

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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WORLD'S EYES ON GERMAN WORKERS

Election Today May Be Turning Point in History of Human Welfare

SOCIALISTS APPEAR TO HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO WIN

Can Royal Billy Get the Votes of His Neighbors?—Red Party Is Modest in Its Forecast, but Is Prepared for Almost Anything

Berlin, Jan. 25.—Every civilized country in the world is interested in the German elections to-day.

If the Socialists increase their representation, the Emperor may, and probably will, resolve the reichstag again. If this is done revolution is predicted, and with the result of overthrowing the throne of William. The influence of such a revolt would be felt the world over, and might turn Europe upside down.

A large increase in Socialist power in Germany will strike terror to the heart of capitalists and reactionaries everywhere, and at the same time strengthen the arm of the organized working class not only in Germany but in Russia, America, England and every other country.

The election appears to be one of the pivotal points in modern history. Events are expected to come fast and furious in Germany from now on, and the remainder of the world's working class will keep step with the advance.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—The voting in the reichstag elections began at 10 o'clock this morning in clear, freezing weather. The house was closed and all business was late in beginning to-day, as many of the merchants and their employees did not come downtown until after they had voted. No disorder was reported.

Emperor William called on Chancellor von Bulow during the morning, after which the chancellor drove to a polling place. His secretary, who had gone ahead, handed him a ballot as he left the carriage. The prince thrust the ticket into an envelope himself, as required by law, gave his name to the election commissioner, who took the envelope and placed it in a ballot box. Von Bulow appeared to be in good health.

There was not a policeman in sight when the chancellor voted, and this was true also of all the other election districts, no policemen being on duty at any of the polling places.

The campaign has been one of extraordinary bitterness, and it is freely hinted that if the result of to-morrow's election does not please the kaiser he will immediately dissolve the new reichstag and order a new election.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—All Germany is asking itself one question to-day: "What will be the increase of the Socialists at the election now being held?"

Even the great "party of the non-voters," as it has been called, the stay-at-homes, has been roused to action, and it is expected that the total vote polled will be larger than ever before.

The Socialists are themselves the most modest in their claims. Herr Singer, the Socialist member of the reichstag, who has given so abundantly of his wealth to the establishment of the magnificent German Socialist press, said: "We shall increase our total vote by 5,000 or 6,000. Our strength was eighty-two in the last reichstag. It will not be less than eighty-five in the new house."

Herr Singer does not believe the government will dissolve the reichstag again. The nation's answer on Jan. 25 and Feb. 5, he says, will convince them it would be fruitless.

Herr Erzberger, on behalf of the clerical or center party, admitted he is prepared for his party losing seats in Rhineland and Silesia, owing to a split in the party, but this loss, he insists, will be fully balanced by gains in Alsace and Bavaria.

Merchants' Guild, and is receiving the support of the millions of the great banking concerns which are located in this district.

The clerical have adopted some original methods of campaigning. Instead of beer and pretzels or hard cash they are assuring their voters of rewards in another world. Baron Von and Zin Frankenstein, son of the former president of the reichstag, and a member of the provincial diet of Bavaria, concluded his final appeal for votes with the promise that "God, who is good, will reward in heaven every one who votes for the clerical candidates."

The only systematic campaigning carried on by any party has been by the Socialists. The other parties have shown a frantic eagerness to persuade the voters, and appear panic stricken by the probable result, but they lack the magnificent organization of the Socialists. The latter are alone able to systematically and economically place their literature and their energies in general.

Workers' Campaign Fund Their campaign fund, drawn from the membership and from the affiliated unions, is said to be fully as large as that of any other party, while their volunteer corps of workers in effect adds millions of marks to the effectiveness of their funds.

Their splendid daily press completely covers the empire, and with their perfect system of distributing literature enables them to reach every voter on short notice.

The Socialist vote at the last election was a little over three million, and they elected eighty-two members of the reichstag. That their vote will be heavily increased to-day there is no dispute.

The system of districting, which is carefully planned to exclude Socialists, will prevent a corresponding increase in their reichstag representation, although they will undoubtedly capture a few more seats.

Gerrymandered Germany was distributed many years ago when the city population was much less than now, and no changes have been made since. As a consequence, it is no uncommon thing for a city district to contain three or four times as many voters as one from the country. The country districts are clerical. The cities are almost completely Socialist.

There is much discussion as to whether the emperor will dismiss the reichstag as soon as it is elected, if the Socialists should greatly increase their representation. If so this will practically mean revolution, as it is not by any means probable that the Germans will tamely submit to the abolition of constitutional government.

POOR OLD COMPETITION; HOW IT IS HURT

Interstate Commerce Commission Finds That Big Capital Does Not Give Little Brother a Show

Washington, Jan. 25.—The interstate commerce commission to-day transmitted to congress its first report on its investigation of discriminations and monopolies under the joint resolution of congress, of March 7, 1906. The report deals with bituminous coal, carried east of the Ohio river. The roads involved are the Norfolk & Western railway, Chesapeake & Ohio railway, Baltimore & Ohio railway, Pennsylvania railway, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railway, Beech Creek division of the New York Central & Hudson River railway, Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern railway, Buffalo & Susquehanna railway, and West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh railway (now the Western Maryland railway).

The report shows that all of the above companies own, directly or by stock ownership in other companies, large interests in coal lands, and such ownership by each company is specifically described in the report.

Says the report: "The ownership or interest in coal properties or coal traffic by carriers, or their officers or employees, has, in the opinion of the commission, brought about discriminations, injustices and inequalities in the service to independent operators, and has prevented many persons who desired to engage in mining coal from doing so.

"In some instances the effect of such ownership has been to stimulate abnormally the favored companies.

"Competition has been to some extent hampered from the fact that persons were not permitted to develop their properties, the whole tendency of which would be to increase the price of coal to the general public."

BIG CAPITAL PERSISTS IN EATING SMALL MONEY

"Poor" Stockholders in Knickerbocker Ice Company Being "Trimmed" for Being Unruly

As usual, in an organization of its kind, the small capitalists in the Knickerbocker ice company are receiving in the neck one large, well-fed lemon, in the form of having the stock that they held in that concern drop 35 points because they refused to exchange it for stock in the ice trust, known as the Western Ice company.



NOT CROOKED—JUST CARELESS

IDEALIST WANTS 15 OR 20 BABIES

Bernard MacFadden Will Adopt Big Family to Prove His Ideas of Physical Culture

(By a Special Correspondent.) New York, Jan. 25.—Bernard MacFadden, the famous exponent of physical culture, is in the market for fifteen or twenty little babies.

He has one of his own out wishes for a bunch of them to adopt and raise, according to his idea of life.

He also advertises throughout the country for a nurse, familiar and sympathetic with his ideas, to help Mrs. MacFadden care for the big family he proposes to organize.

In an interview he said: "Previous to my trip to England, I published several articles with regard to my experience with babies.

"I had hoped to be able to make some definite announcements with reference to this experiment before now, but while abroad, my instructions were not carried out, hence the delay. I arranged to adopt six babies just before I left but during my absence, the possession of but three could be secured.

"One of these, we had to return, because of its extreme youth, and the apparent inability of our nurse to properly care for it.

Needs Some Assistance "The other two I have, and as soon as I can determine after careful experimentation, the most satisfactory methods of caring for and developing these babies, I intend to secure from twelve to fifteen more.

"I will, of course, need some assistance in caring for these infants, and would like to hear from a nurse, thoroughly in sympathy with the physical culture idea of raising these little ones, and who has had a large amount of practical experience in the work, a mother, of course, preferred.

"I will publish pictures of my present wards, and also some interesting matter about them, in the pages of succeeding issues of this magazine.

LABOR UNIONISTS BEG FOR PETTY OFFICES

The Working Class Has the Votes and Should Control Everything Omaha, Neb., Jan. 25.—L. V. Guye, John Lynch and J. Weinburg, a committee appointed to wait upon the mayor and city council in the matter of having a member of organized labor appointed as gas commissioner, reported but little progress along that line. The committee was instructed to continue.

The Central Labor union received from the Order of Railway Conductors, which met at Lincoln, December 31, a copy of a resolution sent to Governor Sheldon, urging the appointment of a union labor man for deputy labor commissioner. It was explained that the Omaha Central Labor union has taken similar action in this matter.

WAITERS REBEL WHEN "TIPS" ARE STOPPED

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 25.—As an indirect result of stopping "tips," the waiters at the Business Men's club threaten a strike. They receive \$9.50 a week and demand \$12, which difference has heretofore been made up in tips.

ONE PHYSICIAN REFUSES BORDEN MILK BRIBE

Dr. J. S. Crow Has Code of Ethics That Does Not Permit Him to Accept "Rake Offs"

There is one physician in the city of Chicago who has refused to accept the Borden bribe of 10 per cent discount for the physician's influence.

Dr. J. S. Crow, 6700 Green street, some time ago refused to have any further dealings with the Borden company on account of their treatment of their employees.

