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THE

# CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

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Of your friends whom you would like to have sample copies and we will send them at once.

SIXTH YEAR—WHOLE NO. 267

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## MILITIA AND COURT CLASH IN COLORADO

General Bell and Governor Peabody Defy Court Order—Judge Stevens Says Governor and the National Guard Are Engaged in Insurrection Against the Laws of the State.

(Special Telegram.)  
Ouray, Col., April 11.—Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell and Captain Bulkeley Wells were today declared in contempt of court by District Judge Theron Stevens for failure to respect the writ of habeas corpus requiring them to produce in court Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, whom they are holding in confinement at Telluride. Bell and Wells were fined \$500 each and an order of attachment was issued for their arrest.

In pronouncing judgment Judge Stevens expressed regret that Governor Peabody was not before the court, as he considered him equally guilty with Bell and Wells.  
**WILL BE CLASH OF AUTHORITY.**  
General Bell has declared that he will not submit to arrest, and a serious clash is probable between the military and Sheriff Corbett when the latter attempts to serve the order of attachment. The sheriff will take with him a strong force of deputies, and asserts his ability to carry out the order of the court.

If the military continues to disregard the orders of the court and refuse to release President Moyer, Attorney E. F. Richardson, representing the Western Federation of Miners, will apply to the State Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus.

The return to the writ made by General Bell, through Assistant District Attorney David Howe, of Telluride, excused his failure to produce the body of Mr. Moyer on the ground that he deemed it unsafe to bring Moyer to Ouray or to reduce the military force in San Miguel County by so doing, and that the Governor had ordered him to disregard the writ.

**SCORES GOVERNOR AND MILITARY OFFICERS.**  
In declaring General Bell and Captain Wells in contempt Judge Stevens said: "The people of Ouray will rightly resent the imputation that General Bell or Captain Wells could not come alone and in safety with President Moyer before this court."

**"A VERY GREAT QUESTION IS PRESENTED AS TO WHETHER IT IS THE STRIKING MINERS OR THE GOVERNOR OF COLORADO AND THE NATIONAL GUARD THAT ARE ENGAGED IN INSURRECTION AND REBELLION AGAINST THE LAWS OF THE STATE."**

**"IF THERE IS TO BE A REIGN OF MILITARY DESPOTISM IN THIS STATE AND CIVIL AUTHORITY IS TO HAVE NO JURISDICTION, THE LATTER MIGHT AS WELL GO OUT OF BUSINESS."**

**BELL WILL RESIST ARREST.**

Telluride, Col., April 11.—When General Sherman M. Bell was informed today that Judge Stevens had ordered him and Captain Wells arrested and confined in the Ouray county jail on the charge of contempt, he said: "If Sheriff Corbett takes us to Ouray it will have to be over the dead bodies of all the soldiers under my command in this county. He has not got men enough to do that. The situation demands that we stay in Telluride."

"Mr. Moyer will never be produced in court until Governor Peabody orders me to do so, unless he escapes and goes over the range on snowshoes."

**LATER GENERAL BELL DECLARED THAT IF SHERIFF CORBETT CAME TO ARREST HIM THAT OFFICIAL WOULD BE PROMPTLY PUT IN THE BULL PEN.**

Now that the election is drawing near and the national campaign is about to open, the representatives of capitalism are opening up some sham battles to deceive and keep the workers divided on the political field.

For a moment the dispatches quoted above from Colorado may deceive the workers into believing there is a conflict between the different branches of the capitalist representatives who form the present government.

No worker who has a vision large enough to comprehend the relation of a part to a whole will be deceived by this farce. The worker who has kept himself well informed will understand that the judge and the sheriff are used as a tool by the capitalist more often than the governor and militia.

Any worker who is wise will see that there is but one party who sees the true interests of the work, or producing, class, and knows that before there can be any permanent and real relief there must be a change of ownership of the tools of production and distribution.

**HOW TO BRING THIS CHANGE ABOUT.**  
The Socialist party, in going into politics, does so not for the purpose of simply getting control of the powers of government for powers' sake. The Socialists desire political power that they may use it to bring about the change of ownership of the means of life. The land, mines, railroads, factories and great distributing plants must become collective property before there is any possibility of permanent relief.

The struggle in Colorado is a great object lesson.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.

To the Members and Sympathizers of the Socialist Party of Cook County:  
Comrades—The national convention of the Socialist Party will be held in Chicago, commencing May 1.

Realizing the hardships which our national organization is now burdened in trying to extend the organization over the whole country and strengthening it everywhere in preparation for the coming great presidential campaign and knowing the limited amount of funds available by the national office, we have undertaken to assume all expenses of the national convention.

The amount necessary will be about \$500. Not having this sum at hand, however, we have decided to issue this call asking for your financial support, trusting you will promptly respond with whatever sum you will be able to spare for this purpose.

We intend to have all arrangements ready by the time the national convention will convene and make every delegate in attendance feel that they are welcome guests of our local and give them an opportunity to long remember the Chicago convention of 1904.

Send all contributions to Jas. S. Smith, 181 Washington Street, Chicago, who will acknowledge same through the columns of the Chicago Socialist.

Hoping for a prompt and liberal response, we remain, fraternally,  
The Cook County Entertainment Committee,  
Per T. O. LEWIS, Secretary

### PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS.

The "Unemployed" and the "Trusts and the Working-Class" are the titles of two of the best pieces of Socialist Literature ever published in this country. Put up in leaflet form, clear, concise, and dealing with conditions directly confronting the working-class, they constitute the best material that can be placed in the hands of the non-socialist workers. Every branch and individual Socialist should be supplied with them. They are published by the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party and can be had for the small sum of \$1.25 per thousand. Purchasers must pay express charges. Order from HAROLD LINDGREN, Cook County Sec'y S. P.

### AGITATION MEETINGS AT HEADQUARTERS.

These meetings are becoming more and more popular, as witness last Saturday's meeting when a large crowd greeted Comrade Dalton. This coming Saturday, April 16th, Comrade Baer of Washington, will speak. Subject: "The Beginning of Capitalism."  
Next Wednesday, April 29th, Comrade M. H. Taft resumes his lectures. Subject: "Law and Its Relation to the Capitalist System."  
Meetings start promptly at 8:30 p. m., 181 E. Washington Street.

Let us hope the working class will soon have intelligence enough to know who the Willie-Ran-off-Hearst editors are for.



"THE PASSING OF SOCIALISM."

That Bleeding Heart.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

The campaign committee met last Tuesday night. The delegates of the following wards were absent: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35. Now, comrades, you can see from the above showing that your committee is not receiving the support of the men you elected. There is some important business yet to transact, and the branches are requested to see to it that their delegate attends the next meeting Tuesday, April 26. All members who have money collected on campaign lists will please make returns on the same as soon as possible.

A. W. MANCE,  
Secretary Campaign Committee.

### A CAPITALIST'S VIEW.

In the Record-Herald last Sunday Mr. Walter L. Fisher—of the Municipal Voters' League—said (with reference to the recent election):

"Every ward was carried for every proposition. This does not indicate unthinking radicalism, the vote for the conservative Alderman coupled with the vote for the referendum propositions, showed that. And it is noticeable that while throughout the country the Socialist party is gaining in strength, the vote remains about the same here. The reason for this is that the referendum furnishes a safety valve. Without such little ballots the more extreme and radical vote would advance each year."

Here is a public admission by Mr. Fisher of the fact that the municipal ownership and referendum "movement" is doing valiant service by perpetuating capitalism and retarding Socialism.

### AT THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The W. N. S. U. will hold a national convention in Chicago on the morning and afternoon of April 29 and 30, with an evening meeting on the 30th. The day meetings will be informal, with discussions as to the policy of separate organizations for women, and why it is not advisable for the Union to affiliate with the political organization, or become political instead of remaining educational. The evening meeting will be devoted to three addresses on the "Industrial Condition of Women and Children." These meetings are open to the public; gentlemen are invited, and Socialist women, whether they belong to the organization or not will be heartily welcomed. Convention will be held in People's Institute, corner Van Buren and Leavitt streets.

JOSEPHINE CONGER,  
Corresponding Secretary.

### EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.

Thousands of Men, Women and Children Fight to Get Jobs in New York Store.

Eight Thousand Applicants Riot to Secure Positions in New Department Store—Police Are Called Out to Maintain Order—Traffic Blocked by Crowd.

New York, April 13.—So great was the crowd of applicants for positions in a new department store on Sixth avenue today that it became necessary to call out the police to maintain order. It was estimated that from 4,000 to 8,000 persons were in waiting at 8 o'clock, the hour named for receiving the applications.

