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ALL SOCIALIST VOTERS

Should join the Branch Organization in the ward where they reside.

SEE DIRECTORY IN THIS PAPER

CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

"Workmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain."

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SIXTH YEAR—WHOLE NO 29 8.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT.

It is proposed that Cook County Socialists get together for a series of Entertainments and Dances in the main Divisions of the city, sometime early in December. To arrange for the programs a special meeting will be held at Headquarters, Sunday, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock. Let there be a representative from every local organization.

FOR A SOCIALIST DAILY.

We are going to have a Socialist daily in Chicago. We are going to have it in time for use in the municipal campaigns next spring. This was the idea which occurred to nearly every Socialist the day after election. Never have Socialists shown such unanimous enthusiasm for a project as exists about this.

A Socialist paper is an absolute necessity in the Middle West if the Socialist movement is to progress. A weekly, no matter how well it may be edited, is hopelessly inadequate to the task. We must have a paper which will reach the working men every day in the week. Such a paper we are going to have. The Chicago Daily Socialist will tell the truth about the labor movement. That is the strongest way to preach Socialism. To make Socialists you need simply to hold the mirror up to the facts of industrial society. Hitherto, we have been able to see these facts only through the distorted lens of the capitalist press.

The Chicago Daily Socialist will tell the workers' side of every strike. It will tell the facts that no other paper dares to tell. It will expose every instance of oppression and suffering among the workers and tell the reasons why that suffering exists. It will gather the facts of concentration of industry. It will expose every scheme intended to further the enslavement of the working class. The Socialist Daily will make another Dick militia bill impossible. Had this bill been subject to the lime-light publicity such as a Socialist daily would have flung upon it, its passage would have been impossible. The Colorado outrages might have been checked in their beginning if there had been a daily Socialist paper in America. Such a daily would have kept its correspondents upon the field of action, and its pages would have blazed forth every day in the week with the story of the deeds being done there.

A Socialist daily in Chicago will strengthen every trade union in America. It will lend new resisting power to every band of strikers. It will further every effort of the working class for industrial betterment and marvelously hasten the day of industrial freedom.

With a Socialist daily in Chicago it will be impossible to reorganize a fake radical party to mislead and deceive the revolting workers. A Socialist daily will give the workers a weapon of publicity as efficient mechanically as those of the capitalists, while intellectually it will have all the advantage of the more powerful logic of Socialism. It will not only reach the workers with the message of Socialism through its own columns, but its very presence will break forever conspiracy of silence on the part of the capitalist press. It will force every daily paper in the country to discuss Socialism. We know what this means.

We know that Socialism grows through the attacks of its enemies as well as by the support of its friends.

A Socialist daily in Chicago will strengthen the Socialist movement in every State throughout the Mississippi Valley and indeed throughout the United States. It will lend support to every campaign that is waged within the field of its circulation. Its existence means a body of Socialist Aldermen in 100 municipal councils next spring. It means Socialist representatives in a dozen Legislatures and in the halls of Congress two years hence.

If the establishment of such a daily demanded the expenditure of millions that are required to establish a capitalist daily then its attainment would be beyond our strength. But Socialists have one resource which springs from the very character of a working class movement which the millions of capitalism cannot duplicate, and which is especially valuable for this very purpose. The greatest resource of the Socialist is the untiring energy of its rank and file. This was magnificently illustrated during the last campaign. In that campaign (to take a single State for an illustration), the Republican and Democratic parties of Illinois spent fully a million dollars each. The Socialists spent barely four thousand, yet the Socialists had bigger meetings and the result showed that they influenced more voters than either of the old parties. We alone grew.

The reason for this can be illustrated by an incident. Just before election, a Republican politician was remarking on the wonderful propaganda being carried on by the Illinois Socialists. The Socialist, with whom he was talking, asked him for his estimate of the Socialist campaign fund. He replied: "I know you fellows can do a lot with a little money, so I suppose you have not had more than thirty or forty thousand dollars." When told that we had but one-tenth of this sum he said, "How did you do it?" The Socialist replied, "We gave \$50,000 worth of volunteer labor to help out the \$4,000 cash."

This is what we must do now. We have one asset that for the purpose of publishing a daily paper is worth millions. That asset is the demand for the paper. The capitalist publisher who proposes to start a daily must spend hundreds of thousands of dollars and indeed sometimes millions, in order to create a demand for his paper. He sends out canvassers who are allowed to retain the entire subscription price. He offers premiums, many times fully equal in value to the amount which he receives for subscriptions. Even then the paper often dies because the demand cannot be created. In the case of the Socialists this demand is here. We do not have to create it. It is as if

we could sell our very desires. Had we a million dollars and no demand for a Socialist paper we could not maintain one. If there are really a hundred thousand people who want a Socialist paper we can get unlimited funds or credit until the paper becomes self-supporting.

Forty thousand circulation means a profitable paper. There are 200,000 people that live within a reasonable radius of Chicago who are but waiting for an opportunity to subscribe to a paper that shall really bring them the news they want and preach the doctrine in which they believe. When once these men can be got to sign a statement of their desires in the form of an order for the paper when published our problem is practically solved. It is for the active comrades who live within five hundred miles of Chicago to do the work of getting these signatures.

This must be done at once. Subscription blanks will be sent out in a few days. This will give every reader a chance to say just how much he wants a daily paper. If every subscriber of the Chicago Socialist wants a daily bad enough to ask ten men to say that they want it we can start out with a circulation of 150,000, which will not only pay all expenses, but will give a good source of income from the very beginning. How much are YOU willing to do in this regard? How badly do YOU want a Socialist paper? Fill up the subscription blank at once; let us know whether you want a bunch of subscription blanks and how many there are in your locality who want a Socialist daily. Better still, send a little money to help meet the preliminary expenses of printing and postage, which will not amount to more than \$150.

As soon as it is certain that a Socialist daily is wanted, a working plan of publication will be sent out with requests for stock subscriptions sufficient to meet the first cost of starting publication. Already nearly two thousand dollars have been pledged towards these first expenses by comrades who have come in to the headquarters and volunteered these expressions of their desire for a paper. Soon a great mass meeting will be held in Chicago and real work along this line will be begun.

But first of all we need the assurance that a Socialist daily is really wanted. That is the main thing. Do you who are reading this want it enough to work for it? If you do, let us know and then get to work.

THE TIMES ARE ON EVE OF A CHANGE.

We hear unfamiliar voices And words never spoken before, And feel as on eve of great changes, The feeling on eve of a war.

We look on familiar faces And see something strange in their mien; And terror surrounds our being And forces to action the brain.

New questions arise for discussion; Problems that never were heard Confront us wherever we turn, In thought and in deed and in word.

And hearts that were stout with assurance Grow faint from an unknown fear; Eyes stare into space in confusion, And seek for a place in the rear.

Like sulphurous air of volcanoes Precede the unwelcome guest, So are those symptoms denoting The spirit of social unrest.