"I had been using the Borden milk for a long time, and had refused to accept any discount, on account of my being a physician, as it looked to me like I was putting myself under obligations to the Borden company. One day I saw some of the employees of the company mistreated, and I complained to the manager. He sent a man over to see me and try and arrange matters so I would continue to buy their milk. I would have nothing to do with him and challenged his company to prove to me that they were just to their employees. But he never called."

Dr. Crow is a Socialist and his code of ethics will not permit him to accept a 10 per cent discount on Borden's or any other brand of milk. It is his opinion that physicians should refuse all such "rake offs."

FIND MORE DEAD IN KINGSTON'S RUINS

(Scripps-McKee Press Association.) Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 25.—Every hour's work toward the restoration of this stricken city brings to light the bodies of additional victims. Yesterday forty mutilated and badly decomposed bodies were recovered, and as the reconstruction squad expects to invade the business district to-day it is probable that many more will be unearthed. Several more bodies were taken yesterday from the ruins of the famous old Spanish cathedral.

The reports from the outlying districts show that for the most part the damage was light except to the city of Kingston, and the loss of life outside the city limits was comparatively insignificant.

One of the most gruesome sights of the city to-day are the little signs posted on scores of buildings and piles of ruins, "No dead here."

FIELD A WORLD CAPITALIST

Had Interests From Bus Line to Railroads, and From Peddling to Stock Gambling

The world-wide influence of the Marshall Field estate's stock and bond holdings became known for the first time last night when the inventory was filed for probate by the executors of the estate, Charney Keep and Arthur B. Jones.

A conservative estimate places the total value of the Field estate at \$75,000,000. Mr. Field was shown to have had interests not only in all parts of the United States, but also in other parts of the world.

An examination of the securities shows that Mr. Field was interested in a multiplicity of businesses—banks, shippers, railroads in this and other countries, telephones, telegraph companies, trust, bond, and mortgage concerns, canals and docks, electric light, gas, and water companies, power producing corporations, abstract companies, teaming and baggage transfer, street and elevated companies, coal mines, gold mines, silver mines, copper mines, distilleries, and glucose manufacturers, watch, harvester, and cracker factories, breweries, steel and iron foundries, electrical companies, stock farm, the stockyards, and many other small concerns.

More Cold Weather Fair and colder tonight, with minimum temperature 5 to 10 degrees above zero.

MEET TO BLOCK TRACTION STEAL

Federation to See if Morgan and the Field Estate Can Kept Away from \$100,000,000 Franchise

J. P. Morgan, the Field estate, and others back of the traction steal, will not have easy sailing.

Organized labor in Chicago is going to prevent the completion of this steal, if possible. A special meeting for this purpose will be held by the Chicago Federation of Labor tonight, at 134 Van Buren street.

The appeal issued by the federation to all workmen to rally about the federation in the traction war, warns the working people to guard against these proposed ordinances and see that they are defeated.

"While the people as a whole are being betrayed," the appeal reads, "these ordinances are especially designed to injure organized labor. No protection whatever is given in these ordinances to the employees of the railroads."

"They were drafted in the interests of the railroad companies. They were designed to cheat the people out of their right to their own streets and a proper railway service."

The appeal warns organized labor especially to stand by the street car employees as the companies plan to begin their crusade against organized labor by trying to disrupt the street car men's organization.

"It is understood on good authority," said Secretary Nockels, of the "Federation," "that should these ordinances become laws, the wages of the car men will be cut. It is no longer a secret that a conspiracy is on foot to attack organized labor. The assault will begin upon the car men. These ordinances are simply the entering wedge."

Labor must be vigilant. Artful as these ordinances are, they are honey-combed with fraud.

The street car men, who are to be in the van in this war, are fully aware of the danger which threatens them. International President W. D. Mahon was in this city all of last week drilling his men for the coming struggle. Tonight he will be one of the chief speakers at the meeting of the federation.

Mr. Mahon made a thorough study of the ordinances and will prove to-night that if these ordinances are passed the street car service in Chicago will be worse than ever.

Other speakers of the evening will be Attorney David K. Tone and William Prentiss.

Attorney Tone will pick the ordinances to show that they really provide, not for a twenty-year, but for a perpetual franchise.

The meeting tonight is expected to be the most violent protest organized labor has yet made against the "business conspiracy" and a council measure so flagrantly in favor of a few capitalists.

FOOD INSPECTORS ALIVE: DESTROY KANSAS RABBITS

Good Work by "Fish" Murray—Finds Worms in Game Meat Five thousand Kansas rabbits, loaded with impurities enough to contaminate half the population of Chicago, were seized in a raid in the South Water street district yesterday afternoon by Chief Food Inspector Murray and a band of his assistants. The diseased rabbits contained millions of eggs of a peculiar stomach worm which might cause death. The rabbits filled three wagons and were hurried away for destruction.

MILLIONAIRE RAIL MAN RUSHING TO DYING SON

Boy Is Ill of Pneumonia and Specialists on Special Trains Are Going to His Relief

Mr. H. I. Miller, president of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railway, is on his way to New York on an 18-hour flyer to the bedside of his son Ford, who was taken ill with pneumonia last Sunday.

Ford is at the Hotelkiss school at Lakeville, and a specialist has been sent to Lakeville from New York, and all efforts were taken to restore Master Ford to his health again.

(Comment.—It is very fortunate for Ford Miller to have the very best attention and money to secure it with. But how about the thousands of other Fords who have not got the coin with which to secure specialists? There are thousands of such Fords stricken with pneumonia now all over the country.)

LAW'S ARM AGAINST SMALL CAPITAL

Twenty-Five Little Milk Peddlers Out of Business, but Big Concerns are Not Molested

Dr. W. C. Biehn, head of the city laboratories, yesterday "ran amuck" and summarily closed twenty-five dairies in different parts of the city. In doing this he didn't stop and ask Dr. Whalen or any one else, and the public may see some fireworks in the office of the health department when Dr. Whalen wakes up.

Most of the dairies closed are on the South Side, and ranged from South Chicago to Morgan Park. No names are mentioned, however.

In addition to closing these dairies, Dr. Niehn says he will make a demand of the city council for a special attorney to care for milk cases, as the city attorney, who has had charge of dairy cases in the Municipal courts, is overworked and unable to get them to trial. The Borden nor any other rich companies were not molested. They were all small dealers.

Yesterday's record in the health department was as follows: Number of new cases in Chicago, 287; Scarlet fever, 177; Diphtheria, 61.

Superintendent of Compulsory Education W. L. Bodine has entered the fight against the epidemic and instructed his twenty-one officers to report cases of scarlet fever found in the schools.

MACHINISTS FIXING DOSE FOR PACKERS

Better wages, shorter hours, and better conditions of work for machinists in the Illinois Steel company and in the packing houses in Chicago will be demanded by Machinists' District Council No. 8.

This crusade will be started at a special meeting of the council, which will be held Wednesday, January 30, at Oriental hall, 122 La Salle street.

About the middle of February a meeting of representatives from all machinists' organizations whose members are employed in the packing industry not only in Chicago, but in St. Louis, Omaha, St. Joe and Kansas City, will be held here. An effort will then be made to enforce these demands for better pay, shorter hours and better conditions in all these cities simultaneously.

At the meeting on Wednesday night changes in the wage scale of local machinists will be discussed and other demands to be made or modified in the new agreement.

BRITISH WORKERS DO NOT DESIRE ALL THEY PRODUCE

Reported That Labor Party Votes Down Socialist Proposal Belfast, Ireland, Jan. 25.—By the overwhelming majority of 835,000 votes against 90,000 as represented by the delegates, the labor conference this morning rejected a proposed amendment to the constitution of the party, the effect of which would have been to transform it into an avowedly Socialistic organization. The proposed amendment was contained in a resolution suggesting the insertion of the following new "object" into the constitution:

"This annual conference hereby declares that its ultimate object shall be the obtaining for the workers of the full results of their labors by the overthrow of the present competitive system or capitalism and the institution of public ownership and control of all means of life."

The opponents of the proposed amendment declared that it would create irreparable dissension in the party, as the trade unionists were opposed to pledging themselves to Socialism.

WHO KNOWS WHERE TO FIND J. G. BISHOP?

Who knows where J. G. Bishop, of Pittsburg, Pa., can be found. His wife in Pittsburg is seriously ill and requests that he come to her. He came to Chicago last week and shortly afterwards his wife was taken sick. Communicate with the Chicago Daily Socialist, or Mrs. M. Koerner, 6336 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

"DON'T GIVE A DAMN FOR THE PEOPLE"

Whalen, Health Commissioner Makes Startling Statement That Explains His Recent Action

REFUSES TO GIVE NAMES OF BAD FOOD VENDERS

He Has Succeeded in Paralyzing the Food Inspection Department by the Aid of Mayor Dunne and Big Business

I don't give a damn for the people of Chicago!

The public don't need to know the names of the firms selling rotten milk! (This is the statement made by Health Commissioner Whalen.)