The Sixth avenue block, extending from Thirtieth to Fourteenth streets, and for several hundred feet east the two latter thoroughfares were jammed with men, women, boys and girls, clamoring for a chance to get in the building, and the struggle that ensued to gain entrance taxed all the resources of police ingenuity to prevent accident.

At 11 o'clock, within two hours of the time announced for closing the doors to applicants, the crowd seemed fully as great as early in the day, and street car traffic through Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street was almost at a standstill.

The last message that the late Mark Hanna wrote to the American people was that under the full dinner pail administration of the Republicans there had been two jobs for every one desiring to work. The above news dispatch and a look at the hungry thousands who congregate around newspaper lanes on Fifth avenue waiting for the "three o'clock edition of the News" every day has a slight tendency to cause one to doubt whether Mr. Hanna was well informed when he penned that last message to the American workman whom he loved so much and robbed systematically and fooled so easily. Great is Republican prosperity, and the fool dinner pail, and to think all they have to do is "stand pat" with their four flush, put up a good bluff and the workingman will lay down his royal straight flush—his numerical strength at the ballot box.

\$2.00 CURNY HATS. \$2.00

Spring styles now in. Comrades should go to this store for their head ware. 97 Madison street, northwest corner Dearborn. Union made.

### ALL ABOARD FOR PEORIA.

The Socialist State convention will assemble at the City Hall, Peoria, on Saturday morning, April 17, at 9 a. m.

Those delegates who will not leave from Chicago will please not fail to ask for a certificate from the agent when purchasing their tickets, as otherwise they will have to pay full fare both ways. We will pay full fare going to and one-third fare going from Peoria. On being able to present the certificate to a railroad agent at the convention hall, who will place his O. K. upon same, depends the reduction.

The Cook County delegates and such others who will leave from Chicago will please assemble at 181 Washington street, Saturday evening, and march in a body to Folk street depot. A special train leaves at 11:15 Saturday night. Fare from Chicago, round trip, \$5.05.

Who destroys the family? Capitalism! Who murders the people in factories, on railroads, in war? Capitalism! Who robs the masses of the people of their property—the fruits of their labor? Capitalism! Who creates an army of criminals? Capitalism! Who is responsible for the existence of an army of hopeless, despairing women, victims of poverty and prostitution? Capitalism.

Who defends Capitalism? The capitalist newspapers, the ministers of the gospel, the hiring professors of the capitalist controlled colleges and universities.

Who perpetuates capitalism? The working class, by their votes. Who has the power to abolish capitalism? The working class only! Who is interested in abolishing capitalism? The working class, who are robbed by it. When will they abolish it? When their eyes are opened by Socialist thought and the economic pressure is strong enough.

### NOTICE.

John Turner, who was arrested and sentenced to be deported from the United States under the alien Anarchist law, and has been a prisoner for some months is now out on bail, will speak at Ullich's Hall, North Clark street, next Sunday night at 8 p. m.

The Church of England enjoys an income of about one million dollars per week.—Gazette.

A church based upon robbery of the slaves can hardly appeal to any but brutal and vulgar hypocrites.—Socialist.

Those who have not yet lost their trade by confiscation will have that much more going when it comes.

## SOCIALISTS GAIN ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The official count shows phenomenal growth of Socialist votes in Chicago, Milwaukee and Racine.

As was expected, Milwaukee shows the largest gains, having polled 10,000 Socialist votes all told, the Social Democrats receiving 15,333, and the Socialist Labor party 3,950. Most of the votes cast for the S. L. P. were intended for the Social Democratic candidate, the S. L. P. having gone on the ballot by petition.

Large gains were also made in Chicago. The official count shows that the Socialist vote in Chicago rose from 11,122 in 1903 to 18,000 in 1904, making a gain of 417%.

Racine almost doubles, the Socialists having polled 1,145 in 1904, against 620 in 1903.

We have heard none of the capitalist papers talking about the "passing of Socialism" since the election. In Milwaukee the Socialist vote has reached such proportions that the capitalist press has seen fit to give full reports to all Socialist meetings and news items, the same as the Republican and Democratic meetings.

When we consider that at no place at any time did any Socialist speaker appeal for votes on any other ground than that of the voter knowing what Socialism was, and to vote for the whole program of Socialism and the straight ticket, the results are most encouraging.

It is now up to the Socialists of America to go forward with renewed energy and vigor to do battle for the great international movement of the working class with all the power at our command between now and the Presidential election.

### SOCIALIST VOTE IN HOLLAND, MICH.

The Socialist candidate for Mayor, Comrade Warnock, received the following vote:

|             |    |
|-------------|----|
| First Ward  | 7  |
| Second Ward | 6  |
| Third Ward  | 17 |
| Fourth Ward | 25 |
| Fifth Ward  | 8  |
| Total       | 63 |

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

|                           |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Previously reported       | \$79.99 |
| O. Mork, list 1105        | 1.00    |
| H. Ehrenpreis, list 0517  | 1.25    |
| L. Mahr, list 0438        | 25      |
| Chas. Rouse, list 0780    | 1.70    |
| H. F. Lindgren, list 0115 | 2.75    |
| L. Seoda, list 0112       | 2.35    |
| O. Beselack, list 0657    | 25      |

### WHAT IS LABOR POWER?

By labor power or capacity for labor is to be understood the aggregate of those mental and physical capabilities existing in a human being which he exercises whenever he produces a use value of any description.—Karl Marx.

### SHOEMAKERS PASS RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the committee in charge of the grievance of the employees of the Selz Shoe Company, the following resolutions were adopted, subject to indorsement by committee of the whole:

Whereas, It has been demonstrated to our entire satisfaction that the decision of Mr. W. C. Howard, who acted as judge on the Board of Arbitration in the case of the Vampers and the Selz Shoe Company, was not in accord with the evidence presented in the case, and

Whereas, We as honest men and women, conscientiously cannot remain at work by accepting such a dishonest decision, and

Whereas, The shop's crew have been forced to leave their employment until the Vampers' trouble is settled because of our firm belief in the justice of the Vampers' cause.

Resolved, That we remain out until the Vampers' trouble is settled in a manner satisfactory to the shop's crew.

### TO OUR CARD AGENTS.

To all who have cards and have not yet settled for them, we make this special offer: Send \$1.50 to pay our cards, and by return mail we will send one of our beautiful gift buttons, pins enameled in three colors. This offer is good whether you have sent in cards already or not—simply remit \$1.50 in settlement of cards and button will be mailed. This offer holds good until July 1, and will also apply on all cards settled for cash in advance.

It is hard to understand how those who have lost their homes under capitalism can lose them again under Socialism.

## OUR STRIKE.

The Ballot is the Weapon—Class-Consciousness the Force.

Capitalism wages war on the workers while they war over the wages.

The best that can be said of capitalism is that it makes you think.

How about rent, interest and profit interfering with your individual liberty?

Yes, time is money—but capitalism takes the money and gives you the time.

To-day you are under capitalism, but under Socialism you will be over capitalism.

All wage slaves are worked by capitalism for the profit there is in their labor.

You are enslaved by a chain of ideas by those whose interest it is to hold you fast.

Capitalism always protects life and property by taking the life to protect the property.

Incentive very often singles out a man for the purpose of doubling up the rest.

Remember that men coming to your door looking for bread have learned that trade at the factory begging for work.

Capitalism upholds begging for jobs because it is profitable and condemns begging for food because it is unprofitable.

Socialism says to the toiler belongs the full product of his toil. It is easy to see why capitalism is against that.

The situation in Colorado shows that those who are hired to uphold law must order hold up their guns against it.

When the working class find out how they are robbed, no doubt capitalism will find out who owns the earth.

The man who thinks he can live on Easy Street without being master of his job has a hard lesson coming.

Some men have nothing to do while others do nothing and have plenty of men to do.

In figuring up the profit and loss of the working class the loss will be found on account of the profit.

The trade union movement is the natural manifestation of the class struggle but ignorant of its class interest.

Capitalism robs you and asks your support to perpetuate the robbery, gets it and is satisfied.

Socialism will stop the robbery when it gets your support, then you can be satisfied.

Capitalists have nothing to lose but their incentive to loaf; you have everything to gain by the right to your work.

Don't forget that speeches from the soap box come from graduates of the mills, mines and factories.

Great victory for the people (7)—75-cent gas, and Willie sells it and the people for 1-cent edition.

Occasionally some one bobs up who is afraid of dirty work under Socialism. Now is the time for him to brush up.

Misplaced confidence is responsible for some dirty work that must yet come home to those who are dealing it out.

Don't worry about what Socialism will do. Get together and keep capitalism from doing you.

Everything is going up until the Socialist vote gets so high that capitalism itself will go up.

