The Chattel Slave Went to the Highest Bidder; the Job Goes to the Lowest!

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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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VOL. VI. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1906 NO. 403

GREED FOR GROUND IN SCHOOL FUND

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin X

"Moral Forces" Against Teachers Union Shown to be "Looters."

"The leases of school property given to the Tribune, Daily News and John M. Smyth are a circumvention of the statutes. They affect a sacred public trust fund," said Judge Tuley before he died.

For over twenty years the school fight has centered around these leases. Politicians and newspapers have been kept in line by the interests back of them.

On May 8, 1880, the originals of these leases were made out for 50 years on the basis of 5 years revaluation and 6 per cent on the value of the land regardless of improvement. A contest came up over the revaluation clause in 1885. A compromise was agreed upon in 1888, giving a hundred years' lease and a ten years' revaluation clause.

The fight was reopened in 1895, with attacks on the school board. Newspapers claimed that school property was held so high that it was stopping the growth of the loop district.

Tribune Attorney on Board.

A. S. Trude, attorney for the Tribune estate, was then put in as president of the school board for the sole purpose of railroading a set of new leases through.

To keep it silent the board made a deal with the Daily News.

The revaluation clause was struck out of its lease and a straight lease till 1985 given. The terms now read, "$14,400 rental to the end of the lease," with no reference to improvements.

Smyth Gets His.

John M. Smyth was needed next to hold the Irish forces in check. He was given a straight lease with no revaluation clause and a rental of $11,000 a year.

The Tribune proceeded then to make its own terms; a straight lease at the rate of $1 a square foot less than the McVicker theater property pays; McVicker not having had pull enough to get into the deal.

Slice for First National.

The First National Bank, paying $54,000 a year, and the Majestic theater $27,000, hold similar leases. In every one of these cases the revaluation of the property is so low that the lease amounts to nothing less than a steal.

These are the interests now crying through the papers and churches that they have only the interests of the children at heart.

In the present fight the "business interests" over-reached themselves. They are being forced to call their dogs off.

The Methodist churches did not take the right que. Mr. Quayle switched the attack onto religious grounds. The Catholic church was touched. That church controls one-third of the vote. Business men know this and are calling a halt in the fight until the storm has blown over.

The ministers will not be allowed to make such a mistake again, the Catholic church will not be attacked again, and then the struggle for the chance to exploit school property will be renewed by "business men."

To Invalidate Leases.

The school board is taking action to invalidate the long-term leases.

"We are not prepared to discuss what can be done with relation to the Tribune and News leases," said Trustee Harding, "but the question is to receive thorough consideration and the attention of experts."

Make Profit From School Children.

Leases of school property are held by department stores, banks, book publishers and newspapers.

Business interests controlled the placing of these leases and now throttle the press.

The lease for a part of the land on which the Boston store stands was made out to Hanna & Hogg with a straight yearly rental of $25,200. Shortly after the lease was sold to the Boston store for $235,000.

Boston store advertising has kept the papers silent on this point.

Another of Same Kind.

In the same way the lease for the Majestic Theater land was made out to Boomer & Gore at a rental of $27,000 and was sold immediately after to the Lehmann estate, owners of the Fair store, for $275,000.

Department store interests have kept this fact covered.

Rand, McNally, publishers of school books, hold three leases. The first is a straight lease till the year 2000 on seven lots with two changes in rent, the maximum rent to be $18,600. On two other lots they hold a straight lease for $4,800 rent.

On one lot there is a revaluation lease, and because of this they have not complied with the requirement to build on the other nine lots.

The Tribune lease reads for $47,376 rental. The school board pays back $32,500 rent for the use of two and a half floors in the Tribune Building.

WHERE PROSPERITY GOES TODAY

Millions for Imported Champagne, Diamonds and Cigars.

Over 100 million dollars was sent out of the United States in the fiscal year 1906 in the purchase of luxuries. This total of 100 million dollars' worth of luxuries imported in the fiscal year just ended includes, according to the records of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, over 40 million dollars' worth of laces, edgings, embroideries and ribbons; about 7 million dollars' worth of feathers, natural and artificial; over 6 million dollars' worth of champagne, and the remainder miscellaneous articles, such as perfumeries and toilet articles, smokers' articles, and opium for smoking. If to this is added the value of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes imported, the total will reach 125 million dollars. This grand total of 125 million dollars, including tobacco and cigars in this class, is more than double the imports of similar articles a decade ago, the total for 1896 for the articles above named having been 51 million dollars, and in 1906, 125 millions.

Diamonds and other precious stones show the largest increase during the decade, the total value of precious stones, jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver imported in 1896 having been $7,944,032, and in 1906 $42,120,715. Of this item of precious stones and jewelry diamonds alone formed about 35 million dollars in 1906, against a little less than 7 millions in 1896. Cotton laces, edgings and embroideries are the second item in value in this list of luxuries imported, aggregating 34 million dollars in 1906, against a little less than 11 millions in 1896.

Tobacco and cigars, if included in this category of luxuries imported, form the next largest item in value, aggregating 27 million dollars in 1906, against 19 millions in 1896.

Champagne for Monkey Dinners.

Champagne imported in 1906 aggregated over 6 million dollars' value, against about 3½ millions in 1896. Silk laces, embroideries and edgings aggregated nearly 4¾ million dollars in 1906, against a little less than 2 millions in 1896; and silk ribbons amounted in 1906 to a little over 2 millions, against a little over 1 million in 1896. Opium for smoking, which amounted to 1¼ million dollars in 1906, was about three-quarters of a million dollars' value in 1896. Perfumeries and all toilet preparations amounted to a little over 1 million dollars in 1906, against a half million dollars in 1896; and pipes and other smokers' articles amounted to over 800 thousand dollars in 1906, against 334 thousand dollars in 1896.

SOCIALISTS WILL DANCE IN THE COLISEUM.

December 15, the Date of Second Annual Masque Ball and Carnival.

Chicago Socialists have secured the Coliseum for Saturday, December 15, for their second annual masque ball and midwinter carnival.

The party has grown to such proportions that nothing but the largest halls in Chicago will hold their gatherings. The entertainment committee is hard at work making complete arrangements for a grand success.

The price of admission will be 25 cents. A big list of prizes will be awarded; $300 will go to individuals, groups and society organizations making the best display.

The Coliseum will be handsomely decorated and a first-class band will furnish music.

County Secretary Breckon declares this will be the greatest thing Socialists of Chicago have ever given.

All Socialists are expected to sell tickets and push for its complete success.

Mr. Rockefeller's time is worth too much, money to spend it reading Mr. Moody's indictment. He will hire a lawyer to do all of the reading.

THOMAS J. MORGAN
HOME PHONE, H. P. 1227
PATENTS
PHONE, CENTRAL 4832
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LAWYERS
DEARBORN STREET
Cons. Practice in All Courts

"IT'S CHEAPER TO KILL THEM"

WATCH THEM GET INCREASE BACK

Boost in Wages to be Followed by Higher Prices—How Stove Makers Do It.

Here are a few of the postal card messages received in one day by a hardware dealer in Indiana. You see they are dated about the time wage increases became popular:

Hamilton, O., Nov. 15, 1906.

Dear Sir:—Owing to the enormous increases in the costs of all materials entering into the construction of stoves, we hereby withdraw all quotations. New prices and discounts will be quoted on application. Very truly yours,

THE ESTATE STOVE CO.

Chicago, Nov. 16, 1906.

Gentlemen:—The present advance in the cost of all raw material entering into the construction of stoves makes it necessary for us to withdraw all former price quotations on our entire product. New prices will be made in accordance with added costs of manufacture and cheerfully quoted on application. Yours truly,

COLE MANUFACTURING CO.

Nov. 15, 1906.

To Our Customers:—Owing to continued advances in the costs of production, we have this day increased our prices 5 per cent. Very truly yours,

ABRAM COX STOVE CO.

The cards all have the same date and were sent out by agreement.

Before January 1 the employers will have nullified all wage increases, if possible.

BIG CAPITALISTS EAT LITTLE ONES

The railroads are now preparing to take over all the subsidiary companies operating on their lines. The Michigan Central has taken over the refrigerator cars formerly owned by Armour, and the Harriman lines have ordered 6,000 refrigerator cars to displace the beef trust companies on all their railroads.

The next step will be the express companies, it being already announced that the present contracts will not be renewed. The Pullman company is preparing to put in a great plant for the manufacture of steel cars to be sold to the railroads when they are ready to take the sleeping-car business in charge.

LUCKY DOG EXERCISES IN $750,000 YARD

Rich Woman Refuses to Sell Most Valuable Lot in New York Because Pet Needs It for Exercise.

New York, Nov. 16.—(Special.)—Just before closing her contract with a real estate man for the sale of a vacant lot, Miss Josephine J. Wendell, a rich, elderly woman, changed her mind because this lot is the only place her pet dog Trixie could exercise.

