

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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PRICE ONE CENT

'STOP FEVER TALK!' STATE ST. STORES

All Newspapers But This One Obey to Help Save Profits

NEWS OF EPIDEMIC INJURES BUSINESS SO IT MUST STOP

Laughable Efforts of Servile Editors Apparent in the Editions of Yesterday and Today

The State street stores got into the fever story yesterday.

The first signs of life on the part of Dr. Whalen had been to point out the danger of large gatherings of people in any place.

This hit the great department stores and hit them hard. An examination of these stores by a reporter for The Daily Socialist yesterday showed a great falling off in the number of customers. This was interfering with profits, and a delegation of the owners of these stores was at once sent to the health department and to the council committee having the question of the fever epidemic in charge.

Word also was sent to the newspapers, even to the American.

It was pointed out that the publication of the facts concerning the prevalence of the fever was hurting trade. There was no discussion of how much it might hurt life.

The press was notified that the "epidemic must abate" at once.

"Fever Must Subside"

The result is seen in the head lines of every daily in Chicago save this one, in that they all announce that the fever has begun to subside, and this, notwithstanding the fact that over three hundred new cases were admitted to having been reported during the day.

These stores are now engaged in firing all of their employees who may have been exposed to the fever in any way, and are advertising that fact as widely as possible. None of them have ceased to purchase articles made in infected sweat shops, however.

This one more chapter is added to the story of "Profits vs Life" in the fever epidemic.

The Story

Beginning with the importation of infected milk and the suppression of the name of the company, continued by the incompetence of the health commissioners, due to the pressure brought by profit-taking interests, the news concerning it is now being suppressed lest the grinding of the profit machine be interrupted.

The efforts of the newspapers to heed their master's voice would be laughable, if it were not so deadly in its effect.

HARRIMAN INVESTIGATING THE U. S. COMMISSION

Railroad God to Flag Prying Methods of Government—Probers Hunting Cyclone Cellars

New York, Feb. 2.—It was stated last night that the interstate commerce commission had the audacity to call upon E. H. Harriman to testify in regard to the operation of his railroads.

It is not known yet whether Harriman will condescend to heed the demand of the interstate commission or whether he will ignore it. The commission is trembling.

Should Harriman condescend to appear before the interstate commerce commission it is believed that it is the commission that will become the defendant. This tiny spot on this great globe; this miserly United States of North America. Why this envy? Why this rage? The world is large enough. The United States of North America is only the smaller of the one-fifth part of the earth. Ah, my hearth goes out! So many more worlds to conquer, and here is that damned interstate commerce commission hemming my way! Why, children, let us work in harmony. Let me have all the railroads on this miserable, cracked and shattered earth. You, little ones, take a trip to Mars or to any other planet your heart may desire.

There, by industry, foresight and, if necessary, by graft and hold-up methods, make yourself at home! Take possession of all the railroads, coal mines and everything your little hearts desire. But leave me, Oh, do leave me this old crippled earth, this vale of tears. I am so lonely. Dollars and coupons roll about my body like snakes.

The poor slinking commerce commission, ashamed, hiding its face in its sleeve, suddenly falls upon its knees, rolls its eyes, folds its hands and with Capuchin devotion prays, "Pater poccavi." "Father, I have sinned. Forgive me!"

'SOAP BOX' GRADUATE STIES UP AGITATION

Troops at Fort Sheridan Are Handed a Bunch of Real Red Literature

Plutocracy has been attacked in its stronghold. Maurice E. Eldridge, publisher of The Public Service, made a trip to Fort Sheridan last week and distributed 350 copies among Uncle Sam's real soldiers. Only one genuine Socialist was found inside the fort, but nearly every one approached by Eldridge seemed glad to get hold of something with the word Socialism on it.

Many expressed a wish to receive Socialist literature as often as we could send it to them, and there is no doubt but that there are many soldiers in all parts of the country who would be glad to get some of our revolutionary pamphlets and periodicals.

The Public Service is being sent out in bundles to Socialists in other cities who have agreed to distribute it among the soldiers stationed near. Every subscription received helps to print and circulate additional copies. John Collins says: "It is one of the best moves ever started in this country."

(Comment.—This is a good idea. Soldiers have lots of time to read, and Socialists living near army posts should see that the garrison has plenty of the right kind of literature. The Public Service is published especially for soldiers and sailors.)

SKATERS MAKE KICK ON POOR PARK ICE

Park Commissioners Treat Rich Autoists Considerately—Don't Care for Poor Skaters

Since ice formed on the ponds in Lincoln park, more than 5,000 young people have enjoyed what was offered by nature and the "taxpayers."

Yet some of them are not entirely grateful. Complaints are made that the Lincoln Park commissioners are stingy when it comes to preparing the ice for skaters.

Skaters say there is more money spent in one day on the boulevards used by automobilists in the summer months than on the ice during the entire winter. Few of the skaters ever use the boulevards except to dig across the thoroughfare dodging the haughty autos and the while.

Ice Cracks Dangerous Ice in Lincoln Park is permitted to become rough and the snow is taken off in only a perfunctory manner. Cracks are not repaired and many a fall is the result. In Germany public ice ponds are kept in much better condition.

Cracks are repaired by the use of hot water and the next day there is no evidence whatever of the defect. Those who use the Lincoln Park ponds have made numerous requests for better care of the ice and they also desire the closing hour to be 11 o'clock and not 10 as at present.

They further complain that there are but few lights at night making it dangerous when the ponds are crowded as they are at this season.

While no objection is made to the commissioners spending money on the boulevards that are used by the "well-to-do" almost entirely, the skaters feel that the commissioners should spend all the money necessary to make the most out of the winter diversion of the people who cannot have carriages and automobiles.

IT IS JUST TOO BAD: CORPORATION FINED

Toledo, O., Feb. 2.—I. dictated on 155 counts for rebating to the Toledo Ice and Coal Company, the Ann Arbor railroad through its vice-president, F. A. Durban, of Zanesville, and its counsel, Alexander Smith, pleaded nolle contedere to six counts and was fined \$15,000, or \$2,500 on each count by U. S. Judge R. W. Taylor Friday evening.

The remaining 149 counts were nolle. The case, in a way, was rather dramatic. Vice-President Durban appeared in person to plead the cause of the Ann Arbor railroad. Assisting him was Wellington R. Burt, former president of the Ann Arbor.

The six counts to which the Ann Arbor pleaded nolle contedere were picked out by District Attorney Sullivan and the department of justice from the 155 counts and were forced to stand.

The plea of the Ann Arbor is best set forth in the statement to the court of Vice-President Durban. He said: "The present owners of the Ann Arbor railroad were not in any way connected with or in possession of the road at the time these offenses were committed."

"My associates purchased the Ann Arbor in good faith and with no knowledge of the alleged violations of the law."

SOCIALIST LOSES SEAT Won by Radical Combination Formerly Held by Worker Bremen, Feb. 1.—By a combination of all opposing parties and candidates, at the reichstag today, the radical candidate defeated the Socialist by 1,700 votes.



Once there was a Thin Guy who drew pictures for Saloon Keepers to hang over the Lunch counter.

He was a Firm Believer in the High Ideal in Art and ate One Meal a day. There were times when He was Hard put to pay the Landlord of the Fine Arts building his rent, but he hung On for Art's sake.

One day he read in A news paper that a Number of Big Necks who had Much of the Necessary had organized a Cult for the Protection of the Poor but Real Artist and were going to Buy all The Art in Chicago. The Tailor Mades called themselves the Chicago Society of Artists.

"I will bust them!" trilled the Thin Guy. "I will Cause a Bull Movement in Art! I will shove on the market all the Master Pieces I have, Numbering Twenty-Three! Huh-ree!"

And So he did. There was One picture he had worked on for an even Two months and at times Made a Meal or the Grass thereon Painted. He priced this at \$800.29, reduced from \$900, and It looked like A bargain.

During the Afternoon of the Sale he Caught Red-Handed Two Moneyed Freckle-necks whispering in Front of his picture.

"Are you the Editor of This picture?" asked one of the Two, Nonchalantly wiping His Eye glasses with a Million Dollar William. The Thin Guy Confessed!

"We will give you \$20 cash for it," said the Person, flicking a Shadow from his Ripe Features. "And Here is The money. Of course you want it understood that You are to Tell About, that It Sold for \$900 and that I was The Buyer. Here is My card."

The Thin Guy Had Quaffed the Odor from a Chinese Eating Palace for Breakfast and Took the Twenty.

Moral: Real hungry artists should Get Next to a Calico Peddler, or other prominent B. M., and be Good to Him. That is Art. Money and the High Ideal Don't Mix.

