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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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VOL. VI. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 12, 1907. NO. 410

CZAR INSTINCTIVE TYRANT; LIKES BLOOD

Gershuni, Who Speaks at Orchestra Hall Tonight, Gives New View of Nicholas

That the second Russian Duma, which will convene some time in March, will be the last straw separating the Russian government from the people...

restore order. He did it. He shot down hundreds of peasants and thousands of others he flogged to death. Upon leaving the province, he called the peasants together and told them that he let them off easy this time...

Simply Hang Prisoners

"Well, they don't treat them now at all, they simply hang them. This, however, is very encouraging. By disregarding its own law, the Russian autocracy shows that it had lost its power and authority."



GREGORY GERSHUNI. Portrait taken while in prison at Akatul, Siberia

his message from the Russian revolution to the American people. The revolutionist party was never so strong as today. The "Red Sunday" of the 22d of January, 1905, completely severed the government from the people...

Rebels Never so Strong

"We are taking a very hopeful view of things in Russia now. The revolutionist party was never so strong as today. The "Red Sunday" of the 22d of January, 1905, completely severed the government from the people...

Peasants Now Leaders

"The peasants are now foremost in the revolutionary ranks and this is why we are so confident of success. Revolutionized the peasants have been by the government, by its ruthless repression of agrarian riots, which were nothing more than a cry for bread by a hungry multi-million population..."

Tractisn Steal Hit by Federation

Unionists Decide to Fight to Last Ditch to Save Chicago From Wall Street, Tribune and Smaller Crafters

A violent protest against the trust press and business interests of this city which seek to perpetuate a steal of millions upon the people of Chicago was made by the Chicago Federation of Labor yesterday.

Declare it Null and Void

A resolution declaring this traction ordinance null and void if it is passed without giving the people the desired referendum was introduced by Barney Berlyn and adopted by the federation.

TO STARVE LABOR INTO SUBMISSION

Employers' Association in National Conspiracy to Blacklist All Wage Workers

To list all wage workers in the United States and absolutely starve to death any man or woman who strikes for higher wages is the plan of the Chicago Employers' Association and other allied organizations throughout the country.

No Improvement Possible

Instead of a uniform system with one company, one fare, universal transfers and through routes, as promised, Chicago is to have two companies for the Chicago City Railway properties and one holding company for the Union Traction properties...

HUNDREDS MAY FREEZE

Coal famine increases and people are demanding relief. Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 4.—Forty stations along the Great Northern railroad in North Dakota are on the verge of desperation owing to the coal and food famine.

IN GIGANTIC PLOT TO ROB CHICAGO

Theft Planned to Save Investors Deceived by Yerkes. The most colossal steal ever perpetrated in the city of Chicago is being planned.

Wipe Out Wage Increase

The wage advance in the whole Pittsburg district for this year has been estimated at \$2,000,000, and from the figures it would indicate that the advance in the price of milk would in itself absorb this advance.

8,000 SOCIALIST VOTES IN TORY TOWN OF TORONTO

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 7.—Toronto, the most ultra-conservative city in Canada, with a population of 300,000 people, the stronghold of British Toryism, the loyalist city of the empire, has given to the Socialist candidate for mayor, Lindale, a vote of over 8,000.

OH, SHAW! THE SHAH IS DEAD

Teheran, Persia, Jan. 9.—It is officially announced to-day that Muzaffar Din, Shah of Persia, succumbed last night at 10 o'clock to his long illness. He will be succeeded by his son, Mohammad Ali Mirza.

Fisher's Amazing Proposal

The amazing scheme proposed by Walter L. Fisher and other advisers of Mayor Dunne, to graft a twenty-year franchise for the lines covered by the Union Traction system for the "Chicago Railway Company," Fisher was put into office as a "traction expert" to look after the capitalists, large and small, who were led to invest in Union Traction by Yerkes.

Yerkes and Mayor Dunne

Yerkes himself would blush to take advantage of the innocence displayed by the defenders of Chicago's rights in the streets. Mayor Dunne has been falsely led to believe that it is impossible to clear up the Union Traction muddle in any other way, although no appeal has ever been made to Judge Grosscup of the federal court, in whose charge these properties remain.

Coal Famine Increases and People Are Demanding Relief

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 4.—Forty stations along the Great Northern railroad in North Dakota are on the verge of desperation owing to the coal and food famine. Despite all efforts which have been made by railroads to clear up the situation, by breaking the car congestion and opening snow-blocked roads, little relief has been furnished and the outlook for assistance is dark.

ALL WAGE INCREASES ARE NOW WIPED OUT

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 4.—The price of milk has been advanced to 10 cents a quart as a result of a combine of all the dairies of this city. Other food has risen in some instances as high as 40 per cent.

How the Conspiracy Works

That a conspiracy has been formed by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the Chicago Commercial Association and the Employers' Association of Chicago to lock out every striking lithographer from any employment whatever in the concerns affiliated with these organizations, is asserted by striking lithographers.

The Hounding Process

After having been employed a few days, he was called in by the manager and informed that the "home office" objected to having a striking lithographer in its employ. Mr. Heckel displayed letters from his lithographic employer in which his former employer urged him to come back to work, which would prove that his character was not questioned by his former employer.

LABOR OPPOSES JUDGE

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 4.—A bitter attack has been made by the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, in session here, on Supreme Court Justice-elect W. H. Timlin, who assumes office next Monday. Mr. Timlin at the Biron college commencement several months ago, made an address in which he classed the trust and labor problems as one "Labor unionism now as that they will try to remove Mr. Timlin from the bench on the charge that he is prejudiced against their cause. Mr. Timlin's remarks which give offense were: "Now problems have arisen before the American people. One is popularly known as the 'trust problem' and the other is a like organization and attitude on the part of the laboring people, the latter with its strikes and violence and the former with its depravity."

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COUNTY TREASURER CHEATS-WAITRESSES

Gets Them to Write Letter Saying He Is "Friend of Labor"—After Election Breaks Faith

Love of the politician for the working class is considerably different before and after election. John R. Thompson, city treasurer and restaurant man, has declared that he will have nothing to do with the Waitresses' Union. Before election he made a speech to the waiters and waitresses and told them that they were the best and women that had made his money for him. He also at that time promised them that he would sign a contract for the closed shop.

CHIEF HORAN PLANS TO RESIGN OFFICE

Scheme to Discredit Mayor and Help Merchants' Club Reformer. Chief Horan, of the fire department, is expected to resign. His plan is to leave office as part of a far-reaching scheme to injure Mayor Dunne and the firemen's union.

