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VOL. VI.

## UNION LEAGUE CLUB CHARTER MAKER

Chicago's New Dress Being Made by Sleek Men. Fed on Thick Porterhouse Steaks.

### **CONVENTION ALL FOR MONEY**

Labor Handed a Lemon Every Few Minutes - Employers' Association and Bank Also On the Job.

### BY MAY WOOD SIMONS.

Remaining sessions of the Charter Convention may as well be turned over to the Union League Club, the Merchants' Club and the Real Estate Board.

The same interests that are leading the light against the Chicago unionized teachers are in control of the Charter Convention. In the proceedings of that body every step is predetermined.

The vote of the convention is controlled by business interests. There are enough actual representatives of the employing class, together with their political lackeys, to completely overwhelm any measure that represents the interests

The future Chicago charter is being framed by men like John G. Shedd and Alexander Revell, whose records have been one of confinuous antagonism to the working man. They are men who are today using public property without Trying for it.

The few radical members of the convention are helpless. The power of the ruling class to frame laws and charters in its own interest was pever better shown than in the present Charter Con-

On all important questions share is a "gang" vote exactly like the vote that gave the school property over to business interests.

The charter that this "business men's convention will put before the public for ratification vote is one that will place complete control of the city in the hands of corporate interests. To be rid of the charter, when it is once adopted, will require another constitutional amend-

four members. Of these the following sixteen are members of the Union League Club, which, together with the Merchants' Club and the Commercial Club, represents the great business inter-

### Affiliations of "Prominent" Citizens

John G. Shedd, member of the Commercial and Merchant Clubs and the Chi-cage Employers' Association, and Co., and director of the Dolese & Shep-

on, and director of the folies & Shep-ard Co, that holds contracts to supply stone for city streets.

Bernard A. Eckbart, number of the Merchants' Club, the Commercial Club and the Bankers' Club, and dicretor of the Chicago Title and Trust Co.; vice-president of the National Bank of North America, and director of the J. W. Eckhart Company. Daniel F. Crilly, member of the Real Estate Board and director of the Metropolitan Trust and Savings Bank

Gank.

G. W. Dixon, secretary and treasurer of the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company.

T. J. Dixon, director and manager of the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company, and alderman from the Second Ward.

Geo. E. Cole, member of the Real Estate Roard.

Alexander Revell, member of the Mer-

Jexander Revell, member of the Mor-chants' Club, director of the 'en-tral Trust Company, the Manufac-turers' Bank, the National Business League, and member of the Chicago Employers' Association. 'After L. Fisher, 'traction expert' who says S-hour day is mere detail, litten J. Foreman, alderman from the Third Ward

Frank L. Shepard. B. E. Sunny, member of the Merchants'

Graham Taylor, theological professor.
Geo. B. Swift, president and director
of the Frazer Lubricator Company,
of the Geo. B. Swift Company, and of
the Schwarz-Ropff Coal Dust Firing

Company.
John P. Wilson.
Edward C. Young.

Seldom more than jury members of the convention have been present at any meeting. This has given the sixteen members of the Union League Club easy Fifteen of the members of the Charter

Convention were appointed by Governor Deneen. Of these, thirtees were republicans and two democrats. Fifteen mem hers were appointed by the legislature, fourteen republicans and one democrat. The city council appointed fifteen members, nine being republicans. Mayor Dunne appointed eight party democrats one republican, two labor men, two independent democrats and a socialist.

The lines in the Convention are not drawn according to political parties but

by class interests. On all important questions the members of the Republi-can Union League Club vote in a body. can Union League Citts vote in a body. They are supported not only by their own republican aldermen, T. J. Dixon, from the Second ward; Bennett and Snow from the Seventh wards; Beilfuss from the Fifteenth; Badenech from the Thirty second, and Hunter from the Thirty second, and Hunter from the Thirty second ward; Zinnaer from the Tweifth, but with them vote also the democrats. Alderman Werno from the Second ward; Zinnaer from the Tweifth; Z. P. Brosseau, member of the democrat Iroquois Clob, and vice president of the Loretto Iron Company; J. W. Eckhart and Chass. J. Vopicka, also members of the Iroquois Club.

This Charter Convention was the result of a meeting held three years ago, composed of delegates from various cive bedies, which drafted a constitutional amendment to enable Chicago to have a home rule charter. The amend

have a bome rule charter. The amend-ment was passed by the legislature.

#### The Start.

Afderman Poreman, now chairman of the convention, then introduced a resolution in the council calling the convention and providing for appointing the epresentation. This resolution passed the council and provided in this way for an extra legal convention.

The convention was called on Decem-

The convention was called on December 12, 1905. Committees were appointed to formulate principles that should be embedded in the charter. The should be embodied in the charter. The work of these committees was drawn out through the entire summer of 1906, and the first meeting of the convention was eafled October 3, 1906. At that meeting the committees turned in their work. These reports were sent to the Committee on Rules for formulation. That committee did nothing for two months and the third meeting of the

The object of these delays was to rush through the work of the convention at the close and send the result immediately to the next meeting of the legislature January I, before the people would have time to find out what had

### Solons Will Agree.

The charter will be passed by the legislature, for there is no one in that body that represents the working class. holy that represents the working class. It will then return for the endorsement of the people by their vote. The same amendment that provided for the formulation of the charter provided that it should have no effect until consented to by a majority of the legal voters of the city.

The charter, has been skillfully worded, Parts, that aim directly to deprive the recode of any power in the

prive the people of any power in the governing of public institutions, artful-is cover up that fact. The right of the people to protect themselves against the encroachments of corporations is disregarded. There has been an attempt to give an appearance of fairness to the proceedings, and the Union League (lub and the Merchants' (lub have faulty hope) that the working men would not see the trap concealed blassets.

In no place has this convention dealt the working class of Chicago so heavy a body blow as in the provisions made for the management of the city schools. The position of the convention on the schools we will consider at length.

#### CITY'S NEW GOWN WILL BE A MISFIT

#### It Will Make Miss Labor Look Like a Fright and Not Fit to Go Anywhere

Capitalist interests have throttled the

Capitalist interests have throttled the Charter Convention. The Merchants Club and the Union League have proceeded to fix things so that business interests and "graft" may have complete control of Chicago.

One man power in education is to be the rule for the future if the Merchants Club has its way. The chairman of the educational committee of the Charter Convention is Graham Taylor, a member of the Union League Club. A delegation from the Merchants Chib met with this committee to help make out an educational plan.

educational plan. The scheme, that has been adopted The scheme, that has been adopted by the convention, was in fact formulated by this delegation from the Merchants' Club, composed of Theodore Robinson, vice-president of the Illinois Steel Company; Arthur Wheeler, president of the Chicago Telephone Company; Frederick A Delano, president of the Wabash tailroad and president of the Union League Club; and Clayton Mark of the Chicago Malleable Iron Company and former president of the school board.

### To Train the Young

These men are not content with the control of the school property, they now propose to dictate the administration and methods of education in the schools. Their proposition, to put the Chicago school system on a "business like" basis, was favorably received by Mr. Taylor and his committee according to a letter was favorably received by Mr. Taylor and his committee, according to a letter sent by the Merchants Club to Milton Foreman, chairman of the convention. On the floor of the convention Graham Taylor did the work for the Merchants Club well. He defended every point that business interests demanded. The business men's' committee stated as its object the formulating of a favorable law to govern the public schools; favorable to correcte name.

#### able to corporate power. To Make Quiet Workers

The children of the working class are to be taught the things that will make them good industrial slaves, and this at the least possible expense. Capitalist methods of business are to be mirroduced in the schools and the power concentrated in the hands of the few. At the dictation of the Merchants Club the Charter Convention provides for the appointment of a superintendent

for the appointment of a superintendent for a term of four years and makes his removal impossible except on a two-birds vote of the school board. The school board is in this way reduced to

There are ten superintendents that would not be able to control a third of the board. The superintendent becomes a dictator, with the power to control all appointments of teachers, principals, and decide upon all matters of text books and educational methods.

In the same way the business man-

(Continued on third page.)

## "LABOR PROBLEM" IN PALMER CASTLE

### Gracious Society Leader Will Entertain Union Leaders and Union Busters

Mrs. Potter Calmer's plan to use the charity ball to make the "unwashed" satisfied with their lot and stop "social

satisfied with their oil and slop social intest was a great success.

But she is not as stop. On Jau 12 she will rereive at her home representatives of several hundred thousand real working men. With the labor leaders will be the poissing groces, Franklin MacVeigh the religious Cyrus II. McCormick and lowner K. Webster as representatives of capital.

The bug conference will be held under

the auspices of the National Civic Fed-

### Belmont in the Scheme

was arranged by August Belmont and Mrs. Palmer belimont busted the carmen's union in New York in record time. The ideas of President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers is that capital and labor can get together if they "put their feet under the same table and look our another square in the record."

With their brogans under the immacu-late cloth that covers Mrs. Palmer's table in her state during room, the war between capital and labor wift be settled if the charming society woman clio, not withstanding her years and the fact that the is a grandinother, pure all young buds into the shade at any social func-

### Labor and Union Busters

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chi-cago Federation of Labor; George Per-kins, president of the Cigarmakers' In-ternational muon, and other prominent labor muon advocates will be present and meet such prominent union busters as McCormick, Frankin MacVeigh, the

as Alectormics, Frankin Macycrigh, the frume king, and "socioligists" of the type of T. K. Webster.

Mrs. Palmer's castle-like home in Lake Shore drive is one of the show places of Chicago. She has lived much abroad since her husband; the prominent saloon keeper of State street, died.

### Learned It in Europe

In Europe she learned how women get into "affairs." This getting into "affairs." This getting into "affairs is gott the thios abroad. Miss Palmer tried to get her son, Potter, Jr., into 'affairs' and had him elected to the city council. He had none of his mother's energy or mental capacity, and was a hopeless failure. He wound up his career by suing in a justice shop to recover \$50 he paid for a parrot. He won the case, and was prouder than he ever was when elected alderman, much to the disgust of his mother.

to the disgust of his mother.

As her sons are such awful failure—
in "affairs." Mrs. Palmer has "hutted
in," if the expression may be used about

### "Unwashed" at Charity Ball

"Unwashed" at Charity Ball.

She engineered the charity ball New Year's eve. and carned \$25,000 for "charity." Of course, \$100,000 was spent in raising this \$25,000, but the point is she invited the "unwashed" from all sections of the city. The ball was the most democratic ever given here or anywhere clse, and scores and hundreds of underpaid clerks and straw hosses left the grand affair determined to defend the "rich," and the system under which working people are forced to support working people are forced to support idlers, to the last ditch. Mrs. Palmer now hopes to capture the labor leaders of Chicago and the nation by giving them a pink tea at her beautiful home.

## Miss Beeks' Exploit

Miss Gertrude Beeks, head of the wel-fare department of the federation, will be present. She is an accomplished and energetic woman. One of her best ex-ploits was the busting of the girls' mion in the McCormick harvester plant. Ever since she has been the pet of big busi-ness. She will be present at the con-ference.

Because of the feeling against the methods of labor unions entertained by a number of Chicago employers as a re-sult of the teamsters' strike the men who suit of the transfer's strike the men who have planned the gathering have had to use diplomacy. Extremists on both sides will not be asked to attend and it is expected that the meeting will be the beginning of a movement to form a permanent board of conciliation in this city. which might avert great industrial con-flicts in the future.