NO LEMONS IN RUSSIA?

What Is It, Then, That Nicholas Is Handing the People?

The lemon in Russia is a luxury in which the poorer classes cannot indulge. There are enough lemons grown to supply the world, but, according to Consul C. M. Canby's report from Messina, the Russian government imposes a duty of \$3.08 per box, which makes this country a poor market place.

The consul also says California and Florida are ruining the Messina lemon trade to the United States and the Philippines.

SHIP SUBSIDY GRAFT AWATS ITS CUE

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—The ship subsidy people will come in with their bill just as soon as the river and harbor measure can be finished. This makes it hardly possible that the naval appropriation and the postal bill can be given consideration before the week to be beginning Feb. 11.

The leading feature in the house the past week was Representative James Wadsworth's sensational attack upon President Roosevelt recalling the tart correspondence that passed between the New York congressman and the white house when the meat inspection measure was being considered last session.

Incidentally the house passed the agricultural appropriation bill, with the free seed provision as a part of it.

This item was placed in the bill despite the objections of the farmer voters who believe in free seeds and can outvote the members who represent the larger cities.

Zero Weather Cold wave to-night. "Zero weather for Sunday. Wave is carrying 30 degrees below zero in its wake.

DO FRANCHISES BRING GOOD SERVICE?

Milwaukee Gave Everything to Traction Gang and Now People Hang on to Siraps

LINES ARE OPERATED FOR PROFIT AND NOT SERVICE

Company Trying to Make Large Profit Is in Conflict With Its Patrons Who Desire New Equipment

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 2.—Chicago persons who expect a long-term car franchise to bring good service should learn Milwaukee's experience.

The car companies here have a franchise and everything else they desire. What is the effect?

Cars are overcrowded, cold, and the service is as cheap as it can be made. The cars are operated for profit, and not for service.

Last fall, Alderman Melus (Social-Democrat) introduced two resolutions in the Milwaukee city council, one to prevent overcrowding of street cars and to provide for their proper heating and cleaning, the other to compel public service corporations to report all accidents and injuries within twelve hours to the city clerk and the chief of police.

Since these resolutions were not at all pleasing to John I. Beggs, great street car king, the two resolutions have been safely pigeon-holed in the railroad committee to this day.

Strap Hangers

Meanwhile the people—especially the working men at the hours when they go to and from work—have been smothered or frozen or poisoned with grip germs in crowded and unsanitary cars, and the street cars have continued to maintain and injure unreported victims.

At the last meeting of the city council Social-Democrats made things so hot for the Beggs-owned aldermen that they were obliged to take the matter up and it will be the order of the day at the next session.

The Polish Social-Democrats of Milwaukee have distributed in the last few weeks 27,000 leaflets in the Polish language. The Polish members understand the importance of agitation between elections.

Comes of the "coal leader" are now being distributed throughout Wisconsin. It will be followed by another leaflet with the catchy title, "My Objections to Socialism."

RACE WAR IN GERMANY

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Berlin, Feb. 2.—The race question is being introduced into Germany, and safe proprietors here have taken the lead by barring negroes from their establishments. An attempt made by a negro in flirt with a bar maid was directly responsible for this action being taken.

The offending black was hustled out of the place. Then the proprietor hung out a sign announcing that negroes would not be admitted in the future. Other safe managers were quick to follow his example.

MAN WHO HOLDS MORTGAGE ON OAK PARK BUSY

Gets Into General Assembly and Hates to Spend the Money

Springfield, Feb. 2.—Representative Henry Austin of Oak Park, who holds a mortgage on most of that suburb, has the lid screwed down on the contingent funds and is sitting on the barrel, pawing the air.

His associates say he is a "mean old thing," and are out after his bacon with a sharp stick.

Mr. Austin was appointed to the chairmanship of the committee on this department, and there seems to be small chance of "shooing" him off.

His old friends in Oak Park who have known him from a boy, are smiling to-day, and are making noises like these:

"Depend on 'Hen' to keep his eye peeled on the expenses."

"That's Henry, all right. All he'll spend is his time."

Mr. Austin's father at his death gave to the residents of Austin a tract of land to be used as a public park. Some time later the little town wished to build a fire engine house on part of it, and knowing that the land would revert to Henry if they did so without gaining his acquiescence, offered to pay him a large sum for permission. Henry has always "done well."

Austin won't let Speaker Shurtleff have a stenographer, and the speaker has been doing his own typing, to the detriment of the shape of the index finger on his right hand. Hence the noise.

Henry is very "near," as they say in Oak Park.

SOLDIER AND SAILOR FEAR WARLIKE JAP

Manila Said to Be Covered by Mikado's Military Experts Who Spy

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.)

Manila, Feb. 2.—The acute diplomatic situation in Washington over the Japanese school question at San Francisco is welcome news to army and navy officers stationed in the Philippines. They now believe that the powers in Washington have heeded the warnings that have been forwarded of Japanese activities in the archipelago.

That the Japanese war office has agents in the Philippines is undoubted here. The only question is as to their number.

It is known that a large measure of the Japanese success in Manchuria was due to the operations of the secret agents in Korea, Manchuria and even Siberia in the period preceding active hostilities.

Missionary work of this character is believed in military quarters to have been conducted throughout the islands during the past year by Japanese agents.

The Japanese watchword has been "Asia for the Asiatics," and many influential natives are believed to have been won over to a friendship for the "bosses of the east."

The naval officers stationed at Cavite are frankly anxious. Admiral Brownson's four armored cruisers comprise the only fighting strength of the Asiatic station. No matter how good a fight they put up, they would be smothered by the Japanese home fleet, should the imperial government strike at the United States with the same crafty abruptness that marked the attacks at Port Arthur and Chemulpo two years ago.

With the difficult situation that faces the navy in the east and the possibility of a great native uprising to embarrass the army, American military men here have naturally considered Japanese eventualities as ominous.

PRIZE FAMILY AVERAGES ONE CHILD EVERY 6 MONTHS

Hope to Be Recognized by Roosevelt For Remarkable Exploit

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.)

Washington, C. H., Ohio, Feb. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. William Allen, living near Sedalia, are certainly entitled to special recognition from President Roosevelt.

Within the past two years and six months, six children have been born to them. Thirty months ago Mrs. Allen gave birth to twins. Twelve months later another pair of twins came to the Allen home, and now a third set of twins are on hand. This is an average of one child for every five months of wedded life.

HAVE THE JAPS GOT HAWAII IN HAND?

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.)

Honolulu, Feb. 2.—There is a renewal of the reports that at least one regiment and possibly two regiments of Japanese veteran soldiers have entered the Hawaiian Islands disguised as laborers. Official denials from Tokio and the report of immigration commissioner Sargeant, who was recently here, that there was no truth in the statement, have silenced the rumor.

If there is not an active fighting organization of Japanese in Hawaii there are enough Japanese, even fighting negroes in flirt with a bar maid was directly responsible for this action being taken.

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

THE GIANT PETITION SWAMPS CRITICISERS

Slavish Money Press Snaps Feebly at Monster Demonstration of Public Opinion

COUNCIL HAS 'INDIGESTION'

Voters Organizing to "Clean Up the Pulp" of Their Former Masters and Get Their Streets Back—What Can Poor Miss Money Bugs Do?

The big referendum petition has taken the nerve out of the capitalist newspapers, retainer aldermen and even the big capitalists themselves.

With such an array of citizens demanding the right to say if J. P. Morgan, the Field estate and a few lesser moneyed persons and trusts are to have a \$100,000,000 franchise, matters have assumed a different aspect.

As the ordinances now stand it will cost the companies less for their right of way than it would if they were building a trolley line through a rural country. In the city, however, there are scores of patrons in every block and the right of way already is cleared and ready for track laying.

Up to the Voters

Now it is up to the voters to say if this great privilege is to be handed as a present to persons and trusts already glutted with "peculiar" money.

While the capitalist papers have lost their nerve in demanding that the referendum petition be thrown out, they are still howling feebly.

The city council also has grown weaker in its support of an "immediate settlement," and complains of "indigestion" brought on by a six-year struggle for Field and Morgan. The competent Alderman Foreman probably will hesitate to urge the adoption of the ordinances at the council meeting Monday night. Already other aldermen having seen the "hand writing on the wall" are hustling to make themselves "right with the people," and will offer amendments to square themselves.

Petition Swamps Reactionary Press One of the most pleasing things about the petition is the fact that it was signed by a majority of the voters in the face of the hottest campaign that all the capitalist newspapers, except Hearst's, could carry on. Even the "yellow" journals were weaker in their struggle than in past years.

