## Ignorance, Cupidity, Habit and Cowardice Enslave the Americans

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VOL. VI.

# THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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NO. 415

## "TREASON" IN STATE HOUSE IS REPORTED

Social-Democrats in Wisconsin Legislature Being Given Aid and Comfort by Republicans

Madison, Wis., Feh. 13—Socialists are overning. Assemblyman Aldridge suc-ceeded in killing a measure boosted by the lumber interests of this state.<sup>4</sup> The bid came before the judiciary commit-ter and proposes to make it a misd-meaner for an employe to refuse to make repayment in labor or otherwise of transportation or other benefits ad-vanced on the faith of such repayment. A failure of an employe to comply with this provision would be prime factor with this provision would be formed. Aldridge argued that the bill was vicious masmuch as it would allow the spanist their will or consent, and that it

checurages misrepresentation and fraud. Assemblyman Stont, republican, was his chief opponent, but Alidridge's argu-nem prevailed and the bill was defeated. The republican assemblyman hunself is interested in lumber.

#### The Treason

That the Socialist members are receiv-ing more than due consideration is mani-fested in and out of the capitol. When the republicans are considering among themselves the pros and cons of a bill the stand that the Socialists are to take is almost invariably given atten-tion. Some in word human states

to take is almost invariably given atten-tion. Some, in good himor, after a short parley, would amounce themselves Socialists, and others have even gone so far as to subscribe to Socialist papers. The ability and encerity of the So-chalist legislators has won for them the confidence of some of the high officials in the state. These officials, whose mames, for certain teasons, cannot be disclosed, have declared themselves to be Socialists, and are adding the Social-ist members in their work.

#### Pouring in Bills

Pouring in Bills On account of the great amount of work that the present number of their bills, twinter of them, the Socialist dele-gation had to drop a dozen bills dele-gation had to drop a dozen bills of the second to present. The following is the latest addition: By Weber: A resolution to memo-ficieral asti-mjunction bill. The resolution is an indictment spatial de surreptitions power of the property sight at the expending the property sight at the expending the property sight at the expending the property sight at the expense of the per-sonal rights of the workingman; as gradually setting assile the rights of the property sight at the expense of the per-sonal rights of the workingman; as gradually setting assile the rights of the people to life and liberty; as having es-tablished, in the injunction, a relic of rendalism and ancient slavery. By Thompson: Requiring two brake-men on every train of three cars or ore.

more. By Berner: Authorizing cities to con-demn land beyond corporate limits, for By Berner: For submission to the

on five per cent of the voters of d charter amonder

After Brutal Telegraph Company By Weber: Prohibiting employment as telegraph messengers or bottle wash-ers of girls inder eighteen. By Berner: For twenty assistant fac-tory inspectors instead of ten. By Thompson: For referendum on all laws on petition of ten per cent of voters

By Weber: Common councils to es-tablish public works departments. By Alldridge : Requiring heating of treet and interurban cars at 65 degrees Fahrenheit.

By Brockhausen: A joint resolution king congress to shut out all Mongol-

## Shate Historical Second Scoon State International Second Scott And Second Scott Scot

London, Feb. 3 .-- A great sigh of relief London, Feb. 3.—A great sigh of rehef-irom, the capitalist press of London re-veals the dread under which they all la-bored prior to the announcement of Ger-man results. Here are a few extracts. The Daily Chronicle (a fair, and not unsympathetic critic of Socialism and Socialists): "The Socialists in the reichstag have shown themselves irre-concilable. There is a moral here for the doctringire and the visionary." The Daily Telegraph (organ of the great middle class and of a large section of black-coated proletariat): "The overshandowing event of elections up to when all the circumstances are consid-

When all the circumstances are consid-ered, it would be hardly too much to say of Herr Bebel and his followers to

their pride and a great deal of their power, have gone down in a Socialist Sedan " Sedan" The Times: "A sweeping victory of Social-Democrats not only might have tended to encourage more advanced par-ties than the German Social-Democrats who bear the same name in other lands, but it must almost infailably have led to a prolonged conflict between the Ger-man crown and the reachstag." (It would have, indeed! It is not inconceiv-able that even now, our comrades, if only fifty strong, will give the kaiser and his ministers something more than a surfeit of controversy.) of controversy.)

#### Astor Rejoices

The always reactionary Standard is very emphatic in its expressions of joy: "We cannot but ignore," says the leader-writer, "that a blow so shrewd has been struck at the Socialist enemy with which in the cause of good sense and stability every nation in Europe (America does not count, you will notice!) has an in-terest in granning."

not count, you will notice!) has an in-terest in grappling." Astor's Pall Mall Gazette is almost wigar in its premature thanksgiving to the mlers of electoral destiny. "The inevitability of Socialism has been dimed into our ears by the Socialist swasibucklers ever since our own gen-eral election a year ago. Well, so far as Germany is concerned, the bubble burst on Friday last."

#### **Repression Begins**

Repression Begins Already the effort of the setback is manifest. Reaction and militarism both throw off the mask. "Germany will shortly have in readiness," we are official-ly informed, "hve ship-building yards capable of building battleships of more than 18,000 tons." Which, of course, means that Great Britain and America, as well as irance, in a minor degree, will have to be prepared to keep pace with a bloated naval program, upon which militons of money that would be so useful if put into reproductive indus-try, will be almost entirely wasted. One good effect has resulted from fear of Socialism, the law of less majeste has good effect has resulted from fear of Socialism, the law of lese majeste has been modified by the kaiser in an order that henceforth no imprisonment for the somewhal vague offense shall be made except where the crime has been com-mitted with deliberate malice."

DREADFUL PRISON AND DUNGEON IS RE-OPENED

## Czar Shows How Kind He Is by Re-storing Jail That Was Designed by a Fiend

St. Petersburg, Feb. 7.-St. Peters-burg is astounded at, either, the stu-pidity or audacity of the government. After an intermission of fifteen months, the Schluesseiburg fortress, the most dreaded prison in Russia, which has been apparently abolished forever by the czar's manifesto of November, 1905, has been restored to its former use

Twenty sailors of the Black Sea fleet have just been taken there to serve life sentences for participating in the mutiny at Sebastopol. The lottress will also be used again for extension.

#### THE "BULL IN THE WOODS" OF FLORIDA LABOR RISING IN PEACEFUL PROTEST

#### Will the Mine Owners Dare to Complete Murderous Conspiracy?

Stirred to the very depths of their outraged teelings the working men of all labor unions, and their sympathizers, from Canada to the Gulf and Atlantic to the Pacific, have issued a clarion call for protest neurops to be beld next Sunday, February 17, the anniversary of the Moyer-Haywood kidnaping out-

rage. Locally intense feeling is inanifested and "the provisional" committee has is-sued a general call to organized labor, Socialists and liberal societies in Cook county.

It is expected that all organizations will send at least three delegates to the convention, time and place to be

the convention, time and place to be announced later. At this meeting steps will be taken to form a permanent Moyer-Haywood defense confirmence. The object of the committee is to secure funds to assist in the defense of the imprisoned uninets, and no matter whether these men are convicted or acquitted, the organization shall be continued permanent, in case there should be a repetition of this outrage committed elsewhere.

## Look for Announcement

Just as soon as the call is responded o, the provisional committee will make its announcement of future meetings On Sunday, numerous organized la-or meetings were held in Chicago to

bor meetings were beld in Chicago to arrange for mass meetings and parades which will be held next Sunday. It is expected that this protest meet-ing, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, will outrank anything of the kind ever attempted in Chicago. One of the chief features of the meeting will be an ad-dress by J. M. O'Neill, of Denver, editor of the Miner's Magazine. This magazine is the official journal of the Western Federation- of Miners, and O'Neill's address will be of an intensely interesting nature, as he is one of the men best qualified to speck on the subject, being theroughly fa-miliar wit hall phases of the situa-tion and conversant with the history of the outrage and the causes leading thereto. **The Speaker** 

#### The Speaker

As a public speaker he is unsurpassed and his address on this conspiracy, de-livered in nearly everys section of the United States, has aroused the working class into action on behalf of their im-prisoned conrades as no other orator has been able to do.

has been able to do. All preparations for this mass meet-ing are in the hands of the Moyer-Hay-wood conference committee. Among the labor organizations which have already responded to the protest call is the Painters District Council, which has issued a call upon all lo-cals affiliated with the council to as-semble in mass and in parade and make this protest as strong and effective as possible. Similar action was also taken by the Brawery union. by the Brewery union.

#### From Far and Near

In Sioux City, Iowa, the Socialists will, on February 24, hold a non-partisan labor mass meeting, at the Court House, to enter their protest. At Avery, Iowa, Local Union No. 2741. U. M. W. of A., with a mem-bership of 500 members, have entered a particularly bitter resolution of cen-sure indicting state and court officials and declare that the power and influence

**CULINARY TRADES TO** Interesting Gossip From the Gulf Coast-How a Fine Militia Com-pany Was Routed FORM CENTRAL BODY

Pensacola, Fla., Fels. 6.—Mr. Irvine, who came to Florida three months ago, is collecting material for at odustrial story to be called. "The Bull in the Woods." Strange Federation to Protect

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1907

Woods. He served in almost every capacity as laborer in the lumber and turgentine camps and got material in this city to embeliash his story.

embellish his story. The Fisher estate here possesses a history that reads like some of the grat-ical tajes of old. It was accumulated largely like the estate of two other law-yers here, by selling real estate with bogus titles. These shiring lights in the church are bright examples of capital-istic success, and have had very much to do with shaping Pensicola politics in re-cent years. cent years.

cent years. But their day is fast fading into the twilight of oblivion, and the working class here, as everywhere is beginning to show signs of class revolt. In answer to an invitation to address the carpen-ters union one night recently. I was surprised to find that rearly every union man who reads and thinks is either a Socialist or header that way, and Pen-scola gives promise of electing a So-cialist mayor and council in the very near futur. near fatur-

#### Story of Two Business Men

Two of the best known business meh died here suddenly within the past few days, and both were quite wealthy. I mention this to illustrate the prevalence of this type of business man. From early to late these men type at their posts and always "speeding up" their

They knew nothing of book or travel;

They knew nothing of book or travel; they had no time for their families and friends; they had lost the faculty to en-noy music and art; their only ideals were to pile up dollars by exploiting somebody. At last death came and led them away to be forgotten. If insanity is not the prevailing element in all such lives then what is insanity? A few months ago, J. L. Smith tried this experiment. He sent to the Appeal to Reason and procured a sufficient num-ber of copies of the Dick militia bill for each member of the Pensicola avail reserves. In present a, these to the boys he took pains b, co. Swith the real meaning of the law 2/d to s. that no intelligent, fair-minded, instee as ing citizen of a republic could possibly re-main a member of such an organiza-tion without besmirching his manhood and honor.