Every real estate dealer in New York had his eyes upon this lot, but Miss Wendell stubbornly refused to sell it.

It was only the other day that she finally agreed to listen to a proposition made by a real estate man, and agreed to accept $600,000 for the lot. The broker arranged with her to meet her in the morning with his client and close the contract.

The broker finally offered her $750,000, and to his surprise was informed that he could not have the place.

"Trixie," Miss Wendell said, "is my little dog. I would not like to have him stay in the house all day. He likes the open air. Trixie is so used to that little garden patch, I think I'll keep it for him."

ELECTION RETURNS.

Aberdeen, S. D.—The following vote was cast in the various counties for the Socialist candidates: Brown county, 234; Lawrence county, 1,109; democrats polled here only 1,045; Terry county, 89. The gain in the various counties over the vote of 1904 is from 20 to 150 per cent.—S. F. Atwood.

Rochester, Pa.—The Socialists polled here 267 votes. This was considerably less than Debs' vote in 1904.—C. H. Lindner.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Socialist candidate for governor received 356 votes, the highest vote ever cast in state election.—J. W. Wilson.

Bellevile, Ill.—The Socialist vote was largely increased. The lowest vote cast for any Socialist candidate was 587 and the highest 1,933. The Debs vote in 1904 was 788.—J. W. Tanub.

STOPS AID TO DYING WOMAN

Story of Mrs. Carrie Eaton Who Kept Four Children on $6 a Week.

Mrs. Carrie Eaton another victim of the Fair department store was buried last week.

For seven years she worked in the Fair restaurant for $6 a week to support her four children.

The floor of the restaurant kitchen always is wet. There she contracted a cold that caused consumption.

She was ill four months and when the restaurant employes a few weeks ago started to take up a collection to help the family, Mr. Jones, assistant manager of the Fair, summarily stopped the kindly work. There is no room in a department store for kindness.

The clerks asked permission to collect money to send flowers to the funeral but were told by the store management that it would not be allowed.

Another Victim—His Story.

Bartholomew Barrienes, 109 Illinois street, twelve years ago was employed by the Fair store as a porter. He worked nine years steady, finally becoming a night watchman.

During the teamsters' strike he was sent to feed the horses at the Fair store barns and was locked in the barns for three weeks.

Immediately after this he was taken ill and has since been helpless. His physician claims it was caused by walking all night over the wet, newly-scrubbed floors in the Fair store. The Fair has rendered him no assistance since he was taken ill. Jacob Kessner, of the Fair, offered to pay a Christian scientist to treat him, but no other doctor, knowing that Barrienes is a Catholic.

Barrienes lives in a flat belonging to the Lehman estate. His wife by hard labor pays the rent, $16 a month. If he is two days behind with his rent the Lehman agent is sent to collect.

The first thing a railroad does after a wreck is not to remedy the defect but to get all the victims to sign away their rights to damages.

PRISONER FIGHTS RATS IN ICE HOUSE FOR A WEEK.

Aged Working Man, Thrown on Scrap Heap, Has Awful Experience.

New York, Nov. 19.—After the terrible experience of being locked up for six days and nights in an ice house from which he could not escape, without food or drink, his only companions being hundreds of rats which overcame him and tried to eat him, Carl Hammond, an aged tramp, is today in the German Hospital at Williamsburg, a wreck. Scant hope is entertained for his recovery.

The old man was rescued from his prison when children heard his groans and brought a policeman. Hammond struck Williamsburg a week ago yesterday, tired and without a place to go. He went to sleep in the ice house. While Hammond was asleep a carpenter nailed up the door of the ice house.

The old man tried in vain to get out. He called, but no one heard him. Hunger and thirst drove him nearly wild. Then came the rats. At first he fought them off. Then as his strength failed he could no longer do so. They ate the flesh off his fingers and toes. Only his clothes saved the rest of his body.

FROM THE MILWAUKEE FREE PRESS, REPUBLICAN ORGAN

"If Diogenes exists in the spirit—and a great many persons will tell you that he does—there is a chance for him to throw away his lamp and shade, because an honest man has been found. Ald. Emil Seidel says he will not take the expense money for attending the convention of the League of Municipalities at Chicago, as it was a farce." It is needless to add, of course, that Alderman Seidel is one of the twelve Social-Democrats in the Milwaukee city council.

If the oil trust is to be killed, it must be buried. It would be a menace to public health to leave the cadaver lying around on the earth's surface.

LES MAJESTE IN THE P. O.

Mail Clerks Will Be Discharged if They Are Not "Respectful" to Railway Officials.

Office of Second Assistant Postmaster General, Washington.—It is deemed essential to the proper administration of public business that officers and employes of this office shall maintain respectful official relations with railroad companies and other carrying companies, as well as with their superior officers. Railway postal clerks must not engage in controversies with or criticisms of railroad officials involving the administration of the postal service by furnishing information to the newspapers or publicly discussing or denouncing the acts or omissions of such officials as affecting the postal service. Clerks violating this instruction will be subject to discipline and possible removal from the service. All information, criticism or complaint which clerks or officials can give from personal knowledge or obtain from credible sources looking to the betterment of the postal service and the comfort and safety of their persons while officially employed should be forwarded through their superior officers for order that prompt investigation and proper action may be taken.

W. S. SHALLENBERGER,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Officials of the United States postoffice department have taken it upon themselves to protect grafting railroad companies from being exposed to public view by employes in the railroad mail service.

On July 25 a mail train was wrecked at Diamond Lake, near Camden, Wash., in which a mail clerk lost his life.

During the official investigation into the cause of the wreck it was shown by witnesses that the wreck was the result of an old, worn out, defective road bed.

In the face of this evidence Mr. Kennedy, assistant general superintendent of the Great Northern railroad, wrote to the Spokane Review that the track at the scene of the wreck was as good as any in the United States and that all ties have been renewed since 1901.

Mail Clerk Replies.

William Danaghy, a railway mail clerk on the Great Northern road, replied to the statement made by Superintendent Kennedy in a letter printed in the Spokane Review. In this letter Clerk Danaghy depicted in clear language the dangerous condition of a great portion of the road over the 1,500 miles covered by his run.

"Some of the road," he wrote, "is good, but most of it is by far the poorest track in the country."

He then described the actual conditions of the track and declared that the ties in many places have been in use for fifteen years and are rotting. Then he asks, "is it necessary for me to state what has been, and what reasonably may be expected to be the result?"

"Over this rotten track train crews are expected to make the fastest time."

Why This Suicidal Speed?

Following is the clerk's letter in part:

"Then why this suicidal speed? Because the schedule calls for it, and engine drivers are expected to make it. Not only are they expected to make it, but they are continually and eternally 'pounded on the back' until they do make it or go in the ditch."

"Occasionally an engine driver through regard for his own and other human lives, refuses to take such desperate chances."

"What is the result? He is 'called up on the carpet' and not very politely informed that unless he can make the time a man will be found who will. The man has spent the best years of his life working up to a position which enables him to begin to clothe and feed his family, and can not afford to begin life anew. He becomes desperate."

"He says to himself, 'I will make the time or die trying.' He tries—and his last run, the fireman's last run, the postal clerk's last run, the messenger's last run, and, incidentally, the last ride of a few passengers ends in Diamond Lake."

This Letter Moved Washington.

It was this letter that moved the postal authorities to issue imperative orders to all employes connected with the railroad mail service, a copy of which leads this story.

More Clerks Killed.

Since the Danaghy letter was written several more railroad mail clerks have been killed in railroad wrecks. Two of them at Catlin, Ill., where C. L. Flower and Edward Harding, mail clerks, lost their lives.

The Appeal to Reason issued a special edition of that paper in which it printed all the facts and correspondence relating to this question and mailed one to each of the 10,000 railroad mail clerks.

When those which were intended for the mail service men running into Chicago arrived at the Chicago postoffice they were promptly dumped in the corner and no attempt made to deliver them.

GET WISE TO
Collins' Hats
$2 and $3
Worn by more than 10,000 Socialists. Quality and style unsurpassed. Union Clerks, Union Hats.
S. W. Corner
Madison and La Salle Sts.

REPORT OF NATIONAL SECRETARY.

United Against the Socialists.

National Headquarters,
Socialist Party.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 20, 1906.

Among those citizens who have taken occasion to consider the political situation as regards the judicial contest next spring in this country, there exists considerable cause for alarm. It is generally conceded by practical politicians that unless an organized and energetic effort is made without much delay, the Social Democrats will elect judges of the municipal and district courts and a clerk of the courts.

Judge Brazee and Judge Neelen and Mr. Woller are expecting to be candidates for re-election. Should any other candidates enter the field against them, even if they did not acquire any considerable strength, it would give the Socialists an easy victory.