Now the problem before the Tribune, Daily News and other reactionary traction organs is to fool the voters and have them adopt the ordinances at the spring election.

WIRE EXPERTS ARE PREPARED FOR WAR

Organized At Last—Prospect of a Conflict of National Importance

At last the Western Union telegraphers are organized and are determined to gain living wages and better working conditions or strike.

Pledges to the union circulated among telegraphers received more signatures than were ever expected by the officers of the Commercial Telegraphers' Commercial Union of America.

A meeting of all the members of that organization and of all the signers of the pledges to the union will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at Jefferson hall, 70 Adams street, where the question of demanding a raise in wages of ten per cent. or a strike will be discussed.

The union recently presented its demands to the company for a ten per cent. increase in wages. This demand, however, was flatly ignored. The members of the union are now far better organized and expect that their demands will be heard this time. If not they will be heard from.

DON'T SWAT SWETTENHAM; HE IS ONLY CRAZY

British Physician Says Quake Upset Governor's Mind

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Kingston, Feb. 2.—The action of Governor Swettenham in addressing his insulting letter to Admiral Davis was that of a sane man, nor was it the deed of James Alexander Swettenham, mad of the world and valiant soldier. That letter was written by a man temporarily crazed by an overwhelming calamity. The public will have to look to science for the explanation of it.

This is the statement made today by Dr. James Deane, head of the government medical department in Jamaica. He is an English physician of great learning and high rank.

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THE UPPER CLASS

Week-End Gossip of Money-Society By DOTIE DOOLITTLE

The Supreme Court of New York has taken under advisement the suit against Richard A. McNulty, former president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and his associates, for a little half million of the widows' and children's money they are said to have made way with.

John D. Rockefeller's wig is held up by the customs officials, who say it is worth \$75, though it is billed at \$1.

Thomas F. Ryan, of the whole earth, but sometimes in New York City, is said to be getting ready to carve off a big slice of the people's money by taking the job of building the Panama canal.

Sky Pilots Dowie and Voliva are still at odds.

John Kesner shows a pernicous activity in going after more. He has had a court say his fat lease with Chicago's eight aldermen is O. K.

Thomas Hay Fiancee, son of an official of the Eastern Kodak company, Rochester, N. Y., is in trouble with the Chicago Athletic association because a chorus girl visited his room at the club, disguised as a nurse.

Harry Thaw, victim of an overdose of the people's money, with his tilted sister, and hired brains, is playing the game of the people's money by taking the job of building the Panama canal.

George Rhoads of Indianapolis, Ind., who was thought to be kidnapped, has been found married to the keeper of a resort. He inherited one million from his mother.

R. S. Bryan, a wealthy man of Racine, Wis., has just confessed to perjury in a patent medicine suit involving millions.

Princess Abamalek, nee Demidoff, of Paris, diverted the company at her friend's salon in high Parisian society by dancing the ballet, her limbs encased in pink tights, and wearing the little white trunks which are called in French slang "tutu."

Frank M. Savage, a prosperous railroad contractor, is suing for divorce. He says his wife was ruined by too much money.

Malcolm B. Parkin, scion of the most prominent "iron millionaire" of Pittsburgh, a chum of Thaw, deserted from the navy. He was a "wild cat" and joined the service out of pique. He is another interesting young man ruined by the workers who give and vote away their money to capitalism.

Henry E. Agar, one of the best-known grain men in Southern Indiana, has disappeared. By strange coincidence the Princeton Elevator company, of which Agar was secretary and treasurer, is short \$70,000.

The Bellamy Store, late side partners with Teddy in the rubber business over America, will entertain Archbishop Ireland, whose ambition for the red hat made a muss in high circles recently.

James J. Hill, who knows how to get the money of the workers, is in New York, saying he is not afraid of the result of the Minnesota suits against his railroads.

Charles W. Shulte, a wealthy banker of Memphis, Tenn., committed suicide in fear that his business associates would get his money away from him.

Mrs. Thomas C. Platt is trying to get some money in a libel suit against certain newspapers which ventilated odious stories about her relations with her coachman.

Frank Rainbolt, a wealthy resident of Irving Park, accused of heaping indignities upon his one-month wife and has provoked an appeal from his father-in-law to the citizens to drive Rainbolt out of the aristocratic district.

Judge Grosscup, of traction litigation fame, has decided officially that Mr. Grosscup as an individual is irremediable. Mr. G. is a member of all the expensive clubs.

Mr. Wm. F. Cammert, 60 years old, of Sioux City, Ia., is charged in a divorce suit brought by his 16-year-old wife with having bought her from a couple named Poy.

John N. Drummond, Jr., nephew of the late James T. Drummond, the millionaire tobacco manufacturer, is sued for a divorce upon the ground of habitual drunkenness.

Carrie Nation couldn't get by the doorkeeper on her recent visit to the Big Stick. She consoled herself by saying that although there is no American king, the casual visitor to the White House wouldn't notice it.

Mrs. Fanny Ward Lewis of New York City, wife of "Joe" Lewis, the multi-millionaire diamond king of South Africa and London, will return to the stage. Eighty-five million dollars, with all that its possession implies, have not furnished enough incentive and so she goes to work, with this brilliant collection of jewels to adorn her person. The diamonds valued at more than two million dollars. Among the principal articles are belts, tiaras and necklaces of diamonds, a great dog collar of 800 pearls joined by huge diamonds, and four or five other necklaces of pearls, one of them with a pendant in the center of which is a diamond as large as an olive.

Philander H. Fitzgerald, a wealthy attorney of Indianapolis, just couldn't resist picking it up too openly and pleads guilty for failing to account for \$25,000 out of \$75,000 received for lots in a Georgia colony. He was fined

THE COMING RACE

By BULWER LYTTON

The chief care of the supreme magistrate was to communicate with certain active departments charged with the administration of special details. The most important and essential of such details was that connected with the due provision of light. Of this department my host, Aph-Lip, was the chief. Another department, which might be called the foreign, communicated with the neighboring kindred states, principally for the purpose of ascertaining all new inventions; and to a third department, all such inventions and improvements in machinery were committed for trial.

Connected with this department was the College of Sages—a college especially favored by the gods of the Ana as were widowed and childless, and by the young unmarried females, amongst whom Zee was the most active, and, if what we call renown or distinction was a thing acknowledged by this people (which I shall later show it is not), among the most renowned or distinguished. It is by the female professors of this college that those studies which are deemed of least use in practical life—as purely speculative philosophy, the history of remote periods, and such sciences as entomology, conchology, etc.—are the more diligently cultivated. Zee, whose mind, active as Aristotle's, equally embraced the largest domains and the minutest details of thought, had written two volumes on the parasite insect that dwells amid the joints of a tiger's paw, which work was considered the best authority on that interesting subject.

The animal here referred to has many points of difference from the tiger of the upper world. It is larger, and with a broader paw, and still more receding frontal. It hunts the sides of lakes and pools, and feeds principally on fishes, though it does not object to any terrestrial animal of inferior strength that comes in its way. It is becoming very scarce even in the wild districts, where it is devoured by gigantic reptiles. I apprehend that it clearly belongs to the tiger species, since the parasite animalcule found in its paw,

LABOR UNION NEWS

A bundle of forged school scrip, executed by Newton C. Dougherty, superintendent of the Peoria public schools, has been found in a box of rubbish at the public library building. It's a beastly shame how ill-luck dogs William's feet-drops. See how Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who was once Mr. Dougherty's associate, makes his way by doing right and helping Chicago to run its schools from the platforms of "Big" business clubs.

William A. Brewer, Jr., formerly president of the Washington Life Insurance company, pleads not guilty to indictment for perjury in connection with an insurance report to the state superintendent of insurance.

Daniel Sidney Appleton, the rich New York publisher, and his wife have been called into court to arbitrate a capitalistic marriage. He blames her temper. She wants \$100,000 with seventeen years' interest which, she says, Mr. Appleton agreed to settle upon her at the time of the marriage, but which he has since forgotten.

Governor Sweetenham, of Jamaica refugee fame, is said to be out of a job, and is adjusting his monocle for another squint at the "blooming, blarneyed" Yankees that have made all his troubles. "Booni" can sympathize with him.

All the brainy billionaire crowd from America are thronging to England to meet King Edward, the official head of the money system of that country. They will represent all the workers of America with bushels of diamonds and lavish expenditure of money, taken out of the "full dinner pail."