If Busse Is Defeated

In the event of Busse's defeat, presuming he is a candidate, Horan will take up his furlough and resume his old position as first assistant fire marshal, a position which all civil service authorities concede cannot be denied him.

Newspapers Are In

This letter will be made much of by the Tribune and other papers that are antagonistic to Mayor Dunne, and the same battle that is now being made to save Cooley in the schools will be put up to reappoint Horan as head of the fire department.

Horan Must Make Good

It is pointed out by those who credit this rumor that Horan and Busse are friends of years' standing, and that the fire chief has always been credited to the Republican side of the fence.

WHO KILLED CRUEL RUSS? HIS CAREER

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—(Special)—St. Petersburg is to-day wondering who was the youthful assassin that shot Gen. Von Der Lamitz, the St. Petersburg prefect who took the place of the late Gen. Treppoff.

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Reformer—So you drank to drown your sorrows in drink? Jags—Tried to, but they are all gone swimmers and staid on top.



# PROGRESS—WHITHER

By W. DODSWORTH, Editor, Journal of Commerce

This article occupied the leading position on the first page of the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, the foremost financial daily of America. It was intended for the great financiers, and not for working class minds.

Comparison of current social conditions with those of the past reveals remarkable differences in the rate of advance between these various forms of experiment. In the department of abstract thought, there may be more than the usual vigor of pursuit, but perhaps little gain in results. In religious truth, as measured by a rational standard, there has been a clearly defined revision within the last half century. The whole doctrinal basis of Christianity has undergone a searching examination, and the more evangelical systems have taken on a more distinctly ethical structure. Religion, however, it must be conceded, still remains the one great interest about which men are least agreed, most antagonistic, least intellectually convinced and therefore least in true earnest.

Perhaps there has been no previous stage of history when such a high average of popular intelligence was centered on the exploitation of political theories and organizations. There is a reason for this advance which deserves attention. "As never before, the governments are accepting it as one of their foremost obligations to provide education for their largely preponderant proletarian populations, and, as a rule, the culture imparted affects most materially the qualities and potencies of this renovated class.

Though, as a rule, the higher branches of study are not included in the public curricula, yet such culture as is provided opens the way to unrestricted popular progress in literature and the sciences, to a freer utilization of the intellect and a more effective exercise of the inventive powers. For the most part, this broadened education is made compulsory. There is no longer any inevitable alliance between poverty and ignorance, nor any obstacle to the progress of popular intelligence, except such as native incapacity or deliberate indifference may impose.

In this sense and to this extent, the current diffusion of popular education has become an element in the status and the power of the working masses such as they had never aspired to. For, taking this class in the mass, what does it now amount to as a force in working politics? What is its possible limit as a voting force? what is its comparative value as such? What may be its influence in the shaping of policies and in the control of legislatures and governments? These are questions which, hitherto, have been threateningly thrust before the people of Europe and America. Broader and more perfect education has increased the capacity of the proletariat for comprehending social relations and hence the effectiveness of the elective franchise, in a more or less complete form, in nearly every state of Europe and America.

What is the precise value of all this constitutional change? Can it be accepted as an assuredly peaceful revolution of immeasurable dimensions? The question must be put with misgivings and answered with uncertainty. The masses accept their honors without thanks, and show an unmistakable disposition to use their new-found powers for lusty aggression. The education is being utilized for agitation; the franchise is devoted to disturbing and corrupting legislation. The trades union organizations are appropriating these new political powers to purposes of disorderly aggression. This comparative universalization of the franchise is disposing the masses towards radical change in too many directions. The intervention of labor leaders means the concerting of plans of disorganization and the devising of bases of government after the most absolute democratic ideals. These innovations unmistakably suggest prospective struggle.

In no two nations are the developments of socialism alike, either in their aspects or the extent of their proposed changes. In essence, the main principle of democracy—the ascendancy of the popular will—has been the same throughout history. But in form it has varied with each successive effort to enforce its adoption. Today, in this country, where democracy is the essence of the constitution, a strong drift has suddenly set in toward an artificial coagulation of wealth, a violent legislative regulation of industry, and the transfer of the ownership of property from the individual or the corporation to the Federal or State governments.

The foreshadowing of politics, as to the men and the issues to be presented at the coming Presidential election, are far from being hopelessly suggestive. At the moment, the republican party's hold on power is dubious. The "stand-pat" faction shows no disposition to yield its so-called conservatism, no matter how much concession it might win at other more vital and pacifying points of policy. This persistency exposes interests far more vital than anything that an elusive tariff could shield. New and serious dangers await equally both parties—on the one hand reckless adhesion to worn-out party factions, on the other hand a rash surrender towards socialist schemes. Sagacious observers are aghast at the possible—not to say probable—political distractions that may be forthcoming within the next two years. The impending possibilities do not relate to normal economic and administrative issues; they concern questions that vitally divide the classes and inspire the jealousies and passions of the ordinarily dissatisfied masses. Labor, with its voting millions, shows a fast-growing disposition towards constituting a socialist force out of the multiplying trades unions; from which we already have the beginnings of a new disintegrating populist faction. Two ambitious socialist aspirants to the presidency stand prepared to commit the nation to revolutionary forms of Federal reconstruction. The millionaires' selfish aggressions are prompting the workman towards a wholesale diversion of the national wealth from the monopolists' hoards to the proletariat's meagre deposits. These are the conditions of social derangement, of growing class distrust, of quarrelsome fundamental issues, and of revolutionary agitation under which we approach what seems likely to be the most disturbing presidential election in the nation's history. With such conditions and tendencies, what is to be said of the sanity of political agitations of the day?

England's current political experience has closely followed the lines of our own. There, as here, the nation is surprised by a broad and sudden development of little foreseen socialist movements. The bungled introduction of a disjointed system of popular education had reached an advanced stage of culmination and the fact stood revealed that the masses were unprecedentedly competent to participate in the political life of the nation. As might have been expected, these new participants in politics have exhibited a strong leaning towards socialism; the labor unions have been compacted into resolute organizations capable of very effective political agitation; and the results of the last general election could be no matter for surprise. There were realities in that workingmen's victory which will long assert their force and may be expected to still more fundamentally democratize British class politics. The relatively large number of labor candidates returned to parliament was a shock, if not an alarm to the country; the note so because the invasion was made up of socialists of one class or another. There was little distinct cooperation or cohesion among the novitiates; but throughout there was a surprising fund of campaigning resource for enforcing populist ideals. Thus, we find the foremost of European democracies earnestly committed to an agitation which aims openly at a social leveling, less through elevating the proletariat than by crushing the long established grades of society. This is no inconsiderable achievement for one year of radical politics administered by green leaders.