### GIFT BUTTONS.

The gift party buttons are winners. Handsomely enameled in three colors, they are a thing of beauty and a joy forever. The gold-plated button sells for 25 cents and we are giving them as a premium on every club of six sent in. To locals or individuals everywhere we will send this button by the dozen, postpaid, for \$2.25. We also have the rolled gold button which sells for 50 cents, postpaid. The 50¢ gold button will last for ever; sells for \$1.25 postpaid. Order now.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Issued every Saturday at 181 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Socialist is published under the control of Local Chicago of the Socialist Party of Chicago...

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One year \$4.50, Six months \$2.50, Three months \$1.50.

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

As to the relative merits or demerits of the Russian and Japanese Government, the Socialist as a student of economics cares but little.

It is capitalism fighting the instinctive battle for self-preservation.

As to the relative merits or demerits of the Russian and Japanese Government, the Socialist as a student of economics cares but little.

The same motive that impels Russia and Japan to murder each other sends a British army into Tibet to slaughter thousands of men for no other offense than defending their homes.



STILL ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

Workingmen Have No Rights that the Courts Respect.

Judge Kavanaugh again to the rescue of the capitalists with a surprising injunction which enjoins the Fireman's Union from attempting to persuade or induce the officers of the company to employ only union help.

The one problem confronting capitalist statesmen throughout the civilized world today is where in the name of God are we to find profitable markets for the surplus product of the ever increasing productive power of labor.

When the workers have read the above news item and considered it for a moment they should reflect on their own actions in voting for and electing a tool of their masters.

These judges interpret and enforce the law in the interests of the class who have intelligence enough to look after their own interests.

The Socialist party at the last Judicial election nominated and placed on the ballot a full ticket, who were pledged to interpret the law in the interests of the workers.

SOMETHING WORTH READING.

If you are a Socialist and care to get a large and comprehensive view of the various views and differences existing between the members of the party on the subject of tactics and future policy of the party in regard to its organization—national, State and municipal, you cannot afford to miss reading the April number of the International Socialist Review.

The opening article is from the pen of Comrade Geo. D. Herren. He writes on the subject of "The Social Opportunity." In our opinion this article should be read by every Socialist and carefully studied.

THE FIGHT IN COLORADO IS AGAINST SOCIALISM.

(By J. M. Martin, State Secretary S. P. Colorado.)

The Denver Post of March 31 contained an interview with Gov. Peabody, in which he is reported as saying:

"I want to say in reply to the claim that this campaign is a fight to exterminate labor unions in Colorado, that it is absolutely false, and there is not a particle of evidence to warrant the assertion. The fight is one against anarchy and the kind of Socialism that has become rooted in the State. That and nothing more."

All Socialists and all readers of The Chicago Socialist who are interested in Socialism should at once secure a copy

of the April Review. It will be well worth preserving as a work of reference.

CAPITALIST DEVELOPMENT.

Every event in modern capitalist development but adds incontrovertible evidence of the soundness of the deductions and conclusions of the early Socialist investigators as to the final result of the capitalist system.

This being true the Socialist is the only person who can intelligently and cheerfully study the seething cauldron of present day world politics and still remain an optimist.

In the far East we see two great nations wasting and burning up not only millions of dollars' worth of property, but consuming human energy enough to parallel the great Trans-Siberian Railway.

Not only is this great amount of human energy wasted, but thousands and tens of thousands of human lives are being sacrificed on the altar of capitalist greed behind which is the impelling motive of the necessity for more markets.

As to the relative merits or demerits of the Russian and Japanese Government, the Socialist as a student of economics cares but little.

The same motive that impels Russia and Japan to murder each other sends a British army into Tibet to slaughter thousands of men for no other offense than defending their homes.

All commercial nations are impelled by the one irresistible pressure to press in every direction to search for new and larger markets. Their one cry is: "Markets! Markets! Markets!"

The one problem confronting capitalist statesmen throughout the civilized world today is where in the name of God are we to find profitable markets for the surplus product of the ever increasing productive power of labor.

To solve this problem was what sent the United States army and navy to the Orient, to Porto Rico, and Cuba. This was the impelling motive which caused the united onslaught of all the powers on poor old China with all its disgusting details of looting, murder, and rapine.

Turn the mind's eye to what part of the world we will see the same hideous, senseless, soulless, sordid struggle on the part of capitalist governments for a place to dump the surplus products of their slaves at home.

This world picture, hideous as it is, is not without a meaning to the informed Socialist. To his clairvoyant eye it portends the beginning of the end of capitalism. As one market after another is entered and filled and in turn the cheap labor of the half civilized populations comes in competition with the workers in the different countries the situation is only aggravated and the increasing struggle which is destined to make the workers class conscious becomes ever fiercer and fiercer, until capitalism has reached the limit of its expansive powers and the great crisis is at hand.

How long a time it will take to reach this point it is impossible for any human mind to tell, but that we are moving in that direction with Niagara rapidity one intelligent glimpse at the world politics as they exist to-day is overwhelming, convincing evidence.

Along with this rapid and phenomenal development of capitalism, side by side and in its very midst, whether in Japan, Russia, Germany, England or the United States, grows the ever-increasing, ever-expanding, hope-inspiring Socialist movement, which is destined to usher the human family into a higher civilization when individuals will no longer struggle with one another for an opportunity to live and nations will cease slaughtering each other for the possession of markets.

The mission of the Socialist and the Socialist party is to understand the importance of these great world movements and so interpret them to the toilers of the world that they will be ready to enter into their heritage when the conditions are ripe and the psychological moment arrives.

Workers of the world, unite and take possession of your rightful heritage.

action of labor leaders who are known to be Socialists, and explains why those who are not Socialists have been immune from arrest, imprisonment and deportation. It also shows that the few hundred Socialists who are striving to maintain an organization in the State are up against a tremendous proposition, nothing less than the entire power of the State government, operated by the political machine of capitalism, for it is plain that Gov. Peabody, a little country note shaver, would never undertake a crusade of such magnitude as the present war in Colorado unless inspired by powerful influences.

Those influences control the machines of both Republican and Democratic parties, and they are secure, for they know that if the labor unions in their blind rage against Peabody, vote the Democratic ticket, as they are likely to do, it will be all the same to capitalism, for it will use the Democratic machine to crush Socialism and the labor unions which have Socialist tendencies, as it has used the Republican machine under Peabody.

Organized labor in Colorado will probably make the grave mistake of again voting with the enemy this year. The just indignation of the unions against Gov. Peabody will prompt them to vote for some Democrat in order to "down Peabody" instead of doing the sensible thing, which would be to vote the Socialist ticket, for nothing would be so great a blow to the capitalist class as a largely increased Socialist vote in Colorado, where such tremendous efforts are being made to destroy it.

If the labor unions in Colorado are wise they will wheel into line and vote for the Socialist State ticket which will be nominated in May. Forty thousand votes for that ticket would swing more concessions to labor than all the independent organizations or Democratic alliances the ways and means committee could possibly arrange.

The Socialist party in Colorado is passing through a terrific struggle, but is not by any means discouraged. The greatest want now is funds, and this is being supplied in part by the kind assistance of comrades in other States who have sent and are sending donations to help the State committee in its work.

There will be no compromise in Colorado as far as the Socialist party is concerned. Denver Socialists will have a full ticket in the field at the city election May 17, and in the State election next fall there will be a Socialist named for every office on the ticket. The movement is well organized, and is a clear-cut, class-conscious movement, and while Peabody's war on Socialism has almost destroyed a number of our locals and caused us great financial loss and embarrassment, yet the spirit of the movement is unbroken.

J. W. MARTIN, State Secretary.

COOK COUNTY, ATTENTION!

To the Members and Sympathizers of the Socialist Party of Cook County: Comrades—The national convention of the Socialist Party will be held in Chicago, commencing with May 1.

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Per T. O. LEWIS, Secretary.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

Nearly 5,000 circulars have been sent out to separate addresses at about a thousand postoffices in Michigan during the past week, with a view to reorganizing and extending our open air circuits preparatory for our summer campaign. A corps of speakers is being enrolled and it is hoped to hold not less than 3,000 meetings in at least 500 towns before the November election.

The State Committee is trying to arrange to advertise all these meetings from a small central printing plant specialized for the purpose. The campaign manager, C. J. Laub, of Dryden, wants to correspond with at least one live Socialist in every city, village, cross-roads hamlet and school district in Michigan with a view to extending our work to all parts of the State. Correspondence with good speakers is also desired.

NORTH TOWN NOTES.

The North Town Sunday School meets every Sunday at 10:20. We have secured a competent physical culture teacher who will give a half hour's instruction in physical culture from 10:30 to 11 o'clock. Come and send the children.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Class Struggle and Class Hatred.