"What do the people of Chicago want to know the names of the firms selling rotten food for," shouted Dr. Whalen yesterday. "We compile these weekly reports for the health departments of other cities and what do they care if Bill Jones' dairy was put out of commission on account of being too near a chicken coop?"

"We have a mailing list of 1,500 names," continued Dr. Whalen, "of health departments all over the country and we send out this report to them. They use it for statistical purposes."

"This report costs the city \$350 a week and is paid by Chicago's working class. The citizens of Memphis, Tenn., according to Dr. Whalen, read this dry stuff with avidity! Yes.

He Might Tell on the Bad Ones Dr. Whalen's attention was called to the fact that perhaps it might be a good thing for the public welfare if the people were told in plain words that Bill Jones' dairy is filthy, so they could take the precaution to buy their lactated fluid from a cleaner establishment.

"This department don't give a continental damn for the people of Chicago," shouted Whalen. "This is a scientific department and the taxpayers are not supposed to know anything about our business."

Dr. Whalen, while relieving himself of this eloquence, was prancing up and down his office, swinging his arms and slapping the face of every desk he met.

"It seems funny to me that the papers of this city publish only one side of a story and then only idiotic lies," he raved.

"They can say what they please about me and my department and it's all right with me. I'm doing my duty as the law is laid down to me and that's all a man can do."

Excuse for its Existence He was reminded that the excuse for the health department of Chicago was to "promote health and general welfare of the citizens," and that under the term known as "police powers," the department is allowed wide latitude in matters of an emergency.

"I see no occasion for any such move on the part of my department, requiring it to publish the names of firms selling impure milk," said the doctor.

"The people wouldn't read it if I did. I know this job better than you do any way," he added.

Muzzles Fish Murray Since "Fish" Murray, chief food inspector, was muzzled by orders of Mayor Dunne, the food inspection in Chicago has been a farce.

Go to the health department and try to find out the name of any brand of food, found to contain adulterations, poisonous or otherwise, and the investigator will either be flatly refused the information or given a lot of notes that mean nothing and say less.

Whalen, in spite of all efforts of the Chicago Daily Socialist, refuses to permit his inspectors to give to this paper the names of manufacturers of bad food. Other papers do not desire the information and so there you are.

Condemns But Keeps Quiet The health department of the city of Chicago last week condemned 2,000 pounds of milk; investigated twenty-eight dairies and passed up new rules and regulations in each establishment and forced two dairies out of business, and in many ways stirred up the dust.

Each and every week the health department officials generally sit themselves down and write a lengthy report of the work done. It gives a whole lot of statistics and figures BUT NO NAMES ARE PUBLISHED.

GOOD NEWS FOR "PROHIBS"

(Scripps-McKee Press Association.) Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 25.—The old "76 Distilling" company's plant on the Licking Pike, just south of Newport, Ky., was almost completely destroyed by fire last night. It is thought the fire started in the elevator shaft from spontaneous combustion of grain dust. In addition to the building several thousand barrels of whisky were destroyed. The loss will exceed \$200,000.

BREAKS MIRROR AND HAS "BAD LUCK" AT ONCE

There is one man in Chicago who believes that breaking a mirror means seven years' bad luck. That man is Charles Anderson. He broke a mirror of a second-story window in the Chicago Opera House building and was badly hurt.

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LABOR UNION NEWS. If laboring men and women, the people who produce everything of value, would only become as selfish as J. P. Morgan.

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DANCERS WILL MASK AS CIVIC FEDERATIONISTS

Imported Costumes to be Worn by Gay Crowd at Brand's Hall

The Civic Federation, including "Aug." Belmont, "Friend" Farwell, President Gompers, Strike Breaker Farrelly and John R. Thompson will all have a "hop" at the grand masquerade ball to be given tomorrow night at Brand's hall.

It is rumored that "Billy the Kaiser" will also be "among those present."

The workers are going to great expense to make this affair a success. Great trouble was experienced in securing a hat sufficiently large to properly impersonate "Friend Farwell," and it cost nearly three hundred dollars to secure "that grand air" that Belmont wears.

It is said the best friends of the civic federationists will be fooled by the almost perfect impersonation of the characters.

A. M. Stirtion was elected permanent organizer of Local Lucea County at the last joint session held at Toledo, O. He will begin his duties as soon as possible.

Toledo (O.) Socialists held a protest meeting Jan. 20, at which the dissenting opinion of Supreme Court Judge McKenna was read and discussed. "Bloody Sunday" was commemorated.

A collection for the support of the Russian revolution was taken up at the meeting of the Lithuanian Socialists held Jan. 22, at 633 Canal street to commemorate the anniversary of "Red Sunday." Speeches were made in Lithuanian and English. The hall was packed by aged men and women.

Lawyer—Were you present when the trouble began between the prisoner and his wife? Witness—Yes, sir. It was two years ago.

Lawyer—What happened then? Witness—I attended their wedding.

"You need not be so critical," says the person accused. "You say I have a vinegary disposition; but everyone knows you have one, too."

"I acknowledge it," retorts the accuser. "But mine is a genuine purer cider vinegar disposition, while yours is the commercial compound of sulphuric acid and water."

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PETER SISSMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Suite 437-48 Stock Exchange Bldg., 180 La Salle street. Phone Main 5618.

SAMUEL BLOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Suite 714, 50 Dearborn St. Tel. Central 2769. Automatic 5255.

M. H. TAFT, Attorney at Law, Suite 315, Randolph St., Borden Block, Phone Cent. 5211.

CHRISTIAN MEIER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Suite 42, 70 La Salle St. Telephone Main 1907.

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LADY WANTS LIGHT, WARM ROOM and board near west side street; early breakfast; evening dinner; state terms. X. care Daily Socialist.

THE COMING RACE

By BULWER LYTTON

CHAPTER I. I am a native of — in the United States of America. My ancestors migrated from England in the reign of Charles II.; and my grandfather was not undistinguished in the war of independence.

My family, therefore, enjoyed a somewhat high social position in right of birth; and being also opulent, they were considered disqualified for the public service. My father once ran for congress, but was signally defeated by his tailor.

After that event he interfered little in politics, and lived much in his library. I was the eldest of three sons, and sent at the age of 16 to the old country, partly to complete my literary education partly to commence my commercial training in a mercantile firm at Liverpool.

My father died shortly after I was 21, and being left well off, and having a taste for travel and adventure, I resigned, for a time, all pursuit of the almighty dollar, and became a desultory wanderer over the face of the earth.

In the year 18—, happening to be in —, I was invited by a professional engineer, with whom I had made acquaintance, to visit the recesses of a mine, upon which he was employed.

The reader will understand, ere he close this narrative, my reason for concealing all clue to the district of which I write, and will perhaps thank me for refraining from an description that may tend to its discovery.

Let me say, then, as briefly as possible, that I accompanied the engineer into the interior of the mine, and became so strangely fascinated by its gloomy wonders, and so interested in my friend's explorations, that I prolonged my stay in the neighborhood, and descended daily, for some weeks, into the vaults and galleries hewn by nature and art beneath the surface of the earth.

The engineer was persuaded that far richer deposits of mineral wealth than had yet been detected would be found in a new shaft that had been commenced under his operations. In piercing this shaft we came one day upon a chasm jagged and seemingly charred at the sides, as if burst asunder at some distant period by volcanic fires.

Down this chasm my friend caused himself to be lowered in a "rope," having first tested the atmosphere by the safety-lamp. He remained nearly an hour in the abyss. When he returned he was very pale, and with an anxious, thoughtful expression of face, very different from his ordinary character, which was open, cheerful, and fearless.

He said briefly that the descent appeared to him unsafe, and leading to no result; and suspending further operations in the shaft, we returned to the more familiar parts of the mine.

All the rest of that day the engineer seemed preoccupied by some absorbing thought. He was unusually taciturn, and there was a scared, bewildered look in his eyes, as that of a man who has seen a ghost. At night, as we two were sitting alone in the lodging we shared together near the mouth of the mine, I said to my friend:

"Tell me frankly what you saw in that chasm; I am sure it was something strange and terrible. Whatever it be, it has left your mind in a state of doubt. In such a case two heads are better than one. Confide in me."

The engineer long endeavored to evade my inquiries; but as, while he spoke, he helped himself unconsciously out of the brandy flask to a degree to which he was wholly unaccustomed, for he was a very temperate man, his reserve gradually melted away. He would keep himself to himself should imitate the dumb animals, and drink water. At last he said, "I will tell you all. When the cage stopped, I found myself on a ridge of rock; and below me, the chasm, taking a slanting direction, shot down to a considerable depth, the darkness of which my lamp could not have penetrated. But through it, to my infinite surprise, streamed up a steady brilliant light. Could it be any volcanic fire? In that case, surely I should have felt the heat. Still, if on this there was doubt, it was of the utmost importance to our common safety to clear it up. I examined the sides of the descent, and found that I could venture to trust myself to the irregular projections or ledges, at least for some way. I left the cage, and clambered down. As I drew near and nearer to the light, the chasm became wider, and, as I saw, to my unspeakable amazement, a broad level road at the bottom of the abyss, illumined as far as the eye could reach by what seemed artificial gas-lamps placed at regular intervals, as in the thoroughfare of a great city; and I heard confusedly at a distance a hum as of human voices. I know, of course, that no vital miners are at work in this district. Whose could be those voices? What human hands could have leveled the road and marshaled those lamps?"