## Webster Enthusiastic

Webster Enthusiastic

Mr. Webster talked enthusiastically on the subject last night. He declared that he had always favored joins conferences between workingmen and employers as the best method of arriving at a mutual understanding and acciding the necessity of strikes and lockout. He said that strikes were undesirable both from the employer's and the employer's standpoint and that every effort should be made to substitute intelligence for force in the adjustment of labor difficulties. Mr. Webster thought that the very fact that a meeting of representative men on both wenser thought that the very lact that a meeting of representative men oo both sides of the meetion could be held and issues discussed calmiv and impartially was in itself one of the most nopeful signs of the times.

#### WHO ARE THEY THAT EAT CHARITY TURKEY?

An interesting paragraph, lifted from an article in the Toledo News liev, describing Monday morning's actives at the Lucas county infirmingly actives at the Lucas county infirmingly offices, when the usual distribution, guagantering thirstendom's justice and all the fruits of earth on liev. 25, were in progress, is as follows: "It was a complex and an interesting crowd. Some had spent last Christmas in comparative prosperity had never been forced to the infirmary offices for relief, ate these own turkey, and had no suspicion that the next Christmas would find them enrolled with the city's paupers."

#### WE INDICT PERKINS LORD FORGIVE US"

## New York Grand Jury Trembles at Their Own Temerity

New York, Dec 29—Developments to-day show that the indictments returned yesterday against George W. Perkins, former sixe-president of the New York Life Instrance Company, and Charles S. Fairchild were only agreed to the property of the Pr Laries S. Fairchio were only agreed to by the grand jury afte. District Automey Jerome had threatened to take the jury's before Recorder Goff and have them publicly given iron-clad orders. Stormy scenes are said to have marked the progress of the grand may once the

tion. Many of the prors were inclined to treat-highly the exidence addited in the investigation. Several, it is reported took such attle interest in the ported took sign are interest in the proceedings that we in it came to a vote only eighteen of the twenty-three jurors were allowed to express as opinion, the others not having attended all the hear-

mgs.

The majorny was against any indictments. Then District Attorney Jerome was called in and 1s, no uncertain words told the jurous who he thought of them. When several jupous said they could not see that my law had been violated by Perkins and Fairchild, Jerome angrily told them they were not judges of the law, but of the fault.

"You must take the law from me," he said, "and no matter whether yor, think that it is had law set that the law ought to be different."

to be different."

Still the jurers jung our until Mr. Icronic told them that if they voted against indictments he would take the jury before Recorder-Goff and have it

Instructed to obes bim.

It is stated the January grand jury will continue the mearance investigation where it was dropped by the December uses and other indictments may be returned.

The measurement pointly which can be

The maximum penalty which can be given Perkins and Fairchild under the indictment, is five years on each indictment, or thirty years on all hix against each defendant.

#### WOMEN MUST L'T INTO FACTORY WORK

#### "Commercial Progress" Depends on Forcing Women to Textile Mills

North Tonawanda, N. V., Dec. 29

(Special)—If you have a wife, or a aughter, or a sister, or a nicce, send er to North Tonawanda.

North Tonawanda needs women for

four large textile factories which were built by James Sweeney, a factory getter, and which are promoted by the North Tonawanda city council and the mem-hers of the board of trade, who seek

to uphuild the oit. The city fathers have decided that North Tonawanda must get hig, that it must boom, that it must thrive; and found that there is nothing better to make a city thrive than women labor. found that there is nothing better to make a city thrive than women labor. Accordingly they ordered their taithful servant, W. D. Trimble, secretary of the North Tonawanda board of trade to gird up his loins and take a census of all women in this city who may be in need of work and then make a canvass of the city and under these women to

need of work and then make a canvass of the city and induce these women to work in the testile factories.

All of course for the good of the community, for the sake of upbuilding North Tonawanda.

The canvass of Trimble proved very successful, as july 3000 women of North Tonawanda and vicinity, some of them mothers of children, while some themselves children, were found in drened of jobs in the testile factories. Even the pennies that come from such labor count in the days of prosperity.

So North Tonawanda will thrive, North Tonawanda will prosper on women labor. North Tonawanda will become the pride of the country, the prize city of women labor, the ideal city for the North Tonawanda mem-bers of the beard of trade. Hurrah for North Tonawanda!

#### BUSINESS MEN FIND "BUSINESS OFFICIALS" BAD

#### Commercial Organization of Course Had "Business Administration."

Again the boasted efficiency of bu Again the boased entering of the surestinents men is found to lead to destruction. The Illinois Commercial Men's Association, one of the strongest of its kind, is now clamoring for an accounting from Richard Cavanaugh. the secretary and treasurer of the so

Members of the association accuse Cavanaugh of handling the \$174,000 to the treasmy of the association in rather mysterious ways without giving any account of how it is handled. Mr. Cavanaugh is also accused of securing possession of a majority of proxies by which the officers and discovered the security of the secur

rectors are chosen annually.

The association had a "business ad-

### DOWAGER CZARINA CRAZY

## Most Reactionary and Cruel Woman in Russia Loses Reason

Stil Petersburg, Dec, 31.—The dox-sger empress of Russia, it is declared today, has been insane for the last three months. Dr. Tschechoff, the superintendent of St. Petersburg's noted asylum for the demented, as-serts the majority of the foremost serts the majority of the forem dynasty down-socreting ministers, generals, aristocuts, men of affairs. The dowager czarina, it is declared

has been crary ever since General Teepoff died last September. Gossips whisper that she loved him passions, ately, and that bosing him greeked her wits. But others explain her con-

### SOCIALIST NEWS

The Socialists of Rutte, Mont., are about to enter into an aggressive educational campaign. The City Central committee has arranged a series of lectures to be addressed by prominent Socialists. Results of great benefit to the movement in that section of the country are certified.

## "WOE! WOE!" IS CRY OF OLD JOHN D.

## to Bring Ruin, He Says-All to Suffer.

Roosevelt's Assaults on Wealth

New York Dec. 31.—In an interview granted to M. E. Pew of the Newspaper Enterprise Association, John D. Rocke-

ller spoke as follows. To making inventories for the scar just ending a great many business men in this country will find that they have suffered a loss amounting to millions of dollars through shrinkage in the value of their shareholdings during the twelve months just passing.

"This is in the face of our great pros-

perity, the greatest era of prosperity in the history of our country.

### The Poor Stockholder

"Why should stock values be lower to-day than they were a year ago." can only account for it by the attacks that have been made upon corporate interests during the last year or two year -tinwarfanted attacks that go to tear down the structures that have been reared by our people through great ef-

fort, energy and patience.

The effect of these attacks was, of course, first felt by capitalists, and then, through them, the effect was felt by the debtor classes.

The debter classes are feeling the el-

fect more than ever now.
"Who will be the next to suffer? Why, the man with the dinner pail-the workingman, whose wages are now higher than ever before in our history 20 per cent higher. I believe the statistic say, than they were five or six years ago:

### The Poor Debtor Class

When stock values are depreciated, when stock values are deplectated, as at present, capitalists naturally begin to take in their loans, dispose of their collateral and then the deltor classes feel the depression. When the debtor classes feel the depression they retrench,

classes feel the depression they retrench, and then it is the workingman's turn to suffer. I believe that January inventories will be a surprise to many people. "You have asked me for my opinion of the husiness prospect for the forth-coming year. I have never done much prophesying. I have never considered that profitable, and I guess I had better not begin now.

not begin now.

I will say, though, that I have great faith in the American people. I have great faith in the honesty and integrity of our business men. The great maof our business men. The great ma-jority are good, honest, hard working and enterprising men. I have great faith in their judgment

### · No Joy This Year

"It has always been pleasant to look forward to a new year, in which pros-perity, success and blessings may be con-tinued and increased. I streetly hope that this country of ours will realize a full share in 1907 and in the years that

are to come."

These are the words of John D. Rockefeller. Coming at the opening of the new year, at a time when the whole world looks upon America for her great-est measure of success in commerce and est measure of success in commerce and trade; coming at a time when the whole strength of the administration at Washington is supposed to be directed against Mr. Rockefeller's gigantic oil trust, and when state governments seek to disrupt the measuroth monopoly, it is perhaps the most extraordinary public statement ever made by the founder of the Standard Oil Commany.

### Playing Golf with Priest

It was just noon when the interviewer arrived at the magnificent Rockefeller estate at Pocantico, two miles over the Blue Hills, from Dreamy Tarrytown. The workers, most of them Italians, were

lunch in their lodges. Mr. Rockefeller was playing golf with party of friends. Mr. Rockefeller was paired with Father Patrick Lannen, a handsome

parish, of whom the millionaire said he was very fond and praised highly for excellent work in the community, and for his intelligence.

"Really, I do not remember of having felt any better in my whole life than I do to-day," he said.

### "God's Blessings"

"God's great blessings, pure air and bright sunshine, are all about us, and certainly we have much to be thankful for, have we not?"

for have we not?"

The Rockefeller lodge is a comparatively small and plain frame structure, almost entirely surrounded by a glassinclosed sun parlor. There is absolutely nothing about this house to indicate the enormous wealth of its possessor.

The inexpensive light colored wait paper in the large reception room and the inving room was relieved by a few etchings, and origits. There were no paint.

ngs and prints. There were no paint-ngs. There were a few books, religious or standard novels, on the sitting room articles referring to the master of the house, marked in blue pencil.

A heavy Bible has a place in the corner

of the room.

"Is is 1 o'clock and we are ready for lunch." I'm sure." he said, apd led the way to a pretty dising room, where covers were laid for four on a square dining table, amply heaped with fruit, nuts and sweets.

square dining table, amply heaped with fruit, nots and sweets. A maid brought the steaming dishes from the kitchen and handed to John who served the meat. Mr. Rockefsler singered long over his soup, though he are little of it. He nubbled at the almonds and saited peanuts and said of them that he had learned of their nutritions qualities from a gentleman in California who atte no meat but lived entirely upon segetables and nuts.

att no meat but lived entirely upon segetables and nuts.

But you want me to tell you what I hope to see in this country in 1907.

Mr. Rockefeller paused for a min-te or so. He sat with his hands

## clasped in characteristic attitude, and while "John" was heaping the places with roast yeal, baked squash, French peas and laying a delicious salad at each plate, Mr. Rockefeller began the remarkable statement, the purport of which is quoted above. "Things used to be very different in this country," he said later

### Under the Old System.

Under the Oil System. A formed in-terests with B in a partnership for mutual benefit. Sometimes these partnerships continued agreeable and profitable, but frequently they did not endure very long. In the oil days competition was severe and there was much unnecessary waste of material and effort.

and effort.

"After a while it became apparent to thoughtful business fact that the best way to accomplish an economic system of business was to consolidate interests. For years now interests have been consolidated and we have

our great corporations as the result.

Sometimes I look back upon the times in Cleveland, when I was start. ing my business life. I remember that my first employer in Cleveland used to get \$4 a ton for freighting cre complained about rates at that time.
"But later, when I was associated with a party of gentlemen who had consolidated these interests, and we were shipping ore over the same route from Marquette to Cleveland, for 68 cents a too, I was called a wicked

Mr. Rockefeller laughed merrily at

this term.