BY ERNEST UTERMANN.

(In Labor and Capital)

The enemies of Socialism claim that we Socialists appeal to the lowest passions of the mob and set class against class. If this charge is made in good faith, it shows a superficial understanding of the Socialist philosophy.

The class struggle is not an invention of the Socialists. It is an fact which they discovered by a scientific analysis of human history. The class struggle was raging in human society thousands of years before the Socialists discovered its existence and pointed it out.

The first Socialists who pointed out the existence of class struggles did so only to show their historical function in the development of society, and to declare that their aim was the abolition of all classes and of all class struggles. This alone should be sufficient proof to the unbiased mind that the Socialist philosophy is a scientific foundation for a new ethics, not a philosophy of hatred.

In 1847, Marx and Engels, who then called themselves communists in distinction from the Utopian Socialists of their time, for the first time stated the following truths in the "Communist Manifesto":

"The history of all past society has consisted in the development of class antagonisms, antagonisms that assumed different forms at different epochs."

"But whatever form they may have taken, one fact is common to all past ages, viz. the exploitation of one part of society by the other. No wonder, then, that the social consciousness of past ages, despite all the multiplicity and variety it displays, moves within certain common forms, or general ideas, which cannot completely vanish except with the total disappearance of class antagonisms."

"When in the course of development class distinctions have disappeared, and all production has been concentrated in the hands of a vast association of the whole nation, the public power will lose its political character. Political power, properly so called, is merely the organized power of one class for oppressing another. If the proletariat during its contest with the bourgeoisie is compelled, by the force of circumstances, to organize itself as a class, it makes itself the ruling class, and, as such, sweeps away by force the old conditions of production, then it will, along with these conditions, have swept away the conditions for the existence of class antagonisms, and of classes generally, and will thereby have abolished its own supremacy as a class."

"In place of the old bourgeois society, with its classes and class antagonisms, we shall have an association in which the free development of each is the condition of the free development of all."

THE CLASS STRUGGLE NOT CLASS HATRED.

There is not a word of hatred taught in this statement, nor is there any sentence in the whole "Communist Manifesto" criticizing to class hatred. A scientific criticism, be it couched in ever so sharp terms, has certainly nothing in common with a fanatical appeal to passion. Here is a calm and well weighed statement of historical evolution through class antagonisms, and no amount of ingenuity can overthrow the testimony of history, since the introduction of private property, which substantiates this analysis.

It is true, the authors of the "Communist Manifesto" speak of a "revolution" and of "force." But in the first place, at the time when the "Communist Manifesto" was written, there was no prospect of solving this problem by peaceful means in any European country but England. In the second place, Marx has later shown in his "Capital" that the capitalist class, by revolutionizing industry through concentration of wealth and industries, through the expropriation of the small competitors and of the mass of the people, use more force and destroy more property and lives than will the revolution of the working class, which is merely the birth act of the new society.

The history of the Socialist activity in the parliaments of the various countries has amply shown that we are the only element in present society who really and truly want peace. And above all, we know and declare that in a country with the political liberties of the United States, education and peaceful conquest through the ballot

must be the only means by which the class struggles shall be ended.

I wish I could say as much of the capitalist class and their official spokesmen.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE AN ETHICAL STRUGGLE.

The Socialist conception of the class struggle is the ethical code of the working class. It teaches the working class to educate itself. It endeavors to subdue the evil passions which the economic conditions of capitalist society create, and to prevent the outbreak of the untrained and untutored masses which capitalist production inevitably produces.

It is the capitalist class that incites to class hatred by the vulgar display of wealth in the face of the suffering multitude. It is the capitalist class that destroys the homes and families of the workers, and confiscates the property of the millions. It is the injunction, the riot, the bull pen, the police club and the militia laws that speak the language of hatred and passion.

No Socialist makes any single capitalist or their whole class responsible for their deeds. We recognize that the capitalist class cannot act otherwise, because their own self-interest forces them to concentrate wealth, form trusts and use the political power for their own ends. But we also recognize that the logical counterpart of the trust is the trade union, an organization which educates the working class to class consciousness in their economic dealings with the capitalists. We also recognize that the economic force exerted by the capitalists inevitably begets economic force on the part of the organized workmen.

Capitalist ethics is powerless to bridge this chasm, because it has no solution for his class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class. But the class struggle is itself an ethical power. The very necessity to organize and to find a way out of the capitalist labyrinth in the working class, as an ethical act on the working class, and counteracts all attempts of the capitalist class to create a belief in the harmony between capitalists and laborers. The logic of the facts is stronger than the logic of the words.

THE MISSION OF THE SOCIALISTS.

The Socialists recognize that the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, now that it is there by force of circumstances, cannot be ended by economic means. The mere economic organization of the working class can never end in any other solution but violence. The only way to meet the problem successfully, and without bloodshed, is to supplement the economic class struggle by the political class struggle at the ballot box. Economic organization as a class and political organization as a class, that is the only way to solve the riddle of how to abolish classes and class struggles.

The capitalists themselves, if they read the signs of the times correctly, should do everything in their power to hasten the political organization of the working class in the Socialist party. For in the further course of trust development, a commercial crisis through overproduction, and therefore, a gigantic unemployed problem, is looming up in the horizon of the near future. When that time comes, there are only two ways of meeting the situation: One is to slaughter the hungry masses, to stifle the class struggle in blood, and to travel the same weary road all over again, through the same gruesome strife and murder, to again come to the same dilemma. The other is the presence of a socialist organization strong enough to guide the working class, and also the capitalist class, by the bridge of reason, to yield to the Socialist majority in conformity with the democratic spirit of this country, and to reorganize society on the basis of collectivism. There will then be only one class, the working class, who will build the society of the future with brain and brawn, a society without class antagonisms and without class hatred. In one word, to abolish class hatred we must abolish the economic conditions that create classes and class hatred.

We have just run off another edition of 100,000 of our Leaflet—"Why the Police Are Against You."

We will fill all orders as follows: 500 for 60 cents, postpaid. 1000 for 80 cents, purchaser to pay expressage.

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., April 9, 1904.

The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report:

Table listing contributions from various locations including Yorkville Young People's Social Democratic Club, N. Y., Local Outlook, Wash., J. H. O'Neill, Highfield, Mont., etc.

In making a contribution to the National Organizing Fund, the Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville, N. Y., writes: "This is the oldest of three clubs in New York City whose purpose is to educate young men and women in the principles of Socialism, to enlist them in the work of the party, and at the same time to bring them together for social pleasure and acquaintance. We feel that our club has been a good thing for its members and that it has done some service to the party. We hope for still better results in the future, and we hope also that clubs of this sort will soon exist in every part of the country where Socialism has gained a foothold."

State Secretary Pierre, of Montana, has notified the National Secretary that another Alderman was elected in the recent municipal election at Butte. This is the only official report of the elections so far received.

Credentials for delegates and alternates have been sent to all State secretaries to the number each State is entitled to under the call for national convention. An "original" and "duplicate" credential is sent for each. The duplicate should be filled out and sent to the National Secretary at once in addressed envelope sent with credentials. Full instructions concerning reduced rates are being sent to the Socialist press.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS. The Associated Press dispatch of April 4, to the effect that W. E. Clark had announced the result of the referendum on location of National Headquarters was unqualifiedly false. At the time of the alleged "interview" the vote had not closed in the State, and as a matter of course, no State had reported its vote on choice of location, making it impossible for any one in the national office to know what the result would be. This statement is made because the fake announcement of the result has been given a wide circulation; and because the party members should know that no information of such a nature is given to the capitalist press until officially announced to the party membership.

WHAT THE NATIONAL ORGANIZERS ARE DOING. Two more dates have been secured for James P. Carey in Indiana at Indianapolis, April 20, and Anderson, 21, after which he will enter Ohio. Further dates will be announced next week. Splendid reports are being received from all points he visited.

George E. Bigelow's dates in Alabama have been arranged as follows: Fairhope, April 24, 25; Montgomery, 26; Birmingham, 27, 28; Bessemer, 29; Adger, 30; Bessemer, May 1, 2; Patton, 3; Adamsville, 4; Leesburg, 5; Albertville, 6; New Decatur, 7; Florence, 8. His route home will probably include Tennessee, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska.

Robert Sattler, German organizer, reports the organization of a strong branch at Indianapolis. The German movement there had practically expired, but through Sattler's efforts has assumed its old-time vigor and young Germans have for the first time become active. At Hamilton, Ohio, another German branch was organized. After the Toledo dates reported last week he will go to Cleveland April 23; Lorain 24th, and back to Cleveland up to and including April 30.