"The superstitious belief, common to miners, that gnomes or hends dwell within the bowels of the earth, began to seize me. I shuddered at the thought of descending farther and braving the inhabitants of this nether valley. Nor indeed could I have done so without ropes, as from the spot I had reached to the bottom of the chasm the sides of the rock sank down abruptly, smooth, and sheer. I retraced my steps with some difficulty. Now I have told you all."

"You will descend again?" "I ought, yet I feel as if I durst not."

"A trusty companion halves the journey and doubles the courage. I will go with you. We will provide ourselves with ropes of suitable length and strength, and—pardon me—you must not drink more to-night. Our hands and feet must be steady and firm to-morrow."

CHAPTER II. With the morning my friend's nerves were re-braced, and he was not less excited by curiosity than myself. Perhaps more, for he evidently believed in his own story, and I felt considerable doubt of it; not that he would have wilfully told an untruth, but that I thought he must have been under one of those hallucinations which seize on our fancy or our nerves in solitary, unaccustomed places, and in which we give shape to the formless and sound to the dumb.

We selected six veteran miners to watch our descent; and as the cage held only one at a time, the engineer descended first; and when he had gained the ledge at which he had before halted, the cage re-rose for me. I soon gained his side. We had provided ourselves with a strong coil of rope.

The light struck on my sight as it had done the day before on my friend's. The hollow through which it came sloped diagonally; it seemed to me a diffused atmospheric light, not like that from fire, but soft and silvery, as from a northern star. Quitting the

chasm, we descended, one after the other, easily enough, owing to the juts in the side, till we reached the place at which my friend had previously halted, and which was a projection just spacious enough to allow us to stand abreast. From this spot the chasm widened rapidly, like the lower end of a vast funnel, and I saw distinctly the valley, the road, the lamps which my companion had described. He had exaggerated nothing. I heard the sounds he had heard—a mingled, indescribable hum of voices and a dull tramp as of feet. Straining my eye farther down, I clearly beheld at a distance the outline of some large building. It could not be mere natural rock—it was too symmetrical, with huge heavy Egyptian-like columns, and the whole lighted as from within. I had about me a small pocket-telescope, and by the aid of this I could distinguish, near the building I mention, two forms which seemed human, though I could not be sure. At least they were living, for they moved, and both vanished within the building. We now proceeded to attach the end of the rope we had brought with us to the ledge on which we stood, by the aid of clamps and grapping-hooks, with which, as well as with necessary tools, we were provided.

We were almost silent in our work. We toiled like men afraid to speak to each other. One end of the rope being thus apparently made firm to the ledge, the other, to which we fastened a fragment of the rock, rested on the ground below, a distance of some fifty feet. I was a younger and a more active man than my companion, and having served on board ship in my boyhood, this mode of transit was more familiar to me than to him. In a whisper I claimed the precedence, so that when I gained the ground I might "serve to hold the rope more steady for his descent. I got safely to the ground beneath, and the engineer now began to lower himself. But he had scarcely accomplished ten feet of the descent, when the fastenings, which we had fancied so secure, gave way, or rather the rock itself proved treacherous and crumbled beneath the strain; and the unhappy man was precipitated to the bottom, falling just at my feet, and bringing down with his fall splinters of rock, one of which, fortunately but a small one, struck and for the time stunned me. When I recovered my senses I saw my companion in an inanimate mass beside me, life utterly extinct. While I was bending over his corpse in grief and horror, I heard close at hand a strange sound between a snort and a hiss; and turning instinctively to the quarter from which it came, I saw emerging from a dark fissure in the rock a vast and terrible head, with open jaws and dull, ghastly, hungry eyes—the head of a monstrous reptile resembling that of the crocodile or the largest creature of that kind I had ever beheld in my travels. I started to my feet and fled down the valley at my utmost speed. I stopped at last, ashamed of my panic and my flight, and returned to the spot on which I had left the body of my friend. It was gone; doubtless the monster had already drawn it into its den and devoured it. The rope and the grapping hooks still lay where they had fallen, but they afforded me no chance of return; it was impossible to reach them to the rock above, and the sides of the rock were so sheer and smooth that human steps to clamber. I was alone in this strange world, amidst "the bowels of the earth."

(To be continued.)

BROKEN DOWN TRADERS TOO IGNORANT TO LOAF PLEASANTLY

Henry M. Allen Tells of "Doing" on the Gulf Coast—Happy Life of "Uncle" George Smith.

Pensacola, Florida, Jan. 21.—Every winter resort like Pensacola has a large number of people who are seekers after health, principally those beyond fifty who have found the "struggle for existence" too much for them.

It is almost pathetic to see most of these members of our northern "Tourist Club." They seem not to know what to do with themselves. A few are quite well informed and educated, while the majority have been slaves so long that all that remains is simply a wreck of a worker seeking to regain lost energy and health. Nearly all are men without enthusiasm.

In sharp contrast to these industrial break-downs, these victims of an insane, planless system, is "Uncle" George R. Smith.

Almost everybody in and around Pensacola knows Comrade Smith, for he has for many years been such an untiring worker along reform lines that most intelligent people are compelled to respect Smith and invariably like to come in contact with him.

If socialism was only a vague dream—the fact that it furnishes an enthusiasm, a thought center for noble and philanthropic action, as in the case of Comrade Smith—that would amply justify its acceptance.

Smith is nearly always doing something, either circulating literature, soliciting subscribers, or arguing the whisksers off some wage slave who works so constantly that he hasn't time to read.

So I have come to pity most of these intellectual starvelings who are so lacking in any worthy enthusiasm that they can't even do a good job of loafing.

The following letter explains itself: SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10, 1907.

Dear Comrade Allen. I read your letter in the Chicago Daily Socialist wherein you made men-

tion of the fact that a certain colored people's paper had turned over to socialism. I would be much obliged if you would send me the name of the paper, because I want to subscribe for it. I am a mulatto, and have been in the movement for eighteen years; am organizer for this city and Oakland. They say I am a fairly good speaker and it is my ambition to work among my people, so I want to get in touch with your paper you mention. Not knowing your address, I register this letter.

Yours fraternally, WM. CORTLEY.

The paper referred to is "The Standard," Jacksonville, Fla. There is room in the South to-day for a thousand or more such speakers as Comrade Cortley. There are about ten millions of colored people in the South, most of whom are reasonable and intelligent enough to become socialists, if the matter was properly presented to them. So all success to Comrade Cortley.

The war on the trusts at Clarksville, Tenn., Hopkinsville and Princeton, Ky., is only a glimpse of the battle that is coming. The people of the South will stand only about so much oppression, then they will revolt! The important thing is to convince these uninformed thousands that their "trust-busting" methods are crude, unreasonable and non-progressive. They must be shown that ownership insures control—so the people must own the trust if they would control it. There is no other way. After Hearst and Bryan and Roosevelt and the rest of the tinkered get through with their patching up methods, then the people (if not frozen or starved) will be ready for the true remedy for trust oppression—public ownership of the trust.

VOTE FIGURES OF LAST ELECTION

Wards by Precincts—One Ward a Day—Clip and File for Reference

Following are the official returns from the Twelfth Ward in comparison with the vote of 1905:

WENT THE PRECINCTS TELL. TWELFTH WARD.

Table with 4 columns: Precinct, 1906, 1905, Rep., Dem., Soc., Pro.

1906 3,714 3,151 1,710 1,691

1905 3,704 3,150 1,691 1,691

*Socialist vote above the democratic.

**Socialist vote above the republican.

Ward No. 12—Total population in 1904, were: 3,781 Americans, 237 Austrians, 9,477 Bohemians, 301 Danes, 653 English, 1,773 French, 8,961 Irish, 184 Irish-Scotch, 3,928 Irish 271 Italians, 129 German Jews, 199 Lithuanians, 196 Norwegians, 2,430 Poles, 112 Russians, 289 Scotch, 1,283 Swedes, 244 Canadians. Campaign propaganda material, to be most effective, should therefore be printed in the American, German, Bohemian and Polish languages.

Tract No. 40 of this ward is repeatedly the haunter precinct of the city. It is located between W. 26th and W. 28th streets, between Spaulding and Central Park avenues. The 15th, where both old parties "sit the foot," lies between C. & Q. & E. and W. 22nd street, and between Campbell avenue and Washburn avenue.