"But you see what the consolidation of interests had accomplished. They used to think that a barge with a thousand tons capacity was large enough for the purpose. After the consolidation of interests and when economists were strictly regarded we realized that 1,000-ton barges were wasted and we enlarged our slips to 2,000 tons, 3,000 tons, 5,000 tons, 8,000 tons, and the ore slips today. I am told, carry as high as 10,000 tons

### Favors Co-Operation of Rich

"American corporations have done much good for the people. It is a serious mistake to attempt to teat them down and return to the old idea, which made business for all of us a hard struggle. Failures of newly established business. need to be, it my recollections serve me correctly, herween 70 and 75 per cent. That has been greatly reduced. Failures are very few these days.

"The prosperity that we have been enjoying is due to the strict economy and agreement of our highways meet. I

joying is due to the strict economy and wine judgment of our business men. I think that the lower section of New York (the financial district) holds some of the brest men of the world. As a class they are intelligent, well educated men, with fine sense of honor and integrity. There are exceptions, of course, but I have found most of these men as true as steel.

"It is a great fact that, in these days

The as steel.

"It is a great fact that," in these days of vast wealth, when men can acquire large fortunes, they are not spoiled by it. These men go on working, many of them dying in harness. They do not foolishly equander their money, or live high, or min themselves in excess. They conrum themselves in excess. They con-tinue to live simply and work hard, and perform the honest duties of honest men.

perform the honest duties of honest men.

"My, sometimes I he in bed and think back of the good men I have been associated with in my life.

"There is Colonel Payne, who is now 67 years old; Mr. II M. Flagler, now 77 years old, just ten years older than I am, and my brother, William, who is 66 years old.

"Only four of us left," he went on "and isn't it straine that our hydre.

"and isn't it strange that our business is now being adiministered by some of is flow oring all the control of the men who were at one time our antagonists in trade. Yes, they fought us, and fought us well, and now they are running our business for us," and he chuckled merrily.

### Advice to Young Men

"Why, the office boys of the old days are now conducting departments of our business. They have grown up in it, and

business. They have grown up in it, and they are part of it.

"My advice to a young man at the opening of this year is to go straight ahead and do the best you can to make a success for yourself and keep happy and comfortable those who depend upon you. If you make mistakes, remember that it is human to err, but try again and try harder. Above all things be honest, honest with yourself and with those with whom you deal. If you fail at the end you will at least have a clear conscience.

#### TO FIGHT NEGRO MAIL CARRIER IN TENNESSEE

## Rural Route Falls Into Hands of Negro and Whites Rise in Wrath

Springfield, Tean., Dec. 3L.-Geo. Springfield. Tean. Dec. 3L.—Geo. Hanks, colored, recently appointed as a mail carrier on one of the rural routes out of Springfield, has decided to qualify and attempt to deliver mail on his route beginning to-day.

Many of the critizens on this route have already torn down their boxes and say that they will come to Springfield after their mail.

after their mail.

In filling this position Banks will not only come in contact with the white ladies on the roate, but will have to deal with the postmistress, Mrs. Francis Robertson, who will have to deliver him will be him. his mail to him. Trouble is anticipated if Banks per-

### GOOD PROFITS SHOWN IN GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

During the last fixeal year the army transports cost the government \$2.221.719 and did a business which, if it had per done by private companies at the lowest obtainable rate, which is considerably lower than the regular commercial rate, would have cost the government \$3,276,861.

#### CARROTS MAKE NERVE She. They say earrets are great for

the verves.

He—I guess that's right. We fed our row on carrots for a week, and then she had the zer's to cat up my golf vest and a pair of bieyele stock.

sists in keeping the job.

## CIVIL WAR BEGINS IN RAIL WORLD

NO. 409

Big Capitalists, With Funds Equal to National Power, Will Try to Eat One Another.

Hill Faces Harriman-Standard Oil Dollar-Army-The Clash of Arms Heard in Coin Barracks Everywhere.

"Who is going to stop E. H. Harriman? Somebody has got to or he will have every trunk line in the country."

This is the remark of a very prominent railroad man the other day. He was discussing the facility with which Mr. Harriman skips around with his big war chest picking up properties or an interest in properties at will. Is the answer to the query contained in the great capital issues of the Hill roads planned during the last few days? Is the Hill financing merely the calling of the eagles for a dress parade or the marshaling of forces

### Harriman Oil Plans

No man knows better than J. J. Hill that the Harrman-Standard Oil combination, so-called, is pushing the St. Paul right into the heart of his own Paul right into the heart of his own closed ground through the rich states at Montana and Washington, piercing the lines of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

Mr. Hill knows, as few men know, that h. H. Harriman is pushing the Union Pacific up into Puget Sound paralleling the Northern Pacific.

No man has a keeper knowledge of

the Northern Pacific.

No man has a keener knowledge of the tremendous power wielded by the great Harriman was chest with its \$100-00000 gash. \$100,000000000 unissued preferred stock. \$55,000,000 unissued preferred stock. \$55,000,000 unissued a mass of liquidable securities besides.

## Hill Gets \$153,000,000 for War

Mr Hill was a silent witness of the fate of the Southern Parise when Collis P. Haringson died. Very possibly he might have felt that he was getting old and at such a juncture did not relish the idea of powerful forces marching upon his junes from all directions.

idea of powerful forces marching upon his lines from all directions.

Or be might have felt like the plain farmer from Minnesota he says he is, sitting in a game of jack-pot where the stakes are \$100,000,000, yet having but 30 cents in his pocket.

So he issued a call for more money and \$153,000,000 is on the way. This, together with \$50,000,000 cash on haild, makes a war chest which will contain \$203,000,000. In other words, the farmer from Minnesota proceeds to demonstrate that he too can play with big stakes.

Vast Sum to Play With This is a seast pile of capital and constitutes little less than a great discretionary pool with James J. Hill bolding the key. It is a pool which won't stand idly by and watch the tracks of the Great Northern or the Northern Facific being undermined.

A few milhous will be peddled out now and then for double tracking and new equipment. Yet the average man realizes that this pile of capital would double track the whole porthwest. The great

that this pile of capital would double track the whole northwest. The great bulk of this money will in all human probability be used for new construction and the acquisition and purchase of other lines or be used for whatever the best interests of the Hill lines may seem to

For instance, in case Mr. Harrimap, passed on, the Hill roads could step into the market and buy Union Pacific stock and probably buy it cheap and put it where the wicked cease from troubling.

Clash of Prize Schemers

Clash of Prize Schemers

In the same way if the same thing happened to J. J. Hill the Harriman war chest could be used for the same purpose in the Hill lines. In the Northern Pacific the drama of the Southern Pacific and Huntington might be reacted.

The head of the Hill system, no less than the head of the Harriman system, is one of the genuses of the day. It takes a Harriman to succeed a Hill for the present, if the Hill lines are pushed too hard they will, without doubt, proceed to do some pushing themselves. There is ample opportunity for this. The Hill roads have lots of money and it would be a simple matter for Mr. Hill to buy the Burlington a ticket for Salt Lake.

### Some of the Figures

Here it could hitch up with Mr. Gould's Western Pacific for San Francisco and then the Union Pacific would have a merry war on its hands to hold the Omaha Ogden-San Francisco traffic. The assets of these roads engaged in the northwestern railroad situation make an imposing array. In a general way they are tabulated below:

New capital \$13, 000,000 Cash 101,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 Parish 20 General rington C. Got Gen Northern 1. 199,000

Grand total Son, 100, 100 To digress a bit this calls attention to the fact that the railroads in general are eich in surp. is assets. The Pennsylvania ranks well with some of the above. The Pennsylvania sold about \$50,000,000 Baltimure & This stock, about \$15,000,000 Norfolk & Western stock and about \$5,000,000 Norfolk & Western stock and about \$5,000,000 to the control of the

## 

MORE LEGAL CHAINS FOR WORKING CLASS

Supreme Court of Illinois Denies Right to Jury Trial to Strikers The Supreme Court of Illinois, by af-

firming Judge Holdom's decision concerning the officials of Franklin Union of Pressmen, has added another chapter to the book of infamy that tells the story of the relation of American courts to the working class.

In 1902 this union was engaged in a struggle with the Typothetae. Judge Holdom issued a "blanket" injunction forbidding the men from speaking to the scabs, visiting their homes, asking them to be men, or in any way interfering with the employers' property rights in the labor power of the non-unionist.

There is no charge that Charles Werner, president of the union, nor John M. Shea, secretary, por Harry Brown or Michael Flamery, who have just been sentenced to various terms of prison, ever violated even this outrageous injunction But Franklin union was incorporated It had followed the advice of many of the "good friends" of labor in this re-

Incorporation for the capitalist has plways meant the escaping of responsebility. That is the main reason for the formation of business corporations But incorporation for the trade union meant extension of responsibility to every mem

So when it was alleged that some members of the umon had broken this iniumeting the officers were fauled be fore Judge Holdom. This judge, having made the law, was now prosecutor and jury as well.

Naturally the men were convicted, Magna Charts, the Declaration of Inde pendence and such like treasonable documents that were supposed to guaran tee the right of trial by jury, to the contrary notwithstanding. The case was appealed, and for four years has been lenght in the courts.

The present decision affirms the legality of the previous decisions, and the men must now serve out their sen tences. The Supreme court says men may be denied a jury trial.

John M. Shea must remain six months in fail and pay a fine of \$100. Charles Werner's sentence is three months and \$250 fine. Harry Brown must crvc forty days and Michael Flamory thirty in order to expuate the crime of belonging to a labor union and bying in a free

The decision is the most sweeping. It not only denies right for trial by jury, but says charges of contempt do not have to be proved

The court held that it is not necessary to prove a violation of an injunction "be youd a reasonable doubt," as contended by the union, but that only a "preponderance of evidence" must be submitted

Rapidly the rights of the working class are being taken from them by men they elect to office.

#### TURN OFF CAR HEATERS WHEN POOR RIDE

## Wage Workers Do Not Protest When

Corporation Freezes Them

Springfield, O. Dec. 27.—That the traction company of this city is operating its cars largely for the benefit of the wealthier people was shown today. A statement made to your correspondent. by a street car conductor shows the truth. The employe states that the traction company has issued orders that the cars are not to be heated between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 and 7:30 As these are the hours in which working men, women and children go to and from their work, it can readily be seen that the traction company does not | wealth through its numerous share-holdintend to provide them with the usual | ers. The Massachusetts Bureau of Lacomforts emoyed by its wealtimer pa

The company is atraid to freeze the well-to-do, for they "kick". The poor do not "kick," so get the warst of it.

### FIREMEN'S UNION WANTS AN INCREASE

The daily shot at the Firemen's union was taken by the capitalist papers as usual, and with the usual correctness on labor questions.

The firemen want the 10 per cent increase, but they want something more. They want an opportunity to get acquainted with their wives and families. They want the platoon system first and the increase at the same time, if they is the main object.

Some time in the near future perhaps few years from now, the men expect to be working an eight-hour day. Then they will have a "three-platison" sys-tem, instead of a two, which they are

A short time back the men appointed a committee to call on the mance comittee of the council to request the 10 does not show that they do not want the vear there were only \$8 in 1906. increase, but they recognize that it is both, so they go after the one which were 1874 8, 1887, and 1895. There were means the most to them.

