

# CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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## LET CONGRESS MANAGE RAILROADS

### Rumor That the Imperial Idea Pleases Roosevelt Causes Scare.

## FUEL SHORTAGE THE CAUSE

### The Idea of Summarily Taking Possession of Lines Hits the President Just Right and He May Send Message.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—If President Roosevelt sends a message to congress urging congress to enact a law empowering the interstate commerce commission to take charge of the physical operation of railroads in emergencies such as now exist relating to car shortage a situation will be created that may be very grave in its consequences. This is the opinion of public men who are familiar with transportation matters and who have been informed, although not on official authority, that efforts are being made to induce the president to take this, the most radical step that has ever been proposed in connection with legislation regulating the railroads of the United States.

## Congress to Step In.

So far congress has passed laws regulating only the cost of transportation. The plan to authorize a government body to step in and manage railroads, should the government decide that the carriers are unable to manage them, is proposed by Judge Samuel K. Cowan, attorney for the Texas Cattle Growers' Association, who took a leading part in the movement that resulted in the passage of the railroad rate law. It is asserted on good authority that Judge Cowan has written a bill carrying out his ideas, and that a draft of the measure has been handed to the president, who, in turn, it is said, has submitted the proposition to the members of the interstate commerce commission. Doubt is expressed here that the president can be persuaded to lend his name to this revolutionary scheme.

## MILLIONS FOR CHARITY.

### Shipman Leaves Money in Trust For—Benefit to Poor.

By the terms of the will of Daniel B. Shipman, paint manufacturer and bank director, which was filed yesterday afternoon in the Probate court, practically the entire estate, estimated at \$1,500,000, is divided in equal parts among five Chicago institutions engaged in charitable and philanthropic work. Each of the institutions will get the income on about \$240,000 for all time.

Invested at 4 per cent this will mean an annual perpetual endowment of \$10,000, sufficient to support or maintain during every day in the year, and every until "eternity," not less than forty deserving poor persons in each institution, or 200 in all five.

Only \$52,400 is left in personal bequests. These are given to servants, friends and the associates in business with the testator.

The five institutions, each of whom will get the annual income on \$240,000, are:

- Greenwood School for Boys.
- Chicago Home for Incurables.
- Chicago Old People's Home.
- Hahnemann Hospital.
- St. Luke's Free Hospital.

## THREATEN TO BEAT TEDDY.

### Big Conference in Washington to Lay Plans to Defeat Standard Oil.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—(Special)—District Attorney Sims has been in consultation with the department of justice over the Standard Oil case in Chicago.

After a careful study of the arguments presented by Mr. Sims the department of justice believes that the government will win its contention and that the suits for the violation of the Elkins law against the Standard Oil company in Chicago and elsewhere will stand.

District Attorney Sims was requested to come to Washington for a consultation because of the importance of the principles involved in the case and of the far reaching effects which a decision one way or the other will have.

If the government does not win its contention, the whole program of the prosecution of the Standard Oil company for receiving rebates will fall to the ground.

## CAUSE OF SPENCER'S DEATH.

### Telegraph Operators Work Cheap and Twelve Hours a Day.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 18.—The Virginia State Commission has practically finished its investigation into the causes leading up to the wreck at Lawyers, which caused the death of Samuel Spencer, president of the road and six of his party.

It has been established that the operators' methods are lax in managing the block system; that it is in charge of mere youths; that night and day telegraphers exchange shifts at their convenience; that they have visitors during business hours and have abbreviated and modified the system to suit themselves, and work twelve hours a day.

It was shown that one of the operators at Ragoon and Lawyers was employed by the company before he was twenty years old. Another is only seventeen. Neither had sent a message, commercial or otherwise, on his own responsibility, when he was placed in the tower with the responsibility of hundreds of lives in his hands.

G. D. Mattox, the night operator at Ragoon, who has been virtually charged with the responsibility for the wreck, admitted that he permitted two passenger trains in the same block but he stoutly maintains that he acted within the rules governing the block system. No criminal liability will result from the findings of the commission.

## PHONE GIRLS WIN ONE MINUTE STRIKE

### New York, Dec. 18.—The "hello girls" of Staten Island have taken all the medals away from Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell. They have declared, conducted and won a strike all within one minute.

The general manager chose to dismiss Miss Sylvia Daily.

"We guess not," cried thirty-two tear-laden voices as thirty-two young women started for their hats.

The big switchboard whirred and flashed. Hundred of people were making demands. The general manager stood amazed. In less than a minute Miss Sylvia was reinstated with honor.

## EARLY FIRE ROUTS FIFTEEN FAMILIES

### Incendiary Origin—One Suspect Has Been Arrested.

Fifteen families were driven from their homes by a fire in an apartment block at 7329 Vincennes avenue, believed to have been of incendiary origin, early today.

One man, captured by the police as a suspect, was rushed to the Englewood police station and held pending an investigation by Fire Attorney Thomas Hogan.

The basement of the building is used as a bakery and it was here that the flames broke out.

Fanned by the draft furnished through an air shaft, the fire spread.

Residents were awakened by the fire and rushed from their beds to face the choking smoke, which filled the hallways.

Front and rear stairways were used for escape and the tenants suffered hardship in the cold.

Among those who ran into the street scantily clad were a number of children, who immediately lost themselves in the crowd, giving rise to the rumor that several had perished.

A strong wind was blowing, and this chilled the fugitives to the bone and caused much suffering until neighbors took them in for the night.

## INSURANCE ELECTION ENDS.

### Struggle of Policy Holders and Wall Street for Funds May Be Probed.

New York, Dec. 18.—Today marks the close of one of the most remarkable campaigns in American history when the last votes are cast in the contests for the control of the New York and Mutual Life Insurance Companies.

Both sides claim success by large majorities. Both administrations and the international policyholders' committee hint at big frauds. It may be months before the result is known, as the counting is a tremendous task.

It is said that a legislative investigation may be asked and with Charles E. Hughes, relentless insurance prosecutor, in the governor's chair, many say it will not only be granted, but that it will actually "investigate."

Light Snow and Warmer. Occasional light snow to-night. Wednesday fair and warmer.



## WHO IS THE AUTHOR OF GREAT SPEECH?

### Eckels, Calhoun, Chancellor Da., Roosevelt and Others Deliver Same Address—An Outline.

A new prize contest to determine the original authorship of a regular after-dinner address that is now being given nearly every night somewhere in this country would be interesting.

The speech starts out with a description of the horrors of concentrated wealth and "swollen fortunes," and then explains that "something must be done to save the country" from the horrors of capitalism.

Not at all. From the "menace of socialism."

Last night it was William J. Calhoun who used this speech at the banquet of the Chicago Congregational Club.

He assured his hearers that "socialism threatens the home, fireside, government and mankind." Calhoun is the official investigator for this country. He investigated Cuba.

It is understood that the speech was promised to Chancellor Day of Syracuse University for the same night, but Mr. Calhoun received the copy and Day forgot all but the last part. So his magazine article was limited to the denunciation of socialism.

Some investigators held that the original of the speech is found in Roosevelt's message, but higher critics claim that much of it can be traced to Isaiah and Jeremiah.

The University of Chicago has authorized its Babylonian expedition to search carefully in the same hole from which the Code of Hammurabi was taken to ascertain if a still earlier origin cannot be discovered.

There is a strong suspicion that President Roosevelt has the only authorized, copyrighted edition in this country, and that all persons desiring to use the speech should apply to Secretary Loeb for permission to use it.

The Daily Socialist has been able to secure a copy of the outline and risks the danger of prosecution for infringement of the copyright by publishing it herewith.

First—Denounce the trusts. Lay especial stress on such phrases as "iniquity of wealth," "oppressive combinations," etc. On special occasions "swollen fortunes" may be used.

Second—Describe the "rising tide of discontent" that is appearing in all directions.

Third—Denounce the Socialists. Bear down heavy on this point.

Fourth—Call in a loud voice for honest citizenship, stern regulation, determined opposition, firm resistance to aggression, patriotism and Christian lives.

## CROWDED OFF LOOP PLATFORM AND KILLED.

### Frank Lucas Latest Victim of Overcrowding for 'L' Companies' Profit.

The overcrowded elevated loop claimed another victim last night, when the life of Frank Lucas, 1144 Clifton Park avenue, was crushed out at State and Van Buren streets. Lucas was crowded off the platform and caught between it and the motor car of a Metropolitan Douglas park train.

Belated Christmas shoppers witnessed the accident. Several planks had to be raised before Lucas could be extricated. He was taken to the Emergency hospital, where he died three hours later. His back was broken.

## BIG INDIAN CHIEF VOTES AGAINST DRY STATE.

### Work of Oklahoma Constitutional Convention.

Guthrie, Okla., Dec. 17.—Quannah Parker, chief of the Comanche Indians, protested to the constitutional convention today against the division of Comanche, Kiowa and Caddo counties, which formerly comprised the Kiowa and Comanche reservation. He asked that no action be taken against the use by Indians of mescal, holding that it was medicine with the Indians. Other Indians are with Parker.