"Gains in the ward 1905-6 was 115 voters, 7 per cent. The gains lay 26 precincts, the losses in 15. In this tier of wards—5th to 12th—two wards had nominal losses and two nominal gains, with a result in effect of about holding our own. Meanwhile, the republicans gained a few hundreds or stood still, while the democrats lost over 50 per cent of the Dunne vote.

J. M. CROOK.

AN ADVANTAGE

"I tell you, man was not meant to live alone. The young man in business who is not married is seriously handicapped."

"That's what! Not being able to put his property in his wife's name he's at the mercy of his creditors?"

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

Grand Socialist Prize Masquerade SOCIALIST SAENGENBUND Saturday Evening, January 26, 1907 BRAND'S HALL, 162 N. CLARK ST.

Cash Prizes for the Best Group and Single Masks also many valuable Prizes Dancing in Full Costume only until 12 o'clock TICKETS FROM MEMBERS 25 CENTS AT THE DOOR 50 CENTS

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EVERY Socialist speaking the Bohemian language should subscribe for the Bohemian Socialist paper SPRAVEDLNOST. Subscription, per year: Daily, sent by mail in Chicago \$5.50 Daily, for the outside of Chicago 4.00 Delivered by carriers in Chicago, 10c per week Weekly for Chicago and outside, \$2.00 per year ADDRESS: 683 LOOMIS STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLIDARITY OF WORKINGMEN DEMANDS THAT THEY SMOKE UNION MADE BLUE LABEL CIGARS

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

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

WORKING IT OUT! Next party of workers for our MOBILE BAY PLANTATION leaves Chicago, Tuesday, February 5th. Opportunities for homes and employment in a salubrious and delightful "out" doors—all the year-round climate. Our members work under decent human conditions, receive the full product of their labor and have leisure and opportunity for recreation and improvement while providing for their families comfortably NOW. Call or write for further particulars, 20 Dearborn St., (Room 12).

FOR A GERMAN NEWSPAPER, READ Neues Leben Socialist Party Organ. Price \$1.00 Per Year. 25 cents for Six Months. Address NEUES LEBEN, Room 12, 163 N. Randolph St., Chicago

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Varicocele Restoration to a sound and healthy condition in the treatment of varicose veins of the scrotum and, with guaranteed success, of the veins of the legs. Over four thousand cases treated in 25 years & no relapse. If you are suffering with this disease, write me at once, with a stamped address, and I will send you a free pamphlet, with full particulars. J. H. GREER, M.D., 52 Dearborn Street, Chicago

To the Socialists of Chicago

Do you want a big Sunday morning meeting in a downtown Opera House?

In the Masonic Temple we have already established a weekly meeting which is rapidly growing. For the third time in six weeks larger Halls have had to be secured to accommodate the ever growing audience.

The financial support given by those attending these lectures has more than covered all expenses to date. These lectures are delivered by Arthur Morrow Lewis and the subject for the concluding lecture of this course will be, "A Reply to Herbert Spencer."

This lecture will be delivered next Sunday morning in Temple Hall, 18th floor Masonic Temple, at 11 a. m. The interest manifested in these lectures from the beginning demonstrates that they supply a long felt need. Encouraged by this success the committee in charge of these lectures is contemplating securing the largest hall in the Masonic Temple, on the 17th floor, for the month of February. At our present rate of progress, from the Masonic Temple Drill Hall to an Opera House within the loop will be but another step. **WHAT DO YOU SAY ABOUT IT? COME TO THE LECTURE SUNDAY MORNING AND WE WILL TALK IT OVER FOR A FEW MINUTES AT THE CLOSE.**

COMMITTEE: A. W. MANCE, A. W. HARRACK, J. FITZSIMMONS.

SCAB SHOP USED THE UNION LABEL

Cigarmakers Prosecute Ben Meyer, Who Runs a Cigar Sweat Shop, and He Is Fined \$100

Ben Meyer, 190 Blue Island avenue, was prosecuted by the International Cigar Makers' union in the Municipal Court yesterday, for putting union labels on scab cigars. He was fined \$100 and costs by Judge New Amber.

Meyer's troubles do not end here, however. After he was through with the Cigar Makers' union he found the federal revenue officer waiting for him. Federal Officer Sims has begun a second prosecution of Meyer before the Federal Grand Jury. He is charged with violation of the internal revenue law.

Instead of the number of his own shop he has used the number of a union factory on his cigar boxes. "Factory 76, Third District, Iowa," is printed on his boxes, while in fact, the cigars are made in the "First District, Illinois." Over 30,000 of his cigars have been seized by the federal officer.

Meyer runs a sweat shop. He employs twelve girls in his shop. The union rate of wages for these girls is nine dollars a thousand. Meyer pays them three dollars a thousand and works them twelve hours a day.

The factory is dark, dirty and unsanitary, and the space is so small that the girls are crowded together in one little room.

The Hustlers' Column

Words From the Field At Home and Abroad

Not satisfied with winning a prize in the first contest, Comrade George Koop has started after a share of stock, and at the gate he has struck her will come in under the wire in time to get one of those bundles of twenty-five weeklies. With that mass of ammunition at hand, there will soon be nothing but Socialists in George's neighborhood.

Local Aurora sent in word that the members had nearly enough subscribers for a share, but were saving them all up to send them in at one time. There are several hundred other locals and branches figuring on the same thing.

Tom
This is 1000 Tom! meet me face to face Jackson Clark, Milwaukee & Ashland, and 156 Adams St.

Don't Buy a Suit or Overcoat

until you see what I will sell you at

10.00

Don't buy them then unless they are as good as you can buy on State St. at 15.00 or 20.00.

I am buying clothing cheap nowadays. Makers are in a box. Warm winter made the box. You get the benefit. You get into my clothing store once YOU will WANT me to get your trade afterward because you get your money's worth.

TOM MURRAY.

THREE KILLED IN ONE DAY

Slaughter of Working People—Leaky Engine Causes Death of Conductor

Three persons met violent deaths through accidents on Chicago railroads yesterday and the day's casualty list was further increased by nine persons who were more or less severely injured in street accidents. The three persons who met death were:

MENSEL, ED C., freight conductor, killed at the Erie freight yards at Hammond.

KUGUKIS, JOSEPH, laborer, killed on the Chicago and Eastern Indiana railroad at One Hundred and Twenty-third street.

GABRIEL, ANTHONY, track inspector, killed on the Chicago and Rock Island tracks at Sixty-third street.

Leaky Engine Causes Death
Mensel, an Erie freight conductor and one of the wealthiest railroad employees on the system, met his death in shocking fashion in the Erie yards in Hammond. Mensel was ordered to take out an engine that leaked steam.

He objected, but finally the engine started out of the yards. Near the yard lead the engine stopped to take a switch. In examining the leak a cloud of steam shot out and struck him. He stepped back and tripped on the rail of the next track into a switch engine that was backing down. Both his legs were cut off near the hips.

A runaway fire engine dashing through the heart of the Ghetto district caused injury to three city employees last evening. Many persons who were on the street narrowly escaped injury. The injured were:

GUBBINS, GEORGE, city fireman.

O'CONNELL, JOHN, policeman.

HOMMAN, J., policeman.

Auto Cripples Boy

Clarence Gill, eight years old, 5434 Washington avenue, was struck and severely injured by an automobile at Fifty-seventh street and Madison avenue at noon yesterday. He was cut and bruised on the body and was taken to the home of his parents by the police of the Hyde Park station.

SOME NEW GRAFT IN BAILEY'S CAREER

Austin, Tex., Jan. 25.—After electing Senator Bailey as Standard Oil representative to the United States senate, the state legislature will investigate charges of graft against him.

Because of the seriousness of the charges, the proceedings against the senator have not yet been made public. Senator Bailey is charged with having used his official position to manipulate land deals in Indian Territory to his private gain. Other charges are that he received large sums as fees, loans or gifts for services in approving leases of Kiowa and Comanche lands.

It is also charged that Senator Bailey when a representative in congress in 1892, procured a loan from Judge J. M. Lindsay of Gainesville, Tex., while procuring from congress the right of way through the Indian territory for the Gainesville, McAlester & St. Louis railway company.

The Custom Cutters' Association of America, which has been in session in the Auditorium, closed its session last night with a dance. John T. Berry, of Nashville, Tenn., was elected to the presidency for the year 1907.

Meyer Schwartz, 17 years old, of New York, was found dead with his cousin Bessie Klain, 18 years old. They were in love. The following note was found in the Schwartz flat by the police: "To every one: I beg you not to suspect or blame any human being, because I did this myself. Parents and friends, I have nothing to say to you, for I die for the sweetest on earth."

Seumas McManus, the poet and short story writer, is spending a few days in Chicago.

MODERN EXPERT DENTISTRY

AT DENTAL COLLEGE PRICES.

\$2 Set of Teeth \$2

ALVOLAR BRIDGEWORK.....\$5.00
GOLD BRIDGEWORK.....\$1.00
RE-ENAMLING.....\$1.00
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SILVER FILLINGS.....\$1.00
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State Dental Institute

8, W. Cor. State and Van Buren Sts.,
Examination 28 West River St., Chicago,
Opposite Signal, Cooper & Co.