Milwaukee citizens generally, especially the members of the legal profession, believe that a concerted effort should be made to endorse the candidates of men who will have the support of all anti-socialists in the campaign.—Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

Socialist Statesmanship.

The statesmanship of the Socialist was never better illustrated than in the amendment offered by Ald. Melms to the independent telephone franchise.

This amendment provided that the books of account and general books should be investigated once a year by a committee consisting of one representative from each political party, such representative to be selected by the party county committee.

What part has party politics to play in such a matter?

REGARDLESS OF THE LEGALITY OR ILLEGALITY of such an amendment, which, strange to say, was adopted by the council, there never was a more absurd proposition suggested that we know of in a legislative body.

It must be remembered that no Socialist introduces any amendment or votes for or against any ordinance without the sanction and consent of their constituents who have already on file the resignations of their aldermen. So it is fair to assume that this amendment was not alone the work of Mr. Melms, but either originated or was sanctioned by those he represents.—Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

The Socialists Start in on Their Campaign of 1907, Sunday Afternoon at Assembly Hall.

The Socialists have their campaign opening for 1907 at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, Sunday afternoon at 2:30.

They are very elated over the fact that they have doubled their vote of last year and according to a message received from State Secretary Nicholas Klein at Cincinnati, the Socialists of Franklin county have made the largest gains of any county in the state.—Columbus (Ohio) Press.

Socialists Seek Recount of Vote.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 11, 1906.

W. H. McFall, Socialist candidate for governor, will demand a recount of the votes cast for governor in the several cities and towns of the state on Tuesday last. Mr. McFall believes, as do his party associates, that in the counting the Socialists did not receive what fairly belonged to them, and that the returns do not nearly represent his strength in the state.

Mr. McFall lives in Ward 3, in Concord, one of the Socialist strongholds of the city, and the returns showed that it has cast but one vote for the candidate for governor. To Mr. McFall it appeared, he says, that there must have been some mistake, either accidentally or purposely made, because he had personal knowledge of a larger support. The belief was confirmed by statements made to him by members of his party, who to the number of 15 voluntarily offered to give affidavits to the effect that they voted for him in Ward 3.

Following a meeting of Socialists last evening, which declared itself in favor of a recount of the gubernatorial vote, 10 of these men appeared before Notary Public W. A. J. Giles and made oath that they voted for McFall for governor at the election on Tuesday last. Mr. McFall says he understands that the statements made under oath by these gentlemen can have no effect in going behind the returns, but constitute the best possible grounds for his action in demanding a recount.

"The returns from all sections of the state," said he, "only gives us 888 votes for governor. Considering the work done, the speakers we have had in the field, the subscriptions taken for Socialist publications, the extra number of pamphlets circulated, numbering in the neighborhood of 50,000 copies, and the favorable sentiment discovered by coming in contact with the people during the campaign, all of the members of the party expected a largely increased vote over that of 1904, which was 402 votes in 62 towns and 34 wards in cities. In the election just held those same wards and towns only gave us 537. There are 37 towns this year which return votes for the Socialist ticket, which did not cast a vote for the party two years ago."—Boston (Mass.) Herald.

Public Opinion.

"The printed word has been the great factor in making socialism the national issue."—Wayland.

Corporations are forcing the issue, shall the people rule or shall corporations rule? All bribes are subversive of popular rule and all bribe-givers thereby acknowledge themselves as traitors to government by the people. Yet men who will give and take bribes are returned to the legislature. To rescue this nation from the tyranny of traitors and capitalists, of the rich for the rich, we must finish the work of its founder and make it a socialistic government of the people, by the people, for the people.—Marshalltown (Iowa) Herald.

Morristown, N. J., Nov. 9.

County Clerk Voorhees and his staff of clerks are tabulating the election returns. The vote for congressmen has been completed and gives Chas. M. Fowler, the republican candidate, a majority in the county of Morris of 1,463 over James E. Martine, the democratic nominee. A great surprise to the politicians was the wresting of the "third party" banner from the prohibitionists by the Socialists. The Socialist candidate, George B. Whitesell, did not do much campaigning in this county, except in Dover.—Newark (New Jersey) News.

Germans Attack Kaiser as Despot.

Berlin, Nov. 12, 1906.

Kaiser William's methods of personal government has caused a wave of popular dissent to sweep over Germany. This dissatisfaction, with his autocratic regime, will be voiced in the reichstag, which opens tomorrow.

It is freely predicted it will become known as the anti-Kaiser session. Not only Socialists, but conservatives are numbered among the dissenters. Within a fortnight more than 1,000 newspaper articles have appeared, warning the Kaiser that the fatherland is being ruined by his autocratic policy.

The retirement of Prince von Buelow as chancellor in favor of some one in touch with twentieth century political ideas is predicted as the first result of the anti-autocratic movement.

In this critical situation many eyes are turned to Herr August Bebel, Socialist leader, as the champion of reform.

THE CRUSADE OF TODAY.

"The Crusades are here again, not the Crusades of Christ, but the Crusades of the Machine—have you found motive in them for your song? We are crusading today, not for the remission of sins, but for the abolition of sinning, of economical and industrial sinning. The Crusade to Christ's sepulchre was paltry compared with the splendor and might of our Crusade to manhood. There are millions of us a-foot. In the stillness of the night have you never listened to the trampling of our feet and been caught up by the glory and the romance of it? Our captains sit in the council, our heroes take the field, our fighting men are buckling on their harness, our martyrs have already died, and you are blind to it, blind to it all!" —Jack London, Kempton-Wace Letters.

Labor Union News

Martin McGraw, president of the Keg Beer Wagon Drivers and Helpers, Local No. 748, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, returned from Minneapolis and the convention of the American Federation of Labor, as representative of his local. "The most notable feature of the convention this year," Mr. McGraw said, "is the large amount of Socialists who are delegates from the various labor organizations to the convention. Practically all the most conspicuous Socialists in the country are delegates. Another interesting feature about the convention is its cosmopolitanism. There are two fraternal delegates from England, two from Porto Rico and one from Canada. At the next convention of the Federation it is believed that there will be delegates from every country in Europe. The convention is larger this year than ever before and promises to be epoch-making in the history of organized labor. The union of farmers with the working class and the greater determination of the working people to fight out their battle in the political as well as in the economic field will probably be among the most important results of the convention."

* * *

The Montana Federation of Labor has taken up the fight in favor of the constitutional amendment providing for an initiative and referendum in that state. The amendment comes before the people for action at the next election, and there is no doubt of its adoption.

* * *

United Textile Workers of America are continuing their agitation for shorter hours in the textile trade. With improved machinery textile workers turn out more work in eight hours now than in ten hours twenty-five years ago, yet the hours of labor have been reduced but little.

* * *

No agreement on wages has yet been made by the general committee of the Western Association of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which has been in secret session in Kansas City, Mo., for two days.

* * *

Members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, constituting 90 per cent of the clerical force of the Atlantic System of the Southern Pacific Railway, who went out on strike four weeks ago, are as firm to-day as they were on the day the strike started. The men want higher wages.

* * *

Several officers of labor organizations at Paris were arrested because they sought to compel the police to enforce the Sunday closing law to the letter.

* * *

A jubilee meeting, celebrating the "beginning of the end" of the eight-hour fight of the printers will be held next Sunday at Brickayers' Hall, Monroe and Peoria streets. Prominent labor leaders will make addresses.

COURTS HELP BIG CORPORATION

Damage Suit Against the C. & E. I. Goes to Jury After Twelve Years' Delay.

Just what chance working people have of securing redress of wrongs in the courts as they are conducted today is well illustrated in the case of Mrs. George M. Jennings against the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company now on hearing in Judge Walker's court.

Husband Killed in 1894.

Mr. George M. Jennings was killed by a passenger train at 70th street. His wife was left with four children to care for and educate.

Believing that the death of her husband was due to the negligence of the railroad company, Mrs. Jennings brought suit to recover $5,000 damages; all that the State of Illinois considers any life worth.

That was twelve years ago.

She secured the services of former Judge Wing, an able criminal and personal injury case lawyer.

The case was duly filed and placed on the calendar. After four years waiting and delay it was "reached."

Verdict for the Plaintiff.

At the first trial the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff and assessed the damages at $4,800.

The widowed mother was delighted. She would be able to keep her children in school a little longer. She had had a hard time of it, but the verdict made her feel that she and her children lived in a land of justice.

The railroad company appealed the case to the Supreme Court. After a year it handed down a decision setting aside the verdict of the jury, because of some technicality and granted a new trial.

Case Again Tried in 1902.

Some time in 1902 the case was again "reached" in the Circuit Court. That time the jury disagreed, and the case of Jennings vs. the C. E. & I. Company was again relegated to the bottom of the calendar.