### \$1.50 A DAY FOR

LIFE SAVERS ON SEA COAST

There is much loneliness, some ro-mance, and little reward for the light house keeper. All along our shores Uncle Sam maintains lighthouses to di-rect vessels into safe channels and warn mariners of dangers. The sam who keep the lamms harming are peorly paid. There are 1.580 such men, of whom there is required constant steadfastness and solithic and nonetimes extraor-dinary braver. Breach of duty among these men is alsonet sukenwa. Their pay including an allewance for fuel, ac-cording to the last report, is on the average about \$1.50 a day. There is much igneliness, some ro



Harpers Weekly produces the following information on this subject:

The United States pays the railroads for carrying snail, about \$41,000,000 per annum. This sum is further increased to \$46,000,000 when rental of mail cars is included. In France, the railroads, in return for their grants of right of way, carry the mail free. The only exception is where the government uses a postal car of its own; then the railroad receives about a cent a mile, almost nothing, for haiding government cars. In Switzerland, prior to government ownership, the railroads received nothing; their ession from the government pro vided that the railroad company should carry the mails free. An exception was made where the company carnol less than three and a half per cent, dividend per aummn. In Germany the railroads hanl one mail car free. Where a second or more cars are needed, the government pays the company, if a government car, live pienning per axle per kilometer, or ten plenning if the car belongs to the railroad company. This amounts to from eight to twelve cents a car per mile, representing barely the cost of hauling the cars. In Austria the same regulations prevail as in Germany, except bailing extra cars average from ten to fifteen cents per mile. Italy pays nothing to the railroads for carrying the mails, as it is provided in the concessions made to transportation companies that the govrument usails must be carried free Belgium's laws are similar to those of Italy. In England, even with the immense volume of parcels carried by the British government, instead of, as in this country, by express companies, the money received by the railroads for carrying the mails is only about one winth of the amount paid by the United States. Slaughtering and meat packing is the

chief industry of the United States. But lumber saw mills and timber cardps give employment to the greatest number of workers, and the flour mill stands first with the greatest gain in the value of products. So says the last report of the census bureau

In the last four and a half years the increase in the gross value of our manufactures has been as great as the increase for the preceding ten. In our factory system there were more than two hundred thousand establishments If all factory workmen, officials and clerks were evenly distributed, each establishment would have thirty persons on their payroll, and if values were even ly distributed each factory or mill would turn out product of a gross value of

Out of the whole number of establish nents about 10 per cent controlled about 80 per cent of the business. Moreover, of this 10 per cent about 2,000 establishments, or only I per cent of the grand total, put out a product valued at 38 per cent of the total product value of our industries. This I per cent employed 25 per cent of all the wage earners.

New York/ Pennsylvania, Illinois and Massachusetts, arranged in their proper ender, contribute 39 per cent of all establishments, employ 45 per cent of the workers, and turn out about half the value of our national manufactured orod-

One of the claims which is offered to off-set the Socialist position on concentration of industry is that the corporation offers opportunity for dispersion of bor has just completed an inquiry into the number of persons actually filling positions as officers, trustees, directors etc., of corporations in that state. The result of the inquiry was to show that a very few individuals were serving to a great many capacities, some of them occupying as many as 43 different positions. The report says:

"If returns had been called for from the corporations in which these gentlemea have holdings, their number would have been reported, owing to diplica-tions, as 10.535; but we have seen from the table that the actual number of persons having these holdings was but 4,862 Therefore, when statistics of stockhold: ers are given in manufacturing and mercantile enterprises, it is prohable that the can get it. To cut the time in two, now | actual maniser of persons represented does not exceed 50 per cent of the num-

The Messachusetts Labor Bulletin for December, 190a, publishes the result of an investigation into the number of dicorces and marriages in that state since. 1800. This report shows that while there were 1.96 divorces for each 100 marriages in 1860 there are now 6.53, and per cent increase at the same time they i that while there were 101 marriages for presented the platoon demands. This i each 100 of the population in the former

A little closer examination shows that the next thing to an impossibility to get , the years of relatively most divorces more than three times as many divorces for "neglect to provide" in 1874 than in any preceding year. Their were panie years. When we turn to the table of marriage we find that these were just exactly the years in which there were the fewest weddings. What is breaking up the family in Massachuseus?

The total cost to the government of the naval establishment for the fiscal year emiced June 30th was \$123,606, 123,01. Of this amount \$51,764,506,58 was on account of the construction of new ships, melading labor and material; \$5,550,300,300,01 was for repairs; \$23,655, \$25,452, \$45 so including labor and material; \$5,550,300,300,01 was for repairs; \$23,655, \$25,452, \$45 so including pay of officers and men, subsistence and incidentals.

STEEL DEATH TRAP RUN BY T. W. ROBINSON

Great School Reformer Responsible for Slaughter of Workers— Two Die

Johet Ili, Dec 30—Whole repairing a blast furnace at the Illinois Steel company's plant here, one man was killed and another probably tatally injured.

Philip Legan and Losenb Zinen were

and another probably tatally injured.
Philip Legan and Joseph Zuben whre
sent to the top of a certain blast furnace
that conits a terrible amount of gas at
tunes and many are known to have lost
their lives in attempting to do what
these men were ardered to do.

Legan was found on the top of the furnace dead and Zuben in an uncon-cions state, by the foreman of the de-

was cruel on the part of Philip Legan to die without waiting long enough to sign one of the Himois Steel company's release blanks, or the management is negligent in sending a man to such a place without previously pro-viding itself with signed releases, to pre-

Daniel Lamich, an ore loader, at the furnace was killed the day before. The daily slaughter is kept up in this plant

Legan was only nineteen years of age and of Austrian birth. Lannch also was an Austrian and has a wife and family across the water. He returned a short-time ago from a visit to his family in

#### NOW COMES THE SUBMARINE SUBMARINE DESTROYER

Having Invented a War Vessel That Can Sail-Below the Surface Something to Beat it Had to be Made.

A new naval terror in the shape of a automarine destroyer has just been in-vented by Lewis Nixon, a graduate of Anagratis, and former naval officer. The destroyer is scarcely larger than

first-class submarine. lighter, for the reason that it must be capable of being boisted on shipboard hy favita. It will be propelled by a modern gasoline motor, capable of cre-ating great speed for abort distances. It will be armed with a vertical torpe-do-tube which can shoot a torpedo straight down through the water at its reark, the slow-moving but death-dealing submarine.
It is admitted that the submarine

has to keep within twelve or fourteen feet of the surface to be of any dam-age to the enemy, and it will be an easy mark for the destroyer shooting

its wake directly overhead. It is claimed that the new can hit the mark 150 feet below the surface, a depth to which no submarine could possibly sink with security, forty or fifty feet being as deep as safety

At greater depths than that it is said the pressure of the water is so great as to force the water through the seams and holt-holes.

#### MILITARY EVOLUTIONS TO RIVAL THOSE IN EUROPE

United States Will Buy Land Near Indianapolis for Soldiers' Camp

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.-It is the intention of the war department, with the permission of congress, to establish a great training reservation at Fort Ben-jamin Harrison, Indianapolis, for the troops of the northern division of the and for the national guard-men of

Maneuvers were held at Indianapolis last summer, but upon a necessarily lunited scale. If the recommendation of General William H. Carter, now stain Chicago—a recommendation the secretary of war has approved—is accepted by congress the government reservation near the Indiana city will be the scene in coming years of reviews and evolutions rivaling those held yearly by the countries of Europe. General Carter's report to the scene of the sevent of the s

tary of war has not been made public in its full details, but it is known that on the report is based Secretary Taft's rethe report is based Secretary ball the report is based Secretary ball the report is based Secretary ball to guest for \$750,000 to purchase 6,250 acres of land additional to that now owned the government near Indianapolis the government occar Indianapolis The report of General Carter in detail is held from the public eye because it is understood that it specifies the land which he believes should be purchased, and if its exact location were known the price would go sparing.

#### END OF THE ENGLISH EDUCATION BILL

The fate of the education bill is now practically decided. The government's demand for the banse of commons to reject the lords' amendments as bloc will, peet the lords' amendments on bloc will, without a doubt, be acceded to, and then it will be for the lords to accept this hamiliation or to reject the bill. It has been said that there are other courses open to them. That may be, but there is, we imagine, little doubt us to which course they will adopt, and unless we are greatly mistaken, this measure, the one great ministerial legislative effort of the year, is as good, as dead. We sincerely hope that it is so. It was a miserable piece of unakeshift, a mud-ling attempt to placate and reconcile irreconcilable sects; another wistched compromises which was bound, even if passed, to share the fate of all such compromises by pleasing schools. We hope that the Peers will administer to it the happy dispatch, as we are confident that nothing of the sort is likely to be ever agait brought forward. When this wretched abortion is out of the way, it only remains for the West Riding judgment, that public pay doubt, be acceded to, and then west fiding usignment, that public payments for religious instruction cannot be enforced to be upheld, and then we shall have secular education, pure and simple in the public elementary schools, without any more bother. If they will only thus help us to this decouply to be wished communation, we, even we, may have occusionate thank Providence of our forboxes for the house of iords, -- London

### GROWTH IN CALIFORNIA

California Socialists gained more than seventy five per cent in four years. The official reports for state officers show the following:
[Jovernor Socialist, 1906, 16,036, 1902, 9,392, Republican, 1906, 125,887, 1902, 146,332, Democrat, 1906, 117,645; 1902, 145,783, Prohibition, 1906, 7,355, 1902, 4,636, Independence League, 1906, 13,556 4,636. Independence

Lieutenant Governor — Wheat (8.) 1996, 16.531; Whitney (8.), 1992, 10.541. Associate Justices — Andrew (8.), 17.515; Liess (8.), 17.515; Fletcher (8.), 17.409.

"Twenty five deliars! But my ma-chine is only built to gu seven miles an hour." 'Oh, then you obstruct the highway and prevent others from speeding.'-New York Herald.

PENSION SYSTEM TO HELP PROFITS

Santa Fe Magnates Design "Charity" That Will Tie Hands of Workers

The Sauta Fe road has had a bad attack of generosity. After having attained the distinction of being the only "scab" railroad in the United States, and being fought by organized labor more viciously than any road in the country, it has now decided that after Jan 1 all of its employes who live for rifteen years (the average life of its employes is about eight years) and reaches 65 years of age will receive a pension. Saves on Non-Unionists

Saves on Non-Unionists

That the road has saved enough out of
the difference in the wages it has paid
and those paid by railroads employing
organized labor to support the pension
system for the next offy years is the
opinion of most railroad men.

The whole remains assem in exceptible

opinion of most railroad men.

The whole pension system is carefully designed to the up the employe so that he dare not sue for damages, take a vacation, look for a better position, or scarcely ask for a leave of absence.

"No pensions will be paid where the employe has been in the service of any other firm or corporation in the liften sears of service necessary to eligibility and employes who have made or enand employes who have made or en-forced any claim against the company for damages by reason of injuries or accidents occurring within three years prior to the date of the employe's retirement are barred from the benefits of the sys-

tem"
If the employe sees a defective switch, a dangerous coupling he dare not complain about it lest he lose his pension. If he is crippled by it, he must take what the pension provides or buy a lifetime of litigation, with a probable papper's grave at the end of it.