In Germany, there are no current political culminations comparable with what are developing in the United States and Great Britain. Not that there is no serious latent socialism in the empire. On the contrary, the disease in a restrained form is more deeply entrenched under the reign of Emperor William than in any other State. Marx sowed seed broadcast which still waits for a fitting opportunity to germinate. In 1893 even 134 millions of social democratic votes were given to that faction and forty-four members were elected to the Reichstag; whilst, among the numerous party groups, that is eclipsing all others in its progress. In Germany, this element is perhaps more numerous, more compact, more intelligent and more

effectively potent than in any other nation. But Germans are cautious agitators. They invade without display; they know how to respect the prohibitions of illegal propagandism and are in no haste to expose their schemes of aggression. Above all, the empire is governed by a will and dominated by an army neither of which would militant agitators be in haste to challenge. The misfortune of Germany is less that she is exposed to the dangers of socialism than that she is subject to the uncontrollable individual impulses of an ever restless emperor.

In such a situation as now exists, France can assume but one attitude. She is ever ready for a domestic scrimmage. Perhaps less so now than at most times for the last hundred years; but still ever willing to listen to the charms of the social agitator. France accepted, from Marx and Lassalle, doctrines which have never since lost their vitality among her proletariat. Gabrielle Deville, in the late eighties, gave a strong intellectual impulse to the teachings of those vigorous German predecessors; but since then, France's interest in the ever-varying forms of radical politics seems to have abated its virulence, especially among the more educated of the working classes. The truth is that, for a long succession of years, the labor isms of France were a fascinating fad peculiarly adapted to attract the Frenchman's taste for political disputation. A century of threshing and rethreshing worn-out theories tends to produce satiety, and Frenchmen now no longer show much violent interest in the varied socialisms that are so profoundly agitating the working masses of some other countries; rather, party leaders seem to incline towards more sober forms of political deletion.

In Russia, we have a case pure and simple of the brute revolt of one hundred millions of the lowest grade of proletariat. The struggle has little logical connection with the socialistic diseases raging elsewhere. The intellectual condition of the hugely preponderant masses is too low to admit of participation in the systematized agitations that are disturbing the more educated nations. True, there is a petty crowd of more or less educated workmen who aspire to conduct the empire towards higher forms of civilization; but the task vastly exceeds their capacity; and Russia must wait upon a distant education and a greatly moderated exercise of power for her emancipation.

In the meantime, Russia is a problem to herself and must be her own savior through her own methods.

In the smaller European countries, domestic politics are running in much the same groove as those followed in the larger nations; and, as a rule, what has been said of the latter, is equally affirmable of the former.

The grave political conditions above noted have caused which it is consummately important should be definitely comprehended. For the most part, this as yet silent revolution is traceable to the modern universality of education and to the general bestowment of the elective franchise upon the working masses—forces which, working together, are powerful enough to control the world. The new rights have been granted with little competent forethought about what they imply to the world's future political life. The vote, the universality of the vote, is now mankind's most omnipotent force; and who and what are the masters of that force? The next thing we may have to look for is the adjusting of law and administration to this new distribution of the franchise; a process of whose far-reaching results we have not yet begun to dream. There is no blinking the fact that, although the old conditions of law still remain in force, they exist only by sufferance; by the toleration of an immense voting majority who hold but a trifle of the world's wealth and enjoy little of life's pleasures. We have reached a stage at which the potential depository of governing power has changed hands, and the one great political problem is—in whose interest will future law be reconstructed and administered?

What answer to this great question may be reasonably expected? It may help us to a response if we inquire from whom must we ask the favor of retaining our now imperiled social rights? These possible fundamental changes in the basis of citizenship cannot too soon receive the earnest attention of prudent statesmen.

By the computation of the Census Bureau the wealth of the state of New York, comprised in farms, and other real property, factories, railroads, telegraphs, canals, machinery, gold and silver, etc., is \$14,769,042,207. This is approximately one-seventh of the national total of \$107,000,000,000. It exceeds Italy's wealth by nearly \$2,000,000,000 and is about equal to the combined national resources of Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and the Netherlands. It ranks New York among the financial great powers with a standing just below that of Austria-Hungary. A per capita division of the state's wealth would give \$2,000 to every man, woman and child, as compared with the national average of \$1,320. To this enormous wealth the state is adding \$500,000,000 a year.

According to the report of the postmaster general the deficit in the postal department for the year ending June 30, 1906, amounted to \$10,516,996. The same report also says that the amount of matter sent deadhead by the various departments of the government, if paid, would "equal, if not exceed, the deficiency."

The report also says concerning the amounts paid the railways for transportation: "My impression is very strong that we pay a great deal too much for transportation."

The number of plants in the wholesale slaughtering and meat packing business since 1880 has varied as follows:

1880, 872; 1890, 611; 1900, 557; 1905, 559.

The average capitalization per plant in 1880 was \$56,673. In 1905 it was \$3,753,463.

The interest of the Clemenceau ministry, from the historical standpoint, is increased by the fact that it seems to represent the extreme of republican bourgeois democracy. After the period of socialistic radicalism, democracy, unless it chooses to stand still, or to go backward, must advance in the direction of Socialism. Beyond a government of socialist radicals and independent socialists, there can be nothing but a government by socialism, which thus becomes the master of the state and proceeds methodically to the transforming of property.

I may say, then, that socialism now becomes a question of prime importance, not merely as to the order of its ideas, but also as to the order of its accomplishments and possibilities. The lofty summit, which had been lost to sight on the horizon in a golden and distant haze, now reveals its outlines, nearer, clearer.

Yet, may this not be an illusion, the play of perspective merely? Sometimes the greater transparency of the air seems to bring the far-away mountains nearer to us, although the distance remains the same. May it not be thus, at this time, with the aspect of socialism? It would be puerile to depend on a mechanical and continued evolution of democracy. With-in thirty-five years France has passed from the conservative and resigned republic of M. Thiers to the opportunist and enthusiastic republic of Gambetta; then on to the temperate radicalism of M. Leon Bourgeois; to the militant radicalism of M. Combes; finally, to the socialistic radicalism of M. Clemenceau. Each movement in the evolution of the republic has had its value and its reason. It has not been a mere succession of personal influences.