#### Crack Company Busts

Well, what do you think the result was? In a short time the erack com-pany just petered out, and like image brick aroory stands here today as an evidence that the young men of Pensa-cola have brains and conscience and dare to use them. There are no soldiers in this part of Florida today except the regulars stationed here at the navy yard.

But why not try Mr. Smith's experi-ment wherever there is a militia com-

pany? T had the pleasure recently of throw-ing some pretty warm "birdshot" into the Tourist club of this city by invitation.

#### BEET PLANTERS ENGAGE IN RURAL WALK-OUT

Refuse to Work for the Sugar Trust and Strike, the Same as Urban Workers

Fort Collins, Col., Feb. 7 .- Organized Fort Commas, Col., Feb. 7.—Organized farmers of this state will raise no bests next year. This was determined at the meeting of the Beet Growers' Union which was held in this city today. The action was taken by the organi-zation after the executive board report-id that it failed in fire nemeting.

## CONDEMNED MILK IS MADE INTO BUTTER If It Cannot Be Sold in Chicago the Fever Germs Later Are Spread on the Children's Bread

The city of Chicago last week con-denned nearly a carload of milk and there was over twenty carloads that were not allowed to enter the city at all

at all. What is becoming bit this milk? A letter received today from Mrs. America A Williams, Nekoosa, Wis, throws a great white light on a point that has been overlooked by notic the bealth authorities and the general pub-lic in its light against the spread of contagion through the milk supply Mrs Williams asks in the letter that about three years ago, while she was living in the northern part of Micbigan, her three children were taken down with scattlet fever, and is they were at that

scarlet fever, and as they were at that time living far from human habitation she could not inderstand where the chil-

Butter Carries Fever

Dr. Whalen, said to be the head of the health department of Chicago, should lay down his ax against the Bark

skaters and turn his attention to this flank movement in the war against the

He might direct that all butter be

CANADIAN TELEPHONE GIRLS IN BIG BATTLE

Suffer Tortures in Daily Work, With No Relief-All for Big Cor-

poration

Toronto, Can., Feb. 5 .- The young

women employes of the Bcll Telephone Co. of Toronto, have been forced to de-

clare open warfare against the corpora-tion. They are on strake against could-tions which the health authorities of

the city say are a "distinct menace to

One operator who has been long in the service of the company stated that there were occasions when the girls worked from 8 in the morning until 10 at night, with no relief period. At meal hours operators were handed ten or fifteen cents for hunch and given ten minutes

operators were handed ten or fifteen cents for lanch and given ten minutes in which to eat it. The girls receive no overtime, but when absent are docked

Girls, Faint

\* .....

The brewery workmen's organization and the bakery and confectioners' unions, which are back of this move-text, sent out letters to all organiza-tions which liandle food products in any form, eight makers included. The letter after setting forth the lines she could not inderstank where the chi-dren had become infected She pursued a careful investigation, and discovered that the creating from which she had been receiving her butter was located in a fown that was sufer-ing from the contagion in its worst form.

their deadly work.

city's' epidemi

health.

for the time.

form,

The letter after setting forth the lines along which this new conneil should be organized outlines the policy which it

Food - Makers, Handlers

and the Public

Platis are on foot to form a culmary trades council which shall embrace di-organizations whose members are em-ployed in the manufacture and distribu-tion of the manufacture and distribu-

A meeting to lattach the movement for uch a council will be held Saturday, ob 16, at 35 North Clark street.

tion of food.

The exclusive object of the plan is de-clared to be "to federate and concen-trate the forces of these organizations." The things which this council will en-

deavor to accomplish are. To innonize eating and drinking es-rablishments, balls, parks and other

places of amusement. To make common cause in case of strikes and boycotts against unfair employers, subject to approval of the com-

To introduce and push the labels of all affiliated unions.

To actively support friendly firms and to issue a union card by which they

may be designated. To publish a monthly "Unfair List" for the guidance of friends and sympathizers

thizers. To hold mass meetings and agitation meetings for the perfection of affiliated urions and the education of public opin-ton of the grievances and demands of affiliated trades. J. E. Richter of the brewery workets is chairman of the committee having the matter of organizing such a conneil in charge

charge.

#### **KELLY, CONFESSED SLUGGER** POLICEMAN, TESTIFIES

When William Kelly was put under oss-examination, this morning much f his testimony fell to pieces. He stated that he had been in the em-

ploy of the state's thorney's office since September, 1906, and that he had de-voted his time to gathering evidence

"Did yon look up any evidence in fa-vor of the defense?" asked Attorney Le Boskey. State's Attorney Miller at once objected to this question, but was overruled, and the witness replied "no." overruled, and the witness replied 'no.' He testined that the alleged conversa-tion relative to the use of acid-filled eggs with Shea was carried on in an ordinary tone of voice, and that he (Kelly) made no objection to the use of such means, or to by standers over-herein the conversion.

The said means of to by stanter's over-bearing the conversation. He said he did not know the name of the said, but that Hanson, who is now dead, had purchased  $\hat{\mathbf{t}}_{i}$  at the Masonic Temple drug store.

#### Accuses the Dead

## HANGING TO FLANK OF THE LEGISLATURE

Representatives of Working

Class, Which Elects All Officials, Plans Inof-

Wage-earners of Chicago and the state of Illinois will assert themselves in the legislature this year in a way they have tever done before.

The legislative committee of the Chi-cago Federation of Labor, now at Springfield, has so systematized and di-vided its work as to keep fring bills at the statesment and see that these bills are not "referred" for action, but acted

Before the end of this month a conterance of representives of organized la-bor from all sections of the state will be held at Springfield, which will tell the legislators to either pass the bills labor demands or declare themseves against She went even farther and discovered that the contagion had not been con-ceived in the britter, but that the fault lay in the milk supply. When made into butter the germs still lived and did

ficial Lobby

demands of declare themseves against -these bills openly. No dodging of and "smoothing over" with fine phraseology will be permitted. The legislative committee will con-stantly keep organized labor throughout the state informed on the work it is doing and the progress it is making by isoming legislative circulars. The first of these circulars issued calls upon all central bedies and local organizations to support the action of the committee by urging its respective terpresentatives to pass on the measures onthined by the committee. The circular

It seems strange that no thought has been given to this phase of the matter. As every one knows, milk that is not sold as milk is made into butter, and many large firms are only too willing to get this condemned milk, while the deal-ers are only too auxions to self that which otherwise would be a dead loss representatives to pass on the measures outlined by the committee. The circular on their hands. This condensed milk also is often condensed, but is perhaps purified in the fellows: The Plan

To Organized Labor of the State of Illi-

Gentlemen: The legislative commu

Geülfemen. The legislative commit-tee of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, in coupriscion with committees representing the United Mins Workers of Illinois, the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Analgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, the Brotherbood of Labornod Trailmen, the United Garteent Workers and other trades, in joint meeting have or ganized by the election of John M. Hun-ter, president, and T. F. Morra, secre-tary.

ter, president, and J. J. Morris, secre-tary. The unanimous action of the joint committee requests that all central bodies and local organizations at once, and with-out delay, take the following action: Petition Senarezs Shelley M. Chilom and A. J. Hopkins to support and vote for the Hum haw, which has passed the house of, representatives and is now pending in the United States senate. Tetition state senators and representa-tives to support and vote for house bill No. 5, introduced by Representative Chiperheid, repealing the 40 per cent clams in the present prison labor law. The manufacture of goods for the open market in the penal and reformatory in-stitutions has long been a hardiship to free labor. The Hunt bill is a proposed mitomal law, making state laws apply to all manufactured goods. In other words, a state law prohibiting the manufacture of goods in the penientiaries for the open market will shut out the sale of goods manufactured in the penal or re-formatory institutions of any other state.

asking congress to shut out all Mongol-lian labor. By Berner: A joint resolution mem-orializing congress to hold an interna-tional peace parliament. By Weber: Requiring university to furnish, expert help when wanted in building of municipal works, but such help not to draw extra pay. By Weber! A joint resolution ask-ing congress to take over the railways. By Senator Rummel: A bill ablish-ing contributory negligence as a defense in personal injury case. Controle Rummel also introduced a hill authorizing city-councils to establi-and regulate telephone rates within their corporate limits.

#### GHARTER, GHARTER, WHO HAS THE CHARTER?

"Charter ! Charter ! Who has the char-

What has happened to the new Chica-

What has happened to the new Chica-go charter? Since the charter dropped into the hands of the subcommittee of the com-mittee on rules and regulations it ap-pears to have mysterionaly gone from public view and its location has become a matter of much comment. The meetings of the subcommittee have all been excentive, and there is some anxiety as to what has happened to Chicago's new dress. When members of the rules and reg-ministon committee were asked today where the charter is at present they claimed to know mething of its where-abouts except that it went into the hands of the subcommittee and has not some generative.

emerged. The charter cannot go to Springield paril it has been presented to us," said Louis Post, she is a member of the committee on rules and regulations. "It must then be passed usen in open con-vention before it can be presented to the legislature."

EWISS STAND FOR BUSS PATEIOTS AND SAVE LIVES Damagne, Switzeriand, Feb. 13. - The federal tribunal hars manimonsity to fund the request of the Russian gov cranant for extradition of three satives at Grangis (Transcateasia). Nagaid and two bothers named Reseatings, who are changed with rabbing the imag-ut at Vouschi, Caucanan, at \$579,000.

This unprecedented treachery This unprecedented treachery on the part of the government, thus vio-lating its own pledge to abolish the Schluesselburg fortress, which is the Bastile of Russia, is resented by the most conservative supporters of the government. Schluesselburg holds a peculiar place in Russian history. The great-est statesmen and writers of Russia languished and were exceuted there

est statesmen and writers of Russia languished and were executed there. A man who once enters it gives up all thought of ever coming out alive. Cases are recorded where the prison-ers have not spoken a word to any-one for a period of twenty years. The guards are forbidden to utter the least sound in the presence of a pris-oner.

#### Slayer of Talent

oner.

In the last decade the prison has been used entirely for political of-fenders of the highest grade. The assassing of ministers and grand dukes were either imprisoned or executed there. The restoring to use of this fortress

The restoring to use of this forfress at a period when the eyes of Russia are riveted upon the government, watching its actions, and the stand it will take toward the people in the Duna, is declared to be an act of madness. It is taken as a sign of what is coming next—the dissolution of the Duna.