For fear that some workmen might stip through all these bars and get to the pension trough there is another provision which can be used to hold back any whom the company might not desire

any whom the company might not desire to reward. The plan, as published, pro-vides that immorality on the part of emploves will be considered a sufficient ex-The board is to be the sole judge of what constitutes immorality

There could certainly be no greater immorality in the eyes of such a board than "stirring up discontent" among the employes of such a benevolent corpora-

#### ALL NATIONS IN NEXT SOCIALIST CONGRESS

Morris Hillquit Prepares to Represent United States Working Class at World Meeting

delegate of the Socialist party to the International Socialist Bureau al Brussels, Morris Hillquit, has just made a report concerning the next In-ternational Socialist Congress which will be held at Stuttgart, Germany, next

August.
He reports that steps are now being taken to gather reports from all the countries represented concerning the movement since the last congress.

the next International Congress developments of the socialist and labor voting strength of the various parties in each country will be in proportion to their respective importance. Hitherto cach party has had equal representation with every other, no matter what the difference in size.

The principal questions to be dis-cussed at the congress will be militarism and the preventio of international con-flicts, the relations of political parties and trade unions, the colonial question

of emigration and immigration.

The executive committee of the Socialist Party is now considering the preparation of resolutions on at least two of these questions, trades unions and immigration. The presence of the coolie immigration. The presence of the Countries in the Australian colonies, and the question of Japanese immigration in the United States will make these questions of the greatest importance,

### COST OF FEDERAL CRIMINALS

Uncle Sam has 3,204 of his own pris-ners. They are confined in government senitentiaries at Leavenworth, Atlanta, Ga., McNeil Island, Wash, in sixty-five state institutions. in sixty-five state institutions. In a year there has been a decrease in number of 179, although 1,709 new occupants entered cells. Forty-zine died in twelve months; fifteen went insanc. The offence for which the largest number were incarecrated was violation of the postal laws, but 141 of the prisoners were counterfeiters and 76 had sold liquor to the Indians. Less than half the prisoners had a better or worse haf. Most of them committed crimes when Most of them committed crimes when they were between twenty and thirty years of age, although the statements of

cears of age, although the statements of age by the 35 women prisoners may have brought down the figures. Nearly, fifty per cent of those questioned confessed to intemperance.

It cost Unde Sam at Leavenworth \$168.75 a year for each prisoner. Each one at Washington and Atlanta cost between cleven and twelve cents a day. But those who keep out of jail find the cost of living higher.

### TO MAKE MAPS BY MACHINE.

Maps are now made by typewriting machines. They are provided with ainety special characters. Geographical, geological, statistical maps and other scientific work of a similar nature can all be done on one machine. Provision is made for the use of one hondred and twenty-five styles of type by as many shuttles. A shuttle, bearing its rinety different characters, may be substituted for another in a few minutes. Where the work is complex, details will have to be filled in with pen and ink.

### THE FISH HOOK CACTUS.

THE FISH HOOK CACTUS.

The fishhook cactus is literally a compass in the desert. No matter how glafing the rays may be that are reflected from the soil in which it grows, it tilts its head to the southward under the still more potent influence of the sun's direct rays. Travelers in the sandy plains of Arizona and New Mexico hail the sight of this plant as a great boon, for its pulpy composition contains much water. The lack rabbit also makes practical use of this fagt.

#### PROPOSED INCREASE IN PAY FOR ARMY AND NAVY

The pay of the army has not been changed in their years, while the cost of living has almost doubled in that time. The Capron bill, which is now before congress, and which is backed by the war department, grants an increase of 20 per cent all along the line. It includes the navy, marine curps and revenue marine service.

## Labor Union News

Twenty five, employes of the Automatic Machine & Tsoi company, all union machines operating a co-operative machine shop at Toledo, U. walked into the office of Timothy J. Sullivan, president and manager of the company and demanded a Christmas gift for each employe. About the time the situation became critical, Mr. May, on Schall of all the employes of the company, presented Mr. Sullivan with a gold watch sented Mr. Sullivan with a gold watch

Organized labor was victorious in the House last week in the first test of strength which Speaker Cannon and his leaders have been courting. The Little-field bill abolishing compulsory pilotage upon sailing vessels engaged in the constwise trade was taken up in the House, and when the smoke of battle cleared away it was found that the eleared away it was found that the speaker and his forces had been routed by a vote of 164 to 110. Cannon, Little-field, Dalzell, Payne, Grosvenor and all the Republican leaders were solidly arrayed for the bill, but they could not hold their followers in line.

N. McDole, 71 North Wood street, one of the pioneer members of Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 115, was buried at Elmwood cometery this morning. A large delegation from the among including several of the officers, at tended the funeral. McDojc was one of the most active as well as one of the oldest members of the organization.

The Colorado State Federation of Labor is agitating for a direct vote system

Canada that is not agitating for general salary or wage increase. Printed peti-tions are being generally signed, which will undoubtedly result in a pressure being made on Hon. William Parson, minister of customs at Ottawa.

News was received at the office of Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union that all the striking bakers of San Jose, Cal., are either employed in un-San Jose, Cal., are either employed in union shops in that city or in other cities. This frees the organization from paying strike benefits to the men. Similar reports come also from Syraense, N. Y., where a hundred men went on strike several weeks ago. All but seventeen of these men are employed, the baker bosses having granted their demands. Of the 175 striking Jewish bakers in Chi. the 175 striking Jewish bakers in Uni cago, 105 received each the sum of \$6 strike benefit from the International union this morning.

Reports that the rival teamsters neports that the rival teamsters anion is negotiating for amangamation are affeat, although those in a position to know profess to know nothing. Chas. Sacgerstrom, of the lee Wagon Drivers union, one of the strongest organizations of the United Teamsters of America wall that America, said that the teamsters' ion, which seceded from the Inter-tional Brotherhood of Teamsters, has not changed its position toward that organization. "We are in favor of amalgamation, but insist on our old amalgamation, but insist on our old demand, that the entire administration of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters be changed. Leaders of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters declare, however, that the seceded unions are bound to come back to the organization, and will probably do so after the election of new officers in the Teamsters' Joint Council, which takes place in February. place in February.

An attempt to organize the cloak makers of Chicago is being made by B. Schlessinger, general organizer of the Cloak Makers' International union. Mr. Schlessinger will stay in Chicago about a week.

#### LIPTON NEVER WORKED IN AMERICA

. The head of one of the largest and most unscrupulous capitalistic combinamost anscriptions capitalistic communa-tions—Sir Thomas Lipton—has written an article in the "Weekly Dispatch" on the glorious conditions America offers to the workman, According to him its is a land overflowing with wealth and prosperity—where there is no unem-ployment—"where there is not a man, woman or child who is willing to work but can find plenty of employment at good wages." The redoubtable Sir good wages." The redoubtable Sir Thomas had better by far spend his time yachting on the money wrong out of his miserable employes, than in uttering such brazen and wicked false-hoods. There is not a town in America —whether it be New York, Chiengo, St. Louis or San Francisco-that has not a seething undercurrent of population, skilled and unskilled workers—who are unemployed and living in a state of semi-starvation. To talk of the prosperity of America is like talking of the prosperity of England—it is the one-sided prosperity of the capitalist class.—London Justice.

### LINE FROM THE CAPE TO CAIRO

LINE FROM THE CAPE TO CAIRO
Considerable progress has lately been made on the Benguella railway, which commences at Lobifo Bay in Portuguese West Africa and runs almost due east across the continent to Katanga—900 miles away—near Lake Tanganyiks in the Congo territory, a district supposed to be fabulously rich in coppar.

The line, which is the ontcome of a concession granted to a British capitalist, and transferred to Rockefeller, has already been laid for a distance of fifty miles; and, the initial engineering difficulties once overcome, the rest will be comparatively easy, as the country beyond is almost as flat as a table.

The work of construction is being

The work of construction is being pushed on very rapidly; and ultimately, there is very little doubt, the line will link up at Broken Hill in Rhodesin, the present rail-head of the line that is to connect Cape Town and Cairo.

BISHOP WANTS WOMEN TO VOTE "Chicago should have no charter on-less it embraces woman's complete en-franchisement," is Hishop Fallows declaration.

declaration.

"I strenuously object in the light of past history and in view of the inalienable rights of women to be interested in every subject which pertains to her home life and that of her children many of which are purely political, to have her classed any longer with idiots, lunaties, convicts and babies."

## I. W. W. INJUNCTION DISSOLVED

Judge Honor has dissolved the in-runction against the officers of the L. W. W. granted to De Leon, Trant-man, et al. The judge has instructed the local unions to inform the court whether they wished thir money to main in the hands of Sherman, Ma-honey, Kirkpatrick, Heunemann and others, or in the hands of Trantman, De Leon and others.

## BIG REDUCTION SALE

For Christmas in Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats

Boys' Long Overcoats . . . \$3.00 Big Stock in Mufflers, Ties, Suspenders, Caps, Hats and all Men's and Boys' Furnishings

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## GERMANY AWAITS **ELECTION JOYFULLY**

### Manifesto of Workers' Party Rings and Royalty and Reactionaries Tremble

Berlin, Dec. 26.-All Germany, it seems, is aroused by the manifesto of the Social Democrats. It calls the working class to the struggle brought on by the Kaiser.

It has drawn class lines clearer than ever before, and those who are not for the working class must be against it.

The coming election is to see a surprising increase in the Socialist representation, if indications are correct In any event, the reactionaries and royalists cannot much longer postpone the big wind that will be an eventful day in the histories of the future.

### Workers' Challenge

he manifesto is as follows:

the impossible happened. The Reichstag has been dissolved. The threat of Count von Buelow which has been in the air for over a week has become a re-

This threat was intended originally only to scare the Center and force it to grant the colonial demands of the gov-

But the Center persistently refused to comply with these demands and insisted upon the reduction of the troops in Southwest Africa to 2,500 men by April 1, 1907. Before the final vote was taken the government made concessions and offered to reduce the troops to 8,200, and it was believed that the executive would grant this. .

### Billy's Concessions Meant Nothing

But, contrary to all expectations, it stood firm in its first decision. It de-clined the demands of the government, for it saw in these "concessions" of the government nothing more than a reter-ation of its former demands in a differ-

cut form.

Since the chancellor, however, at the opening of the Reichstag declared that the government will not submit to a negative vote by the majority of t

representatives, nothing remained to be done but to dissolve the Reichstag. The reading of the imperial decree announcing the dissolution created a tresation in the be

#### Socialists Applaud

trary, greeted it with a stormy ap-

planse.

The reasons for this action are guident. We are not afraid of the consequences of our points. The Social Detribution party will gladly pick up the gauntlet thrown by the government and the entire reactionary party.

For the government and for the old parties, the situation is by no means

For the government and for the old parties the situation is by no means promising. Not so for us.

The government believed at necessary to stake everything because it sought to check the voice, the representation of the people in parliament. As over against the will of the people it would set up a military dictatorship, a government by a small but powerful clique. When the Center, pliable as it always was, suddenly refused to creat the domands of the gov. refused to grant the demands of the government, demands which threatened its own existence, it, was brutally shoved aside as a troublesome "side govern-

### Dream of World Powers

Dream of World Powers

Now the government and the faithful adherents of its policy stand at a decisive turn in colonial politics. The government wishes to play the role of a world power in colonial affairs, it wishes to create the long sought for colonial army. The defeats in East Asia are scarcely forgotten and already a colonial army is planned for South Africa.