Colonel W. C. Greene, of Utah, at the head of a syndicate, has just bought 4,900 square miles of the foot-hold in old Mexico. Standing room on the planet will soon be too expensive for the poor man.

General Ouchakoff, who caused his wife and Captain Eslopoff around the globe, was supposed to be love-mad. However, he happened to know that the dear lady had \$250,000 coming to her, and he wanted to arrive before the money did. So, after all, he had a "safe, sound and conservative" incentive to push him along.

Mr. McDevitt, the California Socialist worker and organizer, is preparing to start on a tour of organization through the state of California, practically upon his own initiative, depending entirely upon literature sales for a living. He should have the most enthusiastic support of all Socialists in the territory through which he will attempt to enlighten the proletariat. He expects to spend February and March in Alameda, San Mateo and Santa Clara counties, and all Secretaries of Socialist locals and all Socialists classified as members at large should communicate with the state secretary, H. C. Tuck, 378 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, Cal., for the services of such an able organizer and speaker as McDevitt is known to be.

At the meeting of the county entertainment and bazaar committee of the Socialist party, Thursday evening, it was definitely decided that the Socialist party will give a grand bazaar, with nightly entertaining features, from March 24 to March 30, inclusive, at Brooke's Casino. It will mean lots of work and will be a great expense to the party in taking such an expensive place as the Casino is known to be.

Non-union machinists employed at various places in Ontario (Canada) threw up their jobs, joined the union, and are employed on the Canadian Pacific railroad, which employs none but union mechanics.

Police of the city of New York arrest each day an average of forty-eight men who say they have no occupation.

Molders on strike against the Milwaukee Foundrymen's association henceforth will receive \$8.25 a week strike benefit. An increase of \$1.25 has been made for both single and married men. Strikers who have obtained other places are contributing to the support of the molders still out of work.

TRADE UNION MEETINGS. Battle Beer and Liquor Wagon Drivers and Helpers' Union, Local No. 3, B. of T.—Meeting at 2 o'clock Sunday at Harrison and Halsted streets. All attend. Thos. Barry.

Stones, Lime and Cement Teamsters' Union, Local No. 718—Meeting Sunday afternoon at 10 N. Clark street.

Waitresses' Union, Local No. 336—Meeting at 3 o'clock Wednesday at 22 1/2th street.

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Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' Union, Local No. 12—Meeting Saturday night at Horan's Hall, Harrison and Halsted streets.

Teamsters' Joint Council, E. T. of A.—Meeting Wednesday night. Important business. All should attend.

You can get a share of stock in this paper by putting fifty names on the subscription list.

SOCIALIST NEWS

The compilation of votes for the election of state secretary of Arkansas, Socialist party, shows that Dan Hogan, the oldtime worker, has been re-elected. He extends his thanks and promises to give his very best services to those who have entrusted him with the office.

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ARE HARD TIMES DUE 18 MONTHS HENCE?

Mr. Brown, Blue and Angry, Says Reformers Have Knocked Bottom Out of Biz

BE GOOD TO MONEY OR IT WILL HIDE IN A SOCK

He Is Spokesman for Big Business and the Railroad Senators are Shedding Real Tears—Teddy Too Is Scared

Washington, Feb. 2.—Setting forth the views of W. C. Brown, vice-president of the New York Central lines, and president of the American Railway Association, a letter written by him to a friend in Washington on the railway fiscal situation, and made public here is taken as a formal protest by the railroads against the deal which they have received in the past two years.

Brown paints a pessimistic picture of railway development of the immediate future, prophesies business depression within 18 months and explains that the situation is not due to what has been done in the way of government supervision to the railroads but in the way it has been done.

Legislation so far enacted will not injure the railroads, he says, unless the interstate commerce commission reduces freight rates so as to deplete their revenues. It is popular sentiment that causes danger, Brown says:

The Way it Was Done

"The spirit of hostility against the railroads which seems to be felt by members of both parties, and by the administration, whether real or not, is rapidly creating a feeling of distrust, and is discrediting the railroads of the country to such an extent as to make it very difficult at the present time to secure any money for needed improvements, and promises to make it almost impossible to do so in the near future."

Brown says that he does not think any man of ordinary prudence would think of investing in railroads, a business against which every man's hand is raised, from the president down.

Referring to the probable increase of the country's railway payrolls by \$75,000,000 this year, to the increased cost of supplies and to the reduction in mail tariffs by congress, Mr. Brown says:

"The actual conditions of this kind which confront railroads are enough to seriously check the investment of money in new railroads or in great improvements in existing roads, but worse than all this is the apprehension and alarm which is spreading all over the country based upon the fear that there is a definite, deep-seated prejudice against railroads as such which makes investment in them so hazardous as to prevent prudent men considering them."

Wheels Slowing Down

Stating that James J. Hill's estimate that the railroads should spend \$1,000,000,000 a year for five years to fit out the country with necessary railroad improvements, is accurate if business continues to increase, the writer adds: "Personally, I believe that the attacks on nearly every class of great corporate interests in this country are commencing to bear their legitimate and inevitable fruit and that already we can begin to see the slowing down of the wheels and that within eighteen months and that time, the chill which the commerce of the country will have received will make possible a very substantial reduction in Mr. Hill's figures."

He closes his letter:

"I hope that I have made it plain that in my opinion this condition has not come on account of any law which has become effective up to this time. The condition is, however, the result of the manner of doing things which have been done and the fear of what will be done in the near future."

BRITISHERS WANT CONGO

Prof. Starr Says King Leopold is Pursued by England

Prof. Frederick Starr, returned explorer of the Congo, says that never before has he realized what a terrible thing it is to feel, as the black natives do, the awful fear of "White Man invasion."

"England today is doing everything possible to get her hungry paws on the rich Congo country and all its forces are centered in an attempt to undermine King Leopold's power," says the professor.

Frederick Norman, 21 years old, 447 Warren avenue, was arrested in New York City last evening by Detective R. O'Connell of the Pinkerton detective agency. He is said to have realized \$900 on a forged check based on the Northern Trust Company bank last Monday. He fled at 5 o'clock that afternoon.

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST FELLOWSHIP CENTER Notice change of time and place Sermon-Lecture by J. O. BENTALL Tomorrow JESUS AND THE WORKING PEOPLE Excellent Singing and Violin Music 8 O'clock, Drill Hall MASONIC TEMPLE

OPULENCE TO POVERTY

Ex-Railroad Official's Plight Brought to Attention by Scarlet Fever

Under the very noses of Chicago's finest, proudest, most aristocratic families, a little tragedy has been played for over two years without anybody knowing or caring to know about it.

George Knapp, at one time prominent in railway circles in the South, lost all his money because of a long illness of his wife. For two years he has been living with his wife and nine-year-old daughter in a little covered wagon, located on a vacant lot just south of the intersection of Cottage Grove avenue and Indiana avenue.

The wagon-home is shielded from view by huge billboards. It would have escaped unnoticed for goodness knows how many more years, were it not for the epidemic which has taken hold of the Knapp family.

Knapp's little daughter got sick with fever. The health department placarded the wagon and even the billboard. Then it was that the tragedy which seems more like a fairy tale, but which is an actual fact, became known. The visit of the health inspector resulted in another little tragedy. A baby, which had just been born to Mrs. Knapp, died in the excitement which the inspector's visit created in the little wagon-home.

"BRAINY" SPRAGUE II GETS INTO POLITICS

A. A. Sprague II has opinions and money. These are fine things to own, it is said.

Fred W. Upham of the Board of Review also has opinions and a desire to boost Fred Fat Busse into the mayoralty job.

Fred Fat Busse likewise has opinions and a flock of mayoralty "bees" buzzing "Business Man's candidate."

Mix these well and the plot thickens. Upham gets on the phone and telephones a lot of men, business men, to allow him to place their names on a list that will petition Mr. Busse to run for mayor. Sprague was among them.

"I don't know Busse," said Sprague, "but if you say he's right, why, stick my name on. Sure, A. A., the second."

This is a sample of how the large number of business men whose names appear on the petition were secured. Many of those called up said they had never met Mr. Busse but that if Upham said he was all right, to let it go at that.

A. A. Sprague is on some sort of general committee and doesn't seem to know much about what he is expected to do. He said so last night. And there are thirty more in the same boat.

A. A. Sprague, "the second," is one of the "brainy" young men who were on the employers' committee that fought the teamsters in the big strike.

CLAIM AGENT DOES GOOD WORK FOR BOSS

Mrs. Libble Zeldis, 92 Potomac avenue, was pushed from a crowded Metropolitan elevated train early yesterday morning and dragged almost the entire length of the platform at State and Van Buren streets. She is the third woman victim of the overcrowding of elevated trains in a short time, the other two accidents resulting fatally.