Dunna. The emperor confirmed the sentence passed by the court martial on Vice Admiral Nebogatoff and other naval officers who surrendered to the Japs Nebogatoff will be sept in a fortress for a period of ten years, and the others for varying periods.

#### LEVIN GOES TO HOLY LAND

LEVIN GOES TO HOLY LAND New York, Feb. 13.-Dr. Samarishn Levin, representatives to the first Rus-sian Duma, who has been lecturing in the principal cities of the United States for over three months, left for Europe yesterday. Dr. Levin plans to with Palestine and make a study of that country to ascertain whether the project by iZomsts to colonize Rus-sian' lews there is a practical one. In case he should had that colonization of Jews in Palestine's possible and desirable. Dr. Levin will return to Russis and will esponse the cause of the Zionists in that country.

and declare that the power and influence of President Roosevelt is directed against the working class and unions, and arraign him for having declared the imprisoned miners guilty without trial and by his actions sanctioning the un-lawful proceedings to which they have been subjected. At Denver, under the auspices of the Trades Assembly, another remonstrance meeting has already been held. Resolu-tions of a similar nature were also passed, and money, that most needed thing, was pledged to the defense of the three accused men.

#### In Iowa

There will be a mass meeting of the local non-partisan labor advocates at the court house in Sioux City, Sun-day, February 24, to protest against the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Petribune.

## TWO MORE WORKERS HEADED FOR JAIL

JEWISH BAKERS MAY

<text><text><text><text><text>

A severe carthquake shock lasting seven seconds, was felt at Alhama prov-ince of Mutcia, Spain

ed that it failed in its negotiations with the sugar trust to restorn the price which the trust formerly paid for beets. Without any reason for such action, the trust recently cut down the price on beets 5 per cent. The farmers demand

beets 5 per cent. The farmers demand-ed that the original price be restored, but their demand was not granted. There were nearly 300 delegates pres-ent at the meeting and each promised to make the strike effective throughout the state. The only obstacle may be the attempt of the trust to buy off the non-union farmers and induce them to raise nothing but beets. It is believed here, however, that the farmers will not be the themative, in

It is believed here, however, that the farmers will not let themselves, bo bought or induced by the trust to be tray their own interests by letting the trust break the union. This struggic between the gigantic sugar combine and a handful of farmers has aroused considerable interest in la-bor circles of this city. The farmers are determined to not give in until their demands are granted.

Accuses the Dead According to Kelly, Hanson purchased a quart of this "acid" at 8 o'clock on the night of April 10. He next testified that they went to Thompson's restaurant and purchased the eggs at 8-30 p. m. Mr. Le Boskey then informed hum that Thompson's restaurant had closed at 8 o'clock on that night. This "acid" developed some most re-markable properties during the cross-ex-amination. Kelly said that while filling the eggs some of it spilled on his hands, but did not burn him or leave any mark, although he declared that it hadly injured the horses upon whose legs it was thrown

Was thrown. He described the process of pouring He described the process of pouring the "acid" into the eggs, and having discovered since his testimony in the previous tria that a substance could not be introduced in the manner he had previously described, he said that in-stead of making one hole, as he had said before, they had made two in the shells, and covered them with court-plaster. plaster. He had stated at the previous trial

that these rggs were taken from a paper bag, but he now decided to swear that they were kept in a box.

they were kept in a box. He swore that the eggs containing this "acid" was strong arough to eat through a borse's hide, was kept in the fragile egg shells until 4 o'clock the next day before it was used, apparently without damaging the eggs in any way.

#### EVIDENCE IN THEATER FIRE CASE IS BURNED

Law and order, which is always slow in coming when the criminal belongs to the favored class, has found another hitch in the froquois theater case, which has been dragging along for the last

hitch in the froquois theater case, which has been dragging along for the last three years. The only official plans of the froquois feater, one of the most important-pieces of evidence in the forthooning trial of will J. Davis at Danville, III, on the stroyed. The plans were in the Chicago build-ing commissioner's office in the City blall, after having been ased in the first grand jury investigation. The reason given for the burning of these plans is that there was too much junk" about the commissioner's office, and that benseeleaning 'just like mither used to do' was decided upon. In this housecleaning the plans were burned in the building commissioner's office nobody seems to know just when and how and by whom two housecleaning was done and these plans disposed of. Six hundred people were burned to dealt in the miture in the theater fire. No one has ever been brought to trial in the case. in the case

Girls, Faint "Sometimes a girl's mouth becomes very dry and she can hardly speak," said a striker "On one occasion a girl akked for relief to get a drink of water about 1 oclock, and none came until 5." "Once a girl fainted and when they carried her down stars, the two lounges were filled with girls who had innted before her," said another worker. The company absolutely refuses to ar-bitrate with the girls and in paid read-ing notices in the Toronto newspapers calis attention to its rest rooms. Asked about this, a girl said laughingly: "Our rest rooms where we cal sour hunch is furnished with articles bought by the girls themselves. At least we were in-tormed, that was what a portion of our pay we withheld for." No Lockers for Girls

#### No Lockers for Girls

There are lockers for use, but there are not enough, and a good many of the girls have to pile their clothes on the window sills. There is no hot water at window sills. There is no hot water at present, because the source of supply went wrong about a month ago. The girls have to line up five minutes be-fore the working hour, and if any are a minute late, they hear about it." The action of the girls may result in a general strike of operators against the Belle Telephone Co in the Dominiou of Canada and the United States.

#### Linemen to Strike

Linemen to Strike From present indications the Toronto force a concession of the girls' demands. The men may take this action because of the company's persistent refusal to arbitrate with the operators. — The Shepard, medical health officer of Toronto, said "The company is demanding vastly for much, it is an unreasonable amount of strain to ask of girls under those conditions. It is a distinct memace to the healthfulness of the women who endstimes. It is a distinct memace to the healthfulness of the women who ends as it is of physical endurance. The girls at Toronto start at \$18 a women and in two years are advanced to \$9. Twenty dollars a mouth is poperator is supposed to have charge of 100 phones, but experts can handle more.

#### Contemplate National Strike

Contemplate National Strike It will be remembered that only a few months ago the operators of the Chicago central exchange instituted a strike against this same corporation. The Bell operators at Memphis, Tenu, are now on strike The Toronto girls claim to be in communication with the Bell operators in various parts of the United Stars and Canada and say the burden of their correspondence will eventuate into a universal strike against this company.

Over 10,000 copies of the Appeal to Reason, containing a therough account of the Harwood Moyer-Pettihone kid-saping and trial, will be distributed free in Columbus, O., during the prog-ress of the trial.

Petition state senators and representa-tives to support and vote for house bill No. 72, introduced by Representative Curran, providing for protection to la-bor, commonly called the "Employers' Liability Act." This is the same law organized labor has been fighting to pass for many years. In the event of its pass-age it will be the most important law enacted in many years and a vote for this will show the friendly character of your

formatory institutions of any other state. The Chiperneld bill will protect free la-bor in Illinois from prison competition, and should the Hunt law pass, to prison made goods can be sold in this state on the open market.

The Most Important Law

will show the triendly character of your representatives. Other bills pending at Springfield of especial interest to certain trades are recommended to your favorable con-sideration as follows: House bill No. 79, introduced by Mr. Lindly, providing for protection to street at men

Lindly, providing for protection to street car men. House bill No. 16, introduced by Mr. King, providing for personal injury, es-pecially applying to railroads and other corporations who conduct so-called in-surance and pension departments. Circulars will be issued from time to time and local organizations are invited to correspond with Secretary Morris relative to matters of interest to labor legislation. Local organizations not affiliated with the Illinois State Ledera-tion of Labor are urged to join and as-sist in this important work. Respectfully.

EDWIN R. WRIGHT, President, JAMES F. MORRIS, Secretary.

JOHN D'S SCHEME TO CONTROL EDUCATION

## He Gives \$32,000,000 to Be Used by Safe and Sane Colleges and Schools

and Schools

With a death grip on the industry of the control that could not be removed within the largest industry and its output.

and Schools

With a death grip on the industry of the control in a view the years industry and its output.

and Schools

This could not be "general education fund".

This could not be "general education fund".

This could not be "general education fund".

This could not be any one man for count fund the policy of them the sit is that has five conjection with the vate colleges and the policy of them teachings. The invasion will be given exclusively to invasion will be more or less under the invasion will b

WIN LONG BATTLE

A settlement of the strike of the Jew-the bakers on the west side is expected to take place some time this week. The union it is expected, will gave he drand for the organization by the bosses. The strike law been on for about three months, and has injured the bosses. The strike law been on for about three months, and has injured the bosses. The strike law been on for about three months, and has injured the bosses of a good many baker bosses as well as created great hardships among the worker. Now, however, it will be settled and the besettled favorably to the men the reason for it is that the season for baking "Matzech" for the Passover holi-days in April is at hand. The bosses cannot afford is ruin their trade still more by keeping the men on strike onger.

longer Owing to the expected settlement of the strike, the plans for establishing a co-operative Matroth bakeshop which were to go into effect this week were canceled

canceled. At the headquarters of the balcers the men are greatly clated over the expected victory, as this hardbeen one of the bag-gest and one of the langest battles ever fought by that organization.



Guerrilla warfare in the outskirts-that is what the Retail Clerks' Union has determined on. In the Stock Yards district, out on Milwaukee avenue, in the Nineteenth ward and in Sixty-third street; in each of these localities where department stores have grown to considerable size, the clerks are bent on securing one store that will comply with all the demands of the union. The International Clerks' Union will then put the name of that store on its fair list and will use every effort to build up its trade.

The Retail Clerks' Union has set out to gain the closed shop and their efforts will be concentrated first on the outlying districts of the city.

They propose to unionize one store at a time. In a certain locality a store will be secured that will agree to meet all the demands of the union. The entire union trade of the neighborhood will be turned in the direction of that store. This plan will be continued until in every part of the city there are stores favorable to union labor and that employ nothing else. Then the energies of the union will be centered on the department stores inside the loop.

There are over 150,000 clerks in Chicago. This is three-fourths as many as all the workers connected with the Chicago Federation of Labor. Only a handful of these clerks are affiliated with union labor. The demands of the retail clerks are for the reduction of the hours of labor, for a living wage for saleswomen as well as salesmen and the elimination of Sunday work. (In Fields' store all workers are "sales persons," by special order of the management.)