This plan the executive could not further unless it meant to set those who elected them against itself.

The government on the other hand could not surrender, for surrender at this point would be the tombstone of its golden dream—the creation of a colonial army.

to its colonial policy.

### The People Bitter

The People Bitter

The people-however, will not be waiting long with an answer.

This attack upon its representation rights in parliament will be reschied by their most bitterly. With their votes they will crush the personal regime and all the adveaturesome colonial projects.

The great masses of the people whose rights have been disregarded will avenge themselves. They will raise a hery protest against the law which is objected to by workingmen of all parties, the law which aims to break up all class conscious trade organizations.

But not alone the government, but all the other parties will fare badly at the hands of the people. Foremost among these sufferers will be the Center.

Its belated protest against the government will not atone for its former support of this adventuresome colonial policy which cost us thousands of lives.

Government Called

## Government Called

Government Called
It will be called to account for tolerating the colonial horrors so far. But
most of all it will be held to account for
the part it had taken in bringing about
the bread and meat famine. The misérable, treacherous conduct of the Center
at the time of the discussion of the antitrade organization law will likewise be
remembered by the thousands of proletarians when they go to the polls to elect
another government.

another government.

But strong as the resentment will be against the Center, it will be stronger still against the Conservatives and Nationalists. Even the Liberals have a large list of sins and misdeeds to atone for. They, too, have supported the government in its disgraceful colonial conduct. These same Liberals are even now supporting the personal regime in its colonial policy against the will of the people.

people hese Liberals were the ones who nied to create a colonial army by acting and even suggesting the commisc to the government. And all this ause a smart business man is now at head of colonial affairs.

## Old Parties Are Discredited

These acts discredited the old parties, the Center and even the Liberals, in the eyes of the people, and they will see and feel its effects at the next election.

For the Social Democratic party the dissolution of the Reichscag is the signal for an electoral struggle and victory.

It will lead a struggle against the per-sonal regime in behalf of the rights of the people

We struggle against large navies and so-called world polines, against the co-lonial policy of the government which is such a drain upon the finance of the country, against the staining of our na-tions' bonor through colonial misdeeds. We struggle against the exploitation of

the people, against unnecessary taxes, against the bread and meat extortions. We struggle against the anti-trade or-ganization laws which aim at the de-struction of the trade unions which have been built up with so much difficulty. We struggle for the liberation of the

working people from the ruling class. We struggle for political and social equality of all classe

We struggle for freedom and right. The challenge was offered us. We accept joyfully and are ready for the

#### AMBITIOUS CLERKS

They Hope to Be Able to Dictate the Price of Their Labor and Conditions

Chicago stores are to run on the closed shop basis. This is the determination of the International Retail Clerks' Protective Association, Local No. 8, of Chi-

At a meeting of the association de-mands for 1907 were framed which give the closed shop the first and foremost

approval of these demands by the inter-national body. As soon as this approval is gained the union will begin a cam-paign to force the stores of Chicago to live up to the same.

In addition to the closed shop the other demands of the retail clerks are as follows:

A nine and a half hour day with no reduction of wages now paid.

No clerk to work more than three evenings a week or three Sundays a

Time and a half for overtime and double time on Sundays.

All holidays shall be granted to all

employes without reduction in wages. One apprentice to every five clerks. The union store card should be dis-

played in the main entrance. Settlement of all disputes by arbitra-

Under these conditions clerks will work lifty-seven hours, while at present clerks in the stores of Chicago, outside of the loop district, work seventy-two hours per week.

The union will not object to keeping

stores open twenty-four hours a day provided the clerks do not work more than nine hours a day. No changes in the wage scale were made by the union, but all the strength of the organization will be used towards the accomplishment of these decayards of these demands.

of these demands.

This new agreement is the first of its kind in the country and when carried out will put the clerks union on a straight trade union basis.

The following officers were elected for

the ensuing year: President, S. T. Op-hein, first vice-president, W. E. Don-nellt, second vice-president, S. D. Feiss; fomanical secretary, Frank Janda; treas-nrer, William Coyle; recorder, T. R.

### CHICAGO REBELS WILL ATTEND NATIONAL CONVENTION

## Jewish Bussians Plan to Affiliate With Labor Unions and Socialist Party

the Bund composed of revolutionists in Chicago, will leave for New York in a few days to attend the fifth annual convention of the Bund which will be held delegate from the central committee of the Russian Band.

The convention promises to be most

interesting. One of the questions that will come up is the relation of the members of the Bund to the Socialist and to

to create the long sought for colonial truy. The defeats in East Asia are carcely forgotten and already a colonial truy is planned for South Africa.

This plan the executive could not turber unless it meant to set those who lected them against itself.

The government on the other hand in surrender at his point would be the tombstone of its colonial army.

Therefore, this rash act. Therefore, his rash attempt to crush all opposition are surrender and that members of the Bund to the Socialist and to the trade unionist movements in America, confining itself strictly to Russian affairs.

The growth of the membership of the Bund in recent years and the large element of "Americanized" members and members who latend to make the United States their permanent home, demand that members of the Bund to the Socialist and to the trade unionist movements in America, confining itself strictly to Russian affairs.

The growth of the membership of the Bund in recent years and the large element of "Americanized" members and trade unionist movement in America, confining itself strictly to Russian affairs.

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#### SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. GET SOME OF THE FREE LABOR

#### Christmas Gift of Thousands of Hours of Unpaid Labor

A large Christmas present was given, or rather, was taken by Sears, Roebuck & Company from their several thousand employes. All the employes of the company worked overtime during the Christmas rush weeks without pay.

The company gave each of its employes a supper check daily of the value of 35 cents. When they came to the restaurants to get their food, they found that a 35-cent check of Sears, Roebuck & Company is only worth about twenty cents, when it comes to real food. The employes claim that the food they got could easily be secured for 15, at most, 20 cents, in any downtown restaurant.

### PRIEST HAS GOOD PLAN

#### Abolish Poverty and the Socialists Will Pull Out of the Fight

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 25 .- "Abolish child labor and you will go a long way toward killing Socialism, which is created by poverty stricken conditions among the masses," said the Rev. Father Shee at a recent meeting of the Robert F. Doyle Council, Young Men's Institute.

He said that Socialism has a stronger hold in this country than in any of the European countries, Germany not excepted. He also spoke of the strained relations between the Catholic church and the Socialist party and added that Socialism would in no way solve the problems of the day.

### "THE PUBLIC SERVICE"

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## BRISBANE MAY DESERT HEARST

### London Hears That Famous Big Type Editorial Writer Will Join Harmsworth

London, Dec. 19.—About the time you get this into print we here will be wishing each other a happy New Year. Let me, in the name of the European courades, who I know would desire to do so individually, express to the Socialist comrades of the Ameri-can continent our heartfelt good wishes for their success in the work of making life happier for the toilers. May your reward in the next twelve months be ample, and may the Social revolution— the betterment of the masses—be with-in the view even of these who have spent a long life in the effort.

Herewith I send greetings also from Comrade Harry Quelch, one of the ablest leaders of the Social-Democratic Federation, and the editor of our paper, Justice His letter to the American friends is included.

Something like a sensation has been created here today by the announcement that "Randolph Hearst's right hand man" is coming to London. The story, for which the authority is one of the American exchanges, is that he has been enguged by Lord Northeliffe (better known as W. Alfred Harmsworth) at a salary of \$25.000 a year to become editor-in-chief of the Daily Mail, Evening News and other papers of the connection. Will be some with the Hearst program of municipalization? It is very doubtful. At present the Harmsworth publications are the most bitter opponents of anything like progress we have in the English press Inci-dentally, they are the most onfair. Yet Lord Northeliffe has some very able advisors, some of them men who have been Socialists, others who are well acquinited with the progress the movement has made. He will not lack men to tell him that Socialism is going shead—that it must go ahead, not withstanding any follies of ours and mistakes we may make. And it is not impossible that he may be found seeking to "lead the democracy into safe channels," and so on. Presumably the reference is to Mr. Arthur Brisbane, who struck me, when I met him last spring, as being exceedingly able, not too elever to learn, with much sympathy for those suffering injustice and willing to go as far as the people were likely to follow: He was full of schemes to secure fair play for Haywood and his friends, for instance.

I asked Keir Hardie to join Quelch in his happy expression of good wishes for success in the new year, but as I write he tells me he has sent, or is sending, you an article, for which rea-son I won't inclose an extract from his pen that would have been interesting, in which he anticipates the formation of a Socialist cabinet in England.

Our unemployed problem in Great Britain is continually taking new form, each change presenting one phase in common—the great sociological disease to be cured, and no one even professing to have a solution for it ex-cent the Socialism. The latest item the Socialists. The latest item is that at Crewe, the great railway cen-ter of the London & Northwestern Com-pany, where the outlook was already pany, where the outlook was already bad, more men are being discharged. Yet the company, in the last half year for which I have the figures, paid dividends of 3 per cent on debentures, 4 per cent on preferred shares and 5 per cent on consolidated stock—the total capital for which dividend has to be found being \$645,000,000! Yet the workers must be turned out to starve in order that the dividend may be kept up to or above 5 per cent!

British Socialists are not always propagandists by the lecture platform alone, nor even with the ready pen. One of our comrades of the Carlisle branch of our comrades of the Carlisle branch of the Social-Democratic Federation re-cently astonished the most fashionable ballroom in the town by turning up at a fancy dress ball garbed as "Social-ism" and carrying ber huge red flag ("a banner with a strange device") inscribed with that word of hope, "Horrid!" "Very bad form!" were two of the exclamations of the plato-cratic ladies, while some of the gentletwo of the exclamations of the plato-cratic ladies, while some of the gentle-men commented, with a little appre-hensive shiver, "'Ugh! reminds one of the Commune, or the French Revolution, don 'tcherknow!" When she won the prize for the most original costume they began to ask whether she was really a Socialist. Friends who know her are emphatic in their assurance that she would "own up smart."

Your excellent example in establish-Your excellent example in establishing a Socialist daily has been followed in Switzerland, where the "Berner Tagwacht" has been issued daily for several weeks. In the meantime Switzerland has given up another marryet to the movement in Comrade Hauth, who has been scatteneed in Berlin to imprisonment as a deserter. He was editor of the "Volksrecht" of Zurich.

Talking of newspapers of our cause reminds me that Justice will be enlarged next week, a stap we have been desiring for a long time. May I, for the encouragement of our friends who are new to the movement, become reminiscent? Justice has been built up by the sacrifices of wage slaves, middle class men and women—devoted, whole hearted women of both classes. I have seen compositors who had already done a day's work for wages compose the paper for nothing. Of these, Hobert, Hazell and others are still with as, Then Hyndman, Solfort, Bax, Herhert Burrows. Hunter, Watts, Quelch and many more have written for it freely, have worked the press on which the bills were printed, and gone into the streets to sell it. Burns and Tom Mann, of the skilled worker class; Hyndman, Joynes, Champion, Burrows, Mrs. Hyndman and Mrs. Champion, of the middle class—all have helped to sell it. And the rank and file—the unknown heroes—have given budly needed pennies to keep it going. And never once has it lowered the standard a single inch. Excuse that little crow about ourselves, but I felt like it at the moment, and you will not be sorry to know about it. Talking of newspapers of our cause

Just as I was mailing this, informa-tion reaches me that the German com-rades have decided to decline any elec-toral alliances, and to run their own

fight on definite issues and principles rainer than upon opportunist veries' merely. They are sanguine that in stead of losing ground they will poll better than before, and gain seats. As the voting went last time they would have 126 seats instead of 79 under a proportional convention. have 126 seats instead of 79 under a proportional representation scheme. It may be remembered, for our encouragement, that their voting strength has continually increased since 1874, when they polled only 6.70 per cent of the electors. Ten years later they polled 9.71, and in 1893 22.28 per cent. In 1903 no less than 31.71 per cent polled Socialist, and on the last two years' records they may poll 40 per cent in January.