Each of these periods has been marked by the realization of an ideal, by works of which the consequences must extend

**OUR STATISTICIAN**

**Labor Union News**

William Lonergan and seven other members of the Electrotypers' Union of Brooklyn, N. Y., defendants in an action by the Star Exchange Company to recover \$4,000 damages on an alleged breach of agreement in leaving its employment to engage in a strike, have won the appeal taken by the company to the Supreme Court of that state, which decided that the agreement of the union was not binding upon its members and could not be enforced.

The Bavarian Brewing Company, a recently formed concern that bought the plant of the old Gambrinus Brewing Company, represented by August Wegner, on Monday signed a contract with the brewery workers of Toledo, O., to pay the union scale to the brewers, drivers, bottlers and brewery workers. Similar contracts with the engineers' and firemen's unions will be signed up in the next few days.

Striking lithographers expect a marked change in the situation of the strike in which they have been engaged for over four months. "In January," one of the members said, "all the labels on canned goods begin to be made, and this, we think, will lead the employers, who are sorely in need of help, to seek a settlement of the strike. Our men are holding out everywhere with great loyalty to the union and to themselves, and are confident in an ultimate victory."

The Boston Newsboys, a protective union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, voted to send one of its members to Harvard University. The union some time ago started a scholarship fund, hoping to raise \$5,000. The fund now amounts to \$2,500, which yields an annual income of \$100.

The Swedish Trade Union Congress was held recently at Stockholm, with 47 delegates present. The central bodies of the trade unions of Finland, Denmark and Norway were also represented by fraternal delegates. At the time of the last congress, three years ago, the Swedish unions numbered 39,570 members; now the organizations have grown to a membership of 108,000.

## SOCIALISM IN FRANCE

By JEAN JAURES

The interest of the Clemenceau ministry, from the historical standpoint, is increased by the fact that it seems to represent the extreme of republican bourgeois democracy. After the period of socialistic radicalism, democracy, unless it chooses to stand still, or to go backward, must advance in the direction of Socialism. Beyond a government of socialist radicals and independent socialists, there can be nothing but a government by socialism, which thus becomes the master of the state and proceeds methodically to the transforming of property.

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into the distant future. It is not without significance as to the advance of socialism that in the ministry of M. Thiers, France definitely broke the ties that still bound her to the old monarchies—ties so often renewed after ruptures and tempêtes. It is not without significance that Gambetta called into action now democratic forces, that he installed democratic peasants in the offices of the mayoralty. The great laws as to secular education prepared generations of free and independent spirits. The separation of church and state will weaken the Catholic church without violating it. And that church had become a political power in the service of the conservative classes.

The social laws already passed, the law assuring liberty to the trades unions, that which provides for insurance against accident, as well as the general system of insurance, the law regulating the hours of labor—all these have increased the power of the working class.

Despite all this, however, despite the steady evolution, despite the political and social progress of the republic, the form of property has not been directly questioned. Even the social-radical program, although it disturbs the capitalistic interests, does not raise the property issue as such. The general and progressive tax on incomes, the legal limitation of the working day, the insurance against risks, old age, invalidism, or injury, and the like, have not disturbed the system of property, capitalistic or private.

But, when the democracy shall be unable to outline a program without going into socialism, when the problem of property shall be raised, when society shall become so organized that it attains the point of equilibrium, or proceeds to the general appropriation of private capital—then the political arena, hitherto a pleasant height, will become a region of startling precipices.—The Times Magazine.

**SOCIALIST NEWS**

Mrs. Wenzel Stevens Abbott, Socialist worker, and organizer and president of the Woman's National Socialist Union, is critically ill in a southern hospital, where she has undergone an operation for tuberculosis of the spine. Just before leaving for the South she sent, through a friend, her best wishes to all Socialists. Unhappily, Mrs. Abbott's recovery is doubted by physicians and friends.

During the recent municipal election in Great Britain the Socialists cast the largest total vote in their history. In the matter of men elected, the results showed a net gain of two.

Wm. Dettry, president of the United Mine Workers of his district in Pennsylvania, is said to be under the ban of the leaders in his labor organizations because he refused to agree to an endorsement of a labor party when he was the Socialist candidate for Congress last fall. This is said to be the reason the leaders of his organization have put up a candidate against him for district president.

The Christian Socialist says that it has on its editorial staff a Methodist, a Baptist, and a Congregationalist. Among the contributing editors are two Presbyterians, two Disciples of Christ (Christians), a Congregationalist, Protestant Episcopal, Unitarian and Mental Scientist. "We welcome all denominations and seek to win all to Socialism," says the editor.

A New York scientist says John D. Rockefeller is the type of coming Americans. That's pleasant. We are all to have a billion dollars apiece, together with a bald head.

## Labor Union News

William Lonergan and seven other members of the Electrotypers' Union of Brooklyn, N. Y., defendants in an action by the Star Exchange Company to recover \$4,000 damages on an alleged breach of agreement in leaving its employment to engage in a strike, have won the appeal taken by the company to the Supreme Court of that state, which decided that the agreement of the union was not binding upon its members and could not be enforced.

The Bavarian Brewing Company, a recently formed concern that bought the plant of the old Gambrinus Brewing Company, represented by August Wegner, on Monday signed a contract with the brewery workers of Toledo, O., to pay the union scale to the brewers, drivers, bottlers and brewery workers. Similar contracts with the engineers' and firemen's unions will be signed up in the next few days.

Striking lithographers expect a marked change in the situation of the strike in which they have been engaged for over four months. "In January," one of the members said, "all the labels on canned goods begin to be made, and this, we think, will lead the employers, who are sorely in need of help, to seek a settlement of the strike. Our men are holding out everywhere with great loyalty to the union and to themselves, and are confident in an ultimate victory."

The Boston Newsboys, a protective union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, voted to send one of its members to Harvard University. The union some time ago started a scholarship fund, hoping to raise \$5,000. The fund now amounts to \$2,500, which yields an annual income of \$100.

The Swedish Trade Union Congress was held recently at Stockholm, with 47 delegates present. The central bodies of the trade unions of Finland, Denmark and Norway were also represented by fraternal delegates. At the time of the last congress, three years ago, the Swedish unions numbered 39,570 members; now the organizations have grown to a membership of 108,000.