The committee on convention printing reported, all bids from non-union shops being unopened.

The committee on bill of rights reported a clause granting immunity to persons who testify in the prosecution of corporations or persons.

Declaring that the republican members of the finance committee named when the constitutional convention to ask congress for whatever deficiency is necessary for defraying the convention election expenses, can not be responsible for democratic extravagance, in printing matters, all the members of the committee today resigned, stating that they could not conscientiously ask congress for a deficiency of this sort. The resignations were accepted. A special committee was named to importune congress.

## CHRISTMAS WEEK IN THE BIG STORES.

Department stores are making thousands of dollars out of the terrific speed and long hours which they put their employes through at this time of the year. They work the clerks all the way from 13 to 16 hours a day. In return for this they receive nothing but a meager sum with which to buy a supper. Some of them are fed in the store lunch rooms which are provided for the clerks.

Of course they do not get the same as is sold to patrons in their restaurant because that would be too good to feed employes on.

The time allowed for lunching in most of the stores is 30 minutes at noon and 45 minutes in the evening. The employes commonly has just barely time to eat and get back to work. The hard grind which these clerks do at this time makes this injurious to health and temperament.

Rethachid & Company are working their girls from 7:30 a. m. till 10:30 p. m., with 30 minutes for lunch and 40 minutes for supper.

Last Saturday night at 10:45 one of the elevators in this place dropped two floors. Several of the girls who were just going home, fainted and had to be dragged out of the car. The elevator which fell Saturday night has fallen three times within the last three and a-half years.

The manager of the store declined today to deny or affirm the story of the elevator fall.

The Fair, Siegel, Cooper & Co., Marshall Field & Co., Mandel Bros., Carson Pirie, Scott & Co., Hillman's, and the Boston Store are working employes under practically the same conditions during this rush.

## POLICEMEN TELL CHARTER FOLKS ABOUT CORRUPTION.

The resolutions adopted by the Chicago policemen protesting against the change in the civil service rule's permitting heads of departments to discharge civil service employes without a hearing, have been forwarded to the charter convention.

The Chicago Daily Socialist was the only paper in Chicago that printed the resolutions when they were passed last week.

## MAYOR SAYS TRIBUNE CHEATS

### Discusses Decent and Indecent Journalism and Lambasts Daily News for Plain Falsehood.

"The ethics of journalism," was discussed by Mayor Dunne yesterday when he received the delegation of newspaper men at 11 o'clock, as is his custom.

When the reporters from the various papers were seated, the city's executive said:

"Before I talk news I would like to say a few words about decent and indecent journalism." In the prelude to his little lecture to the men of the quill the mayor indicated that there was hope for most of Chicago's papers getting into the class of "decent journalism" except the Chicago Tribune and Daily News.

"Of course, it is not to be expected that a newspaper that will cheat school children out of the means of getting an education can be decent," he continued.

It was a news item which appeared in the Tribune and Daily News alleging that the mayor expended \$127 of the city's funds for an automobile for fifty-one hours to show Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland a good time during his recent visit in Chicago.

This statement, the mayor said, was a malicious falsehood knowingly told for effect. He said that when Mayor Johnson was in Chicago that he rode with him in an automobile furnished by Mayor Johnson by an automobile house free of charge, and that no bill had ever been presented to the city or any one else for its use.

The mayor explained that the bill referred to was contracted by a former corporation counsel in August, 1905, and that he had nothing whatever to do with it.

## DID WRECKERS DO IT. OR WAS IT OVERWORK?

New Orleans, La., Dec. 17.—News of a fatal wreck on the Texas & Pacific railway, the second in two days, reached here today. The wreck occurred at Waterport, thirty-two miles from New Orleans, last night. It is alleged that wreckers threw a switch, and a passenger train, west bound, plunged from the track. The locomotive turned over, and the baggage and mail cars piled upon it. Andrew Meyers, fireman, was killed; Engineer Charles J. Link was terribly scalded, and the baggage-master and a negro were injured. The passengers were badly shaken up, but none seriously hurt.

## GRAFT PROBE BEGINS.

### Chairman Richert Engages Politician to Take Stenographic Report.

Chairman Richert called the committee to investigate graft in the city council to order this morning.

To begin the committee engaged a man who is not an expert stenographer to take the reports of the meetings. He will have to hire competent men to do the work and of course will make a profit on the deal.

Yesterday the committee contracted with a real stenographer but some influential friends of Thomas O'Neill got busy and he was given the job. The real stenographer reported for duty, but was told he was not wanted.

O'Neill, according to reports, does not know a stenographic curve from a dash.

## DESTROY 332,000 LBS. OF FOOD.

### Food Inspectors Prevent Public From Consuming Diseased Meat.

Activity of city food inspectors last week is given in startling figures. They destroyed forty-four cans of milk, and 48,344 pounds of various brands of adulterated or decayed food stuffs, including fifty-eight barrels of fish.

Inspectors at the stock yards destroyed 284,000 pounds of rotten, diseased or adulterated meat.

This is record breaking work. If Upton Sinclair had not written the Jungle, the greater part of it would have been consumed as food.

## HARRIMAN BLOCKED? RAIL WAR IMPENDS

### [Scrapps-McRae Press Association.]

New York, Dec. 18.—Blocked in his cherished plan of obtaining control of the St. Paul railroad by the enormous \$100,000,000 stock issue which the directors of the road have just announced, Edward H. Harriman of the Union Pacific and its allied systems is expected to plunge the railroads of the great northwest into a bitter and fearful railroad war.

That is the opinion in Wall street today, and within a short time open hostilities will commence. Harriman fought for the St. Paul railroad and lost. He bought thousands of shares of St. Paul stock. The stock rose by leaps and bounds. With St. Paul in his possession, Harriman would have an outlet for Union Pacific into Chicago and terminal facilities that would be worth millions to his road. Harriman would then be in position to kill the plan of the St. Paul of building to Pacific coast, thereby throttling a project that would in time be a strong competitor for coast trade.

The St. Paul will now build to the coast. James J. Hill is working to form a more perfect alliance between the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and the Burlington roads in order to be prepared for the fight that he has told his closest friends is coming. With millions heaped up in the treasuries of the northwest roads by recent stock issues, the fight will be to an end where Hill and Harriman will be locked in a financial death struggle for railroad mastery of the great northwest.

## ALL OVER WITH KAISER BILLY

### Reactionary Count Von Ballestrem, President of Reichstag, Says Socialists Will Rule.

### [Special Correspondence.]

Paris, Dec. 18.—The Berlin correspondent of the Petit Parisien quotes Count von Ballestrem, president of the reichstag, as saying on leaving the house after its dissolution:

"You will see me here again. I shall move my furniture to-morrow."

The next tenant will be Herr Singer, the Socialist leader.

The elections for the reichstag have been set for Jan. 25. This will enable the new reichstag to meet in the middle of February. The emperor announces that if it proves to be more radical than the present one he will at once dissolve it. This means that its dissolution is practically certain.

## HUGHES CAUGHT IN BROOKLYN BRIDGE CRUSH.

### New York, Dec. 18.—If Governor-elect Charles E. Hughes had any doubts of the veracity of stories of the world-famous morning and evening crush on Brooklyn bridge, they are dispelled today. The hardened Brooklynite can stand the bumps through dint of severe training, but the next governor of New York was not in good "bridge condition."

## GERMANY HAS A MEAT JUNGLE

### Hamburg, Germany, Dec. 17.—Chicago's "Jungle" promises to sink into insignificance beside a canning factory here just ordered investigated by the authorities. As a result of disclosures in the press, Walter Binz, managing director of the Binz corned beef factory, is reported to have left Hamburg. Whole wagon loads of diseased meat have been used every week, it is charged.

## HINKY DINK FEEDS THE HUNGRY.

### "Hinky Dink," in reply to charges against him and his saloon by the Rev. A. Lincoln Schute, said: "I don't want to be boastful, but I dare say that I give away more food in a year than all the preachers in town put together. I don't see where the preachers have anything on the saloonkeepers anyway."

## NATIONAL DEFENSE FOR JAILED MINERS

### 2,000,000 Workers to Join to Save Moyer and Haywood From Judicial Murder.

## FIRST CONFERENCE IS HELD

### Radical Steps to Be Taken to Prevent Completion of Conspiracy to Hang Fighters for Labors Rights.

In view of the decision of the United States Supreme court legalizing the kidnapping of Charles Moyer and William D. Haywood, it is felt by the union men of Chicago that some steps should be taken to see that the trial be fairly conducted.

As a first step toward a movement it is intended to lead to the formation of a national defense league, whose function it will be to raise funds and secure publicity for the events of the trial.

For this purpose an informal conference was held in this city yesterday attended by several officials of international unions. Among those present were Charles Dold of the Piano Workers; Lee Hart, Theatrical Employes; Charles Bastian, Carriage and Wagon Workers; F. H. Harzbacher, and James Schmidt, Bakers and Confectioners; Wesley Russell and William C. Long, Commercial Telegraphers; William Figolah, Glass Workers, and G. W. Gibson, Car Workers.