### CHICAGO'S NEW CHARTER

(Continued from first page)

ager for four years.

To hun all, supervision of school property is to be given. Under this arrangement teachers may be accomized, economics practiced, children of working men crowded together in feel deang men crowded together in roal de-caying buildings, inpurious educational methods introduced, bootle coal con-tracts put through, school property stolen and the working class of Chicago must stand helpless with no power to stop the reign of crime. The initiative in all educational mat-ters is to-be in the hands of the super-intendent.

The next blow that capitalist inter-The next blow that capitalist interests struck at the working class was to make the mayor hold educe for four years. Now that the main function of mayors and councils has come to be the aiding of corporate interests to get control of franchises, disregard ordinances that would touch business interests and handle labor struggles the term of two years has been too short term of two years has been too short. Considerable expense is incurred in putting safe men into other

To save this expense and give graft interests control for a long chough time to make it pay the major and counter are to be kept in office four years. Every move to lengthen the term of office of public servants is a move to do away with democracy and take the

of the people,

Corporations that wish to get po Corporations that wish to get possession of the streets, either below or above, for fifty years will have no trouble in doing so in the figure it the charter is adopted as laid out by the convention. The new charter provides that franchises shall not go into effect until sixty days after their passage and that they shall be submitted to popular vote at the next election if twenty per rent of the legal voters of the city petition for a vote.

#### CLASS STRUGGLE IN CONVENTION

## Union League Taylor and Labor

Leader Linehan "Back Pedal" in the Face of Big Money The gentle decorum of the charter con

vention was sadly disturbed at its last session. The roar of the class struggle, that had been carefully smothered by the overwhelming uniority, controlled by the Union League and Merchants' Club dele

Union League and Merchauts Club dele-gation, was heard for a time.

The trouble all came about over a resolution introduced by Louis F. Post, asking those members of the conven-tion who had so loudly applauded Nicho-las Murray Butler's speech, to put them-selves on record in their opposition to milous in the public service. In the course of his remarks Mr. Post had pointed out the dominant influence exer-

course of his remarks Mr. Post had pointed out the dominant influence exercised by the Merchants. Club over the educational committee.

This brought Pref. Graham Taylor to his feet with a "repudiation" of the influence of this body. This brought a smile to the faces of the members of the Merchants. Club, who thought of the sessions of the countities and looked upon its product. Taylor is a member.

upon its product. Taylor is a member of the Union League and always is full of porterbouse steak.

Alderman Dever was the next one to do an agile side-step, and explained that "it is not necessary for me to-give my research continuous way way appear on presearch." personal opinion one way or another on

Then came Linehan, professional la bor leader and city employe. Somebody was evidently pulling the strings on him barder than usual, for he did not dare to stand fairly and squarely for the right of public employes to organize, although himself both a member of a union and

a public cruploye.

He fairly groveled to show his love for Shedd, whose resolution had been switched into the discussion.

switched into the discussion.

"There is no firm to-day in the city of Chicago that employs as many members of labor organizations from the building trades as Marshall Field & Codoes," he declared, forgetting that this was only done after Field's misuccessful endeavor to trush those same building trades but a few years ago, when he erected a building on Clark street under police protection with scab carpenters and other building employes.

Mr. Linehan even went so far as to

and other building employes.

Mr. Linehan even went so far as to say that Mr. Shedd's "firm is remarkable for the fact that they always employ members of trade unions."

There was no one to jog his memory on the blacklisted clerks, the disrupted teamsters union, the victimized drawers and all the others who had dared to attempt to organize while in the employ of the field firm. If a Field teamster wears a union button he is discharged. wears a union button lie is discharged.

Let Linehan try to buy a union-labeled article in the Field store and he will find at impossible.

Almost the only

it impossible.

Almost the only man that had the hackbone to stand fair and square for or against the proposition was George E. Cole, who amounted his opposition to the affiliation of public employes with

the affoliation of public employes with labor organizations.

The only man that stood squarely on the other aide was Louis F. Post, and even he once qualified his opinion if it were to be applied to a "purely abstract question." Mr. Post, however, declared that "the Teachers Federation has served the school board better than any other civic organization in the city, lar better than the Merchauts Clah."

The Rev. R. A. White then tried to secure a position in the limelight by declaring that he also leved the unions, and claiming that the Teachers Federation secured the back taxes largely through his assistance.

He laid great emphasis on the fact that the Federation secured is the tried to stood the control of Labor, and that it was then supported by nearly everybody, except the big corporations. The only man t

porations.

He neglected to add that when the back taxes were secured their little capitalist allies tried to swipe the funds, and that the teachers were compelled to affiliate with the labor unions in order to reap the benefits of their work.

## PLOT TO "MAKE" LAW IS MATERIALIZING

Employers, Aided by Judges, Would-Jail Agitator or Exhaust Union Funds.

The well defined plot of the Chicago Employers' Association to "make law on the labor que mon with the help of judges elected by workingmen is beginning to materialize.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the Franklin Union cases, reserved, resterday, but on the smaller

Illimots in the Franklin Union cases, reported vesterday, has given the employers a fine herap rope for organized labor. That this rope is to be used to jail every agriator that gets iromblesome was shown in the labor conspiracy trial before Judge Ball vesterday when Assast ant State's Attorney Miller said the Franklin decision gives power to put in jail every member of the Chicago Federalism of Labor.

The will not do that but the Chicago Indovers Association with its legal but

rean is preparing to have enough law under to enable it to put into prison or the up in litigation every labor union that

#### Litigation Will Exhaust Funds Even it its victims are not jailed the stigation will exhaust union funds and

impoverish the members.

The working class-musi elect its own judges it it is to be saved from continual "legal" annovances. Let it control the judges and their the employers. will be haled into court on conspiracy

charges.

The law is always the same "interpretation" is what makes the dif-ference. The workers have the votes. For weeks before the teamsters" strike in 1905 the capitalist daily papers re-ported dumerous efforts of labor unions to secure arbitration of the garment workers' strike

workers strike.

Large business interests said there was nothing to arbitrate, and that the strike was lost. No talk of con-piracy was been heard. It was not till after the strike had begin and lavy Mayer book charge of the bosses' side that it became onspiracy.
The big capitalists and their organs of

advancement, the daily press, came to the front and sold in a solid phalanx by the side of May . Since then the strike has been a conspiracy.

### Unions Wanted Arbitration

The fact of the matter is that the me were only too willing to arbitrate, an were even begging for st, but the business interests decided that this was the one to crush uniousm among the team

They now see that the teamsters are stronger than ever, even though they are divided into two factions.

### Interests the Same

This trial is making them recognize that their interests are the same, no matter whether the min be a follower of the loternational or Conted Fean-sters' organization. Points that would substantiate the efforts the men made in 1903 to have a settlement of the diffi-culty brought about were barred by

The business interests are determined to send these men is the penitentiary and make this case a precedent in labor circles. Business wants sympathetic action made conspiracy, that is, sympathy between workingness, but when it comes to sympathetic action of captains of industry, then it is perfectly proper and of necessity should be.

#### WAGE INCREASES TO BE THE PRICE OF SOCIAL "REST."

Crumbs Dropped to Labor by Wall Street Gamblers.

Street Gamblers.

Through the country big capitalists are increasing wages. They hope to throw a few crumbs of their profits to the mob and allay unrest.

They fear that nurest will become so unreasoning that producers will demand all they produce. Their scheme to increase wages enough to keep producers exactly at the subsistent point has worked in many quarters. Men whose wives never have decent at the coming dresses are overwhelmed at the generosity of the big corporations, Following is a summary of some of these wage increaces;

	umber o employe	
Pennsylvania Road.	145,000	*12,000,000
Other Eastern rds		
West, rds. (switch-		
men	60,000	5,000,000
Standard Oil	60,000	3,500,000
New England Cot-		
ton Milis	175,000	9,000,000
U. S. Steel	43,000	1,900,000
Amalgamated Cop-		
per	12,000	1,000,000
Mine Owners, Ari-		
2008	5,000	500,000
American Express .	10,000	600,000
National Express	4,000	200,000
Calumet and Hecla.	6,000	500,000

Totals . . . . . . 630,000 \$41,200,000 Is this to be the price of "safe, same and conservative" action by the working class?

### HORSE AND HUMAN LABOR

According to the results obtained by three years of experience on forty farms in Minnesota, farm labor costs about twelve cents an hour and horse labor about seven and a half cents. A farm laborer can be boarded for \$132 a year and a horse kept for about \$80. Has can be produced for one-half and grain for three-fourths of the cost of raising corn. raising corn.

### NEWSBOY, 91 YEARS OLD. . FALLS AND IS INJURED

St. Lones, Dec. 31.—Joseph F. Dust, aged binety one, the oldest "newshoy" in the world, slipped and fell on the birrest while selling papers today and was taken to the hospital. Last fall he walked 255 miles to Kansas City, and after a time walked back. He says he is a grand-nephew of Robert Barns.

The total pay of officers and sailers actually aboard ships during the last year was \$24,725,193, of which \$2,989,754,93 was for apprentices and others aboard receiving ships. Food to the value of \$1,427,965,50 was issued to sailers on board ships, of which amount \$324,959,70 went to those on training ships.

## The 1906 WING **PIANO**

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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Editor, A. M. Simons; Business Manager, Loc's Dalgaard; State Secretary, J. S. Smith County Secretary, C. L. Breckon.

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

## The Old Year and the New

RING OUT THE OLD, RING IN THE NEW

Twelve more months have been added to the years of an already decrepit civilization. These twelve months have been packed with crimes and exposures, with defalcations and consolidations, with the formation of ever larger trusts, with the crushing at ever accelerating speed of smaller capitalists, with a growing sense of solidarity among the workers, with greater weakness in the defenders of capitalism, with an inrreasing output of radical liferature, with an increasing education of the workers, with a clearer defining of the class struggle, with growing certainty of the triumph of the proletariat.

We are looking upon a dying civilization.

LET IT DIE: THE HEIR IS ALREADY HERE.

As we stand around the deathbed of capitalism in the closing hours of 1906 we need shed no tears over the approaching demise.

As we welcome in 1907, our greatest cause of rejoicing is that it brings us one year nearer to the date when "man to man shall brothers

EVERY YEAR THAT PASSES MEANS THAT WE ARE JUST TWELVE MONTHS NEARER TO THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

We may hasten or retard its coming somewhat but we cannot prevent its ultimate attainment

We can decide whether it will come peacefully, calmly, intelligently, conscionsly through the efforts of an educated working class electorate, or whether it shall come violently, ignorantly, as a result of a blind outbreak of an outraged mob of exploited toilers.

THE NEXT YEAR WILL GO FAR TOWARD DECIDING THAT QUESTION.