Dates for George H. Goebel have been arranged in Ohio as follows: East Liverpool, April 18; Cleveland, 19; Sandusky, 20, 21; Zena, 23; Cincinnati, 24. The rest of the month will be filled in Indiana.

John W. Brown will close his work in Montana the last week in April and will fill engagements in Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, Illinois and other States on his return East.

M. W. Wilkins will close his work in Idaho April 15 and start east filling engagements as follows: Rock Springs, Wyo., April 17; Laramie, 19, 20, 21; Kearney, Neb., 22; Omaha, 23; Atlantic, Iowa, 24; Sigourney, 25. After the convention Wilkins will return to the West through Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.

Extracts from the reports of Bigelow, Brown, Chase and Wilkins have been sent to the Socialist press.

RAILROAD RATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION. Of the seven passenger associations controlling the passenger trade on the leading railroads of the country, the following five have granted a rate for one and one-third fare from points in their territory on the certificate plan, providing ticket going to Chicago costs more than 75 cents:

CENTRAL PASSENGER ASSOCIATION. WESTERN PASSENGER ASSOCIATION. SOUTHWESTERN EXCURSION BUREAU. TRUNK LINE ASSOCIATION. SOUTHERN PASSENGER ASSOCIATION.

Persons wishing to secure the benefit of this rate must have the ticket agent give them a delegate's certificate, which, signed by the National Secretary and a representative of the passenger associations at the convention on TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1904, will secure a return ticket at one-third fare, providing there are one hundred or more present at the convention holding delegates' certificates from ticket agents at starting points in territory of above named associations. The representative of passenger associations will collect 25 cents for each certificate issued.

Wives of delegates or alternates, as well as others coming to the convention, should get delegates' certificates from ticket agent at point where ticket to Chicago is purchased—a certificate for each ticket. As it takes some time for agents to fill our certificates go early to get tickets.

All small stations do not have delegates' certificates. When this is the case buy ticket at nearest point where you can get one. If agent cannot sell ticket through to Chicago buy to point where you can get through ticket, taking delegate's certificate from each. Consult your ticket agents in advance. Do not wait until the last day or minute. They can tell you if you are in the territory of either of the above named passenger associations, and if not, the nearest point where you can get ticket in such territory, and there get delegate's certificate.

Tickets purchased more than three days previous to opening day of convention, MAY 1, will not be honored for reduced fare returning.

Certificates for purchase of return tickets at one-third fare must be presented, and tickets used within three days after adjournment of convention. Return trip must be made over same route as coming.

Tickets cannot be sold or transferred; to do so would cause loss of deposits by national organization.

No particular road should be advertised as the "official route." To do so means a loss of deposit.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL PASSENGER ASSOCIATION, controlling the Pacific Coast States, says: "Delegates may avail themselves of the regular nine months rate which is in effect daily from Pacific coast points to Chicago, and which approximates 2 cents per mile in each direction, or about one fare and one-third for the round trip." These tickets are on sale at all principal points. Agents at small stations can advise nearest point to obtain such ticket.

If other passenger associations grant us the rate, announcement will be made through the Socialist press.

Those who are strangers in Chicago should write in advance to Comrade Jas. S. Smith, 181 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., and advise him at what time you will reach the city, giving day, railroad and train. They will try to have comrades meet you. Display party button. Fraternally yours.

WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary, Omaha, Neb., April 9, 1904.

PARSIFAL NOTES. The day before the opening of the National Convention Saturday night, April 20, Dr. Herron and his wife will lecture and give a musical at the Masonic Temple. The hall has a seating capacity of 500. Secure your tickets early if you wish to gain admission to the lecture.

Tickets for sale at 181 Washington street.

THE SOCIAL OPPORTUNITY.

BY GEO. D. HERRON.

The following is a portion of an article written by Comrade Heron and published in the April number of the International Socialist Review.

There is no one so well prepared as the Socialist to interpret current events. The daily history of the nation and the world ought to be the Socialist's university.

For instance, there has been much ignorant and fruitless discussion on so-called "imperialism" this last five or six years, in both England and America. The Socialist has been the only one who could interpret these present day wars of conquest, these mere plunders of loot and murder, as modes or phases of economic competition.

failed to interpret, and by which many of the Socialist speakers and journalists were led into false positions and concessions. The Hearst newspapers and the clergy took up the cry of "public rights" as being superior to the rights of either party in the struggle. This proposition was announced with great pomp and solemnity by politicians and doctors of divinity, who imagined themselves to be putting on a bold moral front.

murmur against the lower tendencies and the sound of the Zeitgeist strikes sensitive ears with that harrowing discord which prefigures richer harmony to come.

Meantime an awakening race, seeing American civilization as it is, is strongly moved and naturally misled. They whisper: What is the greatness of the country? Is it not money? Well, then, the one end of our education and striving should be money-making.

No one, of course, has voiced this argument quite so flatly and bluntly as I have indicated. It has been expressed rather by the emphasis given industrial and trade teaching, the degrading of suffrage as a manhood right or even necessity, the insistence on great advance among negroes before there is any recognition of their aspirations, and a tendency to minimize the shortcomings of the South and to emphasize the mistakes and failures of black men.

Yet the plain result of the attitude of mind of those who, in their advocacy of industrial schools, the unimportance of suffrage and civil rights, and conciliation, have been significantly silent or evasive as to higher training and the great principle of free self-respecting manhood for black folk—the plain result of this propaganda has been to help the cutting down of educational opportunity for negro children, the legal disfranchisement of nearly 5,000,000 of negroes and a state of public opinion which apologizes for lynching, listens complacently to any insult or detraction directed against an eighth of the population of the land, and silently allows a new slavery to rise and clutch the South and paralyze the moral sense of a great nation.

What do negroes say to this? I speak advisedly when I say that the overwhelming majority of them declare that the tendencies to-day are wrong and that the propaganda that encouraged them was wrong. They say that industrial and trade teaching is needed among negroes, sadly needed; but they unhesitatingly affirm that it is not needed as much as thorough common school training and the careful education of the gifted in higher institutions; that only in this way can a people rise by intelligence and social leadership to a plane of permanent efficiency and morality.

alized methods to keep wide educational opportunity, to keep the right to vote, to insist on equal civil rights and to gain every right and privilege open to a free American citizen.

But answer some, you cannot accomplish this—America will never spell opportunity for black men; it spoiled slavery for them in 1619; it will spell the same thing in other letters in 1919. To this I answer simply: I do not believe it. I believe that black men will become free American citizens if they have the courage and persistence to demand the rights and treatment of men, and cease to toady and apologize and belittle themselves. The rights of humanity are worth fighting for. Those that deserve them in the long run get them. The way for black men to-day to make these rights the heritage of their children is to struggle for them unceasingly, and if they fail, die trying.

COMRADES, ATTENTION.

A mass meeting of the comrades of Local Cook County was called on March 21 to devise ways and means to wipe out the indebtedness and to raise a fund for the use of the paper to deal strictly on a cash basis and to have funds to properly advertise this paper.

It was resolved to call for pledges to raise funds at once and if possible to raise a standing fund of \$1,000.

A number of comrades pledged themselves to pay a certain sum for eight weeks, and the amount so pledged was \$198. The sum of \$82.54 was realized at once. These pledges and cash payments and donations were acknowledged in last week's Socialist. Since then the following pledges have been sent in:

Table listing names and pledge amounts: Theo. Jensen \$0.25, P. C. Lorenz \$0.25, E. Nelson \$0.25, H. C. Pulley \$0.25, Gust. Freeberg \$0.25, E. Anderson \$0.25, P. Horler \$0.25, C. Wistrand \$0.25, Total pledges up to and including April 13, \$214.00.

The following payments and donations have been made: Previously acknowledged \$82.54, Hucker, on pledge \$0.50, Fred Engel's club donation \$1.50, Wm. Lewin, on pledge \$0.50, R. Oge, on pledge \$0.50, H. Town, on pledge \$1.00, A. Simpson, on pledge \$1.00, Frauenverein donation \$5.00, Mrs. Holdeman, on pledge \$0.50, A. Merrison, on pledge \$0.50, J. Morrison, on pledge \$0.50, Theo. Jensen, on pledge \$0.25, L. Rivet, on pledge \$0.50, O. Sooda, on pledge \$0.50, J. T. Burke, on pledge \$0.50, C. W. Fryer, on pledge \$2.00, Ida Solom, on pledge \$1.00, A. Harrack, on pledge \$0.50, L. Lewinger, on pledge \$0.25, R. Beauregard, donation \$0.50, J. Rothhouse, donation \$1.00, G. L. Barnes, donation \$0.50, A. Segal, on pledge \$0.50, O. Beselak, on pledge \$2.00, J. Hansen, on pledge \$0.50, A. J. Fox, donation \$1.00, Theo. Jensen, on pledge \$0.25, E. O. B., donation \$5.00, Verde, on pledge \$0.50, J. Falk, on pledge \$0.75, C. L. Brecken, on pledge \$0.50, Wm. Lewin, on pledge \$0.50, P. C. Lorenz, on pledge \$1.00, E. Nelson \$0.25, Gust. Freeberg \$0.25, E. Anderson \$0.25, P. Horler \$0.25, C. Wistrand \$0.25, P. Johnson \$0.50, H. P. Neuman \$0.50, E. Untermaun \$0.50, D. G. Eccles \$0.50.