Mrs. Zeldis was badly bruised and is in a serious nervous condition. After the woman had been rescued from her plight by two passengers and the train had been brought to a stop, the tramen escorted her into the station and sent for a company doctor and claim agent. The former released her to sign a statement indicating the road of responsibility for the accident and gave her \$35. Then she was sent home.

Mrs. Zeldis is the wife of John Zeldis, and can speak no English. She is employed at a downtown millinery establishment and was on her way to work at the time of the accident.

CLELAND AFTER CUPID'S JOB

Jurist is Making Specialty of Soldering Busted Hearts in Chicago

Justice and mercy have taken the place of so-called law and order. Husband and wife will henceforth "fight it out" for themselves without the interference of that rather aged goddess of law who is getting altogether too old to be able to appreciate the delicate touches of an occasional marital fight or even the somnolence of a father too frequent matrimonial scolding.

Judge McKenzie Cleland of the Maxwell street court, paroled last night 50 husbands who for one or two weeks had awaited the judge's decision on the charge of neglecting their families.

The action of the judge made the court room last night look like a festive palace. Women were dressed in their best; husbands held themselves dignified yet with a sentimental humility. Occasionally one of these poor sinners was seen weeping, so overcome was he by the mercy shown him.

The judge was moved, greatly moved, by this scene, and is reported to have repented in a low undertone the words of the sage that "the best government is that which governs least."

BAKER, MAIMED, FIGHTS FOR LIFE

Cheap Defective Machinery Causes Misery to Wife and Children of Wage Slave

Weizel Wenzowsky, a member of Bakers' Union No. 2, who was in the employ of the Heissler & Junge Bakery company, 355 Thirty-ninth street, was crippled for life yesterday.

Wenzowsky lost his thumb in the employ of this company sometime ago. Yesterday he had two other fingers on the same hand mangled. The accident could have been prevented had the company cared to use accident preventors about the machinery. It evidently considers human flesh cheaper than preventors, and as a result, Wenzowsky is now incapacitated for work.

Without employment, without friends and incapacitated for work by the grasping methods of his employers, Wenzowsky is fighting for his very life's necessities, surrounded by his faithful wife and children.

With no thought of aught save the father's life, mother and children are denying themselves the very necessities of life to supply proper food to bring the stricken man back to health.

WHOLE WORLD TO KNOW OF THAW'S WILD LIFE

[Scripture-McRae Press Association.] New York, Feb. 2.—Harry Thaw will take the witness stand to justify his killing of Stanford White.

"The jury is more than satisfactory to me," said Thaw to-day, "and I am certain to receive a fair trial. I have no fears for the outcome, as I am confident that when I tell the jurors my story they will feel that I was justified in my act."

Harry Thaw realizes that all his past life will be raked up by the prosecutor in cross examination, and that much of the career of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will be made known. District Attorney Jerome has scoured Pittsburg for evidence of Thaw's escapades. Miss Ida Fitch, a young Pittsburg girl, for whom Thaw is alleged to have conceived a wild attachment, will appear on the stand against him.

Miss Fitch, it is asserted, had Thaw arrested in Pittsburg because of unwelcome attentions. She was then only fifteen years old, and Thaw wrote her letters, it is said, signing the name of "A. J. Robinson," begging her to meet him. "Robinson" was arrested and fined.

Detectives are to-day investigating the records of all the jurors, and there is a strong likelihood that one or more may be dropped when the trial is resumed on Monday.

RADICAL PROHIBS IN CITY CONVENTION

Prohibitionists met to-day in city convention to nominate candidates for mayor and other city offices. The dries are becoming radical. They are so radical that W. J. Bryan or Teddy Roosevelt could vote the ticket without injuring their political ideals.

The anti-saloon people are for home rule, against the traction steal, and advised the people to "hold on to their rights and not to the car straps" for a 3-cent car fare and ultimately for a 1-cent fare.

Telephones, according to the platform, should be as cheap as the nails; cheap enough to permit the poorest laboring man to have a telephone. They want cheap gas. Fifty cents a thousand is about right.

The election of the school board and opening of school buildings for public meetings are other planks in the platform.

Hope burns brightly in the breasts of the reformers, and they hope to poll a large vote next spring.

The Hustlers' Column Words From the Field At Home and Abroad

All readers of this paper residing in the Thirty-fourth ward are requested to address M. B. Haver, 2284 West Congress street, as secretary of the ward branch he would like to get acquainted with the readers in order to stir up things in his district at once. There should be something doing in this ward at the spring election.

One hundred and seventy-five new subscribers from outside Chicago, and 80 within yesterday. No, nothing exceptional. Just the city were added to the mailing list an average day.

Over \$500 came in on the call for the second installment of the loan, to secure the printing plant, yesterday. We are going to have that plant, and we are not going to have it without any capitalist drawing interest, or having the power to foreclose on us simply to stop the paper. But it will require some lively hustling, as only a week remains in raising over \$5,000.

Local Waukegan takes a share of stock with a club of fifty, and says there are more to follow. This gives Waukegan a bundle of twenty-five Weekly Socialists for the next year, but there are only a few more of these bundles to be given away.

A comrade from New York sent in \$50 yesterday for stock. They are going to have a daily in New York soon, but the comrades there realize that there is no surer way to insure the success of future dailies than to help present ones.

Tonight and tomorrow is going to be "stock-taking day" in the branches in Cook county. That does not mean that they are going to take an inventory of what they have done in the past, but that they are going to take stock in the Daily Socialist. All the branches are preparing to solicit their members a nice new twenty-five cent a week plan. They expect to add five hundred new shares of stock to that already held by the branches of Cook County. There are certainly that many members who can afford to pay 25 cents a week for a few weeks.

GREAT MERCHANTS SHAMEFUL ROMANCE

[Scripture-McRae Press Association.] London, Feb. 2.—In a remarkable interview, Mrs. Emma Louisa Turner, grandmother of Horace G. Rayner, slayer of William Whiteley, the millionaire merchant, makes revelations concerning alleged attentions of Whiteley to two of her daughters in past years, tending to show that the murder was the direct consequence of a social sin.

Mrs. Turner seemingly prides herself on the unconventional lives her daughters led. Her daughter, Louisa, she asserts, lived for years as housekeeper at Whiteley's farm near Finchley. The daughter always said Whiteley was father of a son born to her.

Another daughter, Emily, mother of Whiteley's slayer, lived unconventionally with George Rayner, until a quarrel between Rayner and Whiteley drove them apart.

WHERE TO GO

Grand Opera House—Ezra Kendall in "Swell Elegant Jones." Powers—Maxine Elliott in "Her Great Match." Garrick—Virginia Harned in "Her Love Letters." New Theatre—Chrystal Herne in "Margaret Fleming." McVickers—"As Ye Sow." Colonial—Richard Carle in "The Spring Chicken." Illinois—Grand English Opera Co. in "Madame Butterfly." Chicago Opera House—"The Prisoner of Zenda."

Studebaker—Raymond Hitchcock in "A Yankee Tourist." La Salle—"The Time, the Place and the Girl." Great Northern—"In New York Town."

Majestic—Papina, Anna Eva Fay, Richard Bulter, and the Working Olympic—The Four Darvays. Haymarket—Emmett DeVoy.

"The Traction Question" will be the subject for discussion at the meeting of the Modern Historical League at the Thirty-first Street Theater, near Cottage Grove avenue, tomorrow evening. F. W. Rodrigues will be the speaker of the evening. There will be no charge for admission and any one present may join in the discussion.

The Nineteenth ward branch of the Socialist party will give a lecture tonight at Newman's hall, 224 Blue Island avenue, at 8 p. m. Dr. S. A. Knopfnagel will speak on the "Materialistic Conception of History."

Miss Ellen Starr Gate will speak on "Social Ideals in Art," under the auspices of the Twenty-ninth ward branch of the Socialist party, at the University of Chicago Settlement, 4630 Gross avenue, near Forty-seventh street and Ashland avenue, Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

A special meeting of the County Central Committee of the Socialist party has been called for Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at 35 North Clark street. All members of the committee are requested to be present, as matters of the utmost importance will have to be taken care of.

The International Socialist Chorus will hold its usual rehearsal Monday evening at 26 East Van Buren street, fourth floor of the Athenaeum building. More voices are needed and all who can come are requested to be present. More altos are especially desired.

Sunday at the Christian Socialist Center, Masonic Temple, Drill hall, 3 o'clock p. m. Subject: "Jesus and the Working People." Meyer's famous quartet will sing. Miss Antone will give violin selections.