SWEAT SHOP MEN IN OPEN REBELLION

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

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

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

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

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

HERE IS THE WAY IT SOMETIMES ENDS

With no home save the canopy of the heavens; cast out by the people of the community in which he has spent the best part of his life, Jacob Wallace of Summit, Ill., 76 years of age, was yesterday refused admission to the city hospital on account of being a non-resident.

He had walked from his home town last week, and was faint from lack of nourishment and half frozen, when he applied to the hospital for admission. He told the doctor in charge that the authorities in Summit would not have him there, as they had no room for him, and he knew no place to go for aid except Chicago, where he said he had heard "there was a great big hospital for old fellows like me."

When he left the hospital he was given 75 cents by one of the attendants and told of a lodging house where that amount could be made to last him for three or four days.

DIES WHILE TRYING TO KEEP WARM

Hans W. Arrinsen, a clerk, was found dead in bed this morning by his room mate, John Saens, in his room at 1973 West North avenue. His death was caused by his own efforts to keep himself warm.

He went to bed leaving the gas jet and an oil heater burning. This had exhausted all the oxygen in the room, with his death as the result.

COOLEY SELECTS SCHOOL BOOKS FOR LAST TIME

Teachers Hereafter Will Decide on Publications for Children

At the meeting of the school management committee today action was taken on the selection of spelling books to be used in the Chicago schools.

This is the last time that Superintendent Cooley will ever have the initiative in recommending books for the schools, said Dr. Cornelia De Bey of the board.

He would not have done so this time had he had the time to get the machinery of the board into working order. Hereafter the books to be used will be recommended by the teachers. There is no intention on the part of the school management committee to give Mr. Cooley any initiative in the choice of text books.

JAKE WINS OVER CITY

Fair Store Chief Probably Will Milk Chicago Very Nicely

Jacob L. Kessner, of the Fair store, won a complete victory yesterday over the city.

The court found that no fraud was alleged by the city in the fight made upon his lease of the municipal court building to the city.

The court held that there was nothing to prove that Kessner had originally agreed to furnish the building with water.

DAVENPORT'S COLD VIEW OF THAW'S

Cartoonist Takes His Pen and Describes, Ruthlessly, the Famous Slayer of Stanford White

[Scripps-McEae Press Association.]

New York, Jan. 25.—Probably no case in New York's criminal annals has furnished such food for the character analysts as the Thaw trial. Newspapers and magazines, not only of New York and Pittsburg, but of every big city in the country each have a specialist on the case. Among the most interesting matter turned out is that from the pen of Homer Davenport, the famous cartoonist, writing for the Evening Mail. His studies of Harry K. Thaw and the beautiful Evelyn Nesbit Thaw follow:

By Homer Davenport
I have never seen a person just like Harry Thaw.

I have seen several people charged with a similar crime, but none like Thaw. There is a blankness in his face coupled with a bad-shaped head, which forms a dangerous combination.

Theodore Durant, a degenerate of San Francisco, killed girls and hid them in a church steeple. Looking at Durant, with his hair as long as a football player's, aside from a small pinched ear and peculiar brow, you saw no traces of the monster he was shown to be. But when his hair was cut, all was revealed.

Holmes, the Philadelphia murderer, showed his criminal instincts in his weak face and child-like backhead.

Harry Thaw is different from either of these men. I would, however, just like to see the shape of his back head, under his loose hair.

Description of Thaw
Thaw is tall and slightly scrooped. His head, even with long hair, is curiously shaped. It is very high at the peak of the crown, where there is a cowlick. His head drops rapidly to the top of the forehead. The forehead shows lack of use other than to plaster hair against. I's the forehead and face of an idler.

Thaw's eyes, naturally big, have a wild, excited look. The most expression comes from the whites on the outer side.

His nose is a meaningless affair, straight and square cornered, with the under edge beveled.

It is the cheek bones that are Harry Thaw's most striking features and add a wild, weak expression to his face. They are so high and sharp that they suggest those of an Indian. Peculiar in this respect they are unlike those of his brother or sister's.

I don't know what Harry Thaw's mental strength is under normal conditions. But I am certain that he appreciates his present position.

He appreciates that the life he has led on the "Great White Way" has brought him into peril of his life.

Chorus Girls Off the Stage

Chorus girls look best in the chorus. And that's why Evelyn Nesbit Thaw appeals to your sympathy.

Those who have applauded her beauty and grace as she danced and romped on the stage would be appalled if they could see her now.

Court is too serious and cold for the chorus, while they might come singing and dancing up to a mock trial of the comedian. When they face the real article it's different, and that difference has changed the beautiful model that posed for Charles Dana Gibson. Her face is sadder than any Rubens ever painted.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw is under a heavy strain. She may not know it, but it's true. She sits there in court and sees nothing but her husband and the talesman that the district attorney is questioning. She leans forward when they talk low, and with her hand to her ear like a deaf old woman, strains to hear every word. Her eyes are large and glistening, with hypnotic power. There is no acting; she is just her weak little self. After all, I believe this frightened little girl will have more effect on the jury than all the lawyers.

One cannot look at her without being in sympathy with her distress. And you see that her distress is genuine. For instance, Mr. Jerome asked a question of a talesman that both he and the judge saw was foolish, and nearly every body in court smiled. But this sad-faced girl—she saw no joke.

Weak as she is, let me repeat, I believe Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will have more effect on the jury than all Thaw's lawyers, even the eloquent Delmas from California, versed in the "unwritten" code. And I don't believe she knows it, and that is the strength she adds to the case for her husband.

WAITRESSES' UNION GROWING RAPIDLY

In spite of the failure of John R. Thompson to keep his promise to sign a closed-shop contract with the waitresses' union, that organization continues to grow.

Over fifty members will be taken into the union to-night at their headquarters, 22 Fifth avenue.

Miss Anna Nickols will address the waitresses at this meeting, and labor conditions will be discussed.

Dr. Otto Negele, of Hammond, Ind., obtained the first "limited" divorce issued in that state. He charged his wife with being addicted to the use of opiates, and says that she has stolen nearly \$5,000 worth of drugs from the store. Neither party may marry other persons for thirty years, but they may remarry at any time.

Judge Newcomer, of the Harrison street police station, yesterday instructed the police to bring before him all such characters who are known to be living through the support of women.

Alderman Milton Foreman last night told the members of the Seventeenth Ward Community Club that a cure must be found for the traction cancer, and it doesn't make any difference whether it is "allopathy, by homoeopathy, or with a club."

PAT'S ACTRESS' SPINE

Mansfield's Nervous Habits Cause Cleveland Trouble

Cleveland, O., Jan. 25.—Richard Mansfield, the famous actor, is angry with Cleveland. He announced in his newspaper advertising that "three farewell performances of 'Peer Gynt' will be given this week." That means that Mansfield will hereafter give a wide berth to Cleveland when on tour. The reason for this is understood to be the more or less facetious character of the newspaper comment on a letter written by Miss Emma Dunn, the leading lady in the play, in which she complains that she has been made ill through Mansfield's nervous habit of patting her spine while holding her tightly as the action of the play demands.

PAWNS HER BODY AND CITES BIBLE

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 25.—"Dottie" Morgan who mortgaged her own body to a pawnbroker for ten dollars with which to bring a dying friend to her home in Des Moines, finds an excuse for doing this in the Bible.

"I have done just what the Bible upholds me in doing," said Miss Morgan, producing a testament she read at this passage:

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend."

"I had no expectation that the story or my humble effort in behalf of a friend would be telegraphed all over the country. It would not have been known if Mr. Levich had not told it himself. He offered to lend me the money without security until I was able to cancel the debt, but I do not want anyone to take any financial risks in my behalf," she said.

UNION TELEGRAPHERS SCORE A VICTORY

A great victory has been won by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union.

The twenty telegraphers employed by the Associated Press in New York were given an increase of \$2 a week. The company employs twenty telegraphers in New York and over 400 telegraphers throughout the United States. It is believed that this increase will extend to all the men.

The union has also made a demand for an increase for all telegraphers in New York employed by the Postal, and it is expected that this demand will be granted in the near future.



Grand Opera House—Mr. Mantell as "Othello."

Illinois—Grand English Opera company in "Madam Butterfly."

Powers—William Gillette in "Clarice."

Garrick—Richard Golden in "The Tourists."

La Salle—The Time, the Place and the Girl.

Studebaker—Lena Ashwell and Guy Standing.

Chicago Opera House—"Alabama."

Colonial—Carle in "The Spring Chicken."

New Theatre—"The Masquerade."

McVickers—Jessie Busley.

Majestic—Anna Eva Fay, etc.

Olympic—Junie McCree and company, etc.

Coliseum—Electric show.

Haymarket—Four Harveys, etc.

Metal Polishers' Union will hold its annual ball and dance to-morrow night at Brooks' Casino, Wabash avenue and Peck court. Elaborate preparations for the ball have been made and a large attendance is expected.

