transfer of the plied by the country. What a mole capitalism and its cities are. Like Kron it devours its own children,

The latest audition to the labor u The latest addition to the labor a family is reported from New 2st wick, N. J. It is a washerwam union. It has not a charter at preor any special officials, but the membave a mutual understanding. The is to start work at 8:20 a. m. and at 5 p. m. sharp, no overtime wages \$1.25 a day.

HOLIDAY BOOKS

Full supply of Socialist literature office of Chicago Daily Socialist. I gains in pamphlets. Choict books Christmas presents. Marx Capital, a edition, \$2.00; by mail 25 conts ex—Adv.

Cut This Out and my

V. PERT. 422 Vest Bediese Street, beds January 1st, and it will estirle you to one year's subscription to the CHICAGO WEEKLY SOCIALIST

upon the purchase of \$1.00 worth of Wines. Liquors or Cigars. If you are already a subscriber have it sent to a friend.

CPEN DAY AND NIG

LLS STOOD THE TEST PO

Unions in Government Owned Industries

The general movement now being made against organized workers in government owned industries is not accidental, nor are the stakes being played for small.

Here is one of the great strategic points in the battle between exploiter and exploited, between the lords of rent, interest and profit and the slaves of wages.

Nothing is more certain than that the coming years are going to see a great extension of government owned indus-

This movement may end in the state tyranny which Herbert Spencer foresaw in his "Coming Slavery," and which, by a strange twist of his mental vision, he mistook for socialism.

WE ARE MOVING TOWARD STATE SLAVERY IF EACH FORWARD STEP IS ACCOMPANIED BY REMOVAL OF THE RIGHTS OF THOSE WHO ARE EMPLOYED BY THE MUNICIPALITY OR STATE.

Be sure you realize thoroughly what this means. If with each new addition to the list of government employes we are to see one more body of workers deprived of their right to organize, to fight for their interests in every effective manner, then it will not be hard to foresee the day when a majority of the workers will be disarmed and at the mercy of a ruling exploiting class, who will have control of government.

THIS IS WHAT IS BEHIND THE ATTACK ON ORGANIZED LABOR IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, IN THE POST OFFICE, THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND THE POLICE FORCE.

Already the suggestion has been more than whispered that the men so employed should be disfranchised. This has already been done in many European countries which are held up as models by some advocates of nationalization and municipalization of industry.

The Socialist favors government ownership only as it STRENGTHENS AND BENEFITS THE WORKERS.

For this reason the Socialist demands that the workers in the public service be not only permitted to retain all the rights and privileges that workers everywhere have fought for and won, but that their rights be extended and their conditions improved above those in private employment. By their better organization and better equipment -intellectually and physically and socially-they should be able to assist their fellow workers in the batte against pri-

This is one of the reasons why we fight for the printers in the government office at Washington, for the clerks in the postoffice, and for the firemen and teachers of Chicago.

The sort of government ownership for which the Socialist stands will help every man inside or outside the industry which is nationalized or municipalized.

The sort of government ownership for which many socalled reformers are standing will, unless it is closely watched and vigilantly fought, tend to weld the fetters of slavery more firmly upon the hands of the workers both inside and outside the government owned industry.

Look out for the advocate of municipal ownership who would TAKE ANY PRIVILEGES FROM THE MEN TO BE EMPLOYED IN THOSE INDUSTRIES.

When a reformer begins to preach about the dangers of unions in the public service, ask him for whom they are

They are dangerous to the forces of exploitation. They are dangerous for the profit eaters. They are dan, rous for the capitalists.

By that same sign they are necessary to the defense of

the producers, the profit makers, the workers.

The Merchants' Club sees this. That is why an effort is being made to incorporate a section in the Chicago charter providing that all union men shall be disbarred from municipally owned industries.

The workers should be equally alive to their interest. Do not stand on the defensive. If we must fight let it be in our opponents' territory DEMAND THAT ONLY UNION MEN SHALL BE

EMPLOYED BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

Insist that the government shall be a model employer.

We have the votes.