And all of this silence, oppressive, And all of this feeling so strange, Are simply the heralds proclaiming That times are on eve of a change.—Samuel N. Rubin.

DEMOCRACY LIKE ALCOHOL.

"The Democratic party is kicking its last kicks. It is like alcohol. It kills everything that is living and preserves all that is dead.—Jacob Rilla.

Where is Hearst's boasted influence with the labor vote? He was going to throw it to Watson in this city. Watson secured little over 2,000 votes.

SPECIAL ELECTION BULLETIN

Socialist Vote in the Nation Will Reach 500,000---Vote in Illinois Leads Other States---Will Reach Over 100,000---Greatest Gains in Middle West and Pacific Coast---The S. L. P. Almost Extinct.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 12, 1904.

Reports received at national headquarters up to Saturday-morning, Nov. 12, are sufficient to estimate the total Socialist vote cast on Tuesday, Nov. 8, throughout the United States to be at least 500,000. The first estimate sent out of at least 600,000 appeared to be justified by the first reports received, but these reports were not entirely borne out by subsequent ones.

The compilation which follows is a conservative one and can be accepted as being as nearly correct as circumstances will permit. At first it was believed that New York and Pennsylvania would give 50,000 and 30,000 respectively, but later reports reduced the estimate to 45,000 and 25,000 respectively. This was compensated for by the higher estimates of the Ohio and Wisconsin vote, which was placed originally at 30,000 each, but it was found that 35,000, and possibly 40,000, each would be nearer the mark. It is difficult to estimate the Indiana vote, but it will probably reach from 15,000 to 20,000.

The Illinois estimate was increased from 75,000 to 100,000, the gain made in Chicago extending proportionately over the State.

Massachusetts and Colorado are the only States showing an actual as well as relative decrease. While the presidential vote of 1900 in Massachusetts is increased by over 3,000, yet the State vote of 1903 is cut in two. In Colorado the anti-Peabody revolt seems to have almost entirely obliterated all thoughts of Socialism from the minds of former Socialist workers, and only a spartan few stand forth as the real working class representatives in that State.

The election of two members of the legislature of Illinois and four assemblymen and one senator in Wisconsin marks a new era in the Socialist history of America.

The Socialist party vote increases particularly through the middle Western State of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, into Utah and Wyoming, and through the Pacific coast States of California, Oregon and Washington. New York State increases 10,000, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine either hold their own or increase slightly over the vote of 1902. Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island have good increases. Montana, Idaho, North and South Dakota increase slightly. Nevada casts its first Socialist vote this year.

The vote in the Southern States is indefinite and extremely difficult to estimate. A newspaper report gives Texas 50,000, but the basis for this is unknown. The Democrats appear to have used their old methods of fraud in a number of States, particularly Arkansas and Tennessee. A feature of the election was the almost complete extinction of the Socialist Labor party, especially in New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois, where its adherents were the most active.

Altogether the result of the Socialist campaign is most encouraging and the comrades everywhere, even in those States where the vote did not materialize as it should, have reason to feel gratified at the general advance made by the Socialist party this year.

REPORT BY STATES. ALABAMA.—No report from State secretary. Returns from four precincts in Jefferson county show 114 votes. State had no vote in 1900. Estimate for State, 2,000.

ARIZONA.—Territorial Secretary Ryan reported Nov. 9, "Returns to hand indicate six hundred per cent increase in total vote, estimated at 3,000."

ARKANSAS.—State Secretary Perin reports "large increase in Debs vote. Fraud in Jefferson county." Pine Bluff is in Jefferson county. The State vote in September was about 1,500, and it is not likely the national vote will exceed that.

CALIFORNIA.—State Secretary Helfenstein estimates thirty thousand votes, of which San Francisco gave 7,241, Alameda county (including Oakland) 3,251, Los Angeles (city) 2,500, San Diego county 1,500. Party secures second place in several cities and towns. Union labor party is wiped out.

COLORADO.—State Secretary Cramton reports returns meager and difficult to get an idea how many votes were polled. A newspaper estimate gives 1,900 for Debs and this is probably correct.

CONNECTICUT.—State Secretary White says vote will increase 80 per cent over that of 1902, when 2,857 were polled. This should mean at least 4,000 this year. New Haven increased to 1,411 from 704 and Hartford to 329 from 302, the votes of 1902.

FLORIDA.—Reports indicate increase. Tampa gives 104, against 2 in 1900. Six counties give 481. There are 45 counties in the State. Estimate, 1,000.

GEORGIA.—Reports from Georgia are only sufficient to warrant estimating the vote at about 600.

IDAHO.—Former Secretary Workman estimates vote at 5,000. Reports from locals have not been received.

ILLINOIS.—Illinois takes rank as the banner State and Chicago the banner city for Socialism in the United States. The increase was general throughout the State and the vote is quoted in the newspapers as reaching 100,000. This figure is probably correct, in view of the remarkable increase reported from every county. Cook county's vote is reported as 46,127, of which Chicago alone gave 44,331. Two members of the State legislature were also elected, J. A. Ambroz, a machinist, from the fourth district, and Andrew Olsen, a stationary engineer, from the ninth. Both districts are in Cook county.

The vote through the coal mining regions advanced considerably. Rock island, Moline, Joliet, Bloomington, Peoria, Canton and Quincy led with increase.

INDIANA.—Reports from nine counties show 4,632 and partial returns from 15 other counties gave 987. There are 92 counties in all. The greatest increases are noted in Vanderburg county (including Evansville), which gave 1,800, as against 330 in 1900, and Vigo county (including Terre Haute), 800, as against 330 in 1900. Marion county (including Indianapolis) is reported as giving 1,400, an increase of 100 per cent. The vote in Indiana will probably reach 15,000.

IOWA.—Returns from 58 counties show a vote of 11,855, those counties casting the largest vote being Scott, with 1,150; Polk (including the city of Des Moines), 700; Wapello, 608; Boone, 576, and Woodbury, 579. Partial returns from other counties give a total of 2,223 votes; Sioux City showing 637, an increase of 342 over 1903; and Davenport giving 1,100, a gain of 90 per cent. This makes the total vote in the State so far as received 13,623; with only partial returns from 10 counties, and 31 counties to hear from. It is estimated that the total vote will reach 20,000.

KANSAS.—Partial returns from seventeen counties in Kansas give 5,581, with 80 counties to hear from. The greatest increase was registered in Crawford, Wyandotte and Wichita counties. Kansas shows at least 12,000 votes.

KENTUCKY.—Returns from five counties give 2,109. These counties include the cities of Covington and Newport. Partial reports from other counties give 125, bringing the total to 2,234. State Secretary estimates 4,500, which is nearly correct.

LOUISIANA.—No report from State Secretary. Partial returns sufficient to warrant an estimate of 700. None in 1900.

MAINE.—State Secretary estimates 2,500. This is probably correct, as partial returns from eight counties give 1,000 votes. State Secretary's es-

JEFFERSONIAN INDUSTRY VS. SOCIAL INDUSTRY.