"Jesus and the Working People" is the subject of the sermon-lecture by Rev. J. O. Bentall, the Christian Socialist Center tomorrow afternoon. Drill hall, the largest in the Masonic Temple, has been secured. Come and bring friends. Three o'clock sharp.

A series of public meetings at which addresses will be made on subjects pertaining to labor and law, will be arranged by the Trades Assembly of Bloomington, Ill. The first of these meetings was held last night. Dr. J. P. Sanders spoke on the class struggle. The house was packed and it had to go away before they could get in no room in the hall.

C. L. Brecken will speak at the regular meeting of the Twenty-seventh ward branch which will be held this evening at Conrad's hall, Belmont and Albany avenues.

The Christian Socialist Fellowship Center will meet in Drill hall, Masonic Temple, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The services will be conducted by Rev. J. O. Bentall. The services were changed to 3 o'clock to accommodate many ministers who wish to attend these meetings.

The Sunday morning lecture by Arthur Morrison will be delivered at 11 o'clock in the Drill hall on the seventeenth floor of the Masonic Temple. The subject will be "Was Jesus a Socialist?" Immediately before the lecture Charles L. Brecken, manager of the Daily Socialist, will present a five minutes' statement on the present status and future prospects of the paper. The meeting is free.

West Side Socialists are particularly invited to attend and assist at the lecture delivered in Chicago Commons Auditorium, Grand avenue and Morgan street, by Arthur Morrow Lewis, every Sunday evening. The audience is growing rapidly, and the Seventeenth ward was very well helped. Subject for tomorrow night is "Was Jesus a Socialist?" The meeting is free and will begin at 8 o'clock prompt.

The subscription department whispers that the North and West sides of Chicago are beating out the South Side in sending in subscriptions. We hope Barney Berlin will not see this item, for if he does the subscription office will be broken down with subscriptions next week. Barney lives on the South Side.

A STRANGE CASE New York, Feb. 2.—John Boyd, a machinist of Brooklyn, after attending the wake of Assemblyman Donohue, who shot himself last Thursday, went into a saloon early to-day and shot himself just as Donohue had done. Boyd was an intimate friend and trusted political follower of Donohue.

OLD RESIDENTS OF Y. W. C. A. REQUESTED TO MOVE

So Many Girls Coming to Chicago to Work that Home is Crowded

The Young Woman's Christian Association has issued an order to its patrons that all those who have lived at home for more than five years shall find other quarters by March 1.

They give as the reason for this that never in the history of the organization have there been so many calls from young women, new in the city, who desire the protection the institution affords.

AN OPEN LETTER

New York, January 31, 1901.

To the Social Democratic Herald, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sirs:—My attention has been called to an article appearing in your columns reflecting by innuendo upon my good faith in offering the Bishop Creek mining stock to the public through the columns of Wilshire's Magazine. While you do not say directly that I am conducting a fake mining swindle, yet your article is so purposely ambiguous and has so many quirks and turns that one could be very easily led to believe that you do. For instance, you start out by stating that you have been recently exposing mining stock fakes, and that you had exposed these fakes owing to the fact that Gaylor Wilshire had launched a mining stock scheme—the natural inference being that Wilshire's scheme is also a fake, but you don't seem to have the courage to say so directly. You evidently know of the libel law. Later on you cover yourself by saying the investors in the Bishop Creek mine may "possibly realize a profit." If it is a "fake," how can they?

Is it a "crime against the party's interests" for Wilshire to ask his readers to invest in his business? If so, how is it that practically all the other Socialist papers in the country can ask their readers to buy stock in their businesses and commit no crime? If it's a question of getting money back I would ask if anyone can invest in any stock offered by any Socialist editor other than Wilshire where the buyer has always gotten it back on demand. I refer now to either Bishop Creek mining stock or to Wilshire Magazine stock. Can a stockholder in the Milwaukee Social Democratic company get his money back on demand?

Any comrade that has bought Bishop Creek gold stock of me and is dissatisfied with his purchase, merely has to return his stock to get his money back. You intimate that one of the comrades in Milwaukee has been swindled out of his money by investing in Bishop Creek stock. I say swindled, because when a man uses the term you use, namely: "caught by the schemes to the tune of \$300.00," that means in plain English that the man has been swindled. Let me say if this man thinks he is swindled and wants his money back, then all he has to do to get it is to ask for it.

I have published perfectly plain statements about the Bishop Creek mine. We have an immense mass of low grade gold-bearing ore. This can be seen and verified by anyone that takes the trouble to go to the mine. It is a matter of plain sight. We have an enormous water power, and this again is a matter of plain sight. I have published many letters to you for what I have said about the mine, and I have sent out photographic copies of the assays showing how the ore runs. It is impossible for anyone to say that I have not made such plain and clear statements about the mine that if untrue they can easily be shown to be so. I don't know of my own knowledge of any mine which has ever been launched by what the name of "fake" was due which was of low grade proposition. It is practically impossible to swindle the public on a low grade mine such as the Bishop Creek mine. It is too easy of detection. If a man says he has a mountain of ore, as I do, and that anybody can tell its value by sampling it, he can't lie with safety, it is too easy to determine whether he tells the truth or not. No one would dare say he had such a thing if he did not have it. It would be too near jail for comfort.

I can't see that there is any more harm in my suggesting to comrades that they could have a good thing by investing in the Bishop Creek gold mine than for you to suggest, by taking the advertisement, that they put their money in the Merchants & Manufacturers' Bank of Milwaukee. I think it is better to put the money in the Bishop gold mine than it is to put it in a bank. Have not savings banks been known to break? Is advertising the bank in your paper a guarantee that it won't? You take the advertisement from that bank because they pay you to do it, you regard it as perfectly legitimate to so divert the comrades' money to the bank. Why is not my advertisement of the gold mine on exactly the same basis?

If I were asked what advertisements should not appear in a Socialist paper, I should say those of the public utility corporations. It is well known that whenever such a corporation wishes to subsidize the public press in order to prevent agitation against the public ownership of its plants, that it gives out advertisements to the papers. Now I won't say that the large advertisement which appears in your columns of the Milwaukee Gas Light company was given for any such purpose, but I do say that you are laying yourself open to suspicion in taking advertisements from such a source. I might call your attention also to the fact that you are running an advertisement from a doctor, an "advertising" doctor, who says that he removes "obstructions." I presume you know that this usually means that the advertiser is really announcing his willingness to do illegal operations. I cannot see the consistency in your advertising this doctor on one page and then on the next page publishing a long expose of other advertising doctors as "Medical Hypocrites." Consistency seems to be a virtue as rare as courage in the columns of the Social Democratic Herald.

Why don't you have the courage to say directly that Wilshire misrepresents and is a swindler? Make your charge direct and tangible enough to merit a direct and tangible answer you need not fear my silence.

Yours faithfully, GAYLORD WILSHIRE. (Advertisement.)

You can get a share of stock in this paper by putting fifty names on the subscription list.

An Inexpensive Convenience in the Home Do not be without electric light. It will increase your comforts a hundred fold—save your eyes in reading—beautify your home. Clean and safe—requires no matches The Cost Is Less than ever before. Rates have been reduced nearly 25 per cent in a year. Electric light is now decidedly economical. If you put it in you will never be without it. For any further particulars call Main 1280. Chicago Edison Company Commonwealth Electric Company 139 Adams Street

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.

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HERWIN BROTHERS PRINTING

The Referendum

The petition has at last been filed. So great was the protest raised, and so long was the list of names that the franchise grabbers seem to have been frightened out of their original plan to throw it out on the ground of "forgery."

No one can say that the Socialists did not work faithfully to secure these names. Although the question was not formulated by Socialists, and was in many ways not wholly pleasing to them, yet they laid aside their prejudices for the sake of their belief in democracy and worked as hard at least as any body of people in the city to secure signatures.

We hope then that no one will accuse us of treason if we express a belief that even now little will be accomplished by the referendum.

THIS IS THE THIRD TIME THAT PRACTICALLY THIS SAME QUESTION HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS OF CHICAGO.

It has been decided the same way every time. Yet this has made little difference with the progress of the franchise-grabbers' campaign.

There is every reason to believe that the "little ballot" will be decided the same this time that it has been at previous elections. It may be possible that the voters of Chicago can be stampeded by a few newspapers into voting away their streets to a private corporation, but we do not believe it. That is, they will not so vote WHEN THE DEFINITE QUESTION IS PUT BEFORE THEM FOR A DECISION.