The organization of the Chicago retail clerks is in its infancy. It has greater difficulties to encounter than the organization of any other trade. The employers of labor in stores have introduced a system of labor that destroys all unity. They have put every man and woman to work over and under another person. Every one is a petty boss engaged in pushing the one who works under him as hard as he can, while he, in turn, hopes to pull himself up through the favor of his boss.

This effectually breaks down any unity of labor. Along with this is a system of spying that makes every clerk afraid to connect himself with any union organization.

Worse conditions than this are found. Working men in department stores are constantly engaged in attempts to keep the wages of women down. Women who do work equally well are paid one-ht h the wages that men in the same store are paid, and this is the condition that the mea clerks try to perpetuate.

Underpaid girls are engaged in pushing down those that are worse paid. All these are conditions that makes the work of organization of the Retail Clerks' Union doubly hard,

In the great shops of London over one-third of the clerks are unionized. They make one of the most effective organizations in English trade unionism. If the retail clerks of Chicago showed one-half the interest in their own welfare that is shown by the English clerks they would not be working 72 hours a week and make up one of the poorest paid trades in the city.

The following stores have already complied with the demands of the union and are entitled to have the official union store card posted in their windows. It is a guarantee that only union clerks are employed and that union conditions prevail;

#### UNION STORES.

#### HATS.

J. F. Collins..... LaSalle and Madison streets HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, FURNISHINGS, ETC.

Yondorf Bros. (West Side).... Fourteenth street and Blue Island avenue John Gross Clothing Company.... Milwaukee avenue and Division street Shroder Clothing Company......State street, opposite Congress United Woolen Mills Company......North avenue, near Larrabee street Tom Murray (West Side only) ...... Milwaukce and Ashland avenues

The petition of the People ex rel. Mi- | by capable, to come into court, at the | documents to the chief deputy clerk for error for a writ of mondamits directed | time of the application, for personal ex- | his O, K. nerva for a writ of mandamus, directed o Axel Chytraus, one of the judges of the Superior court of Cook county, was tiled by leave of court in the Supreme court of Illinois, at Springfield, Tuesday, and the aummons has issued to Judge

Chytraus, returnable in five days. This proceeding was brought by Mrs. Antoinette Funk and Mary E. Miller, to test the validity of the rule of the Superior court entitled, "Suits in Forma Pauperis" The rule was made ostensibly to regulate the procedure in applications for leave to sue as a poor perin under Section 5, of Chapter 33, of the Statutes of Illinois, which provides in substance that if it appears to the court; either before the suit is commenced or alterward, that the plaintiff is a poor person and unable to prosecute his suit and pay the ensts and expenses thereof. and has a meritorious cause of action, the court shall enter an order granting leave to the plaintiff to sue without paying the costs of court. The statute fur ther provides that in case the "poor person" has no attorney, the court shall appoint one, who must prosecute the

cause to a conclusion, without compensation-the court costs to be paid by a judgment entered for that purpose in case the plaintiff recovers. The spirit of the statute is in conforms

ity with Section 19, of the Bill of Rights. which provides: "Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or reputation; he ought to obtain by law, right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay," and the evident intent is that

no person shall be deprived of his day in court simply because he has not fifteen dollars with which to pay the costs of court. This payment is but an insignificant sum in comparison to the im mense sums incurred by our common wealth in comlucting litigation after the suit is at issue. The salaries of the judges, clerks, bailiffs, jurors, and maintaining the courtrooms themselves in a few hours would amount to many times this insignificant sum, but all of these are given freely to litigants, rich or poor, who are fortunate enough to possess the fifteen dollars which it now requires to begin suit.

Under this statute for years it was the practice of the courts of this country to permit suit to be brought upon the presentation to the judge, at the time of the application, and afterwards filing in court, a short affidavit stating that plaintiff was a "poor person" and unable to prosecute his suit and pay the costs and expenses thereof, and that he had a meritorious cause of action. The plaintiff was not even required to come into

court personally. A few years ago, the judges perhaps because they were overworked, and possibly because they thought they were being imposed upon, made the rule stricter by requiring the plaintiff, when physical-

One of the most sweeping and em-

phatic reports ever made by a commit-

tee of Congress is that submitted unani-

mously by the House Judiciary Commit-

tee in response to a resolution of in-quiry from the House, to the effect that "Congress has no jurisdiction or au-

thority over the subject of woman or

No National Child Labor Law

amination as to the statutory require-ments. Under this rule, which is an All of these provisions are intended to and do bring the conscientions law-

entirely proper one under the law, the circuit court is now operating \* The Superior court, however, on June corporation lawyer views the repres

17, 1905, evidently tiring of the poor people, and laboring under the impres-sion that "the vast machinery of the courts is supported by the millions of poor workers-who would be poor persons if they were cut off from even one stantly. month's opportunity to work-for the benefit of the wealthy parasites of socicty, adopted a new rule.

From its language and spirit, the most charitable conclusion would be that the judges who adopted it, were not only on: of sympathy with the spirit of the constitution and the laws of Illinois, but ignorant of them. Upon no other supposition can such flagrant court legislation be explained. This law is calculated to and does prevent the bringing of suits under the poor person act in this court, because of its oppressive, unreasonable and insuiting prorisions.

The rule makes, among others, the following unlawful provisions:

1. The poor person must be a papper and swear himself to be such. 2. He must sign what is practically

sworn autobiography, and in it give detailed statement of his cause of action, and file the same in court. 3. He must sweat that he will, if he compromises his suit, pay the costs of court out of the money obtained therefrom.

4. His attorney must make an affidavit to he filed in court.

of time he has known the pauper, and that he has investigated into the financial condition of the pauper and that he believes him to be a papper.

6. The attorney must swear he believes the facts stated in the pauper's petition to be true. 7. The attorney must swear that he

has sufficient evidence to make recovery of the obtaining of a decree reasonably certain. 8. The attorney must swear that

neither he nor his firm has received any compensation for his services for bringing the suit.

9. The attorney must state in case the plaintiff is a minor that there is no one lighte for the minor's necessaries capable of paying for them.

10. The attorney must agree that he will see that out of the first money obtained by suit or compromise that the court costs are paid.

11. If the attorney has not known the pauper for a year, his affidavit must be accompanied by that of a reputable citizen of some standing, "known to the al-torney to be such," stating that he has known the pauper for one year, and he knows he is a pauper, and that he believes such person is "bonest," and that the costs will be paid out of any money obtained by suit or compromise. 12 The attorney must submit all the

that congress can exercise jurisdiction

and authority over the subject of wom-

an and child labor. If those perform-

ing such labor are abused and condi-

tions are such that the same should be

improved, it rests for the states to act. The failure of the states to act will not

justify constitutional action by congress.

The committee concludes that it is

'not a debatable question" and that it

would be "a reflection upon the intelli-

5. His attorney must swear the length

the order.

lions-the poor.

who will not submit to this injustice. and the matter will now be tested. The poor have won in the first move, for the petition is filed. The rule will be defended, however, by one of the shrewdest corporation lawyers in Chicago-Mr. C. Leroy Brown, who has been retained by Judge Chytraus. Is it by some strange coincidence that the attorpey who does the appellate work for the Chicago City Railway company, of whose negligence the relator, Minerva with so much vigor the rule which has

#### est and that the costs of court will be paid-thus insisting that a stranger become security for costs, as well as the lawyer. And beyond the difficulty of finding such a person as this when it is possible, in many cases it would be impossible, and the plaintiff would lose his day in court. The provision for the sworn autobiography of the plaintiff is purely and solely for the benefit of the corporation defendant, whose lawyer is probably mightily pleased with it.

There is scarcely a clause in this rule which is not contrary to the letter and the spirit of the law, and is, taken as a whole, the most vicious legislation of which our courts have been guilty for many years. Operating as it does upon the poor and their lawyers, and involving in each single instance so lesignificant a sum, the courts probably well hoped that it would pass without question-or being contested would be sustained, as it involves primarily only those powerless and long-suffering mil-The court has reckoned wrongly in

this, for some women have been found Barnes, complains, niks now defending heretofore served his client to nobly?



The Wisconsin Socialist movement of Racine, Wis., has taken another step ahead by placing its first district or-ganizer in the field. J. E. Harris, of



child labor and has no authority to MEN'S AND WOMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. suppress any abuses of such labor or ameliorate conditions surrounding the

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Waldorf Shoe S	tore		South Halsted	street
Waldorf Shoe St	tore	.North avenue,	near Larrabee	street
	Shoe Company:			
A Starter and Astronomy	GROCI	the second se		

Theo, Freeman & Co...... 165 East North avenue

## WE ARE PROSPEROUS

The country is prosperous; therefor everything in it is just as it should be The country is prosperous; therefore we'are being governed in the best possible mamer.

The country is prosperous; therefore should vote for a coroner, surveyor and state judge of the same old party. The country is prosperous; therefore it couldn't be more prosperous.

The country is prosperous; look at John D: Rockefeller. Also at Andrew Carnegie in Scotland Richard Croker in Ireland and William Waldori Astor in London.

The country is prosperous; the life insurance companies and the packing bouses are still doing a thriving busi-

The conatry is prosperous; there is graft enough for nearly everyone The country is prosperous; look at the

Trusts.

The country is prosperous; see how much our infant industries are getting out of the tariff.

The country is prosperous; there could have been many more strikes than there were.

The country is prosperous, many mult dealers are still in business.

The country is prosperous; see how much rich, black muck there is to fer-

tilize successful grafting. The country is prosperous; see how easily the national banks make money. The country is prosperous: all is nuch cheaper than it was before the eral progress of invention, including the rebuic, enabled the Standard to prevent small dealers from making a living by selling at the same reduced price. or even a lower one.

The country is prosperous; our big manufacturers can afford to help the people of foreign countries by selling them goods for much less than we Americans have to pay

The country is prosperous; we do not need to save money by a parcels post as all other civilized nations, except China and one or two others, have to

The country is prosperous; see what high wages our workingmen are get-ting and how such of it is left after they have bought the necessities of life at current prices.

The country is prosperous; notice how much even the public servants of the people can make out of the, jobs The country is prosperons; see how many women and fittle children find steady employment in factories.

The country is prosperous; we can easily afford to pay the telephone, telegraph, express and railroad companies much more than we should have to if these public services were owned by the

government. The country is prosperous; note care fully how many of the big railroads are rich enough to reduce their fares volun-tarily a little before the people make them do it.

The country is prosperous; thousands every year are billed by the railroads and factoring, but there are lots more of 125.