IF THE SCAB SHOP SECTION IS CARRIED IN HE REFERENDUM ON IT WILL BE BY THE VOTES OF UNION MEN.

Attend to Those Details

Mayor Dunne has stated that questions of wages and hours and organization for the workers on the street cars are mere "details.

For the thousands of motormen, conductors, engineers, trackmen, electricians, etc., these are by no means details. THE INTERESTS OF THESE MEN ARE AT LEAST AS IMPORTANT AS THOSE OF A HALF-

DOZEN NEW YORK FRANCHISE GRABBERS. For the hundreds of thousands of workingmen and women who are seeking to raise the standard of life under which these who produce wealth of this city must exist,

these questions are by no means mere details. The reduction of wages, the lengthening of hours, the disruption of the union in one trade weaken the resistance

power of every other worker. AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL.

The street car employes must wake up if they wish to preserve their union.

The Chicago Federation of Labor must arouse its mem-

bership if it would avert this blow to unionism.

WAKE UP! DEMAND A REFERENDUM. DE-MAND THAT THE "DETAILS" WHICH MEAN SO MUCH TO THE WORKERS BE INSERTED IN THE FRANCHISE.

For the Ten Dollar Prize

The Chicago comrades are coming in on the prize contest with a vim that means business. It is so easy to get subscribers that everyone who tries it is surprised at the result. Comrade Charles Schuler came under the wire at the start with an order for sixty-three subscribers.



THE MORNING AFTER

CHEAP LABOR SALE

I have before me a prospectus issued by the board of trade of Knoxville, Tennessee, for the of the business interests of the city. It is sent to the different ranufacturers of the country to induce them to locate in Knoxville. The prospectus is very well gotten up-it shows skill and taste in its arrangement. It has a number of fine cuts of the city and surrounding country, giving in detail all that one might reasonably want to know in such cases. But, what strikes the writer as being so cold-blooded, is its article headed "LABOR," of which the following are the exact words: "Labor at reason able cost is the boast of Knoxville. The source of the laber supply is the native white population surrounding Knoxville, the most prolific in family production in the United States. The laborer is capable and contented, strikes are practically unknown. The low cost of living and the mild climate making the cost of fuel and clothing less than in many other cities, and permitting of outdoor work every day in the year, renders it possible to maintain a lower wage scale than prevails in like industries in the North.

As an example of some of the wages paid in Knoxville the following is ed: Common laborer, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day; carpenters, \$2.50 to \$3.00; printers, \$2.75 to \$5.00; painters, \$2.00; plumbers, \$200 to \$4.00; paper hangers, \$2.50 to \$3.00; brick masons, \$4.50 to \$5.00; plasterers, 35 cents per hour; teamsters, \$1.00 per day; textile mill hands, from 50 cents a day up.

The prospectus boasts of having one

of the largest cotton mills in the South, also the largest woolen mill in the world, hence the quotation of texaile mill hands 50 cents pur day and up.

What does the above convey to In reader? Only this, that whatever advantages nature has given the laborer of Knoxville it is taken from him by the manufacturer. If the climate is rigorous he is paid sufficient wages to purchase food and clothing. If these are unnecessary they are not furnished in the wages by the employer. In other words, the laborer is not allowed any benefits that his location make for him by the reason of his living in a mild climate. but it is absorbed by the employer.

If some wizard of an Edison should discover a food, the value of 10 cents' worth of which would be sufficient to maintain the laborer in working order, do you not know that the wages would at once fall to the bread line? Of course they would and wages has and will always remain near the bread line, sometimes above and sometimes below. So long as the present system is in vogue the above conditions will pre-

You will note from the prices quoted in the prospectus, that those trades which are best organized receive the highest wages, and unorganized ones receive the lowest.

THOS. B. FARMER.

HOW IT WORKS.

Patrick Micohy, while passing down Tremont street, was hit on the head, by a brick which fell from a building in process of construction. One of the first things he did after being taken home and put to hed was to send for a lawyer. A few days later he received word to call, as his lawyer had settled the case. He called and received five crisp new \$100 bills

"How much did you get?" he asked-"Two thousand dollars," answered the

"Two thousand, and you give me \$500? Say, who got hit by that brick, you or me?"—Boston Herald.