The Maywood and Melrose Park branch of the Socialist party will hold its meeting tonight at Richards' hall, Ninth avenue and Lake street. All friends are invited to attend.

The Scandinavian Socialist Singing Society, in conjunction with the Twelfth and Seventeenth ward Scandinavian branches, is arranging to give an entertainment and dance on March 23 at Wicker Park hall.

NEWS AND COMMENT

Eugene Cissna, 650 West Seventy-ninth street, a 13 year old boy, was drowned in an open pool near his home while skating. Policeman Walter Briggs attempted to rescue him with the aid of two of Cissna's companions, and was nearly drowned himself in the attempt.

The pope will not recognize the "French Apostolic Catholic Church," because Archbishop Vilatte, head of the independent Catholic movement in America, is leading his aid in establishing the new church.

Governor Magoon was yesterday found fighting a fire with his bare hands and in pajamas. A slight blaze appeared above the edge of the roof of the palace in Havana. This palace has been occupied by officials of Spain, Cuba, and also by Secretary Taft and Magoon.

The body of Walter Krups, the South Chicago boy who so mysteriously disappeared, was found in a swamp on the Calumet river near One Hundred and Sixth street, frozen.

Teddy wrote a letter to congress yesterday favoring a model insurance law for the District of Columbia.

Merchants and manufacturers yesterday testified before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Franklin P. Lane, at Portland, Ore., that the private ownership of parallel roads has caused all competition to cease.

The house voted yesterday to abolish all pension agencies and centralize them all in one. There were eighteen of them in number. The pension bill carrying \$138,000,000 in round numbers, was passed.

The proceeds of this ball to be used for Socialist Propaganda in the 27th Ward.

The First Annual Reception and Ball GIVEN BY THE Second District Socialist Club

Twenty-Seventh Ward
Eureka Hall, Cor. Irving Park Blvd. and Bernard St.
Saturday Evening, January 26, 1907

Tickets 25c a Person Burke's Orchestra
Short speeches by prominent Socialists
Good music

GET WISE TO Collins' Hats \$2 and \$3

Worn by more than 10,000 Socialists. Quality and style unsurpassed. Union Clerks, Union Hats. :: :: S. W. Corner Madison and La Salle Sts.

21J HAMPDEN

A strictly high grade railroad jewel Hampden movement that guarantee to pass the most rigid inspection on any railway in United States. 18-size fitted complete in a 25-year patent dust-proof gold filled open face case only \$20.75; regular price \$30.00, best prepaid on receipt of price or will be sent C.O.D. with privilege of examination. A wonderful bargain. A 500 Watch Bargain Catalogue Free.

A. B. CONKLIN, Room 25, McVicker's Theatre Bldg., CHICAGO

BELOW ZERO!

Prepare now for it before our gigantic Reduction Sale ends.

OUR SALE PRICE

of \$15.00 and \$18.00

Men's Suits and Overcoats

Prices below zero

\$10.00

SEERN CLOTHING CO.

NORTH AVE. and LARRABEE ST.

The 12th Ward Branch Socialist Party

WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

At SANTIAGO HALL, 26th St. and Roman Ave., Saturday Eve., January 26, 1907

Good Speakers and Singing by the Scandinavian Socialist Singing Society

Where to Eat E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS

75 E. Harrison St., Tel. Har. 4000
320 Dearborn Street
87 1/2 Van Buren St., Tel. Har. 1947
104 La Salle St., Tel. Main 1200
81 Clark St., Tel. Central 4772

OPEN ALL NIGHT Specialties: Finest Coffee, Soups and Broken Bread

Organized Charity

With the coming of Winter comes increased poverty and crime and suffering and CHARITY.

The harvest fields are no longer calling for men. The vessels are tied to the docks. The construction gangs upon the railroads are discharged.

Back to their holes in the brick and wooden cliffs have crawled the great army of workers that have been producing wealth in the open country and on the water.

Some of these must beg, others steal, and so we hear of the "wave of crime" and the "army of tramps."

The cold grows a little harder and the small sums that have been saved from the summer's toil, not only by the great wandering army of workers, but of the resident building workers, excavators, etc., is exhausted.

Then comes the cry for charity, for help to maintain life in a wage-slave and his children until they are again capable of producing profits.

This is the period of the year when the "scientific charity worker" gets into print.

If he would but confine himself to the necessity of an intelligent distribution of what pitiful bounty the ruling class chooses to vouchsafe to its starving slaves we might grant that he was playing a necessary part in the present scheme of society.

Everyone will agree that what relief is to be dispensed will relieve more distress if it is administered with careful, intelligent, planful methods than if it is tossed out to be fought for as pennies are sometimes tossed to beggars in the street.

But the philanthropist of today does not stop there. He has magnified his function and designated it as a science, and pretends to bring to it the methods of investigation and classification of facts that have done so much to order and add to human knowledge in other fields.

The moment one enters upon the literature of philanthropy or "scientific charity" he is met with a maze of confusion, and feels a sense of suppression and distortion, and cannot escape from the idea that there is more of an effort to conceal and bewilder than to enlighten.

There are boxes upon boxes of card catalogues of "cases." There are intricate systems of classifying the needy, and some provision for relief and distributing "employment"—as if "employment" were a precious boon to be bestowed.

There is much talk of regeneration, and reform and regulation, but little or nothing of the CAUSE OF THE THING TREATED—POVERTY.

It is as if a physician were to spend a lifetime studying pneumonia and were never to permit anything that had to do with weather or chills or draughts to ever enter into his vocabulary.

When we come to examine the tests which govern the distribution of relief, or which determine the method of "treatment," we shall find that it can all be summed up in the few words, MAINTAIN EFFECTIVE COMPETITORS IN THE LABOR MARKET.

If the applicant for charity refuses to become an active wage-slave, then he is forever damned. HE IS COMMITTING THE UNPARDONABLE SIN.

He may be perhaps turned over to a "friendly visitor" who will try to once more inspire him with the desire to find a master, but further than this he is a thing accursed.

Children are to be educated, trained, maintained, always with the idea that they shall become effective producers of profit.

The problem of the unemployed is carefully avoided, or its existence denied.

All of the hundreds of rules that have been promulgated for the guidance of charity workers may be summed up in the words quoted above: "DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN EFFECTIVE WAGE SLAVES."

The reason for this is not hard to see. The institutions of charity are all maintained by the profit-receiving class.

Every interest of that class lies in increasing the number of those who are selling their labor power in order that the price may be as low as possible.

The workers instinctively feel this fact. They realize that in some way the institutions of organized philanthropy are their enemies.

This accounts for the fact that while every society for the better organization of charity seeks to bring within its scope, at least for some sort of co-operation, every institution that gives relief to those in need, none of these societies have ever secured the co-operation of the trades unions. This notwithstanding the fact that many of these unions give to their members every year larger sums than any half dozen professional relief societies.

The least rebellious laborer, if he has advanced to the point of realizing that union with his fellows will raise his wages, feels instinctively that CHARITY of any kind is his enemy.

He is right. He has the power to TAKE ALL HE PRODUCES. WHY SHOULD HE BEG FOR A PORTION OF IT?

One of the best safeguards to the men, however, would be the passage of federal and state laws limiting the number of hours of employment of railroad employees to eight, or at least allowing ten hours' rest after service before calling on them again.

The engineer exhausted after a twenty-hour run and the overworked telegraph operator, are responsible for more wrecks than the public realizes.

In eighteen months, fire-damp alone was responsible for 415 deaths and many times that number of injuries.

"In every one of these cases," says the Mine Workers' Journal, "the mine owners expressed deep regret over the sad affair and laid the whole blame on careless and inexperienced miners."

On the other hand: "If the mining laws of the several mining States were enforced and obeyed, there could not be an explosion," says Andrew Roy, the first mine inspector of the State of Ohio.

What is the actual number of men killed and injured? Last year in Pennsylvania it was 1,123 killed and 2,365 injured, a total of 3,488. In the same year, according to John Mitchell's statement in the Indianapolis News, in the fifteen States alone that report mine accidents, 5,986 miners of all classes were killed and injured.

If the Pennsylvania record is any index, one may infer that the reporting of accidents in other States was probably lax, since more than half the number occurred in this one State.

It has been estimated from a confessedly incomplete record of the New York Bureau of Labor (the only one ever made in America) that there are upward of 2,200 factory employees killed or injured annually in the United States.

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



Strange how a simple cold will suggest more remedies than any other ailment in the world

The Red Flag

Why do the Socialists use the red flag? Why do they call themselves "reds"? Is not the red flag symbolic of anarchy and riot and bloodshed and disorder?

You have all heard these questions. Some of them you have probably been asked, or have yourselves asked of others.

The organs of ruling class opinion have sought to make the red flag, and the very color, a badge of infamy. Ruling classes have always done this, for it is a strange story, of how for uncounted centuries this brilliant color has been the center of battles between oppressed and oppressor.