It was decided to communicate with President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and with the heads of the international unions in other cities as to the best manner of procedure.

## DID ACTRESS SLAY IN A TERRIBLE TRANCE.

### Blacksmith Killed by Hat Pin by Beautiful Wife.

### [Scrapps-McRae Press Association.]

New York, Dec. 18.—Physicians believe that if pretty Catherine Neill, the actress bride, slew her husband by jabbing him in the eye with a hat pin, as charged by the police, she did it in a trance.

Joseph Neill, the giant blacksmith and athlete, died from a hat pin thrust that penetrated the brain. The murder was committed last Saturday in a hotel room in Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. Neill is under examination today by Bellevue physicians who assert this if she killed her husband the young actress is a modern Jekyll-Hyde and was in an abnormal condition of mind. Mrs. Neill may have planned the murder, the physicians say, while under the influence of drugs, believing herself to be another person. Mrs. Neill is a morphia fiend, the doctors believe.

Mrs. Neill is awaiting extradition to Greenwich. She asserts her innocence.

## PROFESSOR CAN CURE SLEEPING SICKNESS

### Berlin, Dec. 17.—Announcement is made that Prof. Robt. Koch, after years of research in Africa, has discovered a cure for the sleeping sickness, the great scourge of the "Dark Continent." Prof. Koch is practicing his cure in the wilds of German East Africa, and thousands of afflicted negroes have rushed from all parts of the country to his camp. His headquarters are at Lake Nyanza. Two million Africans are said to die annually from the sleeping sickness.

## ROMANCE ENDS IN COURT.

### Boston, Dec. 18.—In January, 1902, when William Williams and Katie J. Lyman became engaged, the young man began turning over a certain portion of his weekly wages to the girl to be put aside to use when they were married. Last August Miss Lyman died and Williams is now suing her estate to recover this money, which he alleges amounts to \$1,042. He also wants his late fiancee's family to return the diamond ring and umbrella he gave her.

## CLUB WOMEN STUDY SCHOOL PROBLEM.

### The Douglas Park Woman's Club heard Dr. Cornelia DeKey discuss the school question this afternoon at the People's Institute. This is one of the first of the women's organizations of the city to take up in earnest the study of the colossal graft in public school funds. The women of the Douglas Park club are determined to learn the truth, and its secretary has been instructed to keep a file of the Chicago Daily Socialist while the school board history is appearing.

THE RECORDING ANGEL

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Every syllable of this talk had been spoken impressively and in a loud voice. After saying these ominously ambiguous words Mr. Craggie paused and closely examined his companion's face; out, as Mr. Johnson made no sign, he continued in a very low tone, "I have a plan about which I want your advice—and your aid in its execution."

At this point he spoke so low and leaned forward so close to the lawyer that a man five feet away from them could not have heard a word he said. At last he raised his voice and remarked, "And if things don't go smoothly, and don't work out just as we want them to, we have always young Endy on hand to act as scapegoat for us. He deserves some punishment for the mess that he got us into, anyway. That is my plan, and unless you have something better to advise I think we will be compelled to use it."

After waiting for a few moments, during which his companion seemed to be thinking deeply, Mr. Craggie said impatiently, "Have you nothing to suggest?" and then the attorney replied, "No, sir, I have not. I am accounted a good lawyer, and I always try to act for the best interest of my client, and my advice to you, today, would be to give up the contest at this point—unless you think you can exhaust the treasury or can bring them into open antagonism to the general government, and then defeat them by force of arms. I myself think that they should be considered traitors and dealt with as such; they have no right to tamper with the prosperity of the country. Or it may be that their treasury will be soon exhausted, for I don't anticipate that many rich men will furnish them much sympathy—and that you know, doesn't fill me very pleasantly."

"You mean," said Craggie, "that you are shutting down all the other work which you control, and so cut off the aid the strikers are sure to get from them and by—"

But the president stopped him: "That was tried last time at Chicago and there was such a howl, even from those papers we thought we controlled, at that and at my threat to remove our plant from any town or city that gave aid to the strikers, that I won't try either of those moves again unless virtually compelled to. For we must have the sympathy and moral support of the middle class, and those moves touched their pocketbooks."

"As I said, we must have the sympathy of the middle classes," used to be that permanently by their thinking that they would one day become rich men themselves; but since our methods have reduced so many of the well-to-do and rich to poverty, why, of course, they are not absolute fools, and they can no longer be depended on, not on that ground. And then again, they always came over to our side as soon as some of their property was destroyed; but, if the strikers are going to shoot to kill when they are acting as deputies—as I see by the posters sent out by the committee—it will not be so easy to manage that in the old way either."

"I don't know," said Mr. Johnson, "and I want to remark right here that, in my opinion, the very worst thing that could happen to the company to-day would be either the death or sudden disappearance of any of the labor leaders or Mr. Endy and, personally, I would deplore it very much."

"This was said so slowly and deliberately as the president had previously spoken; and he, after looking at his companion for a full minute, said, "Certainly, certainly! No one could deplore that more than I. It would spell ruin for us; but I think my plan could be made to work—if carried out carefully—without either of those things happening. When I spoke of anything being killed, I, of course, referred to the possibility of this strike ending in a civil war. If they rebel we can crush them easily, and I was prepared to have them strike, and to have something of the kind occur, next spring when we were going to extend the numbering system and reduce wages at the same moment. I was certain that that committee of three (which they thought to keep me in ignorance of) was only waiting to collect funds. Their securing the aid of Endy is what upset my calculations. Next spring I would have been ready for them, our contracts would have been filled, and as prices are already declining, we would then rather have closed down, for say six months, than not. There ought to be a law to string up men like Endy as a traitor to his class—though, of course, I hope that nothing will happen to permanently injure him."

"Oh, I understand, of course, that is quite another matter," said the lawyer. "It really looks to me as though Mr. Endy is certainly already not quite level-headed or he would not want to aid those men who are working against the interest of his own class. I have absolutely no sympathy with him. And by the way, I remember that Arthur was with him at my office yesterday."

"Bothersation," said the president. "Well, Arthur must just be sent out other business; I've a little influence at his headquarters, also; and, anyhow, you will need time to get the man I must have in communication with me." And then he added, significantly, "I know that your side used him in the Hotchkiss case last week."

The lawyer turned pale as he met the other's look, who then said, "We will try to get that man first. If we don't succeed in ending the strike our side in one month we will try some way of dealing with the labor leaders. I am determined to win this fight. I have money—more than I can use. What I want is power. As president of these consolidated companies these men have defied me and my power, and until the works are running again, and operated by men every one of whom wears his number, there will be a power in the United States greater than I. The president of the United States, did you say, Mr. Johnson? Why, my dear sir, who is the greater, the man who orders or the man who carries out orders? What happened to Garfield when he refused to let others dictate to him, and to McKinley when he went back on protection, and to the czar of Russia when he was about to grant a constitution to his people? Remarkable coincidences, eh?"

"No, no," expostulated the lawyer, "those men were killed by crazy persons and anarchists."

"Oh, yes, of course! the actual killing by the deluded hangers of the unconscious man. These he executed and Rollins was the man who found them. Send your orders or the man who carries out orders. What happened to Garfield when he refused to let others dictate to him, and to McKinley when he went back on protection, and to the czar of Russia when he was about to grant a constitution to his people? Remarkable coincidences, eh?"

be hated or even disliked hard enough by a large number, or an influential enough crowd, it creates a moral atmosphere which is liable to affect the brains of some crank or other. And then, the anarchists are always with us. Anyway, they don't provide nearly enough protection for a president to make me wish to do the bossing openly. I can always find some small calibre fellow who is more than willing to take the risks for the sake of being my mouth-piece; and I can assure you that there will be some other office at the head of this government when I want it. No; it suits me exactly as it is. We don't want to overturn the form of this government violently or any other way—not at present; that would cause trouble, and it is working to suit such men as you and I precisely, as it is. There is no other country where they turn out rich men so fast or make them quite so rich and powerful, either."

Here he looked out of the window and seeing a station in the distance he pulled the bell cord, and as they slowed up he said, "Good-bye, Mr. Johnson; send the man as soon as possible. We have no time to lose."

"All right," said the lawyer, as he stepped from the car. "And then the president called after him. 'No; it isn't good-bye, yet. I must wait here for Chambers; and that express will be a good hour behind us. I am going on as soon as he arrives, and we may as well improve the time by having a good meal. I did not have a cook on board when we started last night—couldn't wait for him; but we can get a first-class lunch right here.'"

So together the two men left the car and entered the railway restaurant, where their conversation was on general topics exclusively. "During the hour's delay the express on which Chambers was following the president arrived; but, as Mr. Johnson's train was behind time, Mr. Craggie remained with him; nor did he take leave of him until the train was in motion, and then Mr. Craggie hurried to his own car."