After four long years more "The Jennings Case" has been reached again. Today it went to another jury.

Has Grown Old Waiting for Justice.

The case is now just where it was eight years ago at the first trial.

In 1894, when her husband was killed, Mrs. Jennings was in the prime of life, fifty-eight years of age. She is now a frail woman of seventy. She will, in all probability, die before she finds out whether she is entitled to anything from the company "under the law."

Still this good old woman is hopeful; she still has faith in the law to do justice to all.

Mrs. Jennings related the above facts to a reporter for The Chicago Socialist this morning as her case was about to go to the jury for the third time.

Is Mrs. Jennings entitled to damages from this company? That is the question the Illinois courts have failed to answer in twelve years.

How long will she have to live to find out?

UNOFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS ON VOTE IN ILLINOIS FOR STATE TREASURER.

	McDermut, Soc.	Francis, Soc. L.
Adams	329	53
Alexander	47	22
Bond	35	4
Boone	21	....
Brown	7	2
Bureau	206	33
Calhoun	11	3
Carroll	87	....
Cass	33	6
Champaign	18	15
Christian	201	23
Clark	29	8
Clay	44	8
Clinton	130	5
Coles	74	17
Cook	28,169	3,350
Crawford	5	4
Cumberland	22	19
De Kalb	78	20
De Witt	....	....
Douglas	11	9
Du Page	52	15
Edgar	25	7
Edwards	17	6
Effingham	26	4
Fayette	35	15
Ford	29	8
Franklin	31	6
Fulton	437	47
Gallatin	8	2
Greene	13	7
Grundy	107	43
Hamilton	25	3
Hancock	44	14
Hardin	2	1
Henderson	11	5
Henry	166	28
Iroquois	96	20
Jackson	118	41
Jasper	42	4
Jefferson	42	42
Jersey	10	5
Jo Daviess	73	7
Johnson	17	4
Kane	288	58
Kankakee	177	81
Kendall	12	5
Knox	209	25
Lake	81	82
La Salle	303	54
Lawrence	21	4
Lee	23	7
Livingston	79	29
Logan	102	33
Macon	118	30
Macoupin	232	57
Madison	811	109
Marion	140	27
Marshall	54	5
Mason	26	7
Massac	....	1
McDonough	49	6
McHenry	32	11
McLean	177	40
Menard	26	11
Mercer	52	7
*Monroe	....	....
Montgomery	116	29
Morgan	127	30
Moultrie	....	....
Ogle	28	5
Peoria	495	11
Perry	41	39
Piatt	14	....
Pike	113	15
Pope	4	1
Pulaski	11	2
Putnam	37	3
Randolph	46	10
Richland	37	6
Rock Island	842	167
Saline	36	12
Sangamon	382	125
Schuyler	12	4
Scott	15	12
Shelby	85	13
Stark	24	....
St. Clair	850	213
Stephenson	23	15
Tazewell	198	14
Union	2	1
Vermilion	498	67
Wabash	16	19
Warren	104	....
Washington	80	13
Wayne	35	15
White	25	7
Whiteside	49	9
Will	492	40
Williamson	202	44
Winnebago	502	53
Woodard	48	17
Totals	39,660	5,499

THE UNDER DOG

By STANLEY WATERLOO

(For the Chicago Daily Socialist.)

Who am I who mildly whimper, what my standing and my creed?
I'm a man and dog, my master, that is what I am, indeed!
Just a whelp of human nature. I'm the lost one in the fog,
Just the cur of all the ages, just a common yellow dog.

You have kennels and fast living; I am not as good as you,
Though one time flush earth gave living unto all alike—their due,
But the times have changed, my master, there are dogs that have their day,
And the others, Ah the others! They may live in any way!

'Tis the difference in the kennels, the surroundings and the food;
You prize-winners were but wolves once—Came by accident your good.
Give us kennels; give us breeding and we'll have our nature's due;
'Tis the same stock we are sprung from; we can be the same as you.

In the tossing of the ages even dogs to foam are whirled;
Were you, are you, any better than we of the underworld!
But the underneath's appearing; though upon the crest you ride,
Understand it; don't forget it; it is we who make the tide!

If we come, my lords and masters, and come wildly, with a yelp,
So we come, my lords and masters, because you have bred a whelp!
But we found the scent, my masters, and we know what we have found,
And we're coming now, my masters, with our noses to the ground!

No white, slender neck of woman will make red the guillotine;
And no gibbering, harmless noble in the tumbrel may be seen,
For the world is growing older, though its life be more intense,
And we underlings, the bondsmen—God has given common sense!

Not with scythe and axe and bludgeon, seek we that for which we live;
Not with murder and rude vengeance seek we what the world should give;
We but come, my moneyed masters, with the little thing you note.
Yes, with ever-growing thousands, we are coming with the *vote!*

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6222-30 South Halsted Street

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—or—
RELIABLE CLOTHES

Remember, Comrade, there are
STORMY DAYS AHEAD
and you will need a
SUIT OR OVERCOAT
to shield you

Our Assortment is Large

Our Prices the Lowest

Come in and Select while the lines are Complete

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Men's Fine Fall Overcoats ......from $4.00 to $20.00
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Boys' Reefers ......from $1.00 up
BIG LINES IN ALL KINDS OF
Clothing, Shoes, Hats & Furnishings
SHOE REPAIRING CLOTHES REPAIRING

Thousands of Turkeys will be
GIVEN AWAY
JOHNSON BROTHER'S
1634 TO 1650 MILWAUKEE AVE.
WEST OF ARMITAGE.

SPECIAL
Mens' Suits in clay, serge and fancy worsted, extra well made and trimmed, all sizes, for this sale $10.00
Young Man's Suits, sizes 14 to 20 years, single or double breasted, made of fine cassimeres, cheviots and fancy worsted, for this sale $7.48

TURKEY FREE
With a $10.00 Men's Overcoat, Suit or Ladies' Cloak. Sale commences TODAY, until Thanksgiving day. A large assortment of Men's Overcoats and Suits to select from. In our Cloak Department we are offering great bargains in Ladies' and Children's Cloaks. A large stock of Furs. Shirt Waists at the lowest prices.

Remember a Turkey FREE with a $10.00 sale in our Cloak Department

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C. OSBORNE WARD
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163 E. Randolph St., Chicago

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We have bought another job lot of Darwin's Descent of Man and Origin of Species. Bound in cloth, and printed on good paper, and we will sell them at the extremely low price of 50c.
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TELL WHERE THEY GOT IT.

J. P. Morgan, Rockefeller and Other "Sound Money" Men Supply Campaign Fund for Hughes.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Among the contributors to the state campaign fund of the New York Republican County Committee which expended a total of $103,732.70, were J. P. Morgan, George W. Perkins, E. H. Gary, $1,000 each; James B. Ford and Otto Bannard, treasurer of the County committee, $2,500 each; Anson Phelps Stokes, $10, and an unknown contributor $2,500.

John D. Rockefeller loosened up and gave $200 to the cause. The committee received a total of $110,113.74, and has a balance of $6,381.40 left.

TO ISSUE SOCIALIST DAILY.

Polish Citizens Plan Its Publication Shortly — Promises to be a Success.

Plans are being made by the Polish Socialists of this city to establish a daily Polish Socialist paper in the near future.

The project is favorably considered not only by the Socialist, but by a large proportion of the Polish population of this city, and the new enterprise promises to be a success.

A theatrical performance in Polish and a ball will be given by the Polish Socialists Saturday, Nov. 24, at Pulaski's hall, 800 Ashland avenue. The proceeds of this entertainment will go to the fund for the new daily.

WORKING CLASS SUPPORTS WOMEN.

London, Nov. 20.—(Special.)—The Socialist party is the only party that has dared to come to the support of the women who were arrested because of their agitation for suffrage. Keir Hardie has taken up the question in parliament and is giving the Liberals much uneasiness, since they have sought to avoid taking a position on the subject. The women have formed an organization, which is rapidly growing in strength.

THE BASIC THING.

We are only beginning to appreciate that industry—the way in which people get their living—is the fundamental factor in civilization. Of course, religion, climate and institutions, and great ideas and heroes have all had marked influence on civilization; and each has had its advocate who made it the key of history, but no one of these can compare with industry in the constancy and universality of its operation, or in the magnitude of its effects.

These different causes have had varying values in various stages of civilization, but there is one cause which is constant, because there is one want which is absolutely universal, common to both sexes, to all ages, to all classes of society, to all nations, to all degrees of civilization and to all centuries—and that is something to eat. This is the one great necessity which forced life to evolve into higher forms. As life rises in the scale it has an increasing number of wants and of motives; and the higher the type of man or of civilization the greater will be the sway of the higher motives; but this one universal motive is never lost. Here is a necessity that is new every day in every life, and must always be reckoned with.—From "Expansion," by Rev. Josiah Strong.