Total to April 13 \$123.29. Donations and pledges will be received by the undersigned and acknowledged weekly until the amount is made up. Comrades everywhere, will you kindly help?

P. W. KNOCHE, Business Manager. Last week's report showed H. Town pledged 50 cents for eight weeks, cash \$1.00; same should have read H. Town.

The appointment of ex-Congressman Louie of California, who was erstwhile retired from office for his vicious attacks on the United States postal service, at the behest of the corporation which he represented, by President Roosevelt, to the Great World's Postal Congress or Union to be held at Rome, Italy, was a colossal error, if not something worse.

Finally, the negro knows perfectly what freedom and equality mean—opportunity to make the best of oneself, unhandicapped by wanton restraint and inhuman prejudice. For this the most of us propose to strive. We will not, by word or deed, for a moment admit the right of any man to discriminate against us simply on account of race or color.

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NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

The April number of the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW is a special issue taken up almost wholly with the discussion of the problems to come before the National Convention. Comrade GEORGE D. HERRON has contributed an article, covering about twenty pages, which is a most remarkable and thorough survey of the problems and the opportunities that confront the party.

There are also a large number of short articles from representative Socialists, expressing all shades of opinion as to the action that should be taken by the Convention. The number contains eighty pages and the price is 10 cents, postpaid, to Lewis 7 cents and to stockholders 5 cents. A booklet entitled "A SOCIALIST PUBLICATION HOME," which explains fully the plan on which stock is issued, will be mailed free to anyone requesting it. Address

Charles H. Kerr & Company, 156 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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SOCIALIST DAILY FOR CHICAGO The Bohemian Central Committee who now conduct a weekly Socialist paper in the Bohemian language and own a printing plant valued at \$4,000, have decided to enlarge their business and convert their paper into a Bohemian daily. A volunteer fund is being raised for this purpose and you are invited to contribute your mite. Send all money to BOHEMIAN SOCIALIST PARTY, 721 Alport St., Chicago, Ill.

Open Meeting of 14th Ward Branch FRIEDMAN'S HALL, Grand and Western Aves. EVERY SUNDAY AT 3:00 O'CLOCK BRING OUTSIDERS. W. S. Eaton will speak on the Class Struggle next Sunday, April 17th

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THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

BY W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

Author of "The Souls of Black Folk," "At the Dawn of the Slave Trade," Published by Permission of "The World To-Day"

The points upon which American negroes differ as to their course of action are the following: First, the scope of education; second, the necessity of the right of suffrage; third, the importance of civil rights; fourth, the conciliation of the South; fifth, the future of the race in this country.

The older opinion as built up under the leadership of our great dead, Payne, Crummell, Forten and Douglass, was that the broadest field of education should be opened to black children; that no free citizen of a republic could exist in peace and prosperity without the ballot; that self-respect and proper development of character can only take place under a system of equal civil rights; that every effort should be made to live in peace and harmony with all men, but that even for this great boon no people must willingly or passively surrender their essential rights of manhood; that in future the negro is destined to become an American citizen with full political and civil rights, and that he must never rest contented until he has achieved this.

"The death of the leaders of the past there have come mighty changes in the nation. The gospel of money has risen triumphant in church and state and university. The great question which Americans ask to-day is, 'What is to be?' or 'What is it worth?' The ideals of human rights are obscured, and the nation has begun to swagger about the world in its useless battleships looking for helpless people whom it can force to buy its goods at high prices. This wave of materialism is temporary; it will pass and leave us all ashamed and surprised, but while it is here it strangely maddens and blinds us. Religious periodicals are found in the van yelling for war; peaceful ministers of Christ are leading lynchers; great universities are stuffing their pockets with greenbacks and kicking the little sons of students to make them 'move faster' through the courses of study, the end of which is ever 'Etwas schaffen' and seldom 'Etwas sein.' Yet there are signs of change. Souls long cramped and starved are stretching toward the light. Men are beginning to

Finally, the negro knows perfectly what freedom and equality mean—opportunity to make the best of oneself, unhandicapped by wanton restraint and inhuman prejudice. For this the most of us propose to strive. We will not, by word or deed, for a moment admit the right of any man to discriminate against us simply on account of race or color. Whenever we submit to humiliation and oppression it is because of superior brute force; and even when bending to the inevitable we bend with unabated protest and declare flatly and unswervingly that any man or nation who wantonly shuts the doors of opportunity and self-defense in the faces of the weak is a coward and knave. We refuse to kiss the hands that strike us, but rather insist on striving for all civ-

AN INTERESTING DEBATE.

Between Professor Stagg of Buffalo and Joseph Wanhope, Former Editor of the Chicago Socialist.

(Reported for the Erie People.)

The spacious and comfortable hall at 123 Franklin street, Buffalo, was last Sunday filled with an audience of ladies and gentlemen who were attracted by the debate arranged between Professor Stagg of the Maxton Park High School, and Comrade Joseph Wanhope, editor of the Erie People, the subject being, "Resolved, That the only cure for present industrial evils is the establishment of the Socialist Republic."

Wanhope, affirmative; Stagg, negative. At 8:15 p. m. the debate was opened with Comrade Moses as chairman. He stated the time division and introduced the speakers. The Socialist speaker then opened with thirty minutes. He began by saying that in a debate of this nature, as exact a definition of terms as is possible is needed, as doubtless his opponent had a different conception of both terms. The "Socialist Republic," and "industrial evils." He defined the first term as a state of society that must be a logical and inevitable outcome of the present industrial system, a society whose central feature must be the collective ownership by the whole people of the land, tools and machinery of production, this being the certain outcome of the working class revolting against evils that had become intolerable and capturing the powers of government and using them as the necessary power to bring about the new economic society. Industrial evils were conditions forced on certain groups and classes in society. They might not be regarded in the same light by all. What was evil for one group might not be regarded as such for another. Mrs. Vanderbilt, for instance, might consider the "serfdom problem" as the one hope for her existence, the greatest "evil" that remained to be rectified, but the factory girl, seamstress, or domestic servant was not in the least concerned about it. A small capitalist of the Party type might consider the prime evil to consist in the "unreasonable exactions" of union men, but the latter might, and probably would, hold that the real evil lay in the fact that they couldn't exact more.

It was the evils that affected the working class that he was principally concerned with in this debate. He enumerated them as being insecurity of employment, insufficient wages, physical deterioration, mental stagnation, the preponderance of the animal at the expense of the mental and spiritual, the inability to think, unsanitary conditions and disease, the degradation of women; child labor, long hours; the constant terror of want; crime; insanity, prostitution, drunkenness; the effect on character in the servility, brutality and general intellectual stagnation we find on all hands. To sum up; capitalism stood under the general indictment of being a fetter on human progress, a barrier to the higher development of the race both mentally and physically.

As the affirmative in this debate, he asserted that these evils were caused directly by the present industrial system. The strikes, lockouts, boycotts, and widespread labor troubles, were not primary evils, but rather secondary ones. They were the surface expressions of the real evils enumerated, which showed the systematic derangement and inner discord of the present mode of production as against the mode of distribution.

The central feature of present industrial society was indisputably the private ownership of the means of life, by individuals. This removed, the evils of which it was the cause, would necessarily vanish. The Socialist Republic, in substituting collective for private ownership, would therefore remove the evils by removing the cause. Other matters, call them "evils" if you please, would certainly come up for adjustment. To escape from "evils" or remove them, was the condition of human progress in any state of society, and the Socialist state was no exception. But mankind would deal with these questions as they arose, and they need not concern us here. It was present, not future evils we were discussing.

The speaker then connected in detail all the evils mentioned, with this private ownership, and showed that without exception they were all caused by it. The only way to remove the cancer is to use the surgeon's knife. Cut out the root of the trouble. Patching and politicking was useless. It was impossible to conceive of any other method of removing the industrial evils of the present, than by abolishing the system that causes them. This the Socialist Republic alone can do.