As Johnson dropped wearily into his comfortable seat in the parlor car he muttered, below his breath and with a twinkle of amusement in his eyes: "Who would have thought it! The man who has a world-wide reputation for factuality does become as voluble as a school girl! But, what can one expect; a man can't keep bottled up all the time. I suspect he has talked just that way to Chambers more than once."

In the meantime the secretary had entered the car and unlocked the drawer in the desk and removed a cylinder from the small machine and looked closely at it, and after a moment he said, "Cylinder is full. By Jove! I wonder what went wrong where that blank space is. I'll have to get this down in writing as soon as possible."

He then placed the cylinder in a small box especially prepared for it from which he took another cylinder which he carefully fitted in the machine, and this he then thoughtfully locked in the drawer. "The box he placed in the hand-bag which he stood carefully down in a corner of the car where he could keep his eye upon it."

He had just taken his seat again when he heard the president's step in the wash room; and when that gentleman entered the office apartment Chambers was busily engaged at the typewriter, but stopped for a moment and said, "Operators at Steelton and Clyde are discharged."

"Very good," said Mr. Craggie. CHAPTER XII. "Beyond the infinite and boundless reach Of mercy, if thou didst this deed of death Art thou damn'd." —Shakespeare.

As the detective took leave of him Arndt stepped to the door which Rollins was still holding open for him, and as he shook hands with the faithful old servant he gave him encouraging news in regard to Nettie.

"Instead of going with him Rollins detained Arndt and said, 'Mr. Endy left word that whenever you came you would find him in the office, and that I was to show you about the house before you went to him; but I told him that you knew this house as well as he did—having been all over it many times with Mr. Robert, when you were boys together. He was pleased; but he said, 'Well, well; men in active business seem to know pretty much everything that is going on in the world except what is occurring in their own homes' and I guess he is correct—'he mostly is,' concluded the old man nussing. Then recollecting himself, 'Now you are free of this house, and I am glad of it.'"

"Thank you, Rollins, I will see Mr. Endy at once, as I have not long to stay."

"When he entered the office he heard his friend whispering to the cheerful tone of his voice as he said, 'Glad to see you, Charlie,' convinced Arndt of the effect that the dreaded interview had turned out unexpectedly well—at least for Mr. Robert. So he was not surprised at the news which the latter told him, and only said—in regard to the threats Robert had made and about which his father felt it his duty to inform Arndt—"He is your son, sir, and therefore not the man to resort to personal violence; he will probably try to ruin me financially or discredit me with the union; but I hope that we can parry his blows, and, if he is going to Europe, we will have no trouble for a while. I hope he will know me better before he returns."

"I would like to remain and talk with you, but I am obliged to meet the union this afternoon. They are entitled to know by matters are proceeding, and the two other members of the committee will be anxious to hear from me. We must devise some means of employment for the men. Whether there is anything in the idea about Satan, I am not sure; but I know that the rest of the line that says 'Satan still some mischief funds for idle hands to do' has a good foundation in fact."

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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far, he said, could not be bettered; and I think that we will have less trouble than usual, since even the youngest and most thoughtless members of the Union seem to realize the importance of keeping everything quiet.

"Chandler says we must have the laws on our side; that the laws are mostly right, and that we must not allow ourselves to be aggravated into breaking them. He is particularly emphatic about that point. He says he will guarantee us victory if we will keep down the destruction of property—and hold out. My own idea is that a great many of the laws are all wrong—having been placed on the statute books by the power of money; but Chandler insists that the trouble all lies in the unjust interpretations placed on those laws by judges who are more often swayed by public opinion than by money. At any rate, we will have to keep wide a wake almost all the time; day and night, to head off Mr. Craggie. He is apt to be on his mettle by this time; and he keeps the rails hot—these days. They say that the time he made in coming from Pittsburg to Clyde beat the world's record for fast traveling."

"The way he goes about regardless of others' rights should not be permitted," said his hearer earnestly. "That will come to an end, soon, I think. I was much pleased to hear quite a lot of kicking at Clyde about the way regular trains are delayed in order to give him the right of way. Even twenty years ago he could not have done that; and, if we can, it is certain that he nor any other private individual will hereafter be able to do it. But Mr. Voss is his creature—as he was practically elected to his position by Mr. Craggie. Well, I must be going."

"All right," said Mr. Endy, "as soon as I get a little lunch I am intending to run down and call on Nettie and your sister. Come to me tomorrow, if you can find time. I have some plans I want to discuss with you."

"Very good, sir," said Arndt, and left the house. (To be continued.)

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Announcement of a New Paper to be Devoted to the Propaganda of Modern Socialism.

In response to my article, "The Military Power," which appears in the December issue of International Socialist Review—many letters have been received offering suggestions, promising assistance, and urging the undertaking of the work proposed. My original plan included only the military branch of the government but the many suggestions received have resulted in a decision to extend the work over the entire field of public service.

A monthly journal of sixteen pages will be published. Name of publication to be "The Public Service." The journal will contain condensed news items, short stories and editorials touching upon matters of particular interest to our public servants, the whole to be interspersed with quotations from standard Socialist writings and notices of Socialist books, papers and magazines.

Subscription price one dollar per year. As a premium we will give with each yearly subscription any one of the following one dollar books: "The Changing Order," by Oscar Lovell Triggs. "Better World Philosophy," by J. Howard Moore. "The Universal Kinship," by J. Howard Moore. Or any of the Chas. H. Kerr & Company's one dollar books; or any two of the following fifty-cent books: "The Evolution of Man," by William Boelache. "Collectivism," by Emile Vandervelde. "The Triumph of Life," by William Boelache. "The Socialists," by John Spargo. "The Rebel at Large," by May Beale. "Social and Philosophical Studies," by Paul Lafargue.

Or any two of Kerr Company's fifty-cent books. Book premiums will be mailed immediately upon receipt of subscription price. First number of publication will appear in January. Make postal and express money orders and drafts payable to Maurice E. Eldridge, "The Public Service," 264 E. Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. Maurice E. Eldridge, editor. Send your subscription in now and help to circulate the new journal among our soldiers and other public service employees.

BIG BARGAIN IN BOOKS.

For the next 60 days we will fill orders for New Chivalry, 24-page pamphlet, at the following rates to all locals: 25 copies to one address, \$1.25. 50 copies to one address, \$2.25. 100 copies to one address, \$4.00. 500 copies to one address, \$17.50. Address: CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 163 Randolph Street, Room 14.

KANSAS HAS SCHOOL LAND GRABBERS

"Business Men" Ranchers Capture the Soil and Drive Out Farmers.

(Special Correspondence) Topeka, Kan., Dec. 13.—Business men in this state are grabbing school lands. They are rich ranchers and not merchants and newspaper publishers, however.

Developments in the school land department of the state auditor's office indicate that ranchmen and heavy land holders in Western Kansas are employing all sorts of methods—some verging on the illegal—to keep out the farmer and small land holder. It is said that these ranchmen secure land all around a certain tract of school land; then, when the school land is appraised in preparation for sale by the state, they have the slight improvements appraised at any times their actual value. Would-be buyers discover the price at which the improvements are held and do not buy. The rancher, when the proper time comes, takes the land at the regulation price of \$1.25 an acre.

Story of Forty Acres. An instance of this kind has come to light in Wichita county. Forty acres of school land, with improvements valued, according to the records, at \$3,500, was sold by the county clerk to a rancher who owned all the land surrounding this particular tract at \$1.25 an acre. The school land department noticed this discrepancy and made an investigation and found that the improvements listed by the appraisers consist entirely of a barb wire fence, and a pole one at that. The improvements on quarter sections of land all around the forty-acre tract are valued at from \$45 to \$131 to the quarter. The theory of the school land department after a night investigation is that the appraisers of these small pieces of school land are really selected by the ranchmen who are to be benefited, then place a great value on the improvements on the school land, and farmers who would like to have the land are kept out. Then when the rancher gets ready to take up the land himself he shows very easily that a mistake was made in placing the value of the improvements so high and secures the land at the usual price.

In the Wichita county case the ranchman has applied for a patent for the forty-acre piece of school land, but because of the discrepancy in the valuation of the barb wire fence the patent has been held up. The piece of land referred to is designated by the school land department as the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 16, range 38 west.

Other "Irregularities." Other instances of irregularities have also come to light in connection with state school land. One piece of school land in Thomas county has been sold three times since 1899 and was sold at a lower price per acre each time. In 1885 a half section in Thomas county was sold by the state and a patent was issued. The patent has never been forfeited, yet parts of this same land have been sold by county clerks from time to time. In 1899 a quarter of this land was sold for \$5.30 an acre. In 1901 another quarter was sold for \$3.85 an acre, and in 1902 the quarter that was sold in 1899 for \$5.30 was sold for \$1.25. And now the man who made the last purchase wants another patent. The patent issued to the original buyer is still valid, and as he has never forfeited his claim, he is still the real owner of the land, although it has been sold and resold. The school land department is going to make a thorough investigation, and there is a possibility of some interesting developments in the land business in Western Kansas.