There is every reason to believe, however, that a majority of the voters will still vote "Yes" on the "little ballot" and "No" on the big one. If they do this their votes will accomplish just what they have accomplished at previous elections—NOTHING.

This ought to be a plain proposition. It is hard to believe that there is anyone so blind or foolish that he would do this. But we have to recognize the fact.

On two previous elections the voters of Chicago have decided by an overwhelming majority that they were opposed to private ownership of the street cars, and then by a much larger ballot declared that they wanted a political party that was based upon private ownership to carry out this policy.

Naturally they have been fooled.

If we are to have municipal ownership that SHALL CARRY ANY BENEFITS TO THE WORKERS, and that is the only kind in which we are interested, it must come through a party that is devoted to working class interests.

IF WE GET MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP AT ALL IT WILL BE BECAUSE THE SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE HAS GROWN TO A POINT WHERE NEITHER REPUBLICANS NOR DEMOCRATS WILL ANY LONGER DARE TO WITHHOLD IT.

In Chicago the nearness of municipal ownership has varied in exact proportion as the Socialist vote has raised or fallen.

When the Socialist vote rose to nearly fifty thousand in 1904 there came a great wave of municipal ownership sentiment.

Then quite a number of those who had voted the Socialist ticket got cold feet and voted for Dunne.

ALTHOUGH DUNNE WAS PLEDGED TO MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP AND WAS ELECTED, THERE WAS AN IMMEDIATE FALLING OFF IN MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP AGITATION.

Three or four years ago the cause of municipal ownership looked darker than at any time in three years. And this notwithstanding the fact that the mayor and a majority of the city council had been elected on a municipal ownership platform.

Then came the Daily Socialist and with it a steady increase in the strength of the Socialist movement.

Today the franchise grabbers are beginning to show signs of fright. WHAT WILL THE VOTERS DO AT THE NEXT ELECTION?

Will they continue to vote "Yes" and "No" at the same time? If they do the franchise will go through quick.

If, on the other hand, they have sense enough to vote "No" to the franchise grabbers on the little ballot and "No" to all profit grabbers on the large ballot, then there will be no further talk of franchises.

THE ONLY WAY TO VOTE "NO" ON THE LARGE BALLOT IS TO PUT A CROSS AT THE HEAD OF THE SOCIALIST COLUMN.

All this is a very simple process of reasoning. It seems as if anyone might understand and act upon it.

We have all along taken it for granted that municipal ownership by itself was a great achievement for the workers. As a matter of fact, it is of very little importance. The conditions of the workers, either on or off the street cars, are very little better in those cities where the street cars are owned by the government than in those where they are owned by private individuals UNLESS THE WORKERS ALSO OWN THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

This is a double reason why all workmen at least should vote the Socialist ticket. They should vote it because only in that way can the franchise be defeated. They should vote it because only in that way will municipal ownership, if secured, be of any help to them.

A Municipal Milk Plant

There has been much talk in Chicago of municipal ownership of the street cars. It would be a good thing if the municipality did own the street cars, but it would be a very much better and bigger thing if it owned and controlled its milk supply.

The control of the milk supply might not afford as much relief to the little taxpayers through "compensation," but it would mean the difference between life and death to thousands of the babes of the working class each year.

A municipality, if it was controlled by the working class, would have no incentive to distribute fever-infected milk. It would have no incentive to put chalk, or water, or formaldehyde in the milk.

It would not need to run ten wagons into each block, and so could furnish milk cheap enough to afford an adequate supply to the children of the workers.

For all these reasons we urge that the voters of Chicago demand that the control of the milk supply of Chicago be vested in the city government.

This would not be so wholly new an idea as some might think. Not that being new hurts an idea—quite the reverse—but we throw this in for those whose minds are still too fossilized to admit a new idea without too much injury. Several European cities already control the milk supply, and a number of cities in this country do so to a certain extent.



A CAUSE FOR THANKFULNESS
The Senate and the House—It looks as though we can pull through the rest of this session without any of us getting indicted.

Changes in Chicago

In the end of July, 1892, I stepped into Chicago an absolute stranger, being an immigrant from Europe. As I was thirty-four years of age at that time, my mind had adapted itself largely to a particular environment and therefore everything that was different attracted my attention very decidedly.

Being accustomed to the class distinctions of Europe I was very much impressed with the greater familiarity of social intercourse among all grades in the United States. I found at that date I could readily get access to the biggest man in any office in Chicago, something that was then practically impossible in any of the old countries. But along with it all I found a widespread respect and reverence for the financial leaders and captains of industry. We were looked upon as public benefactors and as men who had earned their wealth by dint of sheer ability and sound business integrity.

Money seemed to come easily to even the workers and the expense of living struck me as being fairly low, so that it was possible for most men to feel that if he cared to work hard and save he could with a few hundred dollars start in business for himself. My own capital amounted to about one hundred dollars, but I caught the spirit of the city, and in less than a year had started in business for myself.

I have thus been both employer and employer in the city of Chicago, and as a business man have mixed with all sorts and conditions of people, and therefore have had a chance of noticing the changes as they occurred.

My present intent is to tell what mental changes I have noticed in Chicago in the last fifteen years without reference as to the cause. I am lead to do this by a conversation I had a few days ago with a young, enthusiastic Socialist, who said he sometimes felt weary of Socialistic well doing, because his efforts seemed to have so little effect upon those who were most directly interested, the working class. I told him of the conditions in 1892, and pointed out how different it was now, and I think I gave him additional courage.

So long as the workers of a nation have respect and reverence for those in authority over them, no revolution is possible. When, however, one finds the proletarians speaking disrespectfully of

those above them, then trouble is nigh. All through the panic of '93 and on, our financial leaders and political rulers were spoken of respectfully; today there are very few who will do them any reverence. I feel I could safely say that I could make out a list of a dozen of the biggest industrial magnates, a dozen leading statesmen, a dozen leaders in almost any line, and present that list to the first hundred men I met and hardly find one of them who would speak respectfully of ninety per cent of the names on the list. This to me, is the most significant fact of the conditions of American affairs today, and is the best indicator that trouble is brewing.

No unrest, no vituperation in the panic times of 1893; emphatic discontent and abuse in the highly prosperous period that we are now supposed to be passing through.

In 1892 I was not a Socialist, at least I did not know that I was. It was not until years after I made the acquaintance of men who held such views, in fact the earliest was a medical man, and I have now forgotten his name. Six years ago, in my own village, I was the only one of the breed; today a dozen votes are cast at each election for the Socialist ticket, and at least half of these are from the hands of the so-called middle class. Fifty per cent of the residents in my village are business men in Chicago, or holding good positions in big business institutions.

Six years ago they despised the name Socialist; today their economic condition is compelling them to become interested in the new philosophy, but most of them being victims of routine and well advanced in years cannot tear themselves away from the old party. I frequently point out to them that every four years they vote for what they don't want, and then grow all the time until the next election because they got it.

I have seen many changes in Chicago in fifteen years, but to me the biggest change of all is the one that I have indicated, that of the mental attitude of its inhabitants to their financial superiors, and to me it is a clear indication that the near future, is pregnant with tremendous results. The Socialist party cannot expect much from those who are over twenty-five, but the rising generation is a hopeful field, and from this source will be rapidly augmented the ranks in the future.
A. SCOTT.

ONLY A DREAM

None had to slave in the shop or mill
Or grow up a knave or a fool
Soon in their voices of brass
The chimes proclaimed from the dome
"Cease from your labor, the day's work is done.
It is time for the loved-ones, the home."
Homeward the reapers went.
"Mid laughter and merry jest,
Not to hovels of squalor and want,
But to homes of comfort and rest."
Then as I slowly awoke,
I heard neither laughter nor song,
But the wail of despair from the victims of greed.
"How long, oh, Lord, how long."
—J. W. Jorgensen.

The busiest person in town is the man who started in to make a collection of all the different pictures of Evelyn Thaw from the newspapers.

A Laugh or A Smile By P. B.

His Grievance

"What is that senator making so much trouble about?" asks the visitor in the senate galleries at Washington. "Oh, his colleagues haven't given him a chance to make a speech against the president yet, and he is a bit impatient," answers the old resident.

No man can be said to be really famous until he has been hauled across the coals by the Gridiron club of Washington.

Carrie Nation grew obstre rous in Washington city. Owing to her well known views on liquor, she will find trouble in getting any chivalrous Southern gentleman to help her out.

Richard Strauss, the composer of "Salome," has a very poor opinion of New York. Doubtless he has been embittered by the disappointment incident to a stopping of royalties.