Professor Stagg said in rebuttal that it was incumbent on his opponent to draw a picture of a Socialist society and give the details. When any one came forward with a scheme it was only fair to ask him for the details so that they might be considered and adopted or rejected as judgment would decide. This his opponent had not done. "There was every reason to believe that the Socialist society would bring new evils, and intensify old ones. A Socialist adventurist must show that it would not. If he wanted to make his point. The speaker had never read a Socialist book in which such a scheme was not detailed. Why should not his opponent do likewise?

He admitted in general that the evils depicted by his opponent were generally true. That an unusually large share does go to the owner of the means of production. This, however, was not due so much to the form of ownership as to monopoly. He would not object to the government owning the monopolies. Government was political, not industrial. It had too much power. We should limit that power. Socialism lends logically to anarchism—not the violent, but the philosophical kind. He knew that there was something wrong with distribution. Ability was not sufficiently rewarded. Salaries should be larger than wages. Genius was being slighted. The great men are the people on whom civilization depends. In reading Greek history in its most glorious period, the workmen were never mentioned. Children in the schools now know nothing of them. They don't count. It was the artists, the painters, poets, sculptors, statesmen and warriors of ancient Greece that entirely fill the eye of the present day people, and who are regarded as the cause of Grecian civilization. Yet they were supported on slave labor, and the slaves are never heard from. That was necessary and right. Society always demanded a leisure class, which should be supported by others, as it was they who made civilization possible. Socialism proposed to do away with a leisure class. Therefore it would destroy civilization. Therefore, again, it was no cure for present evils, but would certainly bring new and worse ones, and aggravate present ones. It would destroy liberty, and was therefore absurd and impossible.

Thirty minute swere then taken by the affirmative to rebut the assertions of Professor Stagg. The speaker said that unfortunately he was not a prophet and could not give the professor the desired picture. That there never was and never will be a society plan, thought out in all its details and laid before people for adoption or rejection. That society was a growth instead of a plan. That he challenged his opponent as a student of history to give a single instance of such. That a demand of that sort showed a perfect misapprehension of the causes of human progress. The Socialist could, by reasoning from past and present conditions and tendencies, forecast the general form of a coming stage of society, but details were clearly impossible. They would have to be dealt with by the people of that time.

His opponent stated that he had never read a Socialist book without such a picture. In reply to that he would say that this was the same as saying that he had never read a Socialist book at all, and would commend the professor to the care of the literature committee in the rear of the hall.

As to Greek civilization resting on slavery, he would concede that. That the slaves were never heard of is also true. The difference between this and the Grecian civilization is that the present day slaves are making themselves heard, and he, the speaker, was one of their spokesmen.

He stated that the discrepancy between wages and salaries was indeed deplorable, but he would ask his opponent to observe that genius and ability were bought in the market exactly like like muscle power. That even professors were for sale and could be bought by the bushel, and cheap at that. It all happened so, because a professor had a stomach to fill just like a workman, and had to sell himself to the people who had control of the necessary physical subsistence. They bought the professor, and having bought him, they naturally used him as they pleased. He became their mouthpiece or else his grub was stopped. Sometimes they used him to speak against Socialism. Any real beliefs he may have cut no figure. Same is true on ministers, journalists and professional men generally. They are in the same fix as the workers, but, getting a little more, are used mainly to deceive the latter, and try to keep them content. If they don't do this, their "resignation" is asked for. The workman calls it getting "tired." There is just the same difference between these terms as there is between "salaries" and "wages."

The speaker then took up the other opponent's positions in detail, and set down amid loud applause. Professor Stagg took forty-five minutes to again renew the struggle. He again insisted on having a picture, and said that as his opponent had failed to give one he would draw one from his own imagination—which he did—liberally. He constructed a stuffed "Socialist" dummy and battered the "thing around the stage in a masterly fashion. Every stock "objection" known was brought out, most of them ludicrously contradictory, all of them having been answered a thousand times before, and thoroughly familiar to all Socialists. The professor found an insuperable barrier to Socialism in the fact that there would be no menials to render personal services that he did not like to do himself. It was too much to ask him and other cul-

tured and able people to waste time hitching their own boots, when they had the job of carrying civilization onward to attend to, and thinking grand thoughts for the benefit of the fellows who ought to do the hitching for them. They never would stand for such a society as that, and therefore Socialism was no cure, etc., etc. Professor Stagg was greeted with roars of laughter all through his speech. The audience evidently appreciated his efforts.

The debate concluded with a fifteen-minute speech by the affirmative, the shortness of the time permitting only a few of the objections to be dealt with. The boot-hitching episode, however, was handled comically and drew cheers from the audience. The speaker concluded with an oratorical climax that brought the entire audience to its feet. Cheer after cheer greeted the closing words and the scene was simply indescribable.

BRANCH DIRECTORY.

Socialist Party of Cook County, Illinois.

HAROLD LINDGREN, Secretary. J. C. ALDERSON, Treasurer. HEADQUARTERS AND OFFICES—181 Washington Street.

COMMITTEES.

COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS second Sunday of every month, 7:30 p. m., at 181 Washington street. Harold Lindgren, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS every Tuesday night at Headquarters, 181 Washington street. Harold Lindgren, Secretary.

GERMAN-CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS third Saturday of each month at 8 p. m. at Lauterbach's Hall, 55 North Clark street. Joe Bernette, Secretary, 4 1/2 Union street.

BOHEMIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS first and third Monday, corner 18th and LaSalle streets. Chas. Pergler, Secretary.

POLISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS every second Sunday of the month at 8:30 p. m. at 181 Washington street. J. Tobiasz, Secretary, 493 North Hermitage avenue.

BRANCH DIRECTORY.

CHICAGO.

FIRST WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Sunday, 2 p. m., at 477 State street. Fred Frank, Secretary, 477 State street.

THIRD WARD—MEETS EVERY Wednesday night at 3:45 State street. Mrs. Dagmar Dolgaard, Secretary, 2241 State street.

FOURTH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday at 4:10 South Halsted street. H. Kohl, Secretary, 2903 Dearborn street.

FIFTH WARD—MEETS SECOND and fourth Monday, 8 p. m., at 1235 25th street. Geo. Mitchell, Secretary, 1506 35th street.

SIXTH WARD—MEETS SECOND and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., at Barber Shop, 341 1/2 State street. E. Kleininger, Secretary, 454 Lake avenue.

SEVENTH WARD—MEETS SECOND and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., at Cigar Store, 602 E. 63d street. Kittle Berlin, Secretary, 602 E. 63d street.

EIGHTH WARD—MEETS EVERY Sunday, 2 p. m., at Union Headquarters, 523 1/2 State street and Erie avenue. T. J. Vind, Secretary, 273 7th street.

EIGHTH WARD (POLISH)—MEETS EVERY second Sunday, 3 p. m., at 8617 Cofax avenue. M. Zagalski, Secretary, 8617 Cofax avenue.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—MEETS every first and third Monday at 2:15 W. 12th street, 8 p. m., Jacob Lesser, Secretary, 96 W. 12th street.

TENTH AND ELEVENTH WARDS (GERMAN)—Meets first and third Sunday, 3 p. m., at Jansowitch's Hall, 21st and Paulina streets. Rudolf Pasch, Secretary, 718 W. 20th street.

TENTH AND ELEVENTH WARDS (BOHEMIAN)—Meets every first and third Sunday at R. Senst's Hall, 612 West 18th street. F. Seibel, Secretary, 581 E. 19th street. Albert Zeman, Organizer, 721 Allport street.

ELEVENTH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Richelmer's Hall, 121 1/2 and Paul street. John Lewin, Jr., Secretary, 878 W. 20th street.

TWELFTH WARD—MEETS SECOND and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Mitchell's Hall, 34th street and Western avenue. Geo. J. Sindelar, Secretary, 1198 South Albany avenue.

TWELFTH WARD (SCANDINAVIAN)—Sub-Branch—Meets first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Mitchell's Hall, 34th street and Western avenue. C. G. Sandholm, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD (BOHEMIAN), No. 2—Meets first and third Saturday, 8 p. m., at 1118 S. Kodak avenue. F. Lipert, Secretary, 1208 S. Turner avenue.

THIRTEENTH WARD—MEETS EVERY Friday eve, at 523 South Western avenue. F. H. Kellogg, Secretary, 323 S. Western avenue.