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By O. H. STROBELL

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"Able and interesting paper."—S. H. COVINO, Fairhope, Ala.

"Many of the younger men in the ministry will thank you for this cup of cold water."—REV. VICTOR L. GREENWOOD, Chicago, Ill.

"Splendid! Should be read by all Christians."—REV. E. B. KUNTZ, Bowling Green, Ky.

"Touches a very responsive chord in my heart."—REV. ALEX. LAW, Hubbard, Ohio.

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**A Private Estate of a Million Acres**

By the recent acquisition of a tract of 170,000 acres Santa Gertrudes Ranch, in southwest Texas, already reputed to be the largest estate in the world owned by a private individual, was increased to the immense proportions of 2,000 square miles, or 1,280,000 acres. As an aid to the comprehension of these dimensions

some comparisons may be found useful. The area of Rhode Island, exclusive of the waters of Narragansett Bay, comprise 67,920 acres or just a trifle more than one-half the area of Santa Gertrudes Ranch.

The area of Delaware, exclusive of water, is 1,254,000 acres, or 25,000 acres smaller than Santa Gertrudes.

Texas constitutes one-eleventh of the area of the United States; yet if the Lone Star State were to be cut up into ranches the size of Santa Gertrudes there would only be land enough to make 132 Santa Gertrudes Ranches.

Santa Gertrudes Ranch was founded in 1853 by Captain Richard King, a former Mississippi river pilot, who, with his

friend Captain Mifflin Kenedy, had charge of the transport service on the Rio Grande which supplied General Taylor's army during the Mexican war.

Captain King's ambition was to possess the largest and best conducted ranch in Texas; but he died twenty years ago, after accumulating 800,000 acres.

The property was left to his widow, Mrs. H. M. King, who turned the entire management over to her son-in-law, R. J. Kleberg, a lawyer, who was born and brought up within 150 miles of the ranch. Under Mr. Kleberg's management the acreage has been increased more than fifty per cent.



The Making of a Revolutionist.

On the 13th of August last, Major General Min, Commander of the famous regiment of the Semenov Guards, was shot dead at the Peterhoff railway station by a young woman, Zinaida Yassilievna Konopliannikova.

After having worked a year in this school, I removed to a Russian village in the Peterhoff district of the St. Petersburg province, where I was appointed teacher in a school kept by the Zemstvo.

"I, a member of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, at present member of the fighting detachment of the North, killed Min. The reasons which induced me to do it are the following: I believe you all remember the December days in Moscow, where Min and Kriman acted as if they fought in an enemy's country.

One Thought of the Dying Martyr
Soon I was arrested. About a year I was kept in prison and in the fortress. Then I was liberated, but in about a fortnight I was again arrested.

After my arrest I was asked: Who gave you the right to kill? As a member of the party of the Revolutionary Socialists I will answer as my comrades before me answered: the party resolved to meet the white but bloody terror of the government by a red terror.

Financial Giants Fight
The men back of the Chicago Telephone franchise demand are men that control big interests. They are Frederick P. Fish, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, and controller of half the telephones in New England and the East.

Career of Russian Schoolmistress
I will say a few words concerning my life. Having finished my course at the training college for teachers I was sent to a remote little village in the province of Lifland to teach the children of Esthonians in a ministerial (government) school.

Why Not Keep the Franchise?
The whole fight in the council is a struggle between the big wolves, as to which shall have the chance to eat the lamb. The working men of Chicago are not interested as to which one of these parties shall get the franchise.

NO ONE TO ENFORCE PURE FOOD LAW
Anxious food manufacturers, wholesale chemists and liquor dealers found themselves balked yesterday in their efforts to avoid violations of the federal pure food and drug law which went into effect on the first of the year.

REICHSTAG DISSOLVED TO INJURE SOCIALIST
Berlin, Jan. 3.—Chancellor von Bulow has announced that the purpose of the government, in dissolving the Reichstag, was to strengthen the minor Liberal parties and to fight, and if possible weaken, both the Social Democrats and the Clerical Center.

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PROSPERITY TO CONTINUE
New York, Jan. 9.—Chas. M. Schaffer, a farmer at Fulton, 29 miles east of here, was bound over to the grand jury here to-day on a charge of criminal assault.

GIANTS FIGHTING FOR MILLIONS IN PROFITS

Parce of Telephone Franchise Game Before City Council

The Gould-Rockefeller Alliance and the Chicago Manufacturers' association are fighting each other in the city council for a telephone franchise.

Vast Profit Made

It has not only paid for its entire plant reckoned at \$17,000,000, from its profits, but it has also paid high dividends to its stockholders.

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SOCIALIST NEW YORK MAYOR IN TWO WEEKS

New York, Jan. 5.—(Special).—There is a possibility that a Socialist may be mayor of New York within the next few weeks.

HOW ORPHANS ARE "PLACED OUT" BY AGENTS

Texarkana, Ark., Jan. 3.—H. A. Brinkerhoff, a farmer at Fulton, 29 miles east of here, was bound over to the grand jury here to-day on a charge of criminal assault.

TEDDY AND U. S. IN THE BOOK BUSINESS

Washington, Jan. 9.—A special edition of President Roosevelt's Panama message, liberally illustrated with pictures taken while he was making his recent inspection of the canal, has been issued by the government printing office.

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"And All Else Shall Be Added"

By JOHN M. WORK

The primary object of Socialism is to secure to the men and women who do the necessary and useful mental and manual work of the world the full value of their labor.

The great industries are now concentrated in the hands of a comparatively few private capitalists. One per cent of the people own more of the wealth of this country than all the other ninety-nine per cent of the people put together.

The fact that these few capitalists own the industries enables them to appropriate to themselves most of the value of the labor of the wage worker, and most of the value of the product of the farmer.

In the nature of things, this must continue just as long as the industries are owned by private capitalists.

The only way in which the wage worker and the farmer can secure the full value of their labor is by the public ownership and popular management of such industries as, under private ownership, are the instruments of the robbery of the workers.

The Socialist Party stands for the public ownership and the popular management of those industries.

It is, therefore, to the financial interest of the wage workers and the farmers to vote the Socialist ticket.

And, since the small business man and the small professional man are being crushed by the capitalist class, with no hope of escape under the present system, it is to their financial interest to discard middle class reforms and ally themselves with the working class in order to secure Socialism.

The moment when all those who will be benefited by Socialism realize that they will be benefited by it, the hideous wreck of the present capitalist system will reel into its grave.