QUESTIONS FOR MINISTERS OF CHRIST.

Dr. Wm. E. Barton, a clergyman of Oak Park, was told by a Chicago manufacturer, a member of his church, that of the workmen in his employ a year ago six were Socialists and today eighty are Socialists. It may be embarrassing to ministers serving wealthy congregations at good salaries to ask them to join with Socialists in their fight on child-labor, prostitution and all the forms of sin and shame which are caused and encouraged by systems of profit, making the incomes of wealthy church members. What think ye of Socialism? Is it not the gospel? Christ and conscience must ask these questions if I do not. F.

WORK OF I. W. W. CONVENTION ILLEGAL.

Charles Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Labor, has addressed a letter to the locals of that organization in which he declares that he is of the opinion that the work of the second annual I. W. W. convention, so far as it changed the constitution, is illegal. And he advises members of the W. F. of M. to repudiate it. President Moyer points out that the convention has only initiative power and that no law made by the convention should go into effect until ratified by a referendum vote of the rank and file.

INDIANA WORKERS KILLED.

Mitchell, Ind., Nov. 17.—William Taylor and Benjamin Rubble, workmen at the Big Four quarry, were instantly killed yesterday by an explosion of ten boxes of dynamite. John Beasley was blinded by the debris. It is believed the explosion was caused by cold air suddenly coming in contact with the dynamite while it was being thawed by a steamer.

VETERAN UNIONIST IS DEAD.

The Cigar Makers' Union No. 15 was called upon last Saturday to place at final rest one of the oldest and most respected members, Herman Ulhorn. He was born in Germany seventy-one years ago. His remains were cremated in Graceland cemetery.

Peter Knickrehem delivered a short address in the chapel, in which he recalled the life and work of his long-time friend and co-worker. The entire membership of the union and the members of the Kreuter Gilde attended the funeral.

CAPITALISM VS. SOCIALISM.

By Eugene V. Debs.

In the capitalist system the soul has no business. It cannot produce profit by any process of capitalist calculation.

The working hand is what is needed for the capitalist's tool, and so the human must be reduced to a hand.

No head, no heart, no soul—simply a hand.

A thousand hands to one brain—the hands of workingmen, the brain of a capitalist.

A thousand dumb animals, in human form—a thousand slaves in the fetters of ignorance, their heads having run to hands—all these owned and worked and fleeced by one stockdealing, profit mongering capitalist.

This is capitalism.

And this system is supported alternately by the Republican party and the Democratic party.

These two capitalist parties relieve each other in support of the capitalist system, while the capitalist system relieves the working class of what they produce.

A thousand workingmen turned into hands to develop and gorge and decorate one capitalist paunch!

This brutal order of things must be overthrown. The human race was not born to degeneracy.

Heads and hands, hearts and souls, the heritage of all.

Full opportunity for full development is the inalienable right of all.

He who denies it is a tyrant; he who does not demand it is a coward; he who is indifferent to it is a slave; he who does not desire it is dead.

The earth for all the people. That is the demand.

The machinery of production and distribution for all the people. That is the demand.

The collective ownership and control of industry and its democratic management in the interest of all the people. That is the demand.

The elimination of rent, interest and profit and the production of wealth to satisfy the wants of all the people That is the demand.

Co-operative industry in which all shall work together in harmony as the basis of a new social order, a higher civilization, a real republic. That is the demand.

The end of class struggles and class rule, of master and slave, of ignorance and vice, of poverty and shame, of cruelty and crime—the birth of freedom, the dawn of brotherhood, the beginning of MAN. That is the demand.

This is Socialism.

THE REWARD OF THRIFT.

Smith was a poor man who worked for Myers, a rich man, and he also rented and occupied one of Myers' houses. One day Myers asked Smith why he did not buy himself a house. Smith said he was not able. Myers said: "You can buy the one you now occupy for $2,500. I will give you $3.50 a day; you can support your family on $1 and I will credit you with $2.50 on your house that will enable you to pay for it in 1,000 days."

Smith agreed and went to work. After a long time Myers told Smith that times were getting hard, and he would have to drop his wages a little, but that he would give $1 for his family daily, and credit him with $2 on the house. He had now paid $500. There was $2,000 left to pay, which at $2 a day, Smith could pay in 1,000 days. Still Smith kept at work. After a while Myers again cut his wages to $2.50 per day. Smith had paid another $500, and there was only $1,500 left to pay, which after Smith had received $1 for his family and got credit for $1.50 on his house, would enable him to pay it all in 1,000 days. That killed Smith.

His wife, having a little curiosity, went to a spirit medium to find out what had become of her husband. The medium rang up the long distance telephone and asked: "Is this heaven?" "Yes," came the answer. "What's he doing?" "He's singing." Here Mrs. Smith declared it was not her Smith, for her Smith could not sing. But the angel told her people who could not sing a note on earth could sing beautifully in heaven. Still she was not satisfied, and asked: "What is he singing?"

"When we've been there ten thousand years,
Bright shining as the sun,
We've no less days to work for Myers
Than when we first begun."

—Zanesville Labor Journal.

ARE WE A NATION OF IMBECILES?

If difference in ability and intelligence is the true secret of one man's wealth and nine men's poverty, then we cannot escape the conclusion that the thing needed above all others is large enough idiot asylums for the majority of us, and be done with it. For by the dictum of both the majority and the minority, most of us being financial failures, are logically mental "deficients" in need of institutional supervision. Truly, the capitalistic virus has "taken" thoroughly in the average mind! H. M. W.

SOCIALIST NEWS IN BREIF.

The "Labor Leader" of London prints an appeal from Socialists and trade unionists in Johannesburg, Transvaal, Africa, asking for funds to aid in electing representatives of the working class to the Transvaal Parliament.

In the recent Norway elections the Socialists elected eighteen members to the National Parliament. This disgusted the members of the Right and Left, who now say that decent people should emigrate to America, the only civilized country where there are no working class representatives in the national parliament.

LEAVE ME MY DREAM.

I know that he who makes a journey to the home of Truth, must drop many sweet illusions on the way. But in an age like the present one, so barren of joy, and bitter with grief, there is one dream too soothing to be relinquished. This dream has been dreamed by every splendid soul, by every choice spirit who ever blessed this earth; by all who love the sound of the music of Liberty's drummer, by all who are parts of the process by which this world is revolving to something better and nobler and happier and grander, by all whose faces are towards the light and upon whose brows fall the first beams of the morning. It has been the dream of every man whose name is a rallying-cry where humanity's workers gather; whose name has become an oasis, where the weary pilgrims of freedom, wandering through the dark desert of despair, rest and quench their thirst in the shade of his great and glowing heart. It has been the dream of all the good and true and loving; and free men and free women will work for it, and fight for it, and suffer and die for it, as long as superstition has sway, and tyranny rules, and hypocrisy is enthroned.

It is the dream that some day the human race will exist without a government upheld by the bayonet of the soldier and the club of the policeman; that our jails will be empty of prisoners and our streets of beggars; that the whirl of cotton mills will not drown the sobs of babies, that breaker boys and old men will not sit in coal mines year after year and wear their lives away, that women will not be compelled to toil in poison factories five hours before their children are born and thus give birth to poisoned offspring. It is the dream that some day all will have enough bread to eat, enough clothes to wear, a home to lay their heads, and just a little time to love, loaf and laugh; the dream that the serpent with a hundred fangs, the Medusa with a thousand faces, the leech with a million mouths, will loosen its terrible grip from the toiler's bleeding throat; that labor will receive what labor earns, that they who create wealth will not be penniless, that they who feed us will not starve, that they who clothe us will not wear rags, that they who house us will not dwell in hovels; the dream that Chauvinism, which is a small, cheap, two-cent feeling, which small, cheap, two-cent politicians, fan up in small, cheap two-cent people, will disappear, and Phoenix-like from the ashes will be born the desire to be the Universal Brother; the fond dream, the sweetest hope of all, that war, the worst of crimes, will cease, and the soldier, the worst of slaughterers, the bravo butcher, the useless, wholesale murderer, will no longer flourish; the dream that some day all the nations of the earth, black and white, red and yellow, will be spokes in the wheel of progress, will be links in the grand unbroken chain of mutual friendship.—Victor Robinson in Critic and Guide.

THE NEW WEEKLY SOCIALIST.

That is what it practically is. The improvement on the old one is so great that there is scarcely any comparison. Since the Daily Socialist has been started all the facilities at its disposal have been used to make possible the issuance of a weekly that should out-class anything ever offered to the Socialists of America.

In the future the Chicago Socialist will have two cartoons by first-class artists in every number. It will be put up in a form that will make it especially attractive to the non-socialist. It will contain the best of the articles that have appeared in the daily, and it will also contain much additional matter of a more directly propaganda character than would be suited to a daily.