FOURTEENTH WARD—MEETS EVERY Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, 69 Grand and Western avenues. J. C. Alderson, Secretary, 225 Grand avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Bohle's Hall, southwest corner Thomas street and Western avenue. Marcus Persson, 637 N. Irving street, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD—MEETS AT Schoenbein's Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland avenues. O. Beselack, Secretary, 816 W. West street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—MEETS EVERY Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 256 W. Chicago avenue. A. A. Wigsons, Secretary, 204 W. Erie street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD (POLISH)—Meets first and third Sunday, 3 p. m., at Northwestern University Settlement, Noble and Augusta streets. Joe Kodla, Secretary, 729 Milwaukee avenue.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Thursday, 8 p. m., at 226 W. Madison street, third floor, room 10. Emeline Williams, Secretary, 330 W. Adams street.

NINETEENTH WARD—B. O'BRIEN, Secretary, 254 W. Congress street.

TWENTIETH WARD—MEETS AT 720 W. Van Buren street (residence), Flat F, every Tuesday, 8 p. m., David D. Slagle, Secretary, 411 S. Lewis street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Wednesday, 8 p. m., at North Town Socialist Headquarters, 363 Sedgwick street. W. L. Simon, Secretary, 363 Sedgwick street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Thursday, 8 p. m., at North Town Socialist Headquarters, 363 Sedgwick street. Andrew Latta, Secretary, 25 LaSalle street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—MEETS SECOND and fourth Wednesday, 8 p. m., at North Town Socialist Headquarters, 363 Sedgwick street. Francis Fried Holthausen, Secretary, 195 Mohawk street.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD (WEST END BRANCH)—Meets first and third Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 148 Willow street, corner 18th St. W. G. Gohmert, Secretary, 23 Willow street.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Friday at 9 p. m., 909 Sheffield

field avenue. H. N. Daniels, 1440 Newport avenue, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at Social Turner Hall, Belmont avenue and Paulina street. May Baur, Secretary, 919 Byron avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, NO. 1—Meets every third Thursday, 8 p. m., at 715 West Irving Park boulevard. Ida Polon, Secretary, 148 N. Halsted street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, NO. 2—Meets first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Martens Hall, Grand and Armitage avenues. Joe Harris, Secretary, 711 Dickens avenue.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—MEETS EVERY Thursday, 8 p. m., at Wendell's Amalgam Hall, 1506 1/2 Western avenue. Chas. B. Elshorn, Secretary, 170 Johnston avenue.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—J. M. ZODY, Secretary, 1506 1/2 Western avenue.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD (BOHEMIAN)—Meets second and fourth Sunday, 9 a. m., at Bohoslav School Hall, 48th and Honors streets. Ad. Dzik, Secretary, 5119 Winchester street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD (POLISH)—Meets first and third Sunday, 2 p. m., at Kosorzko Hall, 48th and Wood streets. V. Marciakiewicz, Secretary, 1340 W. 49th street.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—MEETS SECOND and fourth Friday, at Lundquist's Hall, 61st and Morgan streets. Louis River, Secretary, 6254 S. Robery street.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—MEETS FIRST and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 7001 Logan street. M. L. Lundquist, Secretary, 6417 Sanson street.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD, NO. 1—MEETS first and third Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Kensington Turner Hall, Wm. Johnson, Secretary, 346 Fulton street, Pullman.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD, NO. 2—MEETS second and fourth Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Social Turner Hall, 75th street and DuSable avenue. John T. Canfield, Secretary, 1125 E. 75th street (phone).

THIRTY-THIRD WARD (BOHEMIAN BRANCH)—Meets at 327 Fulton avenue. Pullman. Lullslay Kodla, Secretary, 392 Fulton street.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD—MEETS SECOND and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., at Lox Hall, 41st corner 12th street. H. G. Lowater, Secretary, 2249 W. Harrison street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD—MEETS THURSDAY Headquarters, 40 N. 8th street. C. E. Simons, Secretary, 130 North Center Park avenue.

KARL MARX CLUB—MEETS EVERY first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 590 LaSalle street. Paul Vogta, Secretary, 590 Armitage avenue.

NORTHWEST SIDE GERMAN CLUB—Meets first and third Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 1001 LaSalle street. Frank Kurtz, Secretary, 480 N. Hermitage avenue.

FRIEDRICH ENGEL CLUB—MEETS EVERY first Monday, 8 p. m., at 1015 W. 51st street. Fred Engel, Secretary, 4028 Western avenue. Harry Todd, Secretary, 522 S. Halsted street.

SLAVONIC BRANCH—MEETS FIRST and third Monday, 8 p. m., at Atlas Hall, 370 LaSalle street. Frank Stouck, Secretary, 563 Throop street.

NORTHWEST SIDE (DANSON PARK) BOHEMIAN BRANCH—Meets second Saturday of every month at 8 p. m., 3220 Grand avenue. Fred Stouck, Secretary, 1263 North 30th avenue.

NORTHWEST SIDE GERMAN CLUB—Meets every first and third Wednesday at 8 p. m., at Ashland and Paulina street.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS—MEETS FIRST and third Monday, 8 p. m., at West End avenue. W. B. Lockwood, Secretary, 28 McElroy avenue.

EVANSTON—MEETS THIRD Wednesday of each month at 6:15 Davis street. Peter Miller, Secretary, 1568 Sherman avenue.

MELROSE PARK—MEETS SECOND and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Rogenbeck's Hall, 19th avenue and Lake street. Peter Pitscher, Secretary, 223 10th avenue.

WINNETKA—ROBERT KNOX, SECRETARY.

Party Announcements.

At the meeting of the C. C. C. C. held April 10 at 181 Washington street, W. L. Goodspeed was, on motion, expelled from the Socialist Party of Cook County for affiliation with a capitalistic political party.

HAROLD LINDGREN, Secretary.

The County Central Committee meets the second Sunday of each month. Hour, 2 to 6 p. m. Officers: Secretary—Harold Lindgren. Treasurer—J. C. Alderson. Sergeant-at-Arms—Ad. Latta.

Branches are requested to send in list of street corners for which they wish to secure permits for open air meetings.

The 25d Ward, No. 2, German, meets every Sunday forenoon at 10 o'clock at 148 Willow st.

Every comrade and ward branch, take notice. The article published in Chicago Socialist, Feb. 27, entitled, "The Unemployed," by A. M. Simon, has been published in leaflet form, and is now on sale at the office. The article written by E. Unterman for the C. C. C. entitled "The Party and the Working Class," has also been printed in leaflet form. These are 4-paged leaflets, printed on extra fine paper. Space is left on the last page for advertising notices. The leaflets deal with present conditions directly concerning the working class and should be widely circulated. Any person or branch can get either one of these leaflets for 1 cent. Send in your order at once. Order from the undersigned, Harold Lindgren, County Secretary.

If all business is finished at the first meeting of each session of the C. C. C. said meeting will stand adjourned to meet the following Sunday or Sundays until the business is finished, unless the C. C. C. shall otherwise decide.

All Branches wanting Polish speakers should notify the County Secretary. All Polish speakers are not party members. So ordered by the C. C. C. Harold Lindgren, Secretary.

All communications referring to party matters should be addressed to the County Secretary, and must be in the hands of Secretary at 4 o'clock on the day before the meeting if they are to be read at said meeting. All communications referring to the paper should be addressed to the Editor or Business Manager.

Two thousand pages of the best Socialist literature in the English language will be mailed for one dollar to any party member. The way of it is this: The International Socialist Review has been published monthly since 1901, and has had 40 numbers. It is now issued. We have copies on hand of all of these except the issue of September, 1900, but our supply is unequal. There is and will be a steady demand for complete sets at a dollar a volume (unbound) and two dollars a volume in cloth binding. But we want to dispose of the surplus numbers, get them where they will be read, and realize a part of the money they cost. Therefore while they last we will send thirty numbers to stockholders five cents each. Yearly subscriptions \$1.00, to stockholders, 50 cents. If you are not a stockholder, you may get a complete set of 40 numbers, if you call at our office to get the magazines at this price. Foreign postage, fifty cents additional. Numbers of the Review, 10 cents each, to stockholders five cents each. Yearly subscriptions \$1.00, to stockholders, 50 cents. If you are not a stockholder, you may get a complete set of 40 numbers, if you call at our office to get the magazines at this price. Foreign postage, fifty cents additional. Numbers of the Review, 10 cents each, to stockholders five cents each. Yearly subscriptions \$1.00, to stockholders, 50 cents. If you are not a stockholder, you may get a complete set of 40 numbers, if you call at our office to get the magazines at this price. Foreign postage, fifty cents additional. Numbers of the Review, 10 cents each, to stockholders five cents each. Yearly subscriptions \$1.00, to stockholders, 50 cents. If you are not a stockholder, you may get a complete set of 40 numbers, if you call at our office to get the magazines at this price. Foreign postage, fifty cents additional. Numbers of the Review, 10 cents each, to stockholders five cents each. 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