Jeffersonian Democracy vs. Social Democracy--- Jeffersonianism vs. Socialism.

When you hear a man talking for Jeffersonian democracy, just ask him if he also advocates Jeffersonian industry. He will pause, give you a vacant stare and ask what you mean. The way will then be open to teach him the first and fundamental lesson of Socialism, viz., that industry and politics are closely and vitally related to each other; that when this relation is harmonious, society is in a healthy condition; but when this relation has been broken off and industry and politics have become estranged from each other, then society is sick and something is going to happen. Either politics must be changed to correspond with industry or industry must be changed to correspond with politics. Which shall be done?

Our politics, our constitutions and laws are essentially Jeffersonian—not in all matters of detail, but in their important features. The bill of rights embodied in our constitution is a fair specimen of Jeffersonian politics. The fact that it is nullified by our judges is no argument against the bill of rights, but rather an argument against our judges, who follow a higher law than the constitution, namely, the law of industrial requirements. Our industry no longer corresponds with this bill of rights, but has grown away from it. One hundred years ago, in Jefferson's time, this bill of rights corresponded to industrial conditions and was a good thing. If we could now restore that Jeffersonian industry, destroy all our large cities, factories, mines, railroads, steamships, etc., we would have Jeffersonian simplicity in industry and we would have harmony between industry and politics. We would hear nothing about government by injunction, nor about laws passed by corporation lobbies, interpreted by corporation shysters on the bench and executed by thugs uniformed, armed and paid out of corporation funds. Wall Street, Frenzied Finance and Standard Oil would never be mentioned. The labor war, the bull pen, the professional strike breaker, the Pinkertons would not be known. The people would be at peace; they would also be very poor and ignorant; they would be unable to get about the country or to learn what was going on in other parts of the world. But this condition of industry, however poor it may be, is the only condition in which Jeffersonian democracy will work. It is the only condition for which Jeffersonian democracy was intended. To apply it to a different system is simply a distortion of Jeffersonianism. Yet this is what the Jeffersonian democrats are blindly trying to do. They decry Socialism as un-American. Now the real truth is that our present co-operative industry is un-American and foreign to this soil. The genuine American industry was properly represented by the spinning wheel; the hand loom and the homespun worn by our revolutionary forefathers, who scorned the products of English factories as un-American. If factory products have displaced Jeffersonian industry and are now looked upon as truly American, just as surely will social democracy displace Jeffersonian democracy, and come to be the only American democracy. But this will be a matter of some years. Political changes take place more slowly than industrial changes, yet they must come. Jeffersonian democracy and social industry will not mix. Jeffersonian democracy means that the workers must own the tools individually. The protection of property guaranteed by the bill of rights means the property used and operated by the owner himself. This kind of property has for the mass of our people become well high extinct. You can dig up a few fossil remains of it in out of the way places, but it is no longer the predominant form. It has ceased to dictate our laws and court decisions. Its place has been taken by social industry, which means that the workers cannot own their tools individually because a multitude of workers must operate one and the same tool at the same time. This kind of property did not exist to any important extent under Jeffersonianism. It is a modern innovation "antagonistic to the spirit of American institutions." The workers must own this property collectively or own nothing.

Under Jeffersonian democracy to-day they own nothing. The bill of rights has become a roaring farce. Under social democracy the workers would own everything, and the true purpose of the constitution, viz., to promote the welfare of the whole people would be attained in a greater measure than ever before. Although the conversion of Jeffersonian democracy into social democracy is slow work, yet it is as chain lightning compared with the utterly impossible task of recovering social industry back into Jeffersonian industry.

EIGHT BILLION DOLLAR MERGER.

BY SEYMOUR STEDMAN.

The Chicago Tribune a few days ago criticized very justly Mr. Bryan's proposition that the railroads should be owned by the different States through which they are operated, and called attention to the facts that the States thus owning severally the different portions of the road which passed through their territory would naturally compete with each other and have a different method and system of operation. Some would operate for profit and others for use, and States which lie parallel with each other would compete with others to secure the traffic going to a common point, and where it would be necessary to construct a road from one great commercial center to another, it would require the permission of all States with their diverse interests which were between the two points of desired communication. In summing up, the Tribune admitted what the Socialists so long contend for, that organization is more economical than competition, and that the laws of the country must inevitably respond and recognize judicially the fact which commercial and industrial progress shows to be essential and for the best interests of the people.

Upon the heels of this article the announcement is made, notwithstanding the Supreme Court's decision dissolving the Northern Securities Com-

pany, and notwithstanding the hypocritical anti-trust position of the Republican party, that the Harriman, Gold, Hill, Moores, Santa Fe and the Rockefeller in the West, the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania system in the East, J. P. Morgan in the South, and the Hartford and New Haven in the New England States are contemplating one tremendous national consolidation which will combine railroads controlling 162,985 miles of tracks and a capital of \$8,500,800,000. There will only remain about 40,000 miles outside the combination, and this mileage is mostly tributaries and feeders to the main lines.

By this combination a dozen men will control the arteries through which the national commerce must flow. By the control of shipping rates, the changing of schedules, they will exercise an incomprehensible power. From the Caesars to the present time there is no incident in history parallel to this giant combination controlled by twelve men, unless we look to the control of the Persians by Darius and Xerxes. To this combination the United States Senate will serve as a committee and the House of Representatives as a sub-committee. The legislators from the different States are but annoying grafters who must be smoothed into silence with a portion of the wealth which the railroads reap from the general public.

The petty business man must tremble at the thought that a discrimination against him in railroad transportation will give his competitor the field, and that in many instances his

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

A Daily Evening Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Working Class and the Principles of Socialism

Date.....190..

I, the undersigned, hereby order and subscribe for *The Chicago Daily Socialist* for a period of Twelve Months, for which I promise to pay the sum of \$3.00, in monthly installments of 25 cents; the first payment to be made upon presentation of this order and the receipt of the first issue of the paper delivered at my address.

Signed.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

The Chicago Socialist

Issued every Saturday at Room 27, 166 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILL. Tel. Main 4188.

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

Subscription Rates: One year \$1.00, Six months .50, Three months .25. Money must accompany the subscription.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

Editor: A. W. Mance, Manager: A. S. Edwards, State Secretary: James S. Smith

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

OUR POINT OF VIEW.

There is one thing that all capitalist editorial writers, in commenting on the Socialist gains at the recent election, seem to forget; that is, that economic pressure rather than Socialist agitation and logic has in the past and will in the future be the major factor in making Socialists.

A MEMORABLE MEETING.

The meeting of the Cook County Committee last Sunday was one of the largest held this year. There were 207 applicants admitted to membership and three new charters granted.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDY.

The tremendous increase of Socialist voters inevitably adds to the great body of serious students of Socialism; it also imposes the duty of providing opportunities for study upon those competent to conduct it.

We refer, of course, to the Institute of Social Studies, under the direction of May Wood Simons and A. M. Simons, who may be addressed at 56 Fifth Avenue, and to the International School of Social Economy, 1429 Masonic Temple.