It is ours to show them. On the work of education. Let not a single man, woman or child cross your path without learning what Socialism is and what it will do for him or her.

TWO WOMEN

The other day while walking down State street, I saw two women come out of an alley just before me and crossing the street they picked their way through the teams and refuse heaps down the alley on the other side.

Making Socialist College Professors

The college professor is in a state of unrest, bordering on a general strike in the profession. In almost every other occupation wages have risen to meet the demands of prosperity.

Either the college professor must give up the habit of marrying and rearing children, or he must find a way to get more money. And yet the colleges are receiving new bequests all the time.

The college professor should get after his president and see that the money is not squandered on new work, and he should force the trustees to put up the price of tuition.

THEN AND NOW

In days gone by when you and I Liberty's flag unfurled, With hope to free humanity

Then folks were told that Socialists hold, With fire and sword and bomb, Stealthily would lurk, and by such work

Election day we'd throw away On some "old party skate," Our votes that we should use to free

Then let us try both, you and I, Since we've outgrown our sin, With all our might to end this fight

GUGGENHEIM ADMITS BUYING SENATE SEAT

Causes Uproar That May Undo Tin Millionaire

Denver, Col., Jan. 7.—Simon Guggenheim, senator-elect from this state, who was quoted here as having bought his way into the United States senate, has been furious since the publication and for the first time realizes what the interview means.

He thought that since the legislature, whose members had their expenses paid out of the profits gained from the public by the manipulation of smelter stock, had declared him elected, all he would have to do is to take his seat.

Now it is threatened to send affidavits to Congress and explain in full the state of affairs that existed in Colorado.

That he has "put his foot into it" and caused no amount of trouble, not only for himself, but also for every one responsible for his election, he realizes.

Whole State Laughs

Guggenheim is the laughing stock of the city and entire state. Just what he would do if he ever reaches the senate is another absorbing topic.

The epigrams applied to him by some of the older politicians are amusing and interesting. Some of the conversations gleaned from various sources are:

"I think he is the champion pickled," "What a circus the upifiers and 'muck rakers' would have with him if he ever gets as far as a seat in the senate."

"The state should appropriate a fund for a guardian for Simon. He is not safe when alone with a reporter or two."

There would be no secrets in the United States senate after he would take his seat.

"No deal could be put through safely with Simon on the inside."

Just what the outcome of the printed interview will be no one will hazard. His supporters are firm in their denial that he gave out the interview while the reporter who got the interview claims he has two witnesses to substantiate the fact that Guggenheim stated to him that he bought his way into the senate, and that he is proud of the fact.

HOW NOT TO DO IT IS CONGRESS PUZZLE

Washington, Jan. 5.—The leaders in congress have apparently determined upon a policy of masterly inactivity so far as real legislation is concerned, for the rest of the session.

But it is a fact that the recommendations made by the President in his annual message are receiving mighty little attention.

The Senate leaders are in a peculiarly good situation to enforce their policy. They have seized upon the Brownsville incident with avidity and evidently propose to discuss it in all of its ramifications.

When that is removed from the floor there is always the Smoot case, the question of states rights, the Japanese school question, to fill the gap and provide food for talk pending the arrival of the appropriation bills.

Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, is waiting patiently for an opportunity to secure consideration of his general service pension bill. He has named Tuesday as the time when he will renew his efforts.

Senator Overman, of North Carolina, has also announced that he wants to speak on Tuesday on states rights, and the tendency of the federal government to encroach thereon.

On Thursday, in accordance with an agreement reached last session, the Senate will proceed to vote on Senator La Follette's bill to promote the safety of railroad employees and travelers by limiting the time of service of the employees to not more than sixteen consecutive hours.

The Smoot case, although pending before the Senate, will hardly be heard from next week. In fact, the impression is growing stronger that it will not reach a vote this session.

The foreign relations committee will resume consideration of the Congo resolution, which promises the President the support of the Senate in any step he may take to assist in bringing about an international inquiry into the affairs of the Congo Free State.

It is anticipated that the resolution will be modified so as to expressly define that the President's action in the matter must be confined to diplomatic pressure, and that it will be reported favorably.

Socialist Scientific Literature

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

Table listing various books such as 'Marx's Capital, Vol. I', 'Engels' Origin of the Family', 'The Making of the World', etc., with prices.

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The Chicago Socialist is published under the control of Local Chicago of the Socialist Party of Chicago, a corporation without capital stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for Socialist propaganda.

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### EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To secure a return of unused manuscripts, postage should be enclosed. The fact that a signed article is published does not commit The Chicago Socialist to all opinions expressed therein.

Editor, A. M. Simons; Business Manager, Louis Dalgaard; State Secretary, J. S. Smith; County Secretary, C. L. Erickson.

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

## They Asked for It—and Got It

Over thirty years ago the labor unions of this country decided that they wished a Commissioner of Labor as a member of the President's cabinet.

The old Knights of Labor made this one of their demands.

When the American Federation of Labor came on the field it repeated and emphasized the request.

A generation of lobbyists came and went at Washington. Always one of the objects which they sought was a Department of Labor with a representative in the cabinet.

AT LAST THIS PERSEVERANCE WAS REWARDED. The principle of lobbying for favors was justified by success. The priceless boon was granted.

Henceforth the official family was to contain a representative of Labor.

Then President Roosevelt, the especial friend of labor, came into the White House. He is a member of a trades union, the great original arbiter of labor disputes.

President Roosevelt has lately selected a man to occupy the Secretaryship of Commerce and Labor.

The man he selected for this position was Oscar Solomon Strauss.

A search of trade union directories gives no hint of his name. An examination of the list of fighters for Labor's cause sheds no light upon his history.

If we wish to learn about Mr. Strauss we must turn to such sources as the "New York Directory of Directors," "Financial Red Book," and the Commercial ratings.

Here we discover that this official representative of the interest of labor in the cabinet is the PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE, and a Director of the New York Life Insurance Company, whose frenzied finance has set a new mark in that particular line of progress.

A little further research unfolds the fact that this representative of the interests of labor is one of the American members of the great banking syndicate that is supplying Russia with the money to maintain "Black Hundreds," murderous spies and butchering Cossacks while they work the fendish will of the Czar upon the toilers of that unhappy land.

In view of all these facts we are not much surprised that when an opportunity offered Mr. Strauss did not show any offensive partiality for labor.

His opportunity came when the question of the right of a "State" to violate the contract labor law was brought up for decision.