SOCIALIST NEWS. At the recent municipal election in Citoque, Mass., the Socialist candidate for mayor was defeated by only 241 votes. The vote was as follows: Republican, 1,281; Democrat, 212; Socialist, 1,040.

Bernard W. Gidney, Socialist candidate for mayor at Lynn, Mass., at the recent election, received 372 votes. This was a Socialist gain of 75 per cent over last year, although the total vote was 25 per cent less.

TRADE UNION MEETINGS. Electrical Workers' Union, Local No. 376. Important business meeting. Election of officers to-night. Bring due books. J. F. Nichols. Laundry Drivers' Union, Local No. 712. L. B. of T.—Meeting to-night, 145 Randolph street, first floor. Election. T. J. Edwards. Tea and Coffee Drivers' Union, Local No. 772. L. B. of T.—Meeting Wednesday night for nomination and election of officers. Wage scale committee to report on meeting. U. A. Storrens. Newspaper Delivery and Mail Drivers' Union, Local No. 706.—Meeting to-night at 75 Randolph street. Nominations for the ensuing year. E. W. Hutton. Local 239. L. W.—Meeting Wednesday night at 135 East Randolph street. Chicago Union of Non-Socialist Special meeting Wednesday night at 4300 State street to vote on assessment of one cent per member levied by the Chicago Federation of Labor. J. B. Storrens. Commission Drivers' Union, Local No. 703. U. T. of A.—Meeting to-night at 55 North Clark street to elect officers and for very important business. Thomas Loftus. Carpenters' Local No. 141 will hold a meeting to-night, December 18, at 7650 Cottage Grove avenue to discuss the school question.

Mechanics Tool and Die Makers' Local No. 310.—Meeting Wednesday night at 2096 La Salle street. Important. All should attend. J. Eiler, Secretary. Machinists' Reliance Lodge No. 203.—Meeting Wednesday night at Society Hall, Ogden and Western avenues. Important business. E. Doherty, Secretary. Key Beer Workers' Union, Local No. 748. L. B. of T.—Meeting Sunday afternoon at Horan's Hall, Harrison and Halsted streets. U. T. of A.—Meeting to-night at 185 E. Randolph street. A good time to members after the meeting. Jas. Duffy, Secretary. Boot and Shoe Workers' Local 125. Officers—Meeting to-night at Dush Temple. F. W. Lee, Secretary. Dept. and Shoe Workers' Local 93. Meeting Thursday evening at Bush Temple. F. W. Lee, Secretary. Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council No. 14.—Meeting Friday evening at Bush Temple. F. W. Lee, Secretary.

HOLIDAY BOOKS. Full supply of Socialist literature at office of Chicago Daily Socialist. Bargains in pamphlets. Choice books for Christmas presents. Marx Capital, new edition, \$2.00; by mail 25 cents extra.—Adv.

Labor Union News

All of the Teamsters' unions affiliated with the United Teamsters of America are re-electing their old officers. The new organization was formed last summer and has been growing rapidly. True, Drivers' Local No. 5, U. T. of A., re-elected the following officers at their last meeting: President, Daniel Puffman; vice-president, Albert Falk; recording secretary, W. H. McWade; secretary-treasurer, Thomas McCormick.

Local No. 241 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America will hold an election of officers next Thursday. All the present officers with the exception of the vice-president have been re-nominated. The election will take place in the various car barns.

A report was received by the striking lithographers of Chicago that the Western Lithographic company of Wichita, Kan., granted the demands of the union and the men returned to work.

Seventeen thousand carpenters of the New York district of the United Brotherhood and of the Carpenters' and Joiners' whose agreement with the Master Carpenters' association expires Dec. 31, will demand \$5.00 a day. At present they are getting \$4.80 a day.

Fourteen merchants and business men of East St.-Louis, Ill., entered pleas of guilty on the charge of violating the Illinois child labor law.

Bridge workers of Pittsburg, Pa., are on strike because the bridge builders declared themselves for the open shop.

The machinists of Springfield, Mass., governmental armory have asked for a 25 per cent increase in wages.

The government of Japan on Dec. 1 came into possession of the principal railway lines of the empire, in accordance with the terms of purchase published six months ago. The administration will doubtless endeavor to improve the service in all respects as a means of increasing the revenue, as well as for the purpose of helping the people.

A new agreement between the Woodworkers' Council and the Mill Men's Association of Chicago is being considered by members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, employed in the sash and door factories. Nothing definite, however, has been done, and another meeting will be called soon.

An open meeting will be held by Steam Engineers' Local No. 3, Thursday evening, at 75 Randolph street. The first of a series of lectures on refrigeration will be given. All engineers, members and non-members, are invited.

In spite of the fact that the Chicago Telephone company employed plain clothes policemen to see that its non-union men are not approached by members of the Electrical Workers' Union, twenty-five of its men quit work yesterday and joined the ranks of the strikers.

In view of the agitation over child labor going on in the state, the Illinois Glass company and various other glass factories throughout the state are now employing colored women to take the places of the "snapper boys" who carry glass from furnaces. One hundred and fifty women have been engaged in the Alton plant for this work.

An advance of from 5 to 7 per cent in wages was given to cotton mill workers employed in the different sections of New England. The raise in wages will affect 30,000 men.

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SOLIDARITY OF WORKINGMEN DEMANDS THAT THEY Union-made CIGARS. SMOKE UNION MADE BLUE LABEL CIGARS

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THOMAS J. MORGAN PATENTS. 79 DEARBORN STREET. PRINTING. 23rd Ward Club Socialist Party MEETS EVERY SUNDAY BETWEEN 9 AND 12 A. M. AT 576 Lathrop St., Cor. Wisconsin St.

PRIVATE ARMY OWNED BY CAPITAL

Railroads and Other Corporations Have 5,000 Special Shooters and They Kill Many.

There are 5,000 irresponsible private policemen serving the corporations in Chicago today, according to the figures of the bureau of police statistics. This is a private army and it shoots and kills on orders. One-third of all these private policemen serve the railroad corporations. All that is necessary to get on this private police force is to secure a recommendation from your prospective employer to the effect that you have a good character and you will be put on the force by the authority of the chief of police. These are the men who kill children caught stealing coal. There is little to distinguish these private, irresponsible police, from the men on the regular force; especially those in the service of the railroad companies. They wear the same kind of clothes and the same kind of hats. The only difference is that the company police have no numbers on their hats and they are not permitted to have brass letters on their stars. Wear Similar Uniforms. A police official told a Chicago Daily Socialist reporter that there is always a good market for cast off police uniforms. "They are bought by corporations for their private police," he continued. "In the agitation against brutality on the part of the police the newspapers have missed four-fifths of it by not taking into account the large number of men, women and children who are killed or wounded by the corporations' private police army." The bureau of police statistics has made no classification of such killings that will furnish exact figures on the subject. It is, however, estimated by those familiar with the subject, that for every case of bad judgment and brutality charged against the regular policemen there are six committed by corporation policemen that the newspapers have nothing to say about. It was the opinion of every policeman spoken to on the subject that private policemen should not be allowed to wear a uniform which cannot be easily distinguished from the regulation police uniform. "I would not attempt to shield a wantonly brutal policeman," said a police sergeant today, who had seen much railroad police service, "but if the police authorities and newspapers are looking for brutality they should not overlook the private police in the employ of the railroad corporations who are wearing our cast off uniforms and working for \$45 a month."

HERMAN THE FIDDLER DIES. Old Working Man Expires With Battered Instrument in His Arms.

(By Special Correspondent.) Davenport, Ia., Dec. 18.—Herman the Fiddler died this morning in the Scott County hospital at Davenport. He had no relatives and no friends, and so nobody cares. He was 77 years old, and capitalism had got out of him all the work it could, anyway. He eked out a miserable existence by playing a fiddle around saloons and low dance halls. He slept in some old shed or corner of a bar room. He was found in a shed a few days ago, starving and freezing. His thin, withered body, from which all the strength had been squeezed years ago in the mills of wage-slavery, was hauled to the poor farm, where he died. That's all. In his younger days, when his fiddle was not so battered and he was full of hope, he made thousands laugh. No one sheds tears today for the old fiddler.

FUNERAL HORSES KILL LITTLE GIRL. Frantic Steeds Trample Kate Kasarske—Driver is Arrested.

Kate Kasarske, 11 years old, 1771 North Central Park avenue, had her spine fractured and her body cut and bruised in several places by a team of horses hitched to a hearse. The driver of the hearse, Frank Coicilik, 634 Blue Island avenue, whipped up his team and got away after the girl had been trampled upon. A patrol wagon was called and the girl was taken to her home where she died within an hour. Coicilik was arrested an hour later. He said the reason he did not stop was that he feared he might be mobbed.

IS YOUR LOCAL HERE? Stock was sold to locals or individuals in the following places in the week ending Dec. 15:

Chicago; New Castle, Pa.; Milwaukee, Wis.; New York City; Terre Haute, Ind.; South Chicago; Evanston, Ill.; South Bend, Ind.; Joliet, Ill.; Fargo, N. D.; Leonardville, Kan.