The country is prosperous; if has been mid that only one in ten of one population be buried in a pauper's grave.

t of such laborers inquiry and reply were provoked by the introduction of several bills in line with the ridiculous proposition of Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, in a bill introduced by him in the Senate excluding from interstate commerce the products of mines and factories in which, child labor is employed. A hardly less preposterous measure was introduced by so level-headed a man as Senator Lodge. of Massachusetta

After citing many decisions of the Supreme Court pertinent to the question, the committee says :-

"Therefore, it plainly follows that congress cannot even exercise any introduction or authority over women and children employed in the manufacture of products for intrastate commerce shipment, and certainly it will not be claimed by the foremost advocates of a centralized government that congress che exercise invisdiction or an thority over women and children engaged in the manufacture of products for intrastate shipment. The fact is, when the product is manufactured it is uncertain whether the same will be interstate commerce or intrastate com merce. It is not extreme or ridiculous to say that it would be just as logical and correct to argue that congress can regulate the age, color, sex, manner of,

fress, beight and size of employes, and

fix their bours, as to contend that con-

gress can exercise jurisdiction over the

"The jurisdiction and authority over

the subject of woman and child labor

certainly falls under the police power of the states, and not under the com-

mercial power of congress. The sug gestion contained in the resolution

hows how rapidly we are drifting in

thought from our constitutional moor-

of all who desire the prosperity of the

nation that the proper line should always he drawn between the power of

Undoubtedly it is the carnest wish

states and the power of the nation Certainly there is no warrant in the con-stitution for the thought or suggestion

subject of woman and child labor.

gence of congress so to legislate," be-sides casting: "an unwelcome burden upon 'the Supreme court." It repeats as the "emphalic language of the Su-preme court" that "the lives, health and property of women and children engaged in labor are exclusively within the power of the states, originally and always belonging to them, not surrendered by them to congress," and "if a question of good order or morals, it is the

same.".- The assertion of such a power by congress, it adds, "would destroy every vestige of state authority, obliterate state lines; nullify the great work of the framers of the constitution and leave state governments mere matter of form devoid of power, and ought to more than satisfy the fondest dreams of those favoring centralization of power." The committee seems to have exerted itself to use the strongest language at its command and administer a rebuke to those who appeal to the ua-tional government to deal with every wrong or abuse, real or fancied, which they are moved to condemn. Such a reiteration of sound doctrine on this subject is refreshing, and it is to be hoped that agitators on the subject of child labor will now direct their efforts for legislation to the states, which alone have jurisdiction over the subject -- New York Journal of Commerce.



Tis strange what children are These heads of industry, With stocks and bonds they build A card house fair to see.

They build, and build, and build, So worderfully sure, On a prestrate giant's back, And think it will endure!

The giant need but stir, And stocks and bonds and all, Will flutter in the wind, So wonderfully small? -Ralph Korngold.

ganizer in the field. J. E. Harris, of Stargeon Hay, a well-known newspaper man in that part of the state, has been selected as district organizer for the First congressional district, with head-quarters in this city. He will devote his entire time to the work of organiza-tion, the party in this district having grown to a size that makes this both necessary and possible. A similar step will be taken in other districts as fast as the growth of the party warrants such action.

As an example of loyalty to Socialist principles there could be no more fitting mane than that of W. H. Crawford of Pleasant City, Ohio. He has absolutely refused to acept the office and title of squire from the hands of the Republi-can party of the district. In a short speech, straight to the point, Mr. Craw-fold told the members of the Republi-can committee that he could not accept the kind offer of their committee, as his Mfo's work is in the Socialist more-ment. ment.

In connection with the spirit shown by Mr. Crawford it will be of interest to Socialists to know that in spite of the most bitter and unceasing fight made against them in their district, the Socialist party have gained 79 votes since the last election.



At the Gridinon club dianer in Wash ington a short time ago, Presiden Roosevelt showed his teeth, and point ing his finger at H. H. Rogers and Pierpont Morgan, delivered himself of this

"If you gentlemen are not willing to accept the action of the conservative class, which is ready to afford protec tion alike to the rich and poor, I will say to you now that when you have dis-posed of us by your machinations you will ind yourselves face to face with a people which believes it has been deprived of its right and a much which does

You can take your choice." It will not be a "moly," Teddy, but a compact, educated, intelligent, drilled army that knows what it wants and how to get st



#### CHICAGO WEEKLY SOCIALIST: FEBRUARY 16, 1907



#### Cripple Creck Criminals are Startled When the New Sheriff Refuses to **Obey Orders**

Cripple Creek, Colo, Feb. 11.—The ex-pected open rupture between the newly cletted Democratic sheriff, Henry Voa Phul, and the Mine Owners' association has occurred and now both sides have cleak and new both sides have

dectared war. Sheriff Von Phul has intimated that if Sherid von Fild has intimated that if the mine owners do not conduct them-selves as they should he will not hesi-tate to throw them into jail. The mine owners swear they will find some way to either force Von Phul to obey their dictates or run him out of offer.

#### Mine Owners as Dictators

law

vas 71 years of age.

Total ....

By daes By campaign food and donations By wate listn By P. C. coupons By balance July 1st.

Total EXPENDITURES

Total office expenses and

Literature-Kerwin Bros. ptg. . . \* Robotnik, ptg. pol.

HI Cheo. Sec. Lit. for speaker Rotchild, pig. Expressage on liter ature

Total ........ Speakers sckon, Pr. Agt. &

Brecken, Pr. Agt. & Org. Collins, \$50 on old ac Brower

Morgan .....

German Cen. Com.

Lafin . Lidridge

Engle . Redrigues Harrick .

Simons Mrs. Simons Koop Jacobs, old ac. Bohanan

Total

Total To office expenses and wages: 1. Ross stenographer J. S. Smith, state sec Wm. Bell, office asst. Office equipment E. M. Stangland, ref. of loan

To

.\$ 206.56

20 - Ale - A

\$4,323.79

\$ 739.00 110.02 16.50

\$. 806.12

\$ 173.00 540,00 40,00

29,00

\$ 702.21

5,00

150.00 10.71

127.90

102.37

110.00 150,82 112,84 123,11

95.50 101.48

100.21 38.13 20.10 4.50

21.23

6.40

\$1.160.09

\$ 995.82

INCOME

During the administration of Sheriff Bell the mine owners dictated the policy of that office in all matters in which they were directly or indirectly concerned. Assay offices were raided promiscuous-

Assay onces were raided promisedous-ly, men were arrested with or without cause, and ore was seized when and wherever it was found if the mine owners thought it had been stalen. Such ore was always confiscated and sold and the money turned over to the blue Ometer association

Mine Owners' association.

Thousands of dollars worth of ore seized mysteriously disappeared, but no one seems to know where it went or who got it. Many innocent persons, it is claimed, were made to suffer by the mine

owners. When Sheriff Von Phul assumed office he boldly atinounced that there would be no further promisenous issuing of deputy sheriff's commissions, for persons con-nected with the Mine Owners' associa-tion. You Phul informed the associa-tion that if they wanted anyone arrested the matter would have to be done in a legal manyer. legal manne

#### Laugh at the Sheriff

Laugh at the Sheriff The mine owners laughed at the sher-iff's declaration; they thought it was like the oac his predecessor made two years previously, but in this they were mistaken. Matters came to a climax when a number of mine owners called upon Von Pluil to issue deputy com-missions to A. L. Arnold, secretary, of the Mine Owners' association; J. A Naylor, city marshal of Victor, a friend of the association, and others.

#### Von Phul a Tartar

Sheriff Von Phul refused point blank, to order the commissions issued, and was met by this retort on the part of the spokesman for the operators. "We ran things here a few years ago, and there was a sudden change in the theriff's office."

riff's office

"This covert threat angered Sheriff Yon Phul. "You fellows better watch out." said he "A Dutchman is sheriff now, and he will be sheriff, and if any one of you fellows violate the law you will be chucked into jail just the same as any other man. Now, I want you to under-shind this and be warned in time. You can't fool with me, nor can you run this office."

The mine owners left the sheriff, vowing to get even.

## UNION MILITIA FORMED BY PENNSYLVANIA MINERS

New York, Feb. 11.—By far the most alarming situation ever arising in the coal region in Pennsylvania has been brought to light with the discovery that forty military companies of union min-ers have been organized and are in a position to combat with the soldiery of the state and national governments. They are armed with 45-caliber rifles, and several o fthem are provided with uniforms of the same pattern and color as worn by the infantry of the regular army.

The operators fear that a strike would precipitate a civil war, with organized labor, uniformed and armed, arrayed against the military arm of the Keystone War Department Interested

Capt Henry H. Whitney of the coast rtillery, who was one of the regular

#### HAS SWIFT AN ANAR-CHIST FOR SECRETARY? INTELLECTUAL WHALE Startling Answers Given by Rollin A. Stearns, Who Says He Is a Safe, Sane, Foolish Republican TRUST TO KILL TRUTH "Do you believe in the enforcement of law?"

#### **Civic Federation Imports Eng**lish Scholar to "Bust" Socialism in Colleges

of law?" "No, I do not," was the startling answer made by Rollin A Stearns, when asked by State Street Attorney Miller his usual question "You are not a good citizen. Step down irom the jury box," said Judge kavanagh. Outside of the court room Mr. Stearns made the statement that he was a Republican and always had been. "Have you any inclinations to Socialism, Mr. Stearns" "No, none whatever. I always yote New York, Feb. 13.—The Civic Fed-cration has arranged with W. H. Mal-lock, the well-known English defender of capitalism, to come to this country to crush Socialism. The fact that he has failed so signally in his own exercise to seemable these

Socialism, Mr. Stearns?" "No, none whatever. I always vote the straight Republican ticket." "Why do you not believe in the en-forcement of the law, Mr. Stearns?" "Because I have seen too nuch of the way the law works." Mr. Stearns stated his business to be that of secretary of Swift & Co. Mr. Miller has a regular atechism for every intriman. In his own country to accomplish that object does not seem to have affected his credit as a Socialist smasher. The Associated Press is helping the "smash-ing" and sent the story throughout the country

He delivered the first of a series of the delivered the next of a series of five lectures that are guaranteed to crush Karl Marx, at Columbia Univer-sity last evening. He devoted himself largely to what he called the Marxian for every juryman "Are you a Socialist?" "Have you any inclination toward Socialism?" philosophy. "Do you believe in enforcing the

#### His Argument

"The practical outcome of the scien-tific economics of Marx is summed up in the formula which is the watchword of popular socialism: "All wealth is due to labor; therefore all wealth ought "Do you believe in enforcing the law as it now stands?" The idea intended to be conveyed The idea intended to be conveyed by this set of questions, of course, is that Socialists are a lot of lawless individuals, going about looking for treable. It so happens that the only man who has declared that he did not believe in the law is a life-long Re-publican, who learned his lawlessness in the Chicago packing houses. It has been pointed out that in Illi-nois the constitution gives a juror the to go to the laborer'-a doctrine in itself not novel, but presented by Marx as the outcome of an elaborate system of DITIES.