It will probably be increased to six pages within a short time—certainly if it receives the support it should.

Such a paper should obtain a circulation of hundreds of thousands, and it can obtain them if the present subscribers will make a little effort.

Order a bundle for distribution in your neighborhood, or send us in a list of names for sample copies, and watch the result.

BARLEY SMOTHERS BREWER.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 21.—Christopher Klairs, a beer brewer, was smothered to death under six tons of barley at the Gambrinus brewery this morning. Klairs was directing a flow of barley into a large tank, when he lost his balance and fell in, the barley rushing on and filling the tank before assistance arrived.

Dear Sir and Comrade:—I got here safely. All the four seasons of the year get here in one day. The nights are terribly cold: ditto mornings; middle of the day, warm. Living here is very high—Klondike prices. Eggs, 50 cents per dozen; meat, double what it costs in the States, etc.

The Socialists I met here are well read and up-to-date. Too cold for me to sleep in tent, besides I am a tenderfoot and know nothing of camp life. The doctor says my lungs are not in such bad shape and good grub and rest will save me. Winter starts here about Christmas. It gets pretty cold here—about 4 below zero sometimes. The city consists of three-fourths Mexicans, and the rest of the town consists of those who are sick, and those who live on the sick—petty middle-class, hotel keepers, boarding houses, etc. I would ask you in conclusion to reprint the appeal for my assistance that appeared in the "Socialist" when I first took sick. If I go broke here, then neither God nor the devil can help me. My health is about the same, except that the change of climate makes me feel queer nights.

Fraternally,
PHIL. ENGEL.

Albuquerque, N. M.

Dear Co-Workers:—I have just looked over the weekly edition of the Chicago Socialist and it certainly is fine; better each week. Now what's the matter with getting up a fund that the weekly might be sent to every school teacher in the city. Not only public school teachers, but to the teachers of all private schools in Cook county.

I do not know a class of people where so much good can be done. They are alert and ready to accept the reasonable and true when it is presented to them. Let the weekly edition be sent to every school teacher in Cook county.

Are we ready to do this?

Yours very truly,
I. T. KAHN.

DOLLARS FOR LABOR; MILLIONS TO BOSS

Government reports soon to be made public will show that officials and unionized employes of the railroads get wage increases from ten to twenty times as great as do the unorganized workers.

The officials are kind to themselves and the unionized workers force higher wage schedules.

The increase to unorganized men will average less than 1.37 per cent. Officials will get 28.86 per cent more, and organized men will get 10 per cent more.

The moral in this is: "Be a railway official or join a union and rise with your fellow workers."

Slason Thompson, press agent for the railroads, says wage increases will add $1,000,000 to fixed charges. This will be divided among several million men and women. E. H. Harriman already has "pulled down" between $10,000,000 and $50,000,000 for himself, and other Wall street gamblers will do almost as well, including King Edward of England. Mr. Thompson does not show what the increase to Wall street laborers will be.

Now Be Quiet.

The added amount of expense due to the raise in wages will be paid out willingly, it is said, provided the employes in all branches of the railway service will accept it and cease, for the time being, any further demands for increases.

A RUSSIAN FABLE.

A story is told of the peasants in a Russian village that when the taxes did not seem satisfactory to the local officials they would put the entire population inside a stockade, and give them whips with which they were ordered to beat one another. When at last they fell down with exhaustion, they would finally agree to pay the extra burden.

One year a revolutionist was cast into the stockade, and as the whip fell upon his back he cried out: "If we do not whip ourselves, who will whip us?" All dropped their whips and there was a fall off in the tax receipts that year.

MORAL: Anybody that needs to be told the moral would not know enough to stop whipping himself.

ONLY FINE FOR GRAFTING.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 20.—Jacob Schultz, former supervisor, pleaded guilty to grafting and was fined two hundred dollars and costs. Once convicted on same charge he served three months, and on new trial gave evidence on which scores were indicted.

A WARM PROPOSITION

If ever you were offered such a warm, practical, serviceable, stylish well made overcoat as went on sale in our store last Wednesday, at nine eighty-five, and didn't jump at it, you ought to move to a warmer climate, for we can't interest you.

But if you are open to a warm proposition in a warm overcoat, you're the man we're looking for.

We've made a scoop of about 200 men's black Kersey and Vicuna Overcoats, extra well made, cut in the latest styles and box coat effects, with selected linings and full 46 inch lengths; and just now, when other stores are holding their stocks at fancy prices, we have placed the entire lot on sale at . . **$9.85**

Sizes 34 to 46

Also a lot of boys' dressy gray Vicuna Overcoats with Venetian linings and velvet collars, ages up to 16 years, at . . . **$2.85**

Boys' three piece Combination Suits also share in the price reductions during this sale. Pants made with double seat and knees, all seams taped to prevent ripping, extra re-inforced throughout, two pairs pants with each suit—one for school wear and the other for Sundays—ages up to 16 years. Price **$2.85**

SPECIAL

Wednesday, Nov. 28th, special sale of men's heavyweight wool underwear, regular $1.00 values; Wed., only **89c**

BACH BROS.
115th St. & Michigan Ave.

MAKE A START!

JOIN the Fraternal Homemakers and help the cause by PROVING Socialism. At the same time you will secure an assured income and perfect protection for your family by a system of wealth production that really increases the world's wealth and gives the worker the full product of his labor. Our Alabama plantation adjoining Fairhope will furnish homes and work for the first 100. One dollar will start you. Call or address

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LADIES' TAILORS' UNION OF CHICAGO—Meetings are held every first and third Tuesday in month at Koch's Hall, 10-12 S. Clark St.

We Furnish the Turkey

For 12 years we have been giving away, free, to each one of our West Side friends who buys $10.00 worth of goods or more, a live turkey. It is our way of extending thanks for the liberal patronage which has made us the WEST SIDE'S LARGEST CLOTHING STORE.

Every West Side Man

should look on this store as the one place where his individual interests are considered. Our idea always was and always will be that nothing but good goods and conscientious methods can hold trade after it is once won. Catchy advertising may create one sale, but it takes the right kind of goods, the right kind of prices and the right kind of treatment to make regular customers.

This Store is Virtually the Largest and Handsomest Clothing Establishment on the West Side.

The Struggle for Existence
By Walter Thomas Mills, A. M.

It contains 48 chapters, 640 pages, handsomely bound in English linen. Price, single copies, $2.50 each, postpaid. Ten copies shipped to one address, $15 and the purchasers pay the freight.

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is that you get it direct from the maker. Do you know what that means? It means that by saving the wholesalers' and agents' profit I can put Havana Filler and Excellent Workmanship in the cigar. This gives a fragrant, mild and free smoking cigar. The truth of this can be verified by the many comrades who are smoking them.

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Delivered before "The Presbyterian Ministers' Association of New York and Vicinity" and printed at its formal request.

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To secure a return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed.

The fact that a signed article is published does not commit The Chicago Socialist to all opinions expressed therein.

Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

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

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

OUGHT THE TRUSTS TO BE BUSTED?

No, that head is not a typographical error. We did not mean to say "Can we bust the trusts?"

What are these trusts which every newspaper in the city of Chicago is attacking? Why is it that there has arisen such a cry for their disruption?

The trust is simply the cheapest way of conducting business. It is to the old partnership and corporation what the machine is to the hand tools of our fathers.

Because in our present society the great struggle is always for cheaper production, therefore those who are engaged in anything connected with industry seek constantly to reduce the cost of production. This can be done by adulteration, by shoddy work, by various forms of cheating and lying, upon all of which this system puts a premium.

It can also be accomplished by improving the method of production. Sometimes this improvement takes the form of a machine to displace labor. Sometimes it takes the form of a more economical organization of industry.

It is this latter form that has given rise to the trust.

Every such improvement causes suffering to those whose interests are bound up in the old methods of production.

This is because it is impossible for the older expensive method to exist alongside the new and cheaper method.

UNDER CAPITALISM ONLY THE CHEAPEST CAN SURVIVE.

When the first power looms were invented the displaced weavers went about in great mobs carrying clubs and torches to destroy the machines.

But the machines stayed, though the weavers starved, because the power loom could produce faster and cheaper than the hand loom.

The same process has gone on in the organization of industry. The corporation, by dodging responsibility, combining a large amount of capital and being endowed with eternal legal life can produce cheaper than the individual firm or partnership. So although there was a great howl at first, the echoes of which have even yet not wholly died away, from those who were crushed out, against the corporations, yet because the later form of organization could produce cheaper it stayed.

Then there came a time when the perfection of transportation had made the market so large that only the very biggest firms could produce cheap enough to fill it. Then the large industry had a tremendous advantage. It had so great an advantage that only the largest industries could live at all.