WHERE TO BEGIN ORGANIZATION—AT THE BOTTOM.

Much has been said of late about the necessity of organization in the Socialist party. This discussion has been greatly accelerated by the tremendous increase in the party vote of Nov. 8th.

Thousands of workmen have voted the Socialist ticket this year who have had but a very meager understanding of its principles, and who now find that they have cast their ballot with a party that shows more evidences of real life than any party that has been inviting the franchise of the American voter for a generation.

ever becoming sufficiently strong to hope for success at the polls he sees that in a day it has come to occupy the second place in the voting power of the nation and he feels that he has at last allied himself with the party that has the principles and the solidarity to place the working class in possession of the powers of government.

Our organization must be able to answer this query. How? By beginning at the bottom. At this time it is not so much a question of adding to our membership as it is a question of putting the membership to work—of utilizing the material at hand.

Every party member has at least 25 new voters that he must take care of and train and for every party member that falls in the performance of his or her duty in this respect the burden is made the greater on the balance.

The branches must lead in this matter and the initiative must come from the bottom, and not from the top. The proletariat has been badly trained by capitalism and he must learn to how to organize for his own emancipation.

The Socialist party must come to realize that not men but measures must be considered. The question must be asked what man among us is best fitted to do the work that must be done, not how cheap can a man be engaged to do a certain work.

SUGGESTIONS TO BRANCHES.

The following communication from Comrade J. M. Crook to the County Committee is commended to the consideration of the branches: Comrades—Chicago city's vote will approximate 45,000. I venture to say that the party as an organization does not know the names and addresses of one-fifth of that number, and our central officers do not know one-fifth of the one-fifth.

Secretary should then call upon every individual to give the name and address of every man in that ward that this individual knows voted our ticket, entering them as they are given in alphabetical order on a note book inserted in such a way that each letter has at least a leaf. By so entering them duplicates will be easily avoided.

When the Secretary has gone the whole rounds of the meeting he will take the book and in the course of a few days will locate each name and mark on the precinct map the exact street and block. He will divide the total number of names thus received by the number of members who have given them in and will thus know how many to apportion to each member.

If I have not made myself clear I will be glad to present my idea to the executive committee Monday night.

DON'T LET THEM FOOL YOU AGAIN.

The tremendous Socialist vote of Chicago has frightened the politicians of plutocracy until they no longer dare meet the rising working class in open fight.

All the forces of capitalism agree that the best method of doing this is to start a radical reorganized democracy that shall be a sort of make-believe Socialist party.

Will the workers of Chicago permit themselves to be fooled by such a flimsy trick? What would municipal ownership mean to them, even if it were secured? Reduce transportation costs and down go wages and up go rents.

The workers need no new party. The Socialist party is already their party. It alone is controlled by the rank and file, and not by a few paid grafters. It has its organization in every ward in the city, in nearly every country in the State, in every State in the Union, and indeed in nearly every country in the world.

Will the workers who voted for that party and the thousands more who are beginning to see the danger about industrial conditions permit themselves to be led back into the old political machines with the little taffy and hollow promises that are now being held out to them?

and now he has the help of nearly every other paper in the city. However much the Republican papers may pretend to disagree with him, they are now seeking to help him to build up this straw antagonist.

These are simple, plain facts that every man who wishes to see can see for himself. Let us then be fooled no longer. Let every man who voted the Socialist ticket and who believes that only through Socialism lies the hope of economic freedom send every energy

Various dispatches from Colorado, flock back to their pillaged and desecrated homes, reveal in the illusion of that blessed peace? When will the capitalists put the eight-hour law into effect without any pressure from below?

We learn, then, that "peace has come to Colorado." The white-winged stranger, who is thus supposed to have dropped down suddenly from the clouds, could not withstand the persuasive eloquence of the combined votes of Republicans and Democrats, miners and mine owners, unionists and non-unionists, business men and ranchers, who elected Adams, the "friend of the people!"

We are next informed that Peabody has issued his Thanksgiving proclamation, in which the usual appeal is made to the capitalist Almighty to do police duty and protect the "rights of property!"

We cannot help asking: What is there to celebrate? The defeat of Peabody is not a defeat of capitalism. Neither is the victory of Adams a victory of Socialism, nor even of trades unionism.

And now, how have they fulfilled their promises? The American Labor Union Journal has given but a lukewarm and half-hearted support to Comrade Debs and the ticket of the Socialist party.

Again we ask: What has the Western Federation of Miners to be thankful for under these circumstances? What are they going to celebrate? The victory of Adams. Only that and nothing more.

Peace has come to Colorado. Has it, really? And how long will it stay? How long will the exiles, who now

to strengthen the Socialist party organization. It is our party. It is the hope of the working class. Its funds come from the workers. Its policies are determined by workers.

If the laborers but raise to the work a Socialist Mayor will control the destinies of Chicago after the next election. That will mean that Chicago will be governed in the interests of the toiling thousands and not the idle hundreds.

When will this increase in wages be accompanied by a reduction of the prices of food, clothing and shelter? When will the members of the Federation get the full product of their labor? Only when the capitalist will and can go into business for philanthropy and not for profits.

We shall wait with interest the development of "peace" in Colorado. We shall await with serene assurance the announcement of the next strike in the Telluride district.

And we shall enjoy the commendatory articles which the capitalist press will write on the "firmness and conservatism" shown by Mr. Adams, the "friend of the common people."

This, then, is the net result of the political policy adopted by the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners and of the American Labor Union. These are the men who ridiculed those Socialists who at our last national convention elaborated a State and municipal program, to be used as a means of fighting the class struggle in the legislative and administrative bodies.

And now, how have they fulfilled their promises? The American Labor Union Journal has given but a lukewarm and half-hearted support to Comrade Debs and the ticket of the Socialist party.

No. They ridiculed us and called us Populists, but they did the very thing in Colorado which the Populists did in 1896. They entered into an alliance with the enemies of their class.

Only a small band of Socialists remained true to their colors, and their names shall be written in golden letters in the history of the American proletariat.

These may be harsh statements, but they are true. And those in our ranks who have stood loyally by the advanced trades unionism of the American Labor Union and have held out in our loyalty against all attacks of the comrades in the Eastern trades union movement, feel that it is our duty and our right to speak our mind freely, now that the election is over.

There is a lesson coming for these comrades. The class struggle is a fact, not a theory. Peabody could no more prevent its logical development than Adams will. Peabody proved only that mere trades unionism is helpless against the political power of the capitalist class.

Let us hope that this will prove to be but an ephemeral phase in the evolution of the Western proletariat. Above all, let us remember that the only reliable enemy of Capitalism is not trades unionism, but Socialism.

SPECIAL ELECTION BULLETIN

(Continued from First Page)

time will mean an increase of 200 per cent.

MARYLAND.—Reports thus far received give 2,013 votes. Indications are that the total vote will reach 3,000. Vote in 1900 was 968.