"Marx goes on to point out that by the improvement of industrial processes and more especially by the development of machinery, labor in recent times has nois the constitution gives a juror the right to decide upon both the law and the fact. been growing more and more, pro-ductive, so that each labor hour results in an increased output of commodities. Thus a man who 150 years ago could Belated advices have been received of the death of Moses Hull, at Sao Jose, Cal, Jan. 13, of paralysis. Mr. Hull was the Socialist candidate for congress in the Eighth Wisconsin Con-gressional district and ran ahead of his liket in many presents. He was will have only just kept himself alive by an expenditure of his entire labor day can now keep himself alive by an expenditure of no more than half of it.

gressional district and ran ahead of his ticket in many precincts. He was wide ly known as a Spiritualist lecturer and Biblical debater, having in the past forty years lectured in every city in the United States and debated with every prominent divine that could be induced to meet him and defend the The remainder goes to produce what "The remainder goes to produce what Marx called *e* surplus value, by which he meant all that output of wealth which is beyond what is practically to keep the laborers alive. But what becomes of ti? Does it go to the laborers who have produced it? No, replies Marx. On the contrary, as fast as it is pro-duced it is abstracted from the laborers. Bible. He was a man of attainments and had written many volumes, and was founder and president of the Morris Pratt Institute at Whitewater, Wis. He in a manner which he goes on analyze, by the capitalists.

"Now here, says Marx, the capitalist will hasten to object that the increased output is due not to labor but to the ma-Report of State Anditing Committee from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1906. LIABILATIES John Collins, old acci . \$ 148.54 Kerwin Bros. 148.10 J. S. Smith . . . . 15.22 chinery, and to such an objection the answer, he says, is that the machinery itself is nothing but past labor in dis-

#### FRENCH TEACHERS ARE SOCIALIST UNIONISTS \$1.500.25 2.862.47 404.63 51.00 13.52 12.52

Paris, Feb. 7 .-- The teachers in the public schools of France are thorough-ly organized and have affiliated with the general feredation of labor. They are nearly all Socialists, and their na-tional conventions have always been marked by strong Socialist tendencies.

There was practically no attempt conceal th efact that the purpose of the organization of teachers was the propagation of the dictines of antimilitarism as expounded by Herve and his followers, intermitionalism as preached by Jaures, and the general idea of the solidarity of the interests of the working classes at against

56.00 of the working classes as against those of the capitalistic classes. Teach Class Struggle Se 871.00

The syndicate of Paris avowed this in the following statement: "Con-sidering that public primary educa-tion is confined almost exclusively to tion is contined atmost exclusively to the children of the working classes it can only be profitable to them if the masters can teach them where their economic interests lie, and therefore it is necessary that the masters should obtain this knowledge by affiliating themselves with the confederation of labor.

#### Government Attacks Union

The government Attacks office ized that the object of the promoters of the organizations was to concen-trate public education in the hands of the advocates of "internationalism." promptly forhade "teachers" syndi-cates." but as the French trade-union laws are broad, some additional legis-lation on the subject will probably be necessary necessary.

## A Common Story

1 am going to tell you a story. It ] isn't a funny story, so I shall not expect you to laugh, but I assure you that every word of it is true-the pitiful shameful truth.

Years ago-so long ago that my memory of it is vague and misty-I knew a girl. She was of my own age-dine or thereabouts-and we played together, went to school together, and came home together, were playmates and couarades, and loved each other as children love. This girl, when I became acquainted

with her, was an orphan, her mother having died a number of years before, leaving another baby girl, at that time three years old.

A short time previous to this, a railroad accident had deprived them of a father's care and left them in the charge of a widowed aunt, their only remaining relative, whose scanty income was the result of hard labor over the washtub. Unable to support the children upon her meagre means, their aunt finally determined to let the baby go, as she was not nearly so useful to her as the older one. So the baby was sent away, farmed out, as it were, while the older one, after having finished her third year in school, went, at the tender age of nine, to work in one of the largest department stores in the city where she lived.

I wish I could spare the time to tell you how her fair young mind became polluted, how her indiscriminate con tact and association with girls of every caste, creed and character debauched her goodness and turned her conscience inside out, of the lewdness and vileness which characterized her environment and despoiled her of her beauty of mind and purpose and put evil into her heart. Starvation wages put a premium upon dishonor, and the sorded democracy of vice is a charnet house which is an ante-chamber to hell and il- doors swing wide open into the main corrider.

Well, as I said before, this girl went into the store, where, after six years of unremitting toil as a check girl, at the age of lifteen she finally became a clerk at the munificent wage of four dollars and fifty cents per week. You parents who have girls know about how far that amount will go toward boarding a girl of fifteen and clothing her as she must be clothed in order to work in a store. Then, too, the long hours, the ceaseless drudgery, the heartless managers, who are chosen because of their very heartlessness, the constant rebuffs and insinuations or accusations gradually quenched the fire of her courage until, after nine years of constant service, she became such a physical wreck that her employers could no longer afford to keep her. Her b auty had been spent in their service and, like a worn out machine, she must go and another take her place. Health, beauty and la bor power, the only commodities that labor has to sell, cannot be restocked when you are sold out.

If you are endeavoring to place the blame for this unfortunate state of affairs, I beg of you not to put it on her employers. It wasn't their fault. Competition for a job among the girls had forced wages down to the lowest point of subsistence. She could not demand more wages. Competition for trade among the merchants had forced prices and consequently profits down until they could not afford to pay more wages; and finally, when her employers could no longer make a profit from trafficking in

her labor they had to let her go. Picture if you can the despar of this poor girl. No job-not her fault; no education-not her fault; no knowledge of housework, for what girl will learn housework at night after working eleven hours in a store?---not her fault; noth-

So, for our girl, the choice was not hard to make. Placed between two hells and dominated by motives of expediency, it was but natural that she should shun the blacker hell of long hours in a musty, ill-smelling room, hard work and scanty pay when she was fortuifate enough to get any work and any pay, no friends, no companions no pleasures, slow starvation and final aninious but not less certain death, and a burial in a potter's-field provided by charity's meager dole, and choose instead the brighter hell of the tinsel glitter of the ball-room, the wine-room, the card-room, clothes in plenty, friends -such as they were, by the score, plenty to cat, and money. And the difference between the two hells was the price of her dishonor. And I have never blamed, do not and never shall blame that girl for choosing the hell that was going to pay her debts.

Between the devil and the deep sca. -she couldn't swim,-she went to the devil.

I need not relate to you just how she took up the new life, nor tell you of the hideousness which she found there. Nor need I tell you how she yearned for escape from that life to which death had been preferable, not bow impossible escape was. Nor shall I tell just here and now how the Great White Plague, in mercy chose her as its victim, how her companions of the under-world, sin-steeped as they were, were more kind to her than the upper world which she had left, and gave, each a little from her little, to frighten away grint want. But I must needs tell you this: When, less than twelve short months ago I sat by the bedside of a dying woman, and held her hand while her life went out, I turned my eyes from that sin-scarred face upon the pillow and memory brought back to me the sweet features of the playmate of childhood days.

When, after the clods had fallen heavily upon the coffin that held her mortal part, her sister, so young and all so pure and fair, came to me and laid her hand in mine, and, with lip a-quiver and eyes swimming in tears she said, "Mr. Pierce, they say my sister was a bad woman. You tell me it isn't so." I said, as I believe any man of you would have said, "They who say so lie," and I spoke the truth After all, goodness is not so much a question of behavior as of motive and involves a careful study of environment. and heredity.

No man is better than his circumstances permit him to Be, nor worse than his circumstances compel him to be. No such thing as innate depravity exists outside of the fevered failey of a perverted brain. No man deliberately chooses to live a depraved life. No woman ever willingly set her feet upon the road that leads downward. Fear, in each case, justifies the choice. Character may influence your thoughts and feelings and your inward life in general; but circumstances do and will mould your outward life, your deeds and actions, the side you show in your dealings with your fellow men.

No man can know the best until it is possible, because profitable, to do the best. He who lives according to the dictates of an enlightened conscience will probably die according to the dictates of a lightened purse.

Some preachers try to preach the love of God into the hearts of hach who have not enough of bread and batter in their stomachs. What most men need is not more of Christ in their hearts but more of bread and butter in their stomachs.

Men are apt to view religion from a militarian standpoint or the stand-



Gontains a dozen imprevements upon the beautiful toned instruments hitherto made. Since 1865, when our firm was established, the WING PIANO has been admired for the sweet, pure tone produced even when played vigorously. THE 1906 WING has so far surpassed even the fine 1905 WING that it would not be recognized by an expert musician as being from the same factory. We are willing to risk more dollars to prove this to you than it would cost bu to come to out # ctory and listen for yourself, even it you live in California. Can we better show our taith and confidence?

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For this reason YOU SAVE FROM \$75 TO \$200. The WING PIANO you buy at wholes ale—at the cost of making—with only our wholes ale prefit added. <u>THERE'S THE SAVING</u>. Agents would have to be paid, if we had them. Salesrooms would have to be rented if we had them. Local advertising would have to be done and paid for. All this would increase the cost of the Piano, if we did it. By selling the Piano direct to you, we save you from \$75 to \$200. THE 1966 WING PIANO is in a class of its way not NEPDS. own and NEEDS no agent to talk for it. Its own sweet tone sells it.

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your name and address, or send, us the attached coupon and the book of information, also full particulars about the Wing Plano, with prices, terms of payment, etc., will be sent to you promptly by mall, if you

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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.

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# State and and a state



artillery, who was one of the regular army inspectors sent into Pennsylvania last year to inspect the national guird organizations, said: "The Ninth, and Thirteenth infantry, P. N. G., located in the home of union-ism, are confronted by the intense au-tagonism of the independent military and so-called patriotic organizations, there now being some thirty-seven of these companies in the Ecranton-Wilkes-barre district. "They are gradually and quietly ar-

barre district. "They are gradually and quietly ac-quiring arms and their active hostility to the national guards constitute a serious menace to the state authority and to law and order."

#### Roosevelt on Problem

Roosevelt on Problem The report startled the military cir-fles in Washington, and President foossibility of a conflict and take steps to avert it. This is thought to be all instituted to organize a tund or the Nobel prize which was awards into the president and which he has been as a start of the nucleus of a given to form the nucleus of a given to form the nucleus of a prime difference. The arming of the men without the foreign organizations are chartered by the coarts and other maneworkers against of social organizations.