We are now so close upon the final days of transition that the time for preparation is short.

The responsibility for that education rests upon the shoulders of those who know the road-the militant, educated, thinking Socialists of

If you are one of these, register a New Year's vow that in the days of the coming year you will bend every atom of your energy to the preparation of yourself and your fellow workers for the task that lies

You think we speak with too great confidence.

Look to the East-to Europe-where the red glow of the rising sun of revolution already brightens the sky to the zenith:

Look upon Russia, flung headlong into the battle and answer if we do not speak truly when we say that the fruit of revolution entered upon without ample preparation is disorder and blood and suffering. That there is not more of these is due to the tircless work of the Socialist agitators of Russia in years gone by and in the days that are passing.

. If you are deaf to the thunder of the oncoming revolution, listen to the sound of tumult in Germany and France and Italy where workers are grappling with exploiters in a battle that is shaking the corner stones of the social and political structure.

IT IS THE SAME FIGHT EVERYWHERE

In far off Japan, in the island empire of Australia, and their Mother England-all around the globe-a rising working class is girding the earth with the red band of a human brotherhood united in determined antagonism to oppression and greed and exploitation.

AGAINST THIS FORCE THE DECAYING RANKS OF THE DEFENDERS OF CAPITALISM CANNOT LONG PREVAIL.

RING OUT THE OLD, RING IN THE NEW

## What Do Socialists Want?

This is a question which is asked frequently. Sometimes it is asked as if it were a poser to which there was no reply. Sometimes it is asked seriously by the searcher for information.

It is a question which can be and has been answered.

It was answered so well by William Morris, the great poet, artist, craftsman, and socialist of England that an improvement would be

He called his answer to this question "The Claim of Socialism," and it is so complete and striking that it would be well worth the time of any reader to commit it to memory. Morris said:

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

"This ti-n is the claim

"IT IS RIGHT AND MECESSARY THAT ALL MEN SHOULD HAVE WORK TO DO WHICH SHALL BE WORTH DOING. AND BE OF ITSELF PLEASANT TO DO, AND WHICH SHOULD BE DONE UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS AS WOULD MAKE IT NEITHER OVER WEARISOME NOR, OVER ANXIOUS.

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

urge of social evolution will not permit us to stand still, and this is the goal that lie's before is



CITY FOLKS ARE HUNGRY



THE WISE ONES CONFER



FOOD ROTS IN THE COUNTRY

we would not work in order that we might find time to enjoy ourselves, but where we worked because we enjoyed the WORK ITSELF.

But this can only come when the means and methods of work are controlled by the workers. So long as one class rides another to the task of creating the wealth by which mankind satisfies its wants there can be little pleasure for either class, and least of all for the workers.

So long as production is for profit neither goods produced, nor the process of production can give pleasure. Only when things are produced for the use of a twee of producers will they be made so as to give happiness in the making and happiness in the consuming.

Under our present system happiness must be sought outside the main currents of life-it is only a by-product, as it were.

Under a co-operative commonwealth happiness would be the principal product—the main-spring of production, the reason for work.

## Products and By-Products

In the days of its youth capitalism dreamt great and glorious dreams of the literary, artistic and intellectual era that was to follow the destruction of the old feudal restrictions.

When education should be tree and all should know how to use the printed page there would be no more "mute, inglorious Miltons."

The public school is here. Education has been made well-nigh universal. Garnegie strews the world with libraries. A host of minor millionaires toss out largesses to education.

YET NO MILTONS ARISE.

The reason is not far to seek.

The rewards, the honors, the glory, the power that present society has to confer falls not upon the scholar, the artist or the author, nor upon the craftsmen and architect, but upon the EXPLOITER OF LABOR, THE MANIPULATOR OF PAPER VALUES. THE PROMOTER OF SCHEMES FOR GATHERING AND MONOPOLIZING A NA-TION'S RESOURCES.

The social product of capitalism is CAPITALISTS. The whole social system may be looked upon as a gigantic manufacturing plant for the purpose of turning our millionaires.

All other products are by-products.

Artists, architects, authors, etc., are turned out incidentally when the inaterial is not available for the principal product. Capitalism can produce Rockefellers, and Morgans and Carnegies

and John R. Walshs, but it is short of Platos and Murillos and Raphaels. Naturally its by-products are tainted by the influence of the principal industry. In education capitalism has produced a Harper, a Nicholas Murray

Butler of a Dougherty, but few, if any, Froebels and Pestalozzis, -We doubt if either of these men would be able to pull a millionaire's leg, make a satisfactory speech for a Merchants' Club, or loot a school treasury, This same thought was expressed in another form the other day

when Professor Laughlin of the University of Chicago, himself an excellent example of one class of capitalist by products, declared the To him there was but one idea of success—the taking of money.

All who did not succeed in accumulating millions were "failures." So it will continue to be in spite of public schools and free libraries and endowed colleges and all the other subsidiary plants of capitalism.

Socialism would smake the main product MFN not Millions. It Are we willing to pay that price? We must pay it. The onward | would multiply the opportunities for all to secure access to the sources. of education and culture

TI WOULD ALSO OFFER ITS PRINCIPAL INCENTIVES Try to think what it means. Try to imagine the possibility of finding | FOR THE PRODUCTION OF OTHER THINGS THAN EXyour enjoyment in your work. Try to conceive of a society in which PLOITERS OF THEIR FELLOW MEN

## By the Innocent Bystander

Flattery

"Why is it Brierly has such a stand-

"One day he kissed her, pretending that he mistook her for the daughter.

Have you broken that New Year's

If you break one resolution, however, you can make another to replace it in a second.

The talk about automobiles becoming so cheap that everyone can have on must sound very ridiculous to the man

### Courtesy Withheld

"Poor Penstock! I understand his manuscripts are always returned by the editors 'with thanks' !" "Not always."

Scotland had a wreck in which sixteen were killed. Then America has a wreck killing twice that number. Who says the days of competition are past?

He Didn't Finish

"You are a fool, Henry Peck; you are a fool," cried the shrewish wife. "I know it," nicekly responded Henry

But he didn't add the thought that was on his mind.

The Contrary "Did you say that Bjones lost his

health trying to get money. "I did not. I said that he lost all his money trying to get health."

If congress gets tired of 50 many messages from Roosevelt, it should blame it on Mrs. Bellamy Storee. She says she

I MOURN

(Kiichi Kaneko,) Celebrate the new year, if you will,

I must mourn for my brothers, poor, Joy at the new hope, if you can, I must think of my sisters, unfortunate For I'know the life of the thousands-The life with no hope for the future, Burdened and worn and deserted. Happy for what? Joy for what?-I cannot deceive myself so well

The Socialist goes forth to war Cainst poverty and wrong; His blood-red banner gleams afar. Who follows in his throng? Adapted from the Sun of God Goes

## Whistling to Keep Up Courage

In his recent "sour grapes" speech, after having been ousted from the presidency of the Illinois Central railroad, Mr. Stuyvesant Fish remarked as follows:

The contest is no longer between those who have and those who have not, but between those on the one hand who have moderately, sufficiently and even abundantly, and on the other those who through the use of trust funds and the power incident thereto seek by questionable practices to have excessively.

The Chicago Daily News hails this statement with glee. It heads its editorial "The Middle Class Militant," and proceeds to comment in the following manner:

This is a notable statement of the way the forces in this country are lined up today. Mr. Fish declares further that so far "no efficient thing has been done to right the wrongs which are known to exist." Then in the role of the average American he says: "It roots with us, the great middle class, to meet this issue as our fathers met those which confronted them."

Advancement has been made toward the end thus sought. The middle class has become militant. "Bonrgeoisie" is the derisive title which the ultra rich at home, the nobility abroad and the Socialists in all lands apply to the moderately well to do. When shop-keeping prosperity means merely smug contentment the derision is not without cause. But America's great middle class has awakened. The popularity of magazine exposures shows it. People who "have moderately, sufficiently and even abundantly" are those for whom the magazines are manufactured. The magazine exposures merely re-

It is to laugh. Never in its history was the bourgeoisie militant. Even in the days when it was fighting its way to victory over the feudal nobility, and was wallowing in seas of blood, it was not its own blood that was shed.

Since that time it has constantly deteriorated in militantey, courage, daring, initiative,

A race of traders, it bargains, schemes, intrigues, compromises, but never dares to do anything.

Its only place of battle is the market-place, and there it has been whipped to perfection by the great capitalist at whom it is now fiercely hurling "magazine exposures."

When this middle class "awakes" it is only to seek to make some sort of a bargain with the giant kings of industry. It seeks to "regulate," to control, to hamper, always with the covert hope that in some way it too may become capable of exploiting on an international scale.

In this bargaining it is always whipped. For a generation it has been enacting anti-trust laws, interstate commerce laws, inspection laws, and a host of other legislation destined to compel the great capitalist to share his gains with his little competitor.

Not one of these has succeeded in accomplishing any-

Not one of them ever will.

AND THE CLASS THAT DOES THIS IS CALLED MILITANT. BAH!

## Business Administrations

The capitalist press or this city are agreeing that the one thing needed to make the municipal government of Chicago altogether lovely is a "business administration."

If only the government was conducted by "business men" every problem would be solved.

We might suggest that there are other interests that need attention beside business interests. We might raise the question of whether the principles which rule in business are really the best ones to be applied

in the administration of a great city.
We shall discuss some of these things later.

Just now let us see if a "business administration" has made good in the one field in which it claims to excel.

The one thing a "business man" is supposed to know about is bargaining. For him the world is one gigantic market. He lives and breathes and moves only to make bargains. If he cannot make bargains

Yet it was a business administration that permitted the merchants of Chicago to steal the very ground from beneath the feet of the citizens, until every State street store is occupying thousands of dollars' worth of sidewalk space with never a cent for rent. The only time anyred from these squatters on city property was when a Socialist "failure" held office for a short time.

It was a "business administration" that gave away millions of dollars' worth of franchises, lost whole streets, permitted the Illinois Steel Company to build a good sized city on land it stole from these good "business men," leased school land on terms that would justify a court in appointing a guardian for any private individual that should make a similar bargain, let the beef trust steal water from the municipality, and-but what's the use?

If a superintendent, general manager, purchasing agent, or office boy of one of the men who had charge of the city's interests in these cases should make a bargain as ridiculous as any one of these he would be fired so quick that he would never know what hit him.

## The Blight of Commerce

Commerce has set the mark of selfishness, The signet of its all-enslaving power. Upon a shining ore and called it gold; Before whose image bow the vulgar great, The vainly rich, the miserable proud, The mob of peasants, nobles, priests and kings, And with blind feelings reverence the power-That grinds them to the dust of misery. But in the temple of their hireling hearts Gold is a living God, and rules in scorn All earthly things but virtue. Since tyrants by the sale of human life, Heap luxuries to their sensualism, and fame To their wide-wasting and insatiate pride, Success has sanctioned to a credulous world The ruin, the disgrace, the woe, of war. His hosts of blind and unresisting dupes The despot numbers; from his cabinet These puppets of his schemes he moves at will (Even as the slaves by force or famine driven Beneath a vulgar master) to perform A task of cold and brutal drudgery:-Hardened to hope, insensible to fear, Scarce living pulleys of a dead machine, Mere wheels of work and articles of trade. That grace the proud and noisy pomp of wealth!

PERCY B. SHELLEY.