MASSACHUSETTS.—In 1900 the vote cast for President was 3,716; this year it is reported as 12,978, an increase of 3,262. In comparison with the State vote—25,251—of last year, there is an actual decrease of 12,273 votes.

MICHIGAN.—Four counties give 1,780 votes. Partial returns from 12 counties give 3,496, bringing the total up to 5,282. No report from State Secretary. Estimated total vote, 10,000.

MISSISSIPPI, SOUTH and NORTH CAROLINA and DELAWARE will together probably show about 900 votes.

MISSOURI.—No report from State Secretary. Partial returns show a big increase over 1900. Vote received, 3,478; will probably reach 15,000. It is estimated that St. Louis will poll 5,000 votes, against 2,458 in 1902; and Kansas City 2,000, an increase from 1,400 in 1902.

MINNESOTA.—State Secretary Nash reports: "Returns come in slowly, but indicate that Debs will poll at least 20,000 in the State." Partial returns from 20 counties give 4,371, with 62 counties to hear from.

MONTANA.—Meager returns from Montana and no report from State Secretary. Returns received show a slight increase over 1902. Vote will probably reach 5,000.

NEBRASKA.—Complete returns from six counties give 4,069, and partial returns from seven more counties bring this total up to 4,208. This leaves 77 counties to hear from, and as nearly every report showed the vote multiplied from two to four and five times that of 1902, the total will probably be from 7,000 to 10,000.

NEVADA.—No ticket in 1900 or 1902. Partial returns indicate a good vote. Will probably go 500.

city of New York, which, it is estimated, will poll 25,000 votes, and 39 counties which have not been heard from. State Secretary Chase estimates the total vote of the State at 40,000. Jamestown shows a great increase, from 89 in 1902 to 335 in 1904; Oneida County from 147 in 1902 to 371 in 1904, and Brooklyn from 4,381 in 1902 to 6,500 in 1904.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Thirty-three out of sixty-four precincts in Cass County give Debs 120, against 57 in 1900. Rolette County gives 85, against 35 in 1902. Two precincts in Walsh and Ward counties give 30, against none in 1900, and 3 in 1902. Estimate for State, 3,000.

OKLAHOMA.—No returns from State Secretary. Partial returns from 19 precincts give Loudermilk, for delegate to Congress, 563 votes, showing an increase in every case. Total vote will probably reach 3,000.

OHIO.—Returns from 15 counties show a vote of 23,571, the largest number of votes being cast in Cuyahoga County (including Cleveland), 7,823; Hamilton County (including Cincinnati), 5,071; Lucas County (including Toledo), 2,427; Mahoning County (including Youngstown), 1,960, and Montgomery (including Dayton), 1,100. Partial returns from 15 other counties, giving 2,133, bring the total vote, so far reported, to 25,704. This leaves 60 counties to hear from, and the vote will undoubtedly reach 35,000.

OREGON.—State Secretary estimates 12,000 Socialist votes in State. Partial returns received at this office show a great increase over last spring. Multnomah County, including the city of Portland, polls 2,400.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Complete returns from 21 counties give a total of 11,121. Partial returns from seven other counties, giving 1,807, bring the total to 12,928, with 30 counties to hear from. The city of Reading increased from 169 in 1900 to 1,153 in 1904; Erie gave 1,062, against 462 in 1900, and Mercer County, including the city of Sharon, increased from 153 in 1902 to 950 in 1904. All indications point to a slight increase over the abnormal vote of 1902, and the total will probably amount to the neighborhood of 25,000.

RHODE ISLAND.—No Presidential ticket in 1900. In 1902 the vote for Governor was 369. This year it is 789 for Debs. The S. L. P. vote declined from 943 last year to 444 this year.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Returns from Brown, Clark and Beadle counties give 514, against 269 in 1902. Estimate for State, 3,000.

TENNESSEE.—Four counties and nine towns in other counties give 937. The Memphis comrades report fraud in their county, the returns only giving them 75, the same vote cast in 1900, when nearly 500 was assured. Estimate for State, 2,000.

TEXAS.—Returns from nine precincts and towns that polled 14 in 1900 and 164 in 1902 show 512 for 1904. At the same ratio the vote should reach 10,000.

UTAH.—Returns from Utah show an increase all over the State. Salt Lake County will give 3,400, an increase of nearly 300 per cent, and as other localities make like increases, the total will be in the neighborhood of 5,000.

VERMONT.—State Secretary Anderson reports estimate of 1,000.

VIRGINIA.—Newport News reports increase from 37 in 1902 to 61 this year. Estimate for State, 500.

WASHINGTON.—State Secretary Martin reports conservative estimate of 15,000 out of a total vote of 130,000. Three counties alone aggregate nearly 5,000. In Spokane the party polled 10 per cent of total vote.

WEST VIRGINIA.—No report from State Secretary. Partial returns give 1,240 votes and indicate that the total vote will probably reach 3,000. Ohio County increased from 117 in 1900 to 372 in 1904.

WISCONSIN.—In Milwaukee County, four members of the State Assembly and one State Senator were elected. All the successful candidates are workmen, there being three cigarmakers, one machinist and one painter. Comrades Berger and Gaylor made a great run for Congress, Berger being beaten by only 1,632, and running ahead of the Democrat, Gaylor by less than 4,000. The vote was increased more than 2,000 in each of these Congressional districts. The total vote of Milwaukee is 18,502, which is more than Parker received. Partial returns from the State warrant an estimate that the total vote will reach 45,000. The names of those elected are: Ninth Assembly district, Edward J. Berner, cigarmaker; Eleventh district, Frederick Brockhausen, cigarmaker; Twelfth district, Wm. J. Aldridge, machinist; Sixteenth district, Andrew Stricklow, painter; and for State Senator, Jacob Rummel, cigarmaker.

WYOMING.—State Secretary sends no report. Returns slow in coming in, but all give a good increase. Total vote will probably reach 1,500. Incomplete returns give 815. Laramie County increased from 186 in 1902 to 250 in 1900.

WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary. Mother Jones has been spending a few days with her friends in Chicago this week. The dear old woman is as full of life, energy and hope as the most enthusiastic young convert in the movement.

GOV. YATES NAMES THANKSGIVING DAY.

Patrol-like, Governor Yates has issued the annual thanksgiving proclamation. He says: "Whereas, During the year now drawing to a close it has pleased Almighty God to give to our State continued peace and prosperity..."

Therefore, I, Richard Yates, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby by appoint Thursday, November the 24th, 1904, as the day of Thanksgiving. "On that day let all the people meet in their several places of worship and in appropriate manner, render praise and thanksgiving for the many blessings we enjoy..."

It is amusing to think of such coming from a politician, especially one who knows the "ropes" well enough to become Governor of a State, and who therefore knows that "Almighty God" was not consulted, nor had anything to do with the "peace and prosperity" of the State. For such a man to issue a proclamation, calling upon the people to render thanks to God, is mockery of the meanest sort...