#### GERSHUNI FINDS LOST BROTHER WHEN DYING.

Norwich, Conn., Feh & -- Gregory Gershuni, the Russian revolutionary eader who has been touring the United States for the last two months in be-half of the Russian revolution, was in hits city vesterday to attend the finneral of his bother, who died here Wednes-

is brother, who died here Wednes-night. relating had not seen his brother for ity rears, his revolutionary activity ag eat him off from all famile re-enship. When he arrived in the Unit-States and the zame of Gerslami J all the newspapers, his brother, ived at Norwich, telegraphed to hami to come and visit him. Ger-i at once heit for Norwich, but found his horther has sick and probably di never ingover. Wednesday night hamis brother died and yesterday rebet armyed here to attend the real.

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#### Must Not Fight State

Mr. Briand, in announcing the de-cision to a deputation, said: "Because of the very nature of your service the state can, never permit you to act as other employes do. You are not working for an ordinary employer, but for the state, and revolt against the state is revolt against the country whose representatives vote your salary."

#### MEN ARE CRIPPLED FOR LIFE IN STEEL MILL

An explosion last Wednesday at the An explosion last wednesday at the Illinois Steel company's South Chica-go plant fearfully injured five work-men, three of whom probably will die as a result. Those that live will be in the source of the source

receiptles. The explosion was caused by a 400-pound ladle of molten steel falling into a great tank of water. The injured men

Johnson, Frank, laborer; hands and

Johnson, Frank, taborer, minds and legs hirned. Thomas, Fred, ladleman; head and hands burned. Weber, Edward, foreman of furnaces; head and body burned; taken to com-pany's hospital; may die. Joyce, J. F., laborer; hands and legs burned.

burned. Unidentified boy, helper at furnaces; head and body burned; both eyes in-jured; may dic. An accident of this kind always causes

An accident of this kind always causes more severe injuries than any other agent. The men yesterday were crazed with the anguish of their suffering. Molten steel has a habit when it strikes the human body of going straight through, spreading and throwing out red-hot tentacles which seem to cat the use the base

ery flesh. It is said among steel workers that a an once injured in a molten steel ex-osion sever wholly regains his nerve ad ability to work near the terrible.

h finid he explosion yesterday was heard all r Sonh Chicago and caused a panic ong the families of those who worked he mills. Women and children be-ed the doors of the mills and begged officials to tell them who had been

the real of not be pacified when they inde that no one had been killed, out it that the company was pur-its customary policy of secrety. Its to the company was \$100.-

work. The result was, that she was turned out with a curse and the remark that they didn't want anyone who condn't boil water without burning it. She tried laundry work, but was charged at the end of the first half day.

Ist despair she returned again and again to her old employers, but they were obdurate and stubbornly refused to take back into their employ the wreck they had created. And yet we can't blame them. They couldn't afford to employ her for her labor was less profit-

able to them than the labor of one who had displaced her. They were not to blame.

When, finally, in desperation, she asked one of them what she should or could possibly do in order to make a living, for her aunt had died a year before, this man, in whom she had learned to place her dependence and confidence during the nine years she had worked for him and upon whom she looked as a wise counselor and friend, cooly and calmly replied to her entreaties with, "You had better get a gentleman friend."

Daily, constantly, Capitalism asks us the question. "What will you give in ex-change for your life?" Constantly, though perhaps unconsciously, the an-swer goes back to Capitalism from myriads of voices agonized by want. "Take anything we have, but let us live."

When you are given a choice between death and dishonor, perhaps you should choose death; but you are not to be blamed if you choose dishonor instead. Especially is this the case if your early training has been such as to emphasize ife above honor or any other moral consideration. Expediency is the greatest moral motive force in the world and its influence is strong upon every man. One who suddenly finds hunself between the devil and the deep sea, knowing that he cannot awin, is justified in going to the devil. To perform menial service is the depth of degradation for a man, but not so for a woman, for she has still her womanhood to sell.

point of immediate benefit and, as no man can serve two masters, but must neglect the one for the other, to serve the body before the soul for fear of a stomach-ache.

The soul never has the stomach-ache. Men love gold above God because gold is made to be a more necessary factor in human existence and enjoyment than God is.

None can express their individuality under conditions when are calculated to suppress and destroy that individuality; hence it is that under Capitalism - no man, rich or poor, has ever expressed a particle of individuality nor ever will until a system is established under which ulterior and exterior motives of conduct will vanish as the frost before the sun of the day, where uplift will be unnecessary because downfall will be impossible, where righteousness will be exaited and love enthroned, to reign supreme forever.

Socialism will not destroy Individuality; there is absolutely no such thing to destroy, and I would much sooner see all people brought to the dry-land level of even mediocrity than to see the weaker many wallowing in muck and slime while the stronger few cross over dry-shod by using their fellow men for 'stepping-stones.

E. C. PIERCE.

### Labor Union Nev

"In America tuberculosis kills 600 persons a year," and Dg Lo in an address before the Glevelat ber Goordl. "One out of even deaths is from tuberculosis. One every three workingman who die working ags dies of tuberculosis. ingmen are brought into close e with people who have the dissass bereulosis is not aiways contagiou is only when the mas who has th case is careless that it becomes gious." Dr. Lowman advised to flour unions to take up the tuber questions, as the eigar makers done. "In America tuberculosis ki

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## The Struggle for Existence

#### By WALTER THOMAS MILLS, A. M.

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CITY COMRADESHIP	We offer the fruits of our labor same great city's shrine. They are weary as I am weary are happy and sad with m
Face on face in the city, and when will the faces end?	And all of us laugh together when ing sets us free.
Face on face in the city, but never the face of a friend; Till my heart grows sick with longing and dazed with the din of the street.	Face on face in the city, and shall our formnes fall? Face on face in the city,-my goes out to you all.
As I rush with the througing thou- isands, in a loughness complete -	See, we labor together: is not the divine? Lo, the strength of the city i
Shall I not know my brothers? Their toil is one with min-	of your life and mine. —Anna Louise St



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

## A Trustified Educational System

The gift of \$32,000,000 to the National Educational Board marks one more step in the process of establishing a trust-ruled system of education in competition with the public schools and universities.

Taken in connection with the Carnegie pension system, and other similar gifts it portends the creation of a gigantic supervising commission over all non-public educational institutions.

That commission will be owned absolutely by the same forces that now own our industrial machinery.

Just how extensive this ownership is will be realized when it is remembered that the total sum expended annually for education in the United States is only a little over two hundred million dollars.

This influence sometimes makes itself apparent in such dramatic gifts as those just mentioned. Usually it works in a more insiduous manner.

Under the direction of the late President Harper, Nicholas Murray Butler (the educational agent of J. Pierpont Morgan) and Dougherty, (formerly of Peoria, now of Joliet penitentiary) a scheme was worked out by which to gain control of the National Educational Association, and to stifle all democratic tendencies in that body, and thereby bring the public schools also under this same trustified control. The scheme was sprung at the Boston convention of that body and was defeated largely through the efforts of the delegates of the Chicago Teachers' Federation.

There is no reason to believe that this scheme has been given up. The story of Standard Oil shows great persistency in accomplishment of the aims of its master minds.

There is much talk by those in control of this great fund about there being no interference with freedom of thought. Rockefeller is quoted with especial emphasis on this point. "Methinks they doth protest too much ". This baste to disclaim interference with educational freedom has somehow a hollow sound. It calls to mind the long list of educational martyrs who have suffered in plutocratically controlled in titutions during the last decade.

Ye, it is not probable that such raw and chunsy methods of control as ate involved in the direct disciplining of individual instructors will Is widels used. But in the hiring and promoting, the adjusting of salactive and the apportionment of favors, it will not be hard to direct the course of instruction without otten arousing open friction.

The establishment of this great fund which is to be used for the endowment of educational institutions, and to which great donations will prohably be made in the future means that from now on the lives of hundreds of colleges will depend upon the favor of the trustees of this

IT IS FAIRLY SAFE TO SAY THAT THESE TRUSTEES WILL NOT BE ATTRACTED WITH SPECIAL FAVOR TO ANY INSTITUTION BY THE RADICAL POSITION OF ITS TEACH-ING STAFF

This control will be exercised in another and perhaps even more insidious manuer.

THE GIFTS TO THIS FUND WILL NEARLY ALWAYS BE IN THE SECURITIES OF GREAT INDUSTRIAL COMBINA-TIONS

A college that is drawing its income from the steel trust or the oil trust will not look with favor upon any teaching that will tend to destroy or depress the value of its endowment.

have no hesitancy in saying that the gift will ultimately defeat its object.

CHICAGO WEEKLY SOCIALIST: FEBRUARY 16, 1907



#### CELEBRATING THE DEFEAT (?) OF SOCIALISM

because of the supposedly slick way in which he did his work was known as "Smooth Ed" Cullerton.

Under these cognomens these men had become infamous throughout almost the entire English-speaking world. Two of ahem were always among the "sights of the town" to be shown to visiting strangers along with the Stock Yards and the sky-scrapers.

On last Tuesday morning all of these men suddenly became respectable-at least in the traction press.

There was no longer any trace of "Hinky Dink" or "Bath House." Yet there were frequent references to these men on nearly every page of the newspapers of Chicago.

We venture to say that many a reader of the Tribune and News and Record-Herald failed to recognize these infamous aldermen in the new dress that had just been given them.

They had become MR. KENNA AND MR. COUGHLIN AND MR. CULLERTON.

## Two Trials and the Press

Two degenerate specimens of our present ruling class quarreled over a woman, and one shot the other.

Because the killer and the killed possessed millions exploited from the producers of this country the hero-worshipping mob of America is reveling in the filthy details of the affair.

Page after page of those papers that cater to and cultivate the unthinking mob spirit-the spirit which by keeping the mass a mob makes its liberation impossible-are filled with nauseous variations of the

Preparation was made for weeks before the beginning of the trial to 'cover" it from every conceivable point of view.

The whole populace was carefully worked up to just the proper psychological attitude to be swayed and enthused and excited over the adventures of the actors in this disgusting tragedy.

There is no great principle involved in this trial.

No fundamental institution will be affected by its decision. No one except the miserable degenerates directly concerned have anything at stake in the result. \*

Another trial is taking place in this country.

It began over a year ago in the kidnaping of two men by the combined forces of two States and the most powerful aggregation of capital in the world.