There was a time when the present ruling capitalist class waved this banner proudly as the badge of their attack on things as they were. In their hands to be sure it was dipped deep in blood. Perhaps that explains why to them it still suggests the taking of life.

Before that it was the flag of the fighting peasants of Europe. With them the red banner, on which they embroidered with most marvelous care the wooden shoe which they chose as their emblem, became an object of most superstitious awe.

The historians of that period tell strange tales of how peasant uprisings were delayed until the masters gained knowledge of their coming and were able to crush them in their incipency with most brutal ferocity, and all because the workers would not move until their magic banner was at hand.

Before that day the same glowing flame of cloth waved above the heads of the early Christians in the catacombs of Rome as they plotted and conspired against the ruling class of that time, and for their own freedom and of generations yet to come.

Always and through all time, so far as records go, this color has been the oriflame of the oppressed rebel. But it has been the especial choice of the working-class fighter for freedom.

There have been countless discussions as to its symbolic meaning. Perhaps the most probable is that it is taken as a sign of the brotherhood of the oppressed. "God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth" chanted the early followers of the Nazarene Carpenter as the folds of the red flag waved above their head, and it is probable that they expressed in these words the thought that most often leaps to the minds of those who look upon its glowing folds.

Perhaps we are growing away from such symbols. They certainly belong to the childhood of the race.

The Socialist movement shows less of devotion to the symbol of the red flag than any of the revolutionists that have gone before them.

If the red flag is being neglected because reason has taken the place of blind worship of a banner, if the symbol has been disregarded only that the reality may be better grasped, then it is well that the red flag no longer occupies as prominent a place in the thoughts and acts of the struggling proletariat, as it played in the minds of the revolutionary bourgeois of a hundred years ago, or of the Christian rebels of the beginning of the present era.

But we can never afford to disregard anything because our enemies seek to cover it with contempt.

SO LONG AS CAPITALISM MAKES FUN OF, DENOUNCES, RIDICULES AND ATTACKS THE RED FLAG SO LONG WE MAY KNOW THAT THAT FLAG IS FEARED, AND SO LONG WE SHOULD RETAIN IT.

We are "reds," with the red blood of brotherhood coursing through our veins, as the vital hope of the race runs through our philosophy and our movement.

Only because the "reds" are growing more numerous every day does the prospect of violence in human evolution grow less probable, for the "reds" of today are men and women who have dared to think and learn of the forces that are throbbing in the social life about them.

They have learned to know these forces that they may consciously direct them as the energy of the fire in the boiler is directed, and thereby preventing them from breaking forth in volcanic explosions, blowing human lives and human institutions to atoms.

The red flag does not symbolize riot and murder and arson. It never did. It did symbolize revolution and does so today; but it is the revolution of brains and ballots and not of bombs and bullets.

The Cheapness of Human Life

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Laugh or A Smile

By P. B.

QUITE DISTURBING
"There goes a man who has an income of two dollars every minute."
"Gosh! How can he sleep?"

France had a spell of below zero weather, but it didn't cool the ire of the Catholics and the government officials.

The Cuban politicians insist that the Americans hurry up and get off the island. Such a display of unseemly impatience is very unstatesmanlike.

Every little incident in the senate gives certain persons an opportunity to say something mean about poor old down-and-out Depew. For shame!

Samuel Gompers isn't out campaigning against him, but Kaiser Wilhelm is afraid, nevertheless, that his home election district will go against him.

Reason for Alarm
"What are you so wrought up about?" asks the housefly of the horsefly. "I declare, you are trembling."

"Why, I just lit on a piece of paper which said automobiles are getting cheaper and cheaper."

There is no need to waste pity on the Americans living in foreign countries who are likely to be expatriated. Most of them have money enough to buy up a country of their own.

Governor Swettenham says it was all intended for a joke. British humor always did look queer to an American.

The senate passed the resolution to investigate the Brownsville affair, but by the time a slow-going senate committee can report on it the people will have lost interest in the whole affair.

No Opportunity
"Why does any woman stay single until she becomes an old maid? Look at Aunt Susan, for instance."

"Yes, poor woman. But you must remember that a girl could not get a job as telephone operator in those days."

A news dispatch from Seattle says there is twenty-five feet of snow in that town. They either have a very hard winter there or else an expert liar.

Can you imagine how it would feel to be the junior senator for South Carolina?

If the court would charge a \$2 admission fee, perhaps the state of New York could get back part of the money it is spending on the Thaw case.

Costly Fracture
"So you had bad luck on your last automobile trip. What did you break?"
"A speed ordinance."

Now that Shonts is president of the big Interborough corporation, there will be more titled foreigners asking for the bar of his daughter.

The producers of the opera "Salome" defied competition by presenting it contemporaneously with the Thaw trial.

ESPERANTO STUDENTS

May I congratulate the International Socialist Bureau on the idea that International Socialist congresses are in the future to be conducted in the new international language, esperanto. Hitherto we have had congresses in that language exclusively amongst and for the persons who speak it. But if this great idea is taken up in earnest and carried out by the great international proletarian congresses of the world, the Socialists—mostly composed of laborers and workmen—had the ability and brightness to learn it, and also in a culture mission so purely intellectual as this one. For, really, it is a culture mission to give the people of the earth a language to use in international correspondence and intercourse. One should expect that international congresses of learned men, linguists, philologists, diplomats, etc., would have taken up this mission, but here we see where the world has its best of progress and where questions of culture are involved.

I learned esperanto in 1897 and should be glad to help organizing classes, especially amongst my countrymen, the Scandinavians. Esperanto is easy to learn and if classes in some of the best times of my life—the average ability would in a few months be able to read any book written in that language, and in the coming summertime we would have special meetings where the speakers addressed their audience in esperanto, with the discussion conducted in the same language.

The Socialist party the world over has scored many triumphs and victories in the time past. It has fought a noble fight against superstition and bigotry and has tried to realize the immortal teachings of the great Master from Nazareth. I rejoice that it also in this matter is on the march of progress and culture, and hope that the American wing of the party will respond to the call and lead every effort in its power to "esperantize" its members.

American delegates to the next international congress will be full-fledged esperantists. An international socialist congress conducted in esperanto will be a step nearer to the realization of: Workingmen all over the world, unite!

OSWALD HELSING,
1524 N. Troy st., Chicago.

I am very much interested in the world's language (esperanto), and would like to organize a class. Would you soon have lessons in your paper, or could I get a book (intermediate) through you with either German and esperanto or English and esperanto? Respectfully,
Ducynus, Ohio.

Comrades—Noticed the article on esperanto in yesterday's paper. By all means, let us have a column daily devoted to the new international language. It is right along socialist lines, shall be glad to do all I can toward forming a class here. Very truly yours,
G. E. CHANEY.

Kenosha, Wis.

Wants an Election Jubilee.
Comrades—Your argument is good, the object commendable in view especially of the coming out of your country for the legislature. Some features of the late election, however, you fail to recall, one incident, being the attempt to bribe the would have been required under your plan of having watchers stick to the flesh.

As a result, there are arguments in favor of retaining the new customary meeting, which I will advance if your proposition is possible in. Two points you should postpone the attempt to change the custom until the second coming election, at least. First, that but five candidates are to be voted for in April and the count should not, therefore, re-

WATCH US GROW

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

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

He Objected
"I would like to open a running account with you," says Jiggerby to the tailor.

That's what it would be if I trusted you. I have looked you up and find you ran away from the last tailor you owed."

Even if Thaw be free, he should act upon the experience of Nab Patterson and get out of the public eye as quickly as possible.

HARRIMAN vs. MARX

Both the Socialism of Karl Marx and the financial concentration of which we may take that represented by E. H. Harriman, as a type of manifestations of modern materialism. Superficially they appear to be as far as the poles asunder. Practically they are almost identical in their economic meaning. The Socialists more forest and than the brilliant organizers of financial combinations, recognize this truth. They welcome the growth of trusts as preparing the way for the very collectivism for which they are agitating. Socialism proposes the collective ownership of trusts now controlled by a financial oligarchy.

Better Hay Than Hell

President A. E. Hill of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, in a recent speech before that body, urging the unification of all classes of workers, said: "The efforts of men toward common ends have a common tie. The working-man is a brother to every other working man, whether his efforts be in the field, in the depths of the mines, or in the planing mill, or in any class of labor. Now, the farmer is one of these world-workers. He labors toward the end of supplying the world with wants, and while the organization is comparatively young, we are enthusiastic, and we want to get together with you. We want better organization, and we mean to have it. The farmer can do a great work toward helping the workers of mines, shops and crafts, and the latter can help the farmer materially. We especially want an interchanging of fraternal delegates. We mean to push our organization, and we do not fear the threats that are hurled at us that we will demoralize our financial system. I don't care if we do. I had rather see Wall Street raising hay than hell, and if grass grows in Wall Street at the expense of giving the workingman the just dues of his labor, it is well."