In looking over the files of the Chicago daily papers, I find many reports of workmen committing suicide while dependent over failure to find work. One workman, it is reported, awaited two hours at a railroad crossing that he might throw his body under the wheels of a moving train. He could not find work, nor had he enjoyed much of the "continued peace and prosperity" that Governor Yates accuses "Almighty God" of having given to the people of Illinois.

The Chicago Daily Tribune of Sept. 4 had a long article on the first page under the head, "Labor Day Finds Unions Subdued." In that article it was shown that the numerical strength of the Chicago unions had decreased, nearly fifty injunctions had been issued, wages remained nearly stationary, the engineers and retail clerks had been completely defeated. And on the day after the Labor Day Demonstration all the papers commented on the quiet and subdued attitude of the organized workers as against their enthusiasm and aggressiveness of the year before.

Employers' associations have become aggressive in every large city in the country. The "open shop" having received the endorsement of Roosevelt, is being inaugurated all over the country. The most striking examples of establishing the "open shop" were the shut-down at Pullman and at the International Harvester Company plants, both of which closed as "union" and opened an "non-union" establishments. Wage reductions are numerous. The coal miners at Zeigler are being treated worse than Russian peasants, and generally speaking the working class has been given worst of the deal wherever it has come in conflict with organized capital.

A great throng of idle workmen may be seen every day in the week, except Sunday, in front of the Daily News office, between 1 and 1:20 p. m., waiting for the first copies of the 3 o'clock edition of the Chicago Daily News. They are not waiting for the paper so as to read the sporting column either. They do not care anything about the war between Russia and Japan. Nor were they interested in what the candidates had said during the hottest of the campaign. Almost like savage men they tear the papers open at the "Want Columns." They are out of work and want a job. The way men and boys struggle with each other over the first copy of the paper is enough to tear the heart strings of anyone, with the possible exception of a capitalist politician who is in the habit of prating about the "prosperity" of the country.

Police men are frequently needed to prevent disorder. Disorder on what account? The disorder that results from Chicago workmen who are out of work, but eagerly seeking it, and in their anxiety trample on the smaller and weaker ones who are also striving for the first copy of the paper that they too may scan the "want columns" in search of a master, that is some one who wants to buy their labor power. Soon the crowd begins to scatter. Men and boys start on the run toward the advertiser offering the best inducement. But only a few find work. The others have to repeat the same tragedy on the following day. Why? Because several hundred wanted the same job. These instances are taken at random from the many that can be found at every labor mart in Chicago and the State. Every department store, factory or large capitalist institution in the State has its "tragedy of toll," and the tragedy of hungry men being denied even a chance to toll.

But the Governor has appointed a day for thanksgiving. Those who are at work must be thankful that they were lucky in getting the job for which hundreds of their fellow workers were running to get. Those who failed to get the job must be thankful because they haven't anything to be thankful for.

The mockery of it all! The calm and subdued spirit of workmen who are too drowsy from the effects of capitalist lies to cry out against the whole miserable system! So long as there is one man left who is unable

to find work, no one is secure in his job. Still, there is one thing this year that the working class can really be thankful for. They can be thankful to their own intelligence for having polled 100,000 Socialist votes in Illinois. "Almighty God" had nothing to do with it. The Socialist party organization sent speakers into every city in the State. Socialist literature was distributed among the workers everywhere. As a result, it is estimated that 100,000 votes were registered against the miserable conditions that Yates, in his mockery, calls "peace and prosperity." W. E. CLARK.

EIGHT BILLION DOLLAR MERGER.

(Continued from First Page) competitor is a stockholder, a man of the Board of Directors interested in the railroad which is to fleece him. The legends and stories of American independence, individuality and personal liberty fade into shapeless fancies and are shattered at the contemplation of such a stupendous aggregation of power and wealth in the hands of so few men.

We attempt to deal with the subject in figures, we try to imagine its power, and find that we are only thinking of incidences of it, such as damage suits, a number of people killed, towns which have been ruined by discrimination, legislative halls, and great political characters who have been bribed, and we are brought to realize that the capitalist political system, and even the great financiers, are simply cogs, wheels, shafts and pulleys in a great power and system of steel and steam. This great system not only enslaves to-day those who believe they possess it, but it grinds into dividends and profits the persons employed by it as wage workers and those who believe they are outside the reach of its influence. The astounding commercial concentration of the last few years has not prepared the minds of the people for so ominous a combination as this one, but while it is paralyzing to those who fail to grasp its industrial significance, to the Socialists it is a cause of gratification for they know that only through the elimination of competition and the great combinations will the public ownership of these industries be accomplished, and that which is a huge octopus reaching throughout the country, a grasping omnivorous devil fish, will, through socialization, become a great nerve system and perfectly respond to the necessities of the social organism, and it will then conserve and contribute to the wealth, the growth, the happiness and the development of the people.

Socialism would be impossible were it not for the industrial evolution which eliminates waste by bringing about combinations such as here contemplated. Public ownership is the next and inevitable step, and the Socialist movement is educating, organizing and preparing the working class to accomplish this great aim, and through it establishing a co-operative commonwealth.

The Tribune, more far-seeing than its contemporary, recognizes the fact that the result of the election means the overthrow of the Democratic party, and a fight in the future between two parties, one representing capitalism—the Republican party—and one representing the working class—the Socialist. That is what it means, although it does not directly say so. Says the Tribune:

SOCIALISTS GAIN ON OFFICIAL COUNT.

The Official Count by Wards.

Table with 2 columns: Ward Name and Official Count. Includes First Ward, Second Ward, Third Ward, Fourth Ward, Fifth Ward, and Sixth Ward.

It will be seen from the above figures that both Debs and Collins have gained in the official count in all but the First and Second Wards, where there was a slight loss. Owing to a clerical error in totaling the figures in the Fourth and Fifth Wards it has been made to appear that Debs' vote for President has fallen off. Such, however, is not the case, as the precinct figures have been totaled by a representative of the Socialist party at the official count each day. The public press has printed these erroneous footings of the precinct figures of the Fourth and Fifth Wards, and thus left a false impression of the official Socialist vote in these wards. Our comrades may rest assured that no effort will be spared on the part of our representatives at the official count to have these errors rectified.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES ON THE SOCIALIST VOTE

The efforts of the capitalist press to explain away the enormous increase in the Socialist vote is amusing, to say the least, and affords additional evidence of the inability of capitalist apologists to understand the mighty forces underlying and impelling social progress, and the incompetence of the capitalist class to cope with the ever-increasing revolutionary spirit of the working class which economic evolution under the guidance of the capitalists continually arouses.

The daily journals which, during the past eight years, had constantly referred to Bryan as "anarchist," "demagogue," etc., had deplored the departure of the Democratic party from its time-honored "principles" of "Jeffersonian democracy"—i. e., Clevelandism—and which exulted with glee and purred with satisfaction at the capture of that party by the "conservatives," now inconsistently turn upon the latter and blame them for the increase in the Socialist vote. "The gist of their arguments is that the majority of the 500,000 voters who cast their ballots for Debs did so because they had become Socialists, but were Democrats who merely wished to emphatically show their resentment against the 'reorganizers' of their party for the overthrow of Bryan and Hearst and the radical wing."