What Some of Our Friends Say

You are getting out a paper that not only should commend itself to the workers, but also make the "plutes" sit up and take notice. She's immense. I sincerely hope it is getting the support it deserves. I read it with the greatest interest and delight.

Jos. Wanhope, New York.



The Illinois Manufacturers' associa tion has issued its anual report in which the chief cause for rejoicing-as set forth by the secretary of the association is the fact that the worthy factory owners have succeeded in keeping the iverage annual wage down to \$550.

This average includes many foremen and superintendents, and other higher priced help who can not be secured for less than \$100 to \$150 a month, leaving many of the men to gain a livelihood for themselves and their families as best they can on salaries ranging from \$25 to \$40 a month.

The increase in the value of the products turned out by these factories has increased from \$900,000,000 to \$1,500, 000,000. Of this sum but \$208,405,468 was paid to the men who actually produced the salable article of con

There is a little less than \$1,000,000,000 invested in the factories which produced \$1,500,000,000 in but one year-or more invested.

TRUST SWALLOWING

Why curb the trusts, asks Prof. Gid dings, of Columbia university. Let them continue to absorb each other, the larger swallowing the smaller, after the manner of snakes, until at the end of their carnivorous carnival there is left but one huge, gorged trust-serpent. Then, the nation steps in and swallows this surviving fittest. Thus go ernment ownership comes like a gift. The trust will have done all the work; the people reap all the benefit. Unhappily these schemes do not always work out according to program. The advantages of govern ment ownership depend on who owns the government And it is quite within the range of possibility that the supertrust, its appetite growing by what it leeds on, might decline to be swallowed by the nation; might, in very fact, turn and swallow the nation, instead, It takes two to make a pargain, even in sociology. Ridgeway's Magazine

FOR THE PRINTING PLANT

In spite of Christmas holiday festivi-ties and their drain on attention and fuances, there were a number of comrades who remembered the printing plant fund. That there will be more during the pext three days is certain, IT MUST BE CERTAIN, FOR THEY ARE NEEDED.

R. W. Scividge Walter B. Dillon

A Laugh or A Smile By P. B.

A Queer Patient "lones is a most peculiar patient,"

savs Dr. Dosem.

"How is that?" asks Dr. Skinnem. "No sooner do I cure him of one complaint than he gets another. I cured him of loss of appetite and now I've got has forgotten to pay me."

Perhaps President Roosevelt will take advantage of the Christmas holidays to prepare a lot more messages for con-

It might be well for the members of the lower house to appoint an official lobby to further the interests of the sal-

That Bakersfield miner is a Spanish American war veteran. Perhaps Roose vett will make him a deputy United States marshal.

Now that England has a church and state fight on her hands, the entente cor diale with France ought to be considerably strengthened.

France is preparing for the day when ar will be conducted from airships When airships are perfected war will become too dangerous to trifle with.

Far Sighted

"They say that love is blind." "Not when a broken down English bleman marries a rich American heir

Now that Christmas s the crowds on the streets and in the stores will once more become civilized.

It must be particularly distressing for those English notables to have to suffer from such a dreadfully plebeian complaint as the grip.

How many theatrical managers do you think have their eyes on Hicks, the entombed Bakersfield miner

It Was So

"I am on my way to the dog pound to see if my lost terrier has been cap-tured by the dog catchers." "Ah! I heard only a white ago a man

say that you were going to the dogs." If Secretary Hitchcock had sufficient

nerve perhaps he would join that little determined band led by Senator Foraker and Author Bigelow. John D. Rockefeller's Christmas ad-

vice is "Good will to men." Does this come in the spirit of mere advice or en-

Now that the insurance presidents have organized a regular union they ought to become better targets for court injunctions than ever,

Those congressmen were not so however, that they had to stay in Washington to avoid paying railway fare during Christmas vacation.

A New York dispatch says there is a case of leprosy among the New York "400." Moral leprosy?

CORRECTION

The article in our Monday's issue on "The Firemen Like Us" should have been credited to the "Firemen's

Who Is At Bay?