Soon there were only a few great industries in each market. These were so large that they could produce much more than could be profitably sold within this market—not more than could be consumed if all wants were satisfied, but more than could be PROFITABLY SOLD.

Then it was that another inventor arose, or rather was developed out of the conditions. His invention consisted in the idea of combining these competing firms into one great trust that would save all the tremendous wastes of competition.

Once that the trust was in existence and it was found that it could place its goods upon the markets cheaper than the older forms of industrial organization, these older forms were doomed.

It is as silly for the owners of the corporations and partnerships and little individual firms to go out in legislative mobs trying to bust the trust as it was for those laborers of a generation ago to organize mobs to break up the machines.

What then are we to do with this new industrial monster. If we cannot destroy it why shall we not turn its gigantic energies to the benefit of all.

That is what we will be forced to do sooner or later. It is so powerful, its benefits are confined to so few, the suffering which it inflicts falls upon so many that it is impossible to conceive that it will be permitted to continue without change.

THE ONLY CHANGE WHICH IS LOGICALLY POSSIBLE, AND WHICH WILL SECURE THE BENEFITS FOR ALL AND PREVENT THE ABUSES IS TO VEST THE OWNERSHIP IN THE HANDS OF ALL THE PEOPLE.

THAT IS WHAT THE SOCIALISTS PROPOSE.

SELLING LABOR POWER.

Capitalism's one test of value is "what it will bring in the market place." Capitalism created the maxim that "every man has his price." It has made commodities of virtue, vice and a host of things that previous ages had never dreamed of making part of the trader's stock.

But strangest of all the commodities sent into the market is labor power. The laborer himself is no longer bought and sold and so men have come to boast that slavery is no more.

But the power to produce, the strength of the hand, the skill of the brain, are still sold every day and every hour.

The price of commodities today is fixed by what it costs to produce them. The cost of producing a laborer is the amount that must be expended for food, clothing and shelter for himself and a family large enough to maintain the supply of laborers.

For about twenty per cent. of the laborers in the market, the capitalist succeeds in forcing the price below this cost, and compels that percentage of the laborers to live below the subsistence point. This is proven by the fact that the average life of the manual workers of America is only about two-thirds as long as that of the other classes of society.

There are some striking peculiarities about this commodity of labor power.

It is the most perishable of all commodities. No laborer can sell the labor power of yesterday. If withheld from sale for the moment, it is lost forever.

Labor power is the only commodity that is firmly attached to the producer. The seller of bricks or lumber does not care whether they be used in building a sewer or a mansion. He does not accompany them to their final destination. But labor power is fastened to the man who sells it. He must go with it into the depths of the mine, the sweltering sweat shop, the slippery roof of the reeling freight car, the poisonous chemical factory, or the dizzy heights of modern sky scrapers.

Another strange thing about this commodity is that, while it is bought at the cost of production, it has a power of producing much more than its cost. Using the mechanical marvels of today, one hour's labor power produces enough to pay for eight or ten hours.

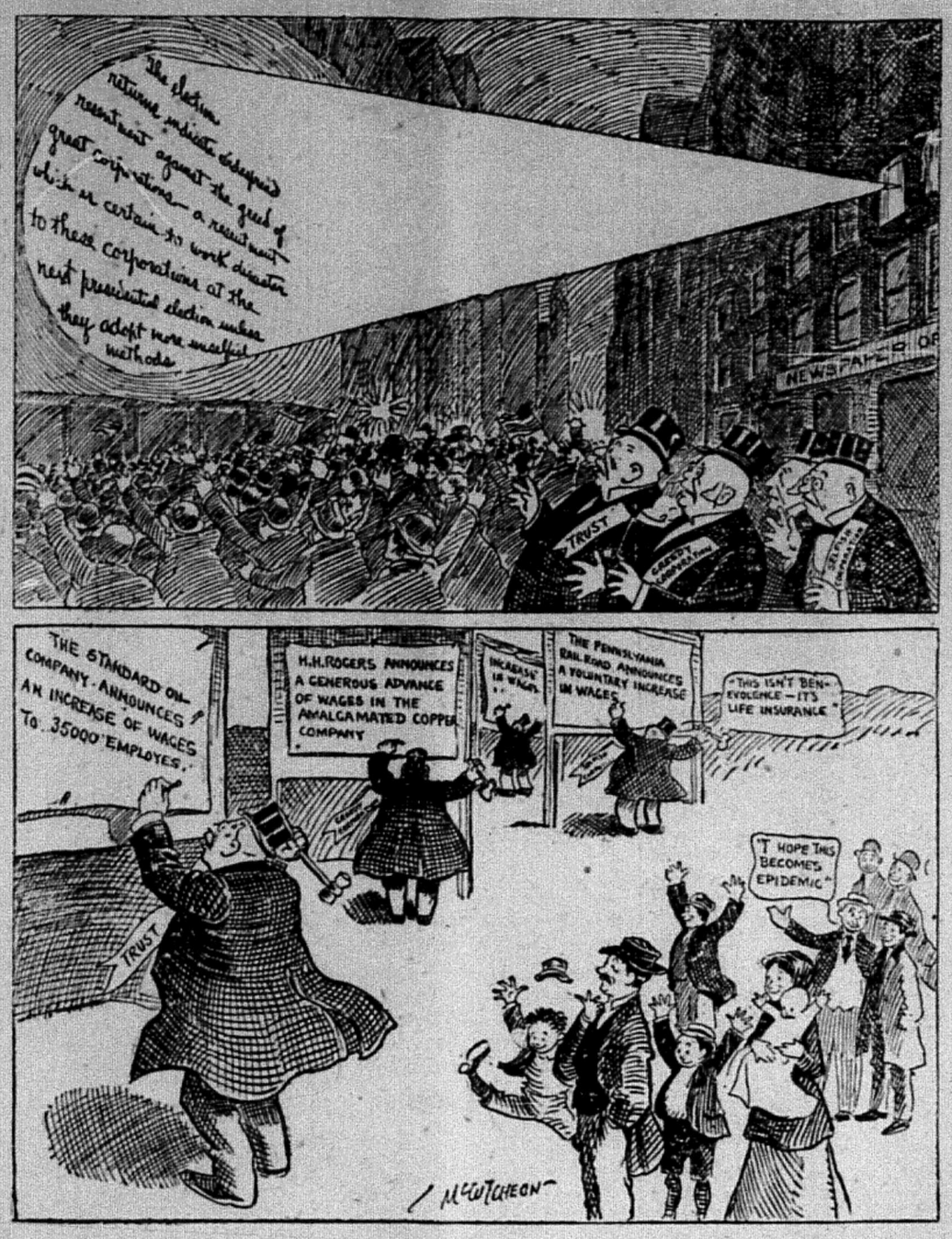
These additional hours go to the producer of this strange, new product. It is from this unpaid labor power that are piled up the ever higher towering fortunes of the modern industrial monarchs.

This labor power is valueless to its possessor in a world where all the opportunities for using it are owned by others. This is why he is forced to sell it so much below its true value.

There is another peculiarity about this commodity. Its possessor has the power to think. He has the power to determine political and social institutions.

Some day he will use that power to possess the instruments which in the hands of others make for himself, and the strength of his muscles, a commodity to cry upon the market place. Then labor power will be sold no longer. Then it will be used to produce for its possessor.

THE CAUSE OF THAT WAGE INCREASE



(McCutcheon in Chicago Tribune.)

REFORM AND REVOLUTION E.

President Schurman of Cornell University declares that unless something is done to reform present society there will be a revolution.

He says, "The wage earner, feeling himself and his children doomed to poverty, rises in rebellion against the economic system which makes such things possible * * * His remedy * * is confiscation of private capital in the public interests and the establishment of a socialistic state, in which all shall work and all receive compensation in proportion to their deserts."

This is the situation as he sees it. He sees truly.

Nor is he blind to the fact that the laborers have the power to do what they will.

"Remember," he tells us, "that these discontented classes may easily constitute the majority of our voters, and that in this republic policies are determined by the vote of the majority."

These are the things that the Socialists have been saying this fifty years. If they have at last penetrated the colleges we may feel fairly sure that our propaganda has reached everywhere.

President Schurman is not a Socialist. He does not speak as he does because he desires this outcome. The wish is not father to the thought.

On the contrary he is seeking for some way to avoid what he considers would be a catastrophe.

When he comes to suggest a way out, however, he has nothing to suggest.

"Somehow," he concludes, "I know not how, but somehow, the organizers and financiers and managers of our most modern establishments of production and transportation must devise a method whereby the men whose labor builds them up shall become shareholders in the enterprises."

"Somehow"—this is all the plan he has. This from the defender of a system whose indictment of socialism is that it does not furnish a complete plan for the conduct of the co-operative commonwealth.

Why should not the "men whose labor builds up" these masters of industry do a little of the planning?