And now they turn with longing eyes to that very man whom they have so abused in the past. The "demagogue" becomes the "statesman" who is to reorganize the already reorganized Democracy, and lead the workers back once more into the capitalist shambles.

Says the Post: "The increase of the Socialist vote as an aspect of the election does not mean what Mr. Debs and his associates are trying to make themselves believe it means. There were gains for pure Socialism—as in Chicago—and there were losses—as in Massachusetts, where they have lost their representative. But the total gain must be largely discounted by the fact that Debs received thousands of votes from 'radical Democrats,' who knew he would not be elected, and who took this means of 'reproving' the 'reorganization' faction of the Democratic party for its repudiation of Bryanism. When Mr. Bryan and the radicals return to party power, these votes will take flight from Mr. Debs' barnyard in a flock. It will take a good many years of propagandism to make up their loss."

The Tribune, more far-seeing than its contemporary, recognizes the fact that the result of the election means the overthrow of the Democratic party, and a fight in the future between two parties, one representing capitalism—the Republican party—and one representing the working class—the Socialist. That is what it means, although it does not directly say so. Says the Tribune: "The Democratic party proved under Bryan that it could not get its conservatives to follow a radical leader to victory. The Democratic party has proved under Parker that it cannot get its radicals to follow a conservative leader to victory. What is the use of the Democratic party? 'The word Democratic may survive the event of yesterday, but as far as human eyes can see there never will be another attempt to combine under the word Democratic the two irreconcilable elements of which the Democratic party has been for at least ten years composed. 'The political warfare of the future in the United States will be between conservatives banded together and radicals banded together. The two kinds of minds will not much longer be found in the same party. The wreck of the Democratic party as at present constituted was necessary to this development. That wreck is complete. 'The Journal states that Bryan "again looms large above the political horizon," while the News thinks that "if Mr. Bryan shall resume the leadership one may well believe that conservative Democrats will look upon him more kindly than they have in the past."

You bet they will. If Bryan can only lead the workers back to the Democratic party they will forgive him all else, for well do they know that Bryan, "radical" as he is—to them—is not a Socialist, but stands for the continuation of capitalist exploitation. But Bryan and Hearst and Watson are doomed to failure. The support given to Judge Parker in the recent campaign by the former two alienated from them the last vestige of respect with which they were still regarded by honest and self-respecting men, and the working class left their leadership, never to return. The evolutionary tide has passed by and left them stranded high and dry upon the sands of political opportunism. E. B. C.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Mass and Class" is the title of a 256-page book written by W. J. Ghent and published by the MacMillan Company which has reached our office. It is neatly bound in cloth and printed on good paper. We will review the book in a later issue. "Song of Freedom" is the title of a book containing twenty songs by Plator Brownoff. It is neatly printed, with a portrait of the author on the front page. We will have more to say about it in a later issue.

JUST A JOT OR TWO.

BY SEYMOUR STEDMAN.

In the Ghetto district, where education and everything that will tend to raise the average standard of life is most necessary, we find an appalling condition caused by the insufficient school facilities for children in this district. There are thousands of them for whom there are no accommodations, and many others who can only attend a half a day at a time. It is a district without playgrounds, with streets dirty and filthy, with homes that are far from elegant, and with an environment of snot and smoke, and we have no reason to expect the best citizenship. Cooley's report, which has just been issued, calls attention to this condition and to the insanitary schools, overcrowded teachers and large classes, and then he suggests that it will take twenty years at the present rate of progress to bring relief. We can assure the superintendent that long before twenty years have gone by the Socialist party of Chicago will guarantee adequate school facilities for every boy and girl and, if necessary, food, clothing and shelter, and also classes small enough to give the teachers ample opportunity to give their "best work."

This government has given thousands of acres of the best and richest land to encourage the school system and the Board of Education rents this land to such influential political machines as the Chicago Tribune and the First National Bank.

In the city there are 11,000 boys and girls who are deprived of one-half of their normal schooling. At one time this would have awakened public sentiment. To-day, education is discounted for the reason that the modern machine method of production does not require but very little if any education. The wealthy from their colleges can give us the speculators and the poor from their hovels are supposed to furnish the working automaton. They are a human mass to a complicated iron, brass and steel working force, and there is little reason, thought of education required to make one continual movement of the arm in response to the clicking of the mechanical device. It matters little to the capitalist what the education of the man employed by him is so long as he can keep pace with the iron steed. It is unnecessary for a workman to know where his liver is located or its function. He can consult a company physician. Why should he know whether pumpkins grow on trees or vines? His duty is to work hard and not complain. It is unnecessary for him to know whether codfish are a fresh or salt water product, and above all, he must not be educated to the extent of realizing the history of the economic changes which have placed him in the working class and which will, in the near future, make his class the world's savior.

The Prohibitionists have received a shock, resulting from the charge that \$123,000 have been appropriated from the campaign funds to a newspaper—Mr. Wooley's, ex-presidential candidate's paper. Prohibitionists may be inconvenienced and annoyed at the drunken man, but, after all, the man who spends his own money for intoxicants is on a higher plane than the sober prohibitionist who takes money from the campaign fund to subserve a private enterprise.

These reformers will sometimes realize that the same economic destination which makes the inebriate produce the prohibition crook.

Many Democrats are asking the question, "Shall the Democracy be reorganized?" In the light of recent events we would suggest: "Oh, what shall the epitaph be?"

Harry Thaw, under the "equal privileges which a free country affords," receives without effort, work or any useful service, \$77,000 a year. He has been "polluted" on the highways of New York. He has provided dinners at \$50 per plate, and is altogether a model rone, in fact, worthy the emulation of the most superb American degenerates.

It is now rumored that he has married a model, an actress, Miss Evelyn Nesbitt, and his mother, in great alarm, and the others in control of the estate, have threatened to cut off his income. Although the chances are that she is a better woman than he is a man, although she is at a great disadvantage, he has a large income, and she has neither income or title, one of which is necessary as the pass word to the useless class in American society.

Socialism would make Thaw useful, for it would compel him to work in a mental or manual pursuit in order to maintain and support himself and those who might be dependent upon him. It will be easily seen, therefore, that Socialism will make useful the ragged and the royal tramp.

"Gas" Addicks, a manipulator of stocks, the man who Lawson says "is not to be trusted," "a briber, and a well-dressed crook," is in control of the Delaware legislature, and will, through that body, be sent to join the millionaire's club, and as a United States Senator he will represent a sovereign State.

Lawson has stated that Addicks not only bribed, but that he would then lie and turn traitor to the very men to whom he had given the debauching dollars, but there is no reason why Addicks should not go to the Senate. With Addicks from the East and "Mon-

lala" Clark from the West, the Senate will be graced with a brace of the best millionaire corruptionists who have recently blossomed into public life.