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SPECULATION ON COOS BAY.

New Town to Be Founded and People Are Being Urged to Invest.

(Special Correspondence.) Myrtle Point, Ore., Dec. 16.—Schemers have found new territory in which to fool the people. Real-estate speculators propose to build a town on Coos Bay in Coos county, Ore.; at least their glowing advertisements would indicate that such was their intention. These propositions are being boomed by railroad advertisements and activities. The incongruous part of it is that the railroad, one of Harriman's new projects, has land on the opposite side of the bay and river, which is being surveyed, and in all probability it will build on its own land instead of on the land being boomed as a future metropolis. The big dailies are helping the game along by writing editorials and news items praising the projects as being sure gold mines for the investor. Reports from this territory state that the land and general conditions are not productive. Alfalfa will not grow at all, and grains do very poorly. It is a good dairying country. Coal is mined, but it is of a very inferior quality. Water facilities are bad. The bay will hardly permit coasting ships to enter, and large ocean liners are utterly out of the question, as it is too shallow for them. Taking the proposition as a whole, it seems to be a poor proposition for the person looking for something to put money into. It will cost enormous sums to develop the country if it can be developed at all.

ROOSEVELT WITNESS FOR LABOR MEN

President Roosevelt gave testimony indirectly in the labor conspiracy trial yesterday. It was a transcript of C. P. Shea's statement to Roosevelt at the time of the big teamsters' struggle. The transcript of Shea's remarks to the president as made by direction of Roosevelt is as follows: Shea to Roosevelt. "Let me explain that the governor has been requested by the committee of the employers to demand federal troops. The statement has been made in the papers. I immediately telegraphed Governor Deneen that we would allow him to appoint a commission. "Regardless of that I want to make our position known to you in regard to mob violence. Every time a mob congregates, every time an act of violence is performed by either a union man or sympathizer, there is a reaction to our detriment. I believe that we are skilled enough in our particular craft to demonstrate to the business men of Chicago that it is to their best interest to employ us. There is nothing at stake but the re-employment of citizens of Chicago who have been forced out of their positions. Acts of violence meet with the condemnation of the officials, both local and national, of our organization. They do not meet with the sympathy of our organization. I simply want to say that we want to be fair, to preserve the business interests of Chicago, realizing that the prosperity of our employers is our prosperity." Said Shea Should Hang. Franz Amberg, a liveryman, testified yesterday in the hearing that he told Shea that the labor leader was not a good citizen and that he ought to be taken to the nearest lamppost and hanged.

COMPANY REFUSES TO PAY INSURANCE LOSSES. Vienna Capitalists as Bad as John J. Mitchell, Insurance "Welscher."

Vienna, Dec. 18.—All the San Francisco claims against the Austrian Phoenix Insurance Company, growing out of the recent earthquake and fire, have been repudiated by the company. In all the claims exceed \$2,000,000. Attorney Griese, representing claimants against the company, is preparing to bring suit to test the legality of the company's refusal to settle losses.

JAPS MENACE MARKETS. San Francisco, Dec. 18.—Dr. J. E. Jones, United States consul at Dalny, who arrived here yesterday, says the Japanese are carrying out a plan, which, if it succeeds, will close Asia as a market for American wheat and cotton. The Japanese are colonizing Manchuria on an extensive scale with the idea of raising sufficient wheat to supply the needs of Asia. In Korea, Dr. Jones states, they are carrying on elaborate experiments in cotton raising.

VRZAL CHILDREN WERE POISONED. Arsenic Found in Bodies—Other Events in Murder Case.

In an examination of the bodies of Ella and Mary Vrzal, by Prof. Walter S. Haines, traces of arsenic were found in the stomach, but it had collected in the liver, proving that death must have been accomplished by slow process. A new character has been brought into the case in the person of Dr. Emil Schmidt of Cleveland, a brother-in-law of Billick. Ella and Rosie Vrzal had been to Cleveland and were put under the care of Dr. Schmidt, who upon the instruction of Billick, took care of their free of charge. It was only a short time after their return from Cleveland that they died. A report has been circulated that Billick was connected with the death of Standish M. York, a brother-in-law of Cassie Chadwick. He was with Mrs. York and is said to have received \$3,000 of the \$18,000 insurance which York carried.

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FIREMEN'S UNION BRINGING RESULTS

Capital Scared, Lets Alderman Introduce Bill for Ten Per Cent Wage Increase.

The union organized by Chicago's fire fighters already has produced results. It got the men an imperfect platoon system, but it is the beginning of reforms that will give the firemen an eight-hour day and only six days' work a week. Since the firemen organized and joined the Chicago Federation of Labor the city council has tried in many ways to break up the new labor movement. The council has tried to make the platoon system hard on the men; capitalist newspapers have lied about the system and the union, and now they propose to break up the union by giving the fire fighters a 10 per cent wage increase. It will fail. All firemen will see that the increase, if it comes, will be the direct result of union agitation. A resolution was introduced at the meeting of the city council last night calling for a 10 per cent increase in the firemen's wages. The speech which Alderman Pringle made in support of his motion soon revealed the real motive behind the move. He said that certain officials of the fire department recommended that the platoon plan be abandoned and the men be given 10 per cent increase in wages instead. It is well understood among the firemen that this is only a capitalist ruse to continue the long and inhuman hours of the men in the fire department. The firemen need the increase in wages, but it is doubtful if any large number of the men will be willing to abandon the hope of a twelve-hour day for a few more cents. The resolution was referred to the finance committee. The Northwestern railroad had everything well greased for the passage of its \$20,000,000 station ordinance. Within forty minutes after the measure was introduced by Alderman Harris it had been passed. Only three aldermen voted against it. A resolution directing the employment of an expert to classify employes and recommend a fair and equitable scale of wages was also referred to the finance committee.

CHARTER CONVENTION AGAINST REFERENDUM. Adopts Plan that Practically Prohibits People Passing on Legislation.

The Charter convention passed a resolution, by the very close margin of 27 to 24, which says that 20 per cent of the registered voters must sign petitions for a referendum. Those voting against this proposition wanted a more reasonable proportion. At first they demanded 5 per cent, but this was defeated. Alexander H. Revell said that such a state of affairs would drive or keep good capital away from Chicago. He does not want the people to pass on legislation. The convention approved one section of the charter on initiative and referendum. It provides that any ordinance granting a franchise for use of streets, alleys, or public places, either on, over, or above the surface, shall not become effective until sixty days after its passage, and if in that time twenty per cent of the registered voters petition for a referendum it shall go back to the people. To become a law it must be approved by a majority of the people voting on the proposition and not a majority of all the people voting at the election. The line-up in the referendum showed that representatives of capital, like Revell, are opposed to a referendum except that making the petition so large that it will be impossible to get it up in time to be of any use.

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SAVINGS BANK FAILS.

Stensland Victim Among Those Caught

The Lincoln Bank of Morton Park is another failure. Deposits consist of laboring people's hard earned cash. Fictitious stories are told in connection with the failure, which is similar to the Stensland affair. William J. Atkinson, proprietor, wants time to make good. He says that if he can only have a little time everything will be all right. The town of Cicero has considerable on deposit in this institution, which was running on its own hook, without any state supervision or anything that would give it a safe appearance. One of the most pathetic stories was told by John Grams, an old German. He had sold out his interest in a small business for \$5,000 and placed the money in the Stensland bank. He realized 60 per cent on this failure and put what he had received into the Lincoln bank a few weeks ago. Arthur Rando, 18 years old, who is paying his way through school and supporting his mother by lighting town lamps, lost \$161, the savings of six years.

PRESIDENT AROUSED ON SLUM PROBLEM

Washington, Dec. 18.—Something like revolution in the governmental organization of the District of Columbia, to be accompanied by great reforms in housing and sanitary conditions in Washington, is expected to be proposed in a special message to congress by the President in the near future. James B. Reynolds of New York, one of the close friends of the president, and a member of the Neill-Reynolds commission which inspected the packing houses engaged in an inquiry into general conditions in this city. He was commissioned by the president to make a sweeping investigation of existing conditions with recommendations for their improvement. In whole or in part Mr. Reynolds' report has been handed to the president. It contains some startling allegations. Mr. Reynolds informs that the slums of Washington are more degraded and insanitary than any ever found in New York, and he is thoroughly familiar with conditions in that city. Beyond all these administrative reforms the Reynolds report is said to contain important suggestions looking to a general reorganization of the governmental establishment of the district. Nothing very definite has yet become known as to Mr. Reynolds' plan in this regard.

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115 STEEL ERECTORS KILLED THIS YEAR

Men Who Build Skyscrapers Make Investment of Flesh and Blood While Owners Invest Only Dollars.

Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' Union, Local No. 1, will give its fourteenth annual ball on Saturday night, Dec. 22, at the Coliseum Annex. An especially large attendance is expected as the proceeds of the ball go to the fund for disabled members which the organization maintains. During the past year the organization paid out of this fund \$2,980 for injuries, \$625 for disability and \$2,600 for deaths. The number of bridge and structural iron workers who are injured and killed annually has been growing to an alarming proportion during the last few years. Out of a membership of less than 1,300 which the Union has, 115 were injured and 27 killed during the past year. This growth of accidents and deaths among the iron workers is attributed to great activity in the building lines and to the still greater negligence of the employers who do not provide sufficient precautions for the workmen.

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THUGS ROB WIDOW.

Leave Her Unconscious on Railroad Track to Cover Crime.

Two thugs attacked Mrs. A. Winzler, ticket agent at the Illinois Central station at Ninety-first street, shortly before 10 o'clock last night while she was crossing the tracks, robbed her of \$40 and left her unconscious on the rails, supposedly in order that she would be killed by a train, thus hiding their deed. The young woman was leaving her platform ticket station to go home and was crossing the tracks that separated her ticket office from the main station when she was attacked.

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BUTLER BROTHERS CENSOR NEWS

Agents of Concern Watch Employees to See Who Dares Read the Chicago Daily Socialist.

Butler Brothers have succeeded in driving the boy who sold the Chicago Daily Socialist from the corner near their store. They set spies to watch the employees to see who buys this paper. A boy is permitted in the lobby of the building with the yellow Hearst papers, the religious Post, the modest News and the impossible Journal, but the Chicago Daily Socialist is barred. The employees of Butler's work from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m., with half an hour for lunch, but at this time of the year they are worked till 10 or

What Will You Do?

The Chicago Daily Socialist has made itself feared by the most powerful capitalist interest in Chicago.

Those same interests have it in their power to stop us at any time. They can do this so long as we have no press of our own.

Up to the present time we have been unable to secure any regular contract for press work. Moreover the firm that is now doing the work has repeatedly warned us that it does not desire the job and may throw us out at any time.

Under these conditions THE PAPER MAY BE STOPPED ANY DAY.

The fight between working class and business interests is getting fiercer in Chicago every day. To carry on the laborer's side of the fight a daily paper is absolutely necessary.

We have such a paper at the present time in the Chicago Daily Socialist. The permanence of that paper depends upon obtaining a printing plant at once.

A plant which is capable of turning out 100,000 eight-page papers daily can be secured for a cash payment of \$10,000.

There is no doubt about the success of this paper with such a plant. It has a remarkably small deficit under the expensive system of private contract. This deficit would be replaced with a surplus with ownership of a plant.

We realize that this \$10,000 cannot be expected as a donation.

We do believe, however, that there are one hundred Socialists who will loan \$100 each, to be secured by a mortgage on the plant, subject to the remainder of the purchase money. The cost of the entire plant will not exceed \$25,000. The circulation, good-will, etc., is worth far more, so that the security will really be first class.

It is proposed that these notes draw six per cent interest, and it is the opinion of the board of directors that they can all be paid within eighteen months.

So thoroughly did the directors believe this to be true that they agreed to themselves loan the following sums under this condition:

- William Bross Loyd.....\$250
Seymour Stedman.....100
Charles L. Breckon.....100
C. H. Greene.....100
Otto McFeely.....100

One reason why it is felt that these loans can be quickly repaid is that the moment the plant is installed it will have job work enough to utilize the resources of the plant to the utmost.

Party organization and labor unions have already promised enough business to make this a certainty.

This money must be on hand within thirty days, and we must know before that how much can be expected.

Such an opportunity as this has never been offered to the Socialists of the United States.

Will they grasp it?
WHAT WILL YOU DO?

Harriman, Hill and Rockefeller

In the battle of financial monarchs for the control of the kingdom of transportation, word comes that Rockefeller's General Harriman has executed a flank movement on General Jim Hill and captured the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul province.

More and more it becomes evident in this struggle that Harriman is now playing exactly the same part which Morgan was playing a few years ago. He is not the financial giant, the king of industry, that he is commonly described as being.

He is now, as he has always been, a stock-broker's clerk. To be sure he has had something of a raise in salary in getting a job with his new employer—the Standard Oil System.

It has been but a short time since Morgan was supposed to occupy the whole financial and industrial landscape, but when he finally faded away it was seen that he was but the agent of the same interests that are now employing Harriman.

MEANWHILE WHO IS REALLY PAYING THE SALARIES OF THESE MEN?

President Wheeler and the Gamblers

Don't jump to the conclusion that President Wheeler of the Chicago Telephone Company is getting honest when you hear that he has offered to assist the police in stopping race horse gambling by means of the telephone.

For years law officers have been trying to wipe out the book-makers who use the telephone. Wheeler never said a word until this week.

With a glance at the grand stand he called on Chief of Police Collins and offered to help suppress gambling. He gave a big talk, telling how virtuous he is, and then his bourgeois tongue slipped.

"It don't pay, anyhow," he said.
He had told the motive of his "honesty."

The facts are, the police have destroyed so many of his phones in pool rooms that gamblers' business now is unprofitable. As no money is to be made out of the gamblers, he decided to "help the police." Incidentally he may help his company's chances for a new franchise.

Old King Coal lives in a black hole.
Far down in the Earth lives he.
And the Lord put it there for Divine Right Baer.
But not for you and me.



THE OLD MAN SPEAKS RIGHT.
Un le Polite Sam—I want to be as polite as possible to you until the Canal is finished—for one canno' tell when they may collide with a hornet's nest.

FOR OUR PRESS

When Bismarck suppressed free speech and the free press, our comrades in Germany published their official organ, "Der Sozialdemokrat," in Switzerland. When the Iron Chancellor forced the little Alpine republic to exile the Socialist editor, Bernstein, and thus prohibit the further publication of "Sozialdemokrat" within Swiss territory, the insignificant-looking little German Socialist paper "emigrated" to England, to the country where a Maria Stuart, a Charles I. and George III. had lived their lives of pride and power and died in impotence and humiliation.

There, in the great city of London, "Der Sozialdemokrat" was printed with the very life blood of the German proletariat. Hundreds of thousands of copies had to be smuggled into Germany every week. Some were sent by express as "dry goods" to some German merchant. From there brave Socialist working women would get the Socialist "dry goods" in the bottom of their market basket to their homes, where the Socialist district organizers and propaganda managers would attend to the rest.

To be caught circulating the "Sozialdemokrat" meant imprisonment or exile to some other city, or banishment from Germany. Thousands of Socialist families were driven from their homes, from their country. In foreign countries poverty, misery and suffering would await them.

But the good work went on. The little Socialist paper could not be kept out of Germany. A hundred thousand police agents could not prevent it. Socialism and the labor movement grew more powerful every day. Persecution could not prevent it.

To the surprise of the civilized world, Bismarck, the most powerful statesman of Europe, was buried under 1,000,000 Socialist votes. His anti-Socialist laws were sneered at by our German comrades. Bismarck stepped down and out. Socialism occupied the front seats on the political stage of Germany. From one million Socialist votes in 1890 we increased to over 3,000,000 votes in 1903.

Today Germany has about sixty daily Socialist papers, of which the Berlin "Vorwaert" has a daily circulation of 120,000.

It was the Socialist press that revolutionized the minds of those millions of German wage-workers and citizens who follow the red banner of Bebel today.

In America the Socialist press is gradually recognized as a powerful factor. The time will come—must come—when the workmen of this country will also appreciate and support their own labor press. Yellow sensationalism, prize and dog fights will then no longer monopolize their attention. Socialism and the labor problem will become the topic attracting their interest and attention. We shall see the days when our fellow workers in this country will sacrifice for their own press with the same sincerity, perseverance and enthusiasm as their German brothers and sisters.—St. Louis Labor.

The "soap box" had finished his speech and asked for questions, when a G. O. P. man said: "What you say goes in one ear and out the other." "And there's nothing strange about that," said the S. B. "Why not?" asked the G. O. P. man. "Nothing in there to stop it," laconically answered the S. B.

"Too often overwealth and over audience breed vice and close up the heart. It is on the tree of poverty that the dazzling flowers of liberty, equality and fraternity come to their brightest bloom.—From 'The Terror,' by Felix Gras.

A Laugh or A Smile
By P. B.

The Point of View.
There goes one of the greatest benefactors this country has ever had, said the vegetarian, pointing across the street.
"That so? Who is he?"
"His is a beef packer and he is responsible for the present high price of meat."

Rockefeller denies that his income is \$60,000,000 a year. Still it is not probable that he will have to eat a Salvation Army dinner on Christmas.

Because Senator Depew introduced a bill in Congress it doesn't follow that he is going to get up and make a funny speech like he used to.

Suspicious.
"Did you see how attentive Skaggs was to his wife at the party tonight? Isn't he a devoted husband?"
"You can't always tell. Maybe she has found out something on him."

If the Senate will just put that salary increase back in the bill, that body will stand a great deal higher in the good graces of the House than it used to.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson breaks into print every day or so. Perhaps he has an enterprising press agent getting him in training for the presidential race.

Germany and France are both making war on the Catholic church. It seems so strange to see those nations in accord on any subject.