By JOHN M. WORK

Mr. Prouty of the Interstate Commerce Commission says the Standard Oil Trust is at bay.

One would think from Mr. Prouty's brave talk that John D. is wringing his hands in despair and preparing to disband the trust.

But, is he?

Well, hardly.

Mr. Rockefeller has not yet learned how to stand at bay. He leaves the cultivation of that art to his enemies. He uses Mr. Prouty and Mr. Roosevelt and their associates to amuse himself.

Formerly when Mr. Rockefeller needed recreation he swatted a competitor and wiped him off the earth. He is now compelled to forego that delightful sport because the competitor species has become extinct. Besides, Mr. Rockefeller is getting old. He now pre-

fers a more quiet diversion. It is a placid pastime for him to sit in his armchair and watch the quaint antics of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Mr. Roosevelt's legal department.

Meantime, the great Standard Oil Trust goes right on quietly and mercilessly levying tribute on every man, woman and child in the United States.

At bay?

facturing class.

Not Mr. Rockefeller.

The Interstate Commerce Commission and the administration's legal department are at bay.

The Standard Oil Trust is not likely to learn the art of standing at bay until the Socialist Party comes into power. Then Mr. Rockefeller will find himself at bay in good

Socialism and the State

The Socialists want the government to be everything.

The Socialists would abolish all government.

The Socialists oppose government ownership. The Socialists were the first to advocate government

ownership. These are but a few of the contradictory statements

that are heard in discussions of Socialism. Perhaps we will unravel some of these contradictions

if we understand exact!, what the Socialist means by the State and government. To the Socialist, the State, like all other social institu-

tions, ARISES IN RESPONSE TO AN INDUSTRIAL NEED AND VARIES WITH THE INDUSTRIAL STAGE IN WHICH IT EXISTS. While the circle of the market was confined to a single

neighborhood the "State" was bounded by city walls or

feudal estate. When the great merchants and manufacturers took the place of the nobility as the ruling class, the State grew in size to correspond with the enlarged market, and was transformed to nicet the requirements of commercial and manu-

In each and every social stage THE STATE WAS SIMPLY AN INSTRUMENT TO CARRY OUT THE WILL OF THE RULING INDUSTRIAL CLASS

It could be nothing else if there was to be anything like 'law and order" within society. Otherwise the State would have been at war with the industrial life amid which it existed and one or the other must have perforce been transformed-revolutionized.

Today the State is the creature and the tool of the ruling capitalist class. Its function is to further the interests of that class, to find new markets, to protect profit-making machinery, to suppress uprisings of laborers, and in the hundred and one other ways that a moment's reflection will

The Socialist does not denounce and condemn this state as such. He realizes that so long as the capitalist class rules in industry the State is but fulfilling its legitimate

mission in acting as the agent of that class.

THE SOCIALIST DOES RECOGNIZE, HOWEVER, THAT THIS CONDITION, LIKE EVERY OTHER, IS A TRANSITORY ONE.

He knows that when the working class shall have sense enough to exercise its political and industrial power in its own interest, instead of in the interest of the capitalist, the workers can become the ruling class in State and in-

When this is done that State can be used to further the interests of the working class. It can be used as an agent to organize the industrial life of the whole people-for all will be workers, and there will be no subject class.

Such a state would be transformed to suit its new functions, as the State has always been transformed after each great industrial change to meet the new functions which

The Socialist State would be organized for the purpose of conducting industry, not for the purpose of furthering the accumulation of profits.

Such a State would lose many of the features most familiar in our present government. It would lose nearly all those organs designed for the control of property rights. It could dispense with its standing armies, its police, most of its courts, all of the legislative machinery concerned with the creation, control, regulation and protection of private

It would necessarily be extremely democratic, for it would be concerned with the business of all, and all would have an equal right to determine how that business would be directed.

Its legislative battles would no longer be waged between classes contending for economic mastery, for there would be no economic mastery for which to fight.

These features will come, not recause they have been thought out by some far-sighted prophetic dreamer, or schemer, but because they arise naturally and inevitably out of the industrial changes in the midst of which we are at the present moment.