In its progress up to the present time this trial has involved questions for which men have been fighting for more than four centuries. It has endangered rights for which literally millions of men have lain down their lives.

It has forced the highest court in the United States to abrogate fundamental legal barriers that were erected at the foundation of this government to protect the persons and property of the individual citizens.

This trial will be called for a final hearing on the first of next March. The representatives of millions of members of the working class have declared their belief in the innocence of the men on trial, and have insisted that an attempt was being made to judicially lynch the accused persons in order that the profit-taking class may be secure in its industrial and social rulership.

Thousands of meetings have been held by the workers of the United States, attended by millions of the laboring class who believed that their interests are involved in that trial.

YET THE DAILY PRESS OF AMERICA HAS PRINTED MORE EVERY DAY OF THE LAST WEEK ABOUT THE FIRST TRIAL THAN IT HAS PRINTED DURING THE ENTIRE YEAR SINCE THE SECOND STRUGGLE BEGAN.

There will be no crushing mob of reporters and special writers at Caldwell, Idaho, when the case of William D. Haywood, Charles Moyer and George Pettibone is called for trial.

Why this contrast?

Why no publicity where great issues are at stake, where millions have signified an eagerness to know the facts and where the battle involves far-reaching principles?

BECAUSE THE DEEDS WHICH ARE MEDITATED IN IDAHO ARE SUCH AS REQUIRE THE MANTLE OF SECRECY.

Furthermore, publicity in the Thaw case helps to keep the working slaves amused and interested and diverted from their own slavery and means of their enfranchisement.

Publicity in the Moyer-Haywood case helps to draw the attention of these working slaves to their servitude and points the way to freedom.

For these reasons the press that stands for capitalism, large or small, gives pages to the Thaw trial and nothing to the Moyer-Haywood trial.

FOR THIS REASON THE PRESS THAT IS AGAINST CAPI-TALISM, LARGE OR SMALL, GIVES LITTLE SPACE TO THAW AND PAGES TO MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE.

## Who Is Harriman?

When J. Pierpont Morgan was at the height of his power, a few years ago, H. Gaylord Wilshire expressed his opinion in one of the editorials recently published in book form that Morgan was really but the shadow of the Rockefeller fortune. Subsequent events seem to have justified this opinion.

While Morgan still remains a great power in the financial world he is now largely eclipsed by Edward Harriman, who is now the great trust "goble 'un" that will surely get all the little capitalists "if they don't watch out."

The question naturally arises as to whether Harriman is not in turn but another puppet set out upon the financial stage to fill the public eye and attract attention from the real power behind the throne.

The tremendous financial resources which Harriman seems to have at his command are far in excess of any amount that he has ever shown signs of controlling. His meteoric-like rise is too theatrical to bear the stamp of reality.

Education always makes for freedom, and in our present society that means for Socialism. Chicago University is already a bot-bed of Socialist thought. Every Carnegie library will create Socialists in spite of the influence of its founder.

## The Taming of the Grey Wolves

There are few more striking features e out the traction question than the sudden change in the traction press p. Chicago in their attitude toward the so-called "grey wolves" in the city . uncil.

"For years there has been a gang maintaine i by business interests in the Chicago Council who are analogous to the Nid sluggers hired from time to time by these same business interests to verve as strikebreakers and special police.

These men are notorjously affiliated with the crim nal classes, both rich and poor. They are openly for sale to the highest bidders.

These men had made the name of alderman a synonym for all that is corrupt and dishonest throughout the world.

One of the favorite anusements of the "reform" press of Chicago, as of every other city, has been to start "crusades" against these men. These crusades were never feared by the objects at which they we > directed since they well knew that the ruling class of the city needed c em and could be depended upon to come to their rescue did actual dat ger threaten.

In the respectable bourgeois papers these banditti of capitalism tiere always treated with apparent contempt. They were given various ali ses. more or less indicative of their allianer with the criminal poor. They needed no nicknames to indicate their sance with the other class of criminals.

At the head of this body of men in Chicago stood the two representatives from the First ward. This ward, controlled by the great Marshall Vield-State-Street stores interests, maintained two aldermen who had become world notorious.

These men were what the newspaper world calls "good copy." They partook of that picturesque character which surrounds the successful dia f

Whenever there was any occasion to refer to these gentlemen they sere always known by the alias which was supposed to indicate their

Who has not heard of "Hinky Dink" and "Bath House John " Over on the West Side there was another member of the same tribe who,

Why this sudden transformation? Had all these men fallen under the spell of. "Gypsy" Smith, or some similar evangelist, and been converted to the straight and narrow path? Had they experienced a change of heart and returned to the poor creatures of the slums and the rich merchants of State street the sums which years of systematic blackmail in retur, for exemption from the law had yielded?

Or perhaps they have returned to the city the thousands that rumor so strong as to press on certainty reports that they had received for betraving its interests during the decade and more that they have sat in the council?

NONE OF THESE THINGS. THEY GAINED THEIR RIGHT TO RESPECTABILITY BY VOTING TO GIVE THE STREETS OF CHICAGO TO MORGAN AND FIELD.

tian and crine.

summer "

In "Fellowship"

brother-

"Let's have it."

keeps out of jail."

The Captain showed how the over-

feeding and extravagance of the rich

and the competition of the disemployed kept the world going round (like mad)

by the aid of Honeyism. "Why." he

cried, "if we did not take the honey,

you would all be out of work text

Still the working bees marmined at the amount of honey that the King Bee

and his depoties got, and the unused

store of honey stank and brought dis-

case and contagion even to the rich!-

OUR FATHERLAND

Where'er one man may help another-

Thank God for such a birthright,

That spot of earth is think and mine!

There is the true man's birthplace grand, His is a world-wide fatherland!"

"Doesn't know how the other half

One-half the senate-er-"

-Jumes Russell Lowell.

"Where'er a single slave doth pipe,

#### THE KING BEE By BOLTON HALL

A Captain of the Bee Industry saw that to allow each wage-earning bee to take according to his needs from the common store must promote extravagance, and that workers need the spur of starvation in order to do their best. Therefore he apportioned the fields into estates in severalty.

These he sold to the bigger bees, who in turn rented them to the unemployed, who had not been able to appropriate enough earnings to use as capital. He charged moderate rents-only what the average bee could make; but honey secame scarce and dear, and the bungry

bees denounced "the honeyistic system Some lields he let "on shares." He "furnished the field" and allowed the bees to take half of all the honey they gathered, but there seemed to be greater lack of hours. He required a dram of honey per

week from each bee, and paul hun three mouthsfuls per day at the end of the week. But somehow the yield of honey did not increase So he made the bees live in tenement

cells not big enough for them to turn around in, and when these cells bred sickness, he had them inspected-and he l

linquish his religion when he joine the party. "Religion is a private affair," according to the platform of Socialists in this country as well as in all other countries. Socialism does not wish to destroy religion and will not destroy it We find moreover that the atheistic

**Religion and Socialism** 

A" few, fanatic "atheists"-and there

are fanatics among unbelievers as well

as among believers-criticised Carl D.

Thompson, the Socialist representative

in the (Wisconsin) legislature, for

opening the session of the assembly with

a prayer in the absence of the minister.

Comrade Thompson is an honest,

class-conscious Socialist. He was a

Protestant preacher before he joined

the party. We did not ask him to re-

"What of it?" we ask.

exploiters of labor are in no way better than their capitalist colleagues. They stand together as such if their economic interests are attacked. Why should we then split through religious prejudices and 'narrow-mindedness'

The writer of these lines is a convinced freethinker. Yet he would never dream of forcing his convictions upor anybody and go around lighting wth peopic abort God and the devil.

We are tighting the capitalist class We fight the clergy only when they act as allies of the capitalist class. try); also a honeyancial crisis, corrup-

Does any one believe that the society of the future will forbid or abolish all religions? That would be senseless. Or the contrary, Socialism will give men the greatest amount of tolerance possible It would therefore be illogical to limit Socialism only to "atheists."

When Comrade Carl D. Thomps vielding to the dentands of the othe members of the legislature, offered a praver, we can see no harm in that. He prayed for the women and children employed in the factories. The writer of hese lines personally would, of course rather have seen Thompson declare that although he, personally, is religious, he stands for the separation of church and state, and that he will pray privately for these women and children, as in the legislature-he has, in accordance with his duty, introduced laws for the protection of these women and children. Still the prayer of Thompson can hurt neither the legislators nor the women and children in the factories, and those who did not sate to pray were not

of course compelled to In short, we ask for a square deal for th short, we are an are a so pray, every one. If Thompson wants to pray, let hus pray, Religion is a private al-fair, Victor Berger in "Vorvants." (Translated for Daily Soci-"

Standard Oil loves ever to work in secrecy. Its managers are perfectly willing that a Morgan or a Harriman should strut and pose as kings of finance or of railroads, receiving the applause and the condemnation alike which such positions bring.

But ever in the background, pulling the wires, furnishing the resources and adding to its already almost countless wealth stands the figure of Standard Oil.

#### Beware!

There's a cry of fearful omen that is ringing o'er the land,-It has sounded through the copridors of Knickerbocker halls; It has echoed 'mong the classic hills where Boston's cultured bands Are nestled round historic spots where Bunker's shadow falls.

It is voiced where blue Pacific's waves roll up their golden sand, Where stricken San Francisco weeps beside her sunset gate ; And where Galveston proudly sits upon her wave-washed strand, And round the fair twin cities of the fertile North Star State.

Tis not a slogan new or strange that pulsates on the air : "Twas heard in Homestead's horrors in the leafy woods of Penn; Twas wafted on the wailing winds across the prairies fair Where, in the city by the lake, they slaughtered guiltless men.

And this its fateful burden, as it rolls from out the West,-Where the noble snow-capped mountains are towering grand and high,-

The wrongs of labor's army will surely be redressed. By a' fearful retribution, if our comrades have to die."

Now listen, O, ye tyrants that beset the worker's path Ere ve rue your fancied safety in your blood-bedabbled gains, Heed ve well the admonition, "Beware the slow man's wrath." Ere ye smear again your grasping hands with murder's crimson stains.

While the giant, Labor, slumbered, ye have bound his massive arms; Ye have locked his feet in fetters that are forged from cursed gold; But he's rousing from his lethargy, and loud and wild alarms Are sounding from the fastnesses of every robber's hold.

There is peace, if we have justice,-there is strife, if we have wrong ; And we sound a timely warning to the cruel hosts of greed ; We've contained ourselves in patience,-we have suffered deep and long. Now there'll be a day of reck ning, if ye do this bellish deed. -LUCIUS E. KNOWLES.