South Carolina exploiters, having tried peonage, inhuman vagrancy laws and child labor in an endeavor to secure the largest possible amounts of profits decided that what they needed to "develop the country" was cheap foreign labor. IT NEVER OCCURRED TO THEM TO PAY DECENT WAGES.

So the State proceeded to contract for the importation of foreign workmen, in distinct violation of the contract labor law.

When this matter came up for decision by the new Secretary of Commerce and Labor, for whose official creation organized labor had lobbied so long and faithfully, he decided that a State might violate this law with impunity and that it applied only to individuals.

This contract labor law was another thing for which the trades unions had lobbied for many years. Now the Secretary for whom they had lobbied came in contact with the longed-for law and the Secretary quietly wiped the law off the statute books, for of course, whenever a bunch of manufacturers wish the law violated they have only to let the State which they control do the work for them. It is cheaper that way, too.

In his "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," Mark Twain tells how the old cat came into the room where Tom was holding a bottle of pain killer and looked longingly toward the bottle. Tom interpreted the look to indicate a desire for pain killer on the part of the cat and generously granted his request. As the cat was performing its consequent gyrations of pain his aunt entered ad proceeded to upbraid Tom for his cruelty. "But he asked for it," said Tom.

The trades unions of America asked for a Secretary of Labor.

They have received one. They seem to be about as happy as Tom Sawyer's cat with the pain killer.

The workers who begged for a quarter of a century for a Secretary of Labor to be appointed by their industrial masters HAD THE POWER AT ANY TIME TO ELECT ANY OFFICER THEY WISHED. They did not do this. They kept on begging. They are reaping a beggar's reward.

Some day they will decide to be men and not beggars.

They will TAKE what they really desire and not WHINE for favors from their enemies.

THAT IS WHAT THE SOCIALISTS HAVE ALWAYS ADVISED.

## Profitable Murder

That the American railroad system is a gigantic machine, grinding human flesh and bone into profits is an almost undisputed fact.

Even the most reactionary organs of publicity are forced to cartoon and editorialize on the relation between profits and butchery on the railroad.

There seems to be none left so poor as to attempt to deny the proposition that the only reason the slaughter does not stop is because it pays better to keep it up.

The story has been told so often of the well-tried and tested devices which would, if used, make accidents impossible, that its repetition no longer carries emphasis.

Certain elementary facts like these and that employes are overworked and instructed that they will be discharged if they obey the printed rules, and fail to make schedules, and discharged if they disobey them and acci-



THE GREATER GLORY

Starving Russia—I am very hungry. There are 18,000,000 of us starving. The Czar—Don't bother me! Don't you see I'm planning some more nine-million-dollar battleships for our greater glory.

There are 18,000,000 Russians on the verge of starvation—News Item.

dents result, should be a part of the common knowledge of every person who is able to read, listen or look at pictures.

WHY THEN IS NOTHING DONE TO STOP THIS WHOLESALE KILLING?

Why do enterprising newspapers, legislative committees, public speakers, learned economists, and the whole body of makers and disseminators of public thought suddenly stop at this dead wall of facts, and fear to proceed to the conclusion that is so evident that the fastest runner could read it if he wished.

IF MEN AND WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE BEING MURDERED FOR PROFIT AND WOULD NOT BE MURDERED IF THERE WERE NO PROFIT IN IT, WHY NOT TAKE THE PROFIT OUT?

That's simple enough, isn't it?

Will anybody deny that this is the only legitimate conclusion?

Why, then, is this the only daily paper in America to make that suggestion?

It is because this is the only daily paper that is AGAINST THE WHOLE PROFIT SYSTEM.

Every other paper, speaker, or moralizer that is bewailing and theorizing and discussing this question is in some way tied up to the proposition that profits are after all more sacred than human life.

The Socialist is the only one that denies this statement.

The Socialist claims that rather than see the lives of children ground up in the mills, men crushed in the machines, women murdered in the factory, or whole families swept away by tubercular tenements, it would be BETTER TO CUT OFF PROFITS.

That does not sound so horrible, does it?

Yet that is the very heart of Socialism. If you believe that, you are a Socialist. If you do not believe it, you are a DEFENDER OF MURDER FOR PROFIT.

## Whose Opinion Counts in Chicago?

The Merchants' Club, the Union League Club and one or two similar organizations have passed resolutions in favor of the franchise grant now before the Chicago council.

These resolutions have been hailed as the "voice of the people" by the capitalist press.

The editorial columns of the Tribune, Daily News and other organs of the franchise grabbers announce that the "people of Chicago" are practically unanimous for the present franchise steal.

Last Sunday the Chicago Federation of Labor, representing more men and women than all the clubs, associations, "straw-voters", and such like, that all the papers have been able to collect, declared its opposition to the granting of the franchise.

Did the daily press rush to the front with an announcement of a great change in public sentiment? Did it declare that "the people" had changed their minds, or that the trust organs had been mistaken in the public opinion?

Not so—that anyone could notice it.

To the present rulers of society "the people" live on the Lake Shore Drive and Michigan Avenue, and own State street stores with big advertising contracts at their disposal.

So long as the workers give their votes to parties controlled by this kind of "people" the capitalist press are right in their attitude.

The workers are only entitled to as much respect as they are willing to demand.

If they continue to vote for men and parties that are tied up to the system of private property, no matter whether the platforms read immediate municipal ownership or franchise, they will continue to be ignored in the political world and robbed in the industrial world.

An opinion only counts when it is backed up by the intelligent use of power.

The workers represented at the Chicago Federation of Labor are capable of making themselves the real "people" of Chicago.

They can rule politically, industrially and socially whenever they decide to act and think and vote for themselves.

How long will it be before the opinion of 100,000 workers will be as important as that of a couple of New York franchise thieves?

It would be too bad if so many trade union organizers should go to Mrs. Potter Palmer's and not organize the footman, butler and coachman while there.

## By the Innocent Bystander

### Why He Stayed In

"I had a slight cold to-day and didn't go down town."

"Ain't you'd take more cold, eh?"

"Oh, no. If I had ventured out every friend I met would have insisted on explaining a remedy."

There may not be a financial panic, as has been predicted, but those particular persons who have invested in wildcat mining stocks are likely to get that impression.

But even if there does come hard times, let us cheer up. There is a bumper crop in California.

They had a dynamite explosion in Philadelphia last Saturday and the town hasn't quit talking about it yet. It is seldom that any real news happens in Philadelphia.