Long Felt Want.
"I have a scheme I am going to make some money out of this time next year."
"What is it?"
"I am going to start a bureau to aid men in deciding on suitable presents for their women friends."

A California man objected to being married in a den of lions and his sweetheart called the wedding off. He may rightly claim that he was treated beastly.

General Murray says the coast artillery is in such bad shape that the country would be at the mercy of a foe in case of war. Such talk is very impatrotic.

A New York doctor prescribed a porous plaster for a patient; the patient took it and died. New York is exceedingly provincial, you know.

Commissioner Garfield, it is said, is sharpening his axe for the lumber combine.



The report of the controller of the currency, which has just appeared, states that fifty per cent of the number of banks in existence have a capital of between \$50,000 and \$100,000, but that their total capital makes up only one-fourth of the banking capital of the country. Almost exactly the same amount of capital is controlled by one per cent of the number of banks having a capitalization of \$1,000,000 or over each.

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES

The story of baby Ha' in Thursday's Socialist, beautifully illustrates the point in Socialist teaching. The little boy puts the best that is in him into his task; does it willingly and joyfully, and asks no greater reward than "a kiss and a hug from Mommer." Fancy completes the sacredly charming picture of mother love, as he receives his reward in that which enriches both, and impoverishes neither. Still further might the lesson be carried. How many parents conscientiously refuse to pay their children for little services lest the pure fountain of love be poisoned by greed? While these parents would, and often do oppose Socialism, because it would destroy the chief incentive in life, they still realize that when money takes the place of love as an incentive, the seeds of moral death are sown in the heart.

The child perfectly typifies the beautiful ideal of the Nazarene, to feel no anxiety for food and raiment and take no thought for the morrow, and other conditions being normal and proper the real nature shows itself in service of love seeking expression and approbation.

With the sordid struggle for existence and material gain eliminated, it seems reasonable to assume that love, esteem, approbation, would always call forth the best efforts of the human brotherhood, just as is now true of the ideal human family.

Those who ignorantly oppose Socialism are necessarily unable to imagine the rapid and sweeping change in human nature when all education would be directed to the purpose of instilling into every mind these higher ideals and nobler incentives, instead of teaching that the base and sordid must predominate in order to keep the race from mental and physical stagnation, a "recrudescence of barbarism," as claimed by the president. R. J. C.

THE INQUISITIVE BOY

By J. L. BACHMAN.
"Mamma, why did we leave our home And move into this shack? Was it taken by the Socialists, Who refuse to give it back?"

"No, child, when pa was out of work, And he mortgaged it one day, And the interest kept on eating 'Till the law took it away."

"And, mamma, where is papa now, Since I don't see him more? Did the Socialists break up our home And drive him from our door?"

"No, dear, he leaves when you're asleep And comes when you're in bed; He has to work long hours, my son, To earn our daily bread."

"And mamma, who owns all the shops, And the things pa makes each day? Does he work so hard for Socialists Who steal those things away?"

"My son, God gave unto the rich The factories and soil, That they may make their profits large And let the poor man toil."

"Then, mamma, dear, why didn't God Give all those things to me? I'd make the rich man work a while, And let pa rest, you see."

THE STORY OF THE CHICAGO SCHOOL FIGHT
By MAY WOOD SIMONS

"The leases of school property given to the Tribune, Daily News and John M. Smyth are a circumvention of the statutes. They effect a sacred public trust fund," said Judge Tukey before he died.
The powerful business interests that secured straight leases of school property by controlling the school board are: The First National Bank, Monroe and Clark; the Tribune Company, Dearborn and Madison; Hannah & Hogg, lease sold to Chas. Netcher; Daily News, Madison street; John M. Smyth, West Madison; Rand McNally, Adams street; Estate of J. E. Otis, lot occupied by Buck & Ravner; Mary H. Otis, Chicago Savings Bank; Metropolitan Bldg Co., Lloyd; Caroline Wilson, Douglas Shoe Co.; Augusta Lehmann, Majestic Theater; Sumner, Rosenthal & Eckstein, North American Restaurant.

A ninety-nine years' lease without revaluation amounts practically to a sale of the property. According to prominent business men long term leases without revaluation are unusual and they are the more unusual when the property is in a city where advance in value is to be expected. In case such a lease is made it is done at an increased valuation sufficient to allow for the natural and expected advance.

The representative of the Tribune Company who appeared before the school fund committee to argue for the leases said that a ten years' revaluation was too short and that such leases "are practically obsolete and that no one will take a lease of this kind now." That was not the truth of the case in 1895. In the making of long time leases at that time it was customary to provide for revaluation at the end of ten or twenty year periods and the majority of leases were drawn on the basis of five years' revaluation. The exception to this was when the rental was fixed throughout the entire period at the rate of say \$1,000 for the first five years; \$1,500 for the next five and so on. The conditions under which leases were made in 1895 were not complied with.

The leases of the Tribune Company and the Daily News, further, had no provision such as is common in long time leases requiring any new improvements within a certain time, nothing as to the character or value of such improvement and nothing providing that in case of default in the payment of the rent the improvements shall be the property of the lessor.

That a school board packed with ten men who voted like a machine and engineered by the attorney of one of the great interests that was to be most benefited by this move should have given these concessions is proof evident that something other than the interests of the school children of Chicago controlled them. The most stupid could not call such a board an impartial one. The whole proceeding is stamped with fraud. If a school lease with a ten years' revaluation clause was a poor investment as stated by the Tribune representative, why, at that time, before the revaluation clauses were struck out, were these leases considered so valuable that some of them were sold for large sums, and others were held at over half a million dollars? If the lessees were inspired only by the high motives that they represent themselves to be, why had they exerted influence so that the rents of these school lands even under the revaluation leases had been far below that paid to private individuals in the same locality on land no more desirable?

If the rental under the terms of the present leases is a fair one, why did the lease of Hannah & Hogg sell to Chas. Netcher, eighteen months after the revaluation clause was struck out, at a bonus of \$235,000? For the privilege to pay this low rental, Netcher was willing to pay \$235,000. This was over one-half the valuation of the land. The lease taken by Boomer & Gore of the land on which the Majestic theater now stands was also sold, immediately after the straight lease was given, to Augusta Lehmann, owner of the Fair store, for a bonus of \$275,000, an amount over one-half that for which the land is appraised.

The board of 1895 that granted these leases argued that land values in the locality of State, Dearborn and Madison had reached their highest point in that year. The "incompetence" of these business men is glaring. It was the close of an industrial panic. On the leases that retained the revaluation clauses the appraisements have very nearly doubled in the ten years from 1895 to 1905.

That this rate of increase in land value is the expected one is borne out by the appraisals of the sites of the Daily News and the Tribune from 1860 to 1895.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Population of City of Chicago, Valuation of Site, Annual Rental at 6%. Rows for 1860, 1865, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1895.

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For members of the board to state in 1895, when big interests were seeking to make easy terms, that land values in Chicago had reached a maximum, was criminal presumption. If the value of other State and Dearborn street property has doubled there is no argument that holders of straight leases can make that will convince the working men of Chicago that they are paying a full rental for the land they occupy.

The Tribune Company regrets that it did not buy the land in 1867 which would have given it a "large estate in fee simple. The increase in value would in itself have been a fortune." No one will accuse the Tribune or the First National bank or the Daily News of being in business through benevolent motives. They can hardly convince the men whose children they have despoiled, that they leased school property through philanthropic desires. It does not appear that the school land ever went seeking a lessee. These business men recognized then that it was a good business venture. Now through their leases they not only secure the increase in value instead of its going to the schools, but they are freed from all forms of risk, and since the property is not taxed they are also freed from probable and natural rise in taxes. Further they have not been obliged to tie up any large sum of money in a purchase. They enjoy all the privk ges of owners, incur no risks and retain their capital free for other investment.

What will these lessees do with the figures of W. A. Somers, expert with the Board of Review, who has made a wholly impartial valuation of the land in block 142? According to him, the Tribune site is worth \$1,639,125. At a five per cent rate, the Tribune should be paying \$82,000 yearly, instead of \$47,000. Lot four in the same block, according to his estimates, should be paying \$53,000 instead of \$28,350. Really, the annual robbery is many times that sum, as will be shown by the following facts.

The Tribune urged as a reason for the change in its lease in 1895 that its existing lease was not similar in terms to those then being made out. The same argument might be made against their present lease. Within the last three years long time flat leases have been made but on these conditions. The value of the property 99 years in the future is estimated, and a balance struck with its present valuation. Under these conditions, the Tribune property, that has trebled in the last ten years, would in 1915 be worth \$4,500,000, in 1925, \$13,500,000, reaching an extremely large sum in 1985. This is not fancy but fact. Already the value of the land in the vicinity of the Bank of London has reached figures that justify these statements. The Tribune, the First National bank and the Daily News are not urging the board to make leases on these conditions although they are now the usual ones.

So much for the "business administration of the schools." It is the administration that has robbed the children and reduced the teachers to pawns in a machine. We turn now to an examination of the Chicago school system.