We now know what it is that ails the railroads and causes the car famine. It is too much prosperity.

Doing His Best

"Did you take that medicine I gave you before eating?"
"I tried to, doctor. I took it all right, but after I swallowed it, I couldn't eat."

If hard times came, friend, you might not make quite so much money, but think of how much you could buy with it.

Of course that \$35,000 salary isn't as much as Mr. Cleveland used to make when he worked in Washington, but his living expenses will be a great deal smaller.

Secretary Shaw says the new elastic currency bill isn't elastic by any stretch of the imagination.

Henry E. Vogels settled that Bay State gas suit by turning over \$1,500,000. Now look for another rise in the price of kerosene.

He Knew

"A man who runs an automobile is called a chauffeur. What do they call a man who runs a flying machine?"
"Well, sooner or later he is a corpse."

Senator Hepburn says the creation of so many forest reserves has raised the price of firewood. But if the forests are to be destroyed, what about the price of lumber?

How simple it all would have been if those New York irreconcilables had just stayed away from "Salome" and minded their own business.

If by any chance this country has to fight Japan, it can count on at least the moral support of Russia.

Think a little and see if you can think of anything which comes more persistently than a crisis in France.

A Family Plot

Really you should get somebody to do your shopping for you. Your taste is positively atrocious.
"That is what my father said when I picked you for a husband."

Riding to a Fall

The burden of the song of a book which has just been issued by H. Gaylord Wilshire, and which is composed of the editorials that have appeared at different times in the various periodicals from which his present "Wilshire's Magazine" has evolved, is that in about a "year from to-day" we are going to see the end of our present prosperity.

In his preface he summarizes the whole book and his philosophy by saying:

"I believe that when the collapse of the present boom shall usher in a huge unemployed problem then the workers of the United States will refuse to be placated by any reasoning of the capitalists to the effect that they ought to expect to go hungry, knowing that they produce much more than they can buy.

"The day has passed when the people of the United States will be satisfied to starve because they produce too much food.

"The day has passed when the people of a whole village will submit to death from typhoid fever because the doctors and the preachers pronounced it a visitation of God as a punishment for their unrighteousness. They now know that typhoid comes with polluted water supply, and they will proceed to purify that supply at once.

"It will be the same way with us Americans in regard to death from starvation when the capitalists cannot employ us, owing to overproduction. Some years ago we would have quietly starved, thinking that such events as panics and trade depressions were mysterious events sent upon man by a divine providence, into whose ways it was profane to explore.

"We now know differently. We know that a trade depression is caused by overproduction, which in turn is caused by the inability of the workers to buy with their low wages what they produce. We know that low wages are caused by competition between workers—by the competitive system. We, therefore, see that the base of the whole trouble is the competitive system."

Around this idea are built the majority of the editorials in the book. The author claims that so perfect is the machinery of production to-day that it is more than capable of producing all the wealth that can be purchased by society. He claims that this has caused the formation of the trust, in the hope of thereby controlling overproduction.

As a part of his thesis he claims that the machinery of production is practically completed, and that therefore the great army of workers that in the earlier stage of capitalism were engaged in building that machinery are now released to become a part of the army of the unemployed.

Here, if anywhere, is to be found the weak point of the plan. It does not take into consideration the fact that this machinery is being "scrapped" as fast as it is created, and that this applies not only to single machines, but to whole systems of industry. Nowhere is this more striking than in the world of transportation. According to the author of this work, the railroads were practically completed twenty years ago. But they really have been built a half dozen times since—not only does this apply to the rolling stock, where ever larger and larger locomotives have sent smaller ones to the scrap-heap, and to the freight and passenger coaches, where steel has displaced wood, but the roadway has undergone almost equally great transformations. Curves have been straightened, wooden bridges replaced by steel and these in turn by concrete, heavier and heavier rails laid, double tracks built where there had been but one, tunnels and viaducts and great terminal equipments constructed, until almost any one of a half dozen recent years shows more labor invested in the building of transportation "machinery" than any of the years when the author of this work would have us believe the building of such machinery was being completed.

Even this is less than half the story. Steam railroads are themselves giving way to electric. Indianapolis has already a terminal station for its "interurban" that rivals those of the largest steam roads, while whole states are being criss-crossed with these cheaper and more effective means of producing transportation.

Before the trolley had become fairly familiar, it, in turn, bids fair to be displaced, or supplemented, by a still more recent and more flexible and therefore more effective method of transportation—the automobile. Already there are as many men making this new machine for transportation as were engaged in building railroads in the days when Mr. Wilshire tells us we were finishing our transportation system.

Then just above the horizon there looms up a still different method of locomotion that may bring about even greater changes—the airship. But we need not consider this hypothetical machine to prove that man's work "never is, but always to be done."

Yet, after all, this does not destroy the theory upon which the book is based. There is ample proof of the power of present society to produce in excess of its present consuming power, and this is all that is required to point the moral of the work.

The book is cloth bound, has 407 pages, sells for a dollar, and can be procured either of the publisher and author, or at the office of the Daily Socialist.

ESPERANTO

The announcement of a prospective course in Esperanto in the Daily Socialist was sufficient to clear out all the text books on that language in the Chicago book stores. And this even before the course had begun. The mere statement that the lessons would be given had sufficed to more than double the number of Esperantist students in this city. Moreover, as the letters published show, there has been aroused an interest in every corner of the country.

Many people write in to know what are the charges for the lessons, how clubs may be formed, etc. There are no charges whatever for the lessons, and clubs may be formed wherever two or three, or more, are met together in the name of Esperanto.

The lessons will be by Mr. Arthur Baker, editor of L'America Esperantisto, the only Esperantist journal in the English language, and will be complete with exercises long enough to enable any one who takes the Daily Socialist for the next six months to read and write and speak the language.

I have read with interest your comments concerning your forthcoming series of lessons in Esperanto; also the letters of my comrades on this subject.

So glad to know of any other class-conscious Socialist in that line, or should go after him to help organize a class.

As it is, I believe it is up to me to do what I can, as let us have the lessons as soon as possible. I believe by the use of these lessons I can get some of the "natives" in Socialist line. Think it would be a good drawing card.

Have only been here since October, but in that time have never let a chance slip by to "turn loose" on the inhabitants, and have gotten quite a number of friends interested in the movement, but not to the stage where we're ready to organize a local club. With this new card up my sleeve, I think we should soon have a good working organization going. Fraternally,
W. F. BROWN.

Opinions of Esperanto.

Esperanto! The very word is an inspiration. To introduce the Chicago Daily Socialist to a number of tongues in need of communicating with our foreign comrades. No more struggling with the German, the French, the Italian, or the Spanish, but with the simple, the French accent! (By the way, can we have a universal accent, also?) This call to arms, that is, to study Esperanto, may soon result in a cosmopolitan assembly singing the Marseillaise together at Newberry Park (Washington square).

Any one with a fair education can master the rudiments of a language by studying a specially prepared grammar; then, with the aid of a similar dictionary, the student might translate some literature, written in the world language, into English or his native tongue. The works of one's favorite authors, published in Esperanto, would greatly lessen the tedium of such a task.

BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

While workmen of separate countries may differ in the color of their hair, eyes and skin, the color of their blood is the same; and the proof of their brotherhood is in the crimson stream that nourishes alike the red and yellow, white and black. It is this red blood that makes the brain and muscles of all; and the man who works sheds his blood as truly as, and certainly to better purpose than, he who bleeds on the battlefield. Men who are worked to death are bled to death. Socialism is an international protest against being bled by the masters; a revolt against the capitalistic vampires who know no difference in the colors of the men having labor power that they can exploit. Socialism is in the blood. The leopard may change his spots, but the life stream of all humanity will not change. Workmen can be bled by profit-mongers, but the crimson blood of the earth's people and its emblem, the crimson banner, can be neither bleached nor reduced to perpetual bondage—Appeal to Reason.

Count me among the promoters of the international language. I have been a student of esperanto for some time and am now organizing a class here. This should be an essential part of the education of every Socialist. GUY E. ETHERTON, Kansas City, Mo.

I hereby signify my desire to study esperanto. There will be at least two students at this address. BYRON W. COLLINS, Evanston, Ill.

By all means commence esperanto in an early issue of your paper. R. L. ARNOLD, Baylis, Ill.

Set me down as in favor of esperanto lessons. I have some young folks about me who will be interested. R. L. THOMSON, Toronto, Canada.

Keep your dictionaries handy.

Grover Cleveland is going to deliver an oration on Washington's birthday.

The ground hog predicts the weather, and for that reason it is a back number. It ought to predict carthogs.