Miner Hicks is going to give up the stage and go back to work at his old job. He may be a brave man, but it takes a braver one to face the foot-lights.

### Quite Up To Date

"Next week," said the wife of the Methusalem, "will be the 500th anniversary of our marriage."

"All right, my dear," replied the venerable man, "we will get up a radium wedding celebration."

Just think, with the start he has, what Edward H. Harriman could do if he had the advertising ability of Thomas W. Lawson.

If you want to get an expert opinion on the beauties of an open winter ask the small boy whom Santa Claus brought a sled for Christmas.

Won't Millionaire Corey and "Mabelle" Gilman please hurry up and get married so the public can get through with the whole tainted affair?

### Turn About

"I hear that you are a man with a past," observed the adventurous young lady.

"Quite the contrary," came the answer. "I am a man with a present. See the lovely seal ring I got for Christmas?"

What can possibly look uglier than the weatherbeaten Christmas tree which has been cast away in the back yard?

New York is going to have a new office building over 500 feet high. What a menace to future air-ship traffic!

John D. Rockefeller gave the University of Chicago \$3,000,000 for a New Year's present, and still he is too poor to buy oysters.

A spectre stalked through the splendid array of New Year's statistics published in all the papers—the phantom of increased living expenses.

All railroad passes are abolished, but if a man is clever enough he can still ride on the blind baggage.

### At Both Ends

"I am worried about the great increase in the cost of living."

"Don't let that bother you. You should go to some underlaker's shop and find out about the increase there."

## The Reign of the State St. Stores

The greatest retail district in the world is between Randolph and Van Buren streets, Chicago.

Within less than half a mile there are to be found seven of the largest mercantile institutions in the world.

Towering above all others, not only in Chicago, but in the world, is the mammoth establishment of Marshall Field & Company.

Through its banking connections it is able to dominate hundreds of non-mercantile institutions.

The colossal fortune which stands behind it, tied up by the extraordinary provisions of the Field will, forms the most perfectly automatic profit gathering machine known to present industrial life. For nearly fifty years it will be practically impersonal,— providing, always, that capitalism lives that long.

It is a part owner in at least one of its supposed competitors, and probably in several others. None of these supposed competitors would dare to go contrary to the will of the Field millions. It would mean ruin, and not long delayed.

It is this State street hierarchy that for years maintained the "red light district" a few blocks distant. Every attempt to in any way interfere with the trade in this district was met with the objection from the State street merchants that it would "injure trade."

On the poor unfortunates of the "levee" fattened a host of political parasites.

The fame of the first ward representatives in the Chicago city council is world-wide. The names of "Hinky Dink" and "Bath House John" are familiar to millions to whom the names of the foremost scientists and writers of the City of Chicago are unknown.

HOW MANY KNOW THAT THESE TWO MEN ENJOY POLITICAL LIFE ONLY BECAUSE OF THEIR VALUE TO THE STATE STREET STORES?

Yet, a few years ago, when one of the sporadic attempts at defeating them was attracting attention, "Bath House" stampeded his opponents by proving that he was backed by the owners and managers of the State street stores.

These stores use thousands of feet of the most valuable land in the world, which belongs to the City of Chicago, and for which they pay no rent.

IT IS CHEAPER TO SLIP A FEW DOLLARS TO A BOODLE ALDERMAN.

Therefore they prefer that kind of aldermen.

These stores are the backbone of the Employers' Association of Chicago. They were used to break the Teamsters' union, and are now the real force behind the Shea prosecution.

The miserable wage conditions in these stores have already been described in these columns. An alderman recently stated in the city council of Chicago that an average of sixty girls a week were driven from them into houses of prostitution.

Our investigator located three separate instances where men in authority over girls in State street stores suggested that they "find a friend" to assist them in maintaining an existence while producing profits for merchant princes.

We do not publish these names, because so to do would be to endanger the means of life of innocent girls and other employes, but the evidence can be furnished if demanded.

Why are these things unknown to the public?

Turn to the advertising pages of any daily paper in Chicago, save the Daily Socialist, and read the answer.

HERE IS THE WORST FEATURE OF THE WHOLE AFFAIR.

It is worse than the debauchery of a city's politics; worse than the disruption of labor organizations; almost worse than the damnation of the host of innocent girls, for it is the prostitution of the very channels of a city's mind.

The daily press constitutes the principal means of formulating common thoughts. If that be debauched, corrupted and enchained, then the mind of the city is paralyzed.

This is the situation in Chicago to-day.

THE MOST DEADLY ENEMIES OF A WHOLESOME CITY LIFE; OF THE PURITY OF CHICAGO'S WOMANHOOD; OF THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IS CONSTITUTED BY THE STATE STREET OLIGARCHY.

Its tyranny over the press is far closer than that of Russia's Czar over the press of St. Petersburg. It is more dangerous, because more subtle.

For these reasons, and no other, we attack this mercantile combine.

We are not interested in depriving them of custom. We urge no boycott against them. We thoroughly recognize, far better, indeed, than any of our opponents, the certainty and necessity and economy of industrial concentration.

But we shall fight to the last every phase of that concentration which injures the interests of the working class.

We shall fight these while capitalism remains; and, most of all, we shall fight for the time when the gigantic engines of distribution shall be the property of the workers of Chicago, and shall be used for the benefit of all.

## Nursery Rhymes for Grown-Ups

John, John, the Horse thief's son,  
Stole a trust but did not run,  
The cheat was neat, the people beat,  
And "Oil went kiting on the street."

Little Bo-Peep, she could not sleep,  
In the noise and heat of the city;  
But let her alone, she'll soon go home,  
And die without care or pity.

Old Mother Hubbard, she had no cup-board;  
Nor did she have a bone;  
She made shirts by the score in a big bargain store,  
And starved to death all alone.

Rock-a-bye-baby, on the tree top,  
When you grow up, you'll work in the shop;  
When the day breaks, you'll be on your way,  
And slave all your life for very small pay.

Rock-a-bye-baby, on the tree top,  
When you grow old your wages will stop,  
When your health breaks your job you must yield;  
And soon find a grave within Potter's field.

Hey-diddle-diddle, they dance and they fiddle,  
The monkey is at the dinner,  
The fools all laugh and call it sport,  
It's "swell" to be a sinner.

There was an old woman lived under the hill,  
And if she's not dead, she lives there still;  
But nobody cares, and that's no lie,  
Whether she live or whether she die.