Why should the workers not receive ALL, and not a SHARE in what they create?

That is what they will do. They will use their votes to accomplish this very thing, and there is no method which can be devised by the beneficiaries of the present system which will stop this movement.

What do you think of a civilization that furnishes $600,000 playgrounds for dogs and stifles children in tenements?

Keep your eye on that school question. There is more to it than marking systems for teachers.

Oh God, that cars should be so dear, and flesh and blood so cheap.

Capitalism and the Schools

Statistics published in the report of the commissioner of education for 1904 (Washington, 1906) shows a material decline in the extension of our public school system during recent years. In 1899, 72.43 per cent of the school population (persons 5-18 years of age) was enrolled. In 1903-04 the percentage had fallen to 70.59. This decline in comparative attendance has been accompanied by a decided increase in expenditure for school purposes. From 1889 to 1903 the value of school property increased from $342,000,000 to $685,000,000. During the same period the number of children not enrolled in the schools increased from 5,800,000 to 6,772,000. The same tendency is observable in the group statistics. In 1899-1900 the amount expended per pupil for school purposes in the North Central division—including Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and other states—was $21.12. This expenditure increased in 1903-04 to $25.70 per pupil. On the other hand, in this same group the per cent of school population enrolled had fallen from 78.65 in 1899 to 74.82 in 1903. An increase of over 20 per cent in expenditures, and a decrease of nearly 4 per cent in proportion of pupils enrolled.

During the period 1890-1904 the per cent of population receiving education in the common schools fell from 22.37 to 20.71; while the per cent receiving secondary, college and university training increased from .80 to 1.32.

The meaning of these figures cannot be mistaken. Capitalism requires for its service a populace of so much educational training, and no more. It also requires a large proportion of the working population to be devoid of training. The 25-30 per cent not even enrolled in the schools will fill this requirement. Again, the system has increasing need for highly trained specialists in various lines. The universities and technological schools are trying to meet this demand.

The donations of Carnegie, Rockefeller, Frick and other "philanthropists" to university and technological schools discloses the same tendency. These men have all felt the scarcity of the specialist, and the abundance of the common laborer. Hence their encouragement of the higher education and indifference to the work of the common school.

The feeling is quite general in the ranks of the common school teachers that something is wrong, but as would be expected, they have not the least idea what has struck them. A recognition of the inevitable conflict between the capitalist system and the public schools would clear up the situation wonderfully.

W. S. JOHNSON.

Tuscumbia, Mo.

Just to show certain people how his family takes to lawsuits, William Rockefeller sued for 18 cents, and got it.

BUSTING STANDARD OIL.

Once more the trust buster is in full cry. This time he is after the biggest game in the woods.

The headlines in the press proclaim that the "Death Struggle of Standard Oil Begins in Court;" that the United States government "Seeks Oil's Life," and that the "Oil Trust's Fight for Life Begins."

There were similar headlines a few years ago when the Northern Merger case was decided. That decision was to stem the process of railroad concentration in America and restore competition.

Today Harriman, who was one of the parties aimed at in the suit, is well on the way toward controlling the railroads of the whole country.

Why, then, is this farce repeated? Why does every organ of capitalism throughout the country pretend to believe that the present suit will produce any effect?

It is because the pretense must be kept up that competition is still possible. It is because it is still necessary to pretend that every man can be given a chance to become a Rockefeller.

Some one said that Napoleon was only possible because France was full of little Napoleons. Just as Rockefeller is only possible because America is filled with little would-be Rockefellers.

IT IS ONLY BECAUSE EVERY LITTLE COCK-ROACH EXPLOITER OF LABOR IS LOOKING FOR THE TIME WHEN HE TOO CAN RIDE UPON THE BACKS OF HIS FELLOW WORKERS THAT ANY ARE SO PERMITTED TO RIDE.

The corner grocer puts sand in his sugar. The little manufacturer exploits his workers as much as possible. Rockefeller does no more.

To send every Standard Oil director in America to jail for life, or to hang them on the scaffold; to declare the Standard Oil charter forfeited, and scatter its stock among the host of little oil producers that might momentarily appear would not affect the final result.

All this is really only attempting the "dividing up" process which these same papers pretend to believe the Socialist advocates. We can now retort to them that such a "dividing up" would only result in some other stronger, more unscrupulous capitalist getting the plunder.

The process of evolution must continue while capitalism continues. To have individual private ownership of collectively used capital without monopoly is impossible. So long as the larger industry can produce cheaper than the small, and so long as cheapness is the god of industry, just so long the big industry will grow bigger until the biggest of all rules the industrial world.

The working class are not interested in this battle. It is a fight between the big and little exploiters of labor.

Does anyone believe that a hundred small capitalists will pay better wages than one large one? On the contrary, where the hundred are fighting for life, only those who pay starvation wages can survive.

But the workers can be spurred on to greater exertions, they can be kept from fighting for their own freedom, they can be kept blind to their own interests, just so long as they can be persuaded that there is a chance for each of them to become Rockefellers—to climb to idle, parasitic luxury upon the backs of their fellows.

Through all the ages rulers have kept their subjects from fighting their own battles by using them to fight the master's quarrels.

That is what is being done today. The laborers are being lined up for and against the great capitalists, in order that they may not line up against all capitalists.

Do not be fooled. The man or paper that raises the cry of anti-trust is trying to get the workers to pull the small capitalists' chestnuts out of the fire—and very mouldy chestnuts they are, too.

The trust is the logical culmination of capitalism. It is the cheapest way of doing the work of the world.

Instead of each one striving to be a Rockefeller at the expense of all our fellows, we will all together own the trusts in common.

We will all be trust magnates then. That is the only way in which we can all rise together.

THAT IS SOCIALISM.

SOCIALISM vs. UNIONISM

By J. N. BELL

[The following are extracts from the address delivered to the American Federation of Labor by J. N. Bell, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union.]

There is one more subject we have in common. I am one of those who for sixteen years past have been trying to persuade the trade unionists of England to go into politics. At first it was said that if we introduced politics into the trade unions men of different creeds and parties would fall out and trade unionism would be injured. But the time came when those of us who thought we should go into politics received very powerful assistance. That was when the judges interpreted the law against us. The judges, of course, did not intend to assist us, but they did. There was nothing left for the trade unions but to enter politics, whether they liked it or not.

No Affiliation with Other Parties.

We determined if we entered politics it should not be under the auspices of either of the great political parties, but would have a party of our own. We did so, and found the money to run that party, and as a consequence we are in a position to control it. About a million of trade unionists are now affiliated with the National Labor Party, and we have joined with us in that party two Socialist societies, the British Fabian Society, a small one, but one that exerts great influence through its literature—and the Independent Labor Party. Despite its name the latter is an out-and-out Socialist organization.

Socialism and Unionism.

We have found there that the differences that divide Socialism and trade unionism are, after all, not so very great. The trade unionist wants as large a share of what he produces as he can get, and the Socialist wants all he produces. The trade unionist says the Socialist is demanding a great deal and that his prospect of getting it all is small, but after, he does not think the Socialist is unreasonable in asking for all. In the meantime the trade unionist is willing to be content with what he can get. The Socialists, on the other hand, admit there is reason in what the trade unionists say. Although the Socialists cannot get the trade unionist as far as he wants him to go he is willing to travel the same road as long as it is possible for them to travel together.

Socialists Supported by Trade Unions.

When the election came the Socialist candidates were supported by the trade unionists and the trade union candidates were supported by the Socialists. To that policy is to be ascribed the great measure of success that awaited us, a success that went far beyond our anticitions for a real and lasting labor party in Great Britain. The Socialist Party, to which Mr. Foster referred in his report, refused to join with the National Party. That society has a number of able men in its ranks, but it failed to secure the return of any one of them to the House of Commons at the general election.

Has Helped Unions.

You may ask if all this has injured trade unionism along other lines. So far as I can judge there has been no bad effect; on the contrary, the success that has awaited us at the election has quickened interest generally in the labor unions in our country. The inspiration we had in the general election came, it is only fair to say, from the Socialist ranks. On the other hand, the organized and disciplined batallions of trade unionists were what enabled us really to rout the enemy. We are cheered to know that, not only in our own country, but in this country also, trade unions are able to do something in the political field.

Same Tactics Needed Everywhere.

We know also that in all the countries in Europe this great struggle is going on. It matters not where you turn, in Germany, in France, in Austria, in Spain, aye, even in Russia itself, we find the same struggle going on and we have to adopt the same tactics to beat the enemy. In whatever country the struggle is going on we can feel assured the workers of the other countries are looking on with sympathy and with a hope that the day will come when the workers in all the countries will stand together to secure a common victory. Whether that be so or not, at least this can be said that there must be no turning back, there must be no faint-heartedness. If we cannot secure to-day what we are seeking for we must look forward to securing it to-morrow.