Socialism would crush these blobs because it has real worth for its ideals. A few days ago, a pew in a New York church sold for over \$1,000 at auction. The fair-minded must admit that when two or three seats of a church sell for more than the average country parson receives as an annual income, that theology is taking on a Wall street aspect, and that Socialism would not by any means destroy religion, but would free theology from the domination of the capitalists. What is true of a few great churches in the United States is true in a degree among smaller ones. We have only to remember that the Rev. Cardwell lost his pulpit in Pullman because he protested against the conditions in that "model" town during the strike of '04.

ORGANIZATION.

The 7th Ward Branch has selected different persons to act as organizers of the respective precincts in which they reside. The members of the precinct come together and contribute from 25 to 50 cents apiece, and propose to give that money to the manager of the Chicago Socialist, and also to give him a list of the voters in their respective precincts. Upon giving to the manager of the Chicago Socialist 50 cents each week, 50 papers will be sent to different voters in the precinct, and, in a few weeks, all the voters in the precinct will receive a paper.

If this was done in one-half of the precincts of Chicago, it would distribute 25,000 papers weekly.

Other wards and precincts, please follow suit.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF STATE SECRETARY FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1904.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes On hand Sept. 1st, Income half day's wage account, Cook County, 8th W. Branch, 11th W. Branch, etc.

On hand Sept. 1st \$50.23 Income half day's wage account: Cook County 5.95 8th W. Branch 3.00 11th W. Branch 4.25 12th W. Branch 2.50 13th W. Branch 2.50 14th W. Branch 2.50 15th W. Branch 2.50 16th W. Branch 2.50 17th W. Branch 2.50 18th W. Branch 2.50 19th W. Branch 2.50 20th W. Branch 2.50 21st W. Branch 2.50 22nd W. Branch 2.50 23rd W. Branch 2.50 24th W. Branch 2.50 25th W. Branch 2.50 26th W. Branch 2.50 27th W. Branch 2.50 28th W. Branch 2.50 29th W. Branch 2.50 30th W. Branch 2.50 Total 100.00

EXPENSES. Nat. Com. dues \$ 100.00 Nat. Com. account half day's wage account 45.89 Printing: Kerrin Bros., on account 73.00 Lavery & Co., on account 100.00 Rothchild & Co. 3.50 Total 226.49

Postage and telegrams 2.50 Expressage 4.55 Application and Organization: Collins, wage and exp. account 136.82 Larson, wage account 60.00 Larson, expense account 16.56 Brewer, wage and exp. account 69.47 Block, wage and exp. account 50.00 Chicago Soc., account de- nation 150.00 Chicago Soc., account pa- pers 9.50 Nat. Com., foreign in- 6.00 Total 498.35

Office Expenses: A. A. McKay, office rent 40.00 Misc. and office supply 22.04 Janitor service 2.00 Rent of typewriter 2.00 Stenographer 28.00 Jas. S. Smith, wage acct. 72.50 Total 167.54

Hall Rents: Ottawa, for Brower 2.00 W. Jung, Camp. Com. 7.00 Total 9.00

Deficit, Oct. 1st 53.27

DUE STAMP ACCOUNT. On hand Sept. 1st 25 Bought during month 2900 Total 3125

Sold during month 2925 Balance 182

JAS. S. SMITH, State Secretary.

Many of the union papers are jubilant over the "great victory" union labor has gained in Massachusetts and Colorado. In both of these States millionaire Democrats were elected. If any union man or editor of a labor union paper can see anything to rejoice over in this turn of affairs they are entitled to their ephemeral hallucination. Before the terms for which these "friends of labor" are up the workers will learn that there is no difference between an injunction enforced by a Democrat tool of capitalism and one issued and enforced by a Republican instrument of the same exploiting class.

Any comrade wanting a good, small grocery? I know one that I can recommend. About \$400.

WALTER HUGGINS, 110 Colorado avenue.

Invitation for the GRAND BALL. Connected with Singing, Poesy and Lecturing Given for the Benefit of the Library by HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST BRANCH on Saturday Evening, Dec. 3rd, 1904. At Pulaski Hall, Ashland Avenue, Near 18th Street. Hungarian music will entertain and imported Hungarian wine will be served. Car connection from all parts of the city. Entree at 8 p. m. Admission, 25 cents a person. Any donation for the Library will be published.

For the Benefit of Neues Leben November 17-20, 1904. German Organ of the Socialists of Illinois. Bazaar and Entertainment under the Auspices of the Illinois Volksblatt Publishing Association. Tickets only 10c. each. Every Cent "Neues Leben" receives, is used for the propaganda of Socialism. Tickets at this office.

IROQUOIS THEATRE FIRE! Send us 10 cents and we will mail you a magnificent Cartoon of this conflagration. Artistically done in two colors and suitable for framing. Every headquarters and home should have one. THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST, 163 Randolph Street, CHICAGO

Shoes There is a sense of well-being afforded by being well shod that is not given by anything else of a man's apparel. The possession of a well made pair of shoes from good stock, having style and neatness and being withal, comfortable, makes you well shod. That is the kind of shoes sold by SILVERSTEIN & WEINSTEIN at 280 W. 12th Street, just East of Halsted Street

\$10.00 buys a 15-jewel Waltham, 18 size movement, fitted in a Dueber 20 year gold filled open face case, finely hand engraved. If a 3 or 4 oz. solid nickel case is desired instead of the gold filled it will cost you \$7.53. These watches will cost you more money elsewhere. 1000 other watch bargains. Drop me a card for catalog. A. B. CONKLIN 81 S. Clark Street, Chicago

MEET ME AT THE First Grand Reception and Ball GIVEN BY THE 14th Ward Branch Socialist Party Saturday Evening, November 19, 1904 AT FRIEDMAN'S HALL. S. E. COR. GRAND AND WESTERN AVENUES. ENTREE AT 8:30. TICKETS 25 CENTS. Ladies Free. Music by Fredrick's Orchestra.

LOTS FOR SALE! I have a few Choice lots left in West Lawn, adjoining Melrose Park, that I will sell for \$150.00; \$5.00 down and plenty time to pay the balance. 5-cent per acre. For particulars, apply DR. GREER 82 DEARBORN STREET. E. G. HOWTING SOLICITS ORDERS FOR ALL KINDS OF EXPRESSING AND MOVING COAL AND WOOD DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF NORTHWEST SIDE OFFICE AND YARD: 2101 ELSTON AVE.

TYPEWRITERS New and Used in perfect condition on five-dollar monthly payments; supplies of all kinds. Write me for price list and catalogue. Comrades all need typewriters. Only Union and Socialist Typewriter Concern in the Country. O. T. ANDERSON, 609 Halsted Building, Chicago, Ill. M. H. TAFT ATTORNEY AT LAW Suite 55, 99 Randolph Street. Tel. Central 3515. Berdon Block, Chicago. CHICAGO CONSERVATORY OF FINE ARTS (Incorporated). All branches of Music, Elocution and Dramatic Art. Most modern and scientific methods. Send for circulars. C. F. KELLOGG, President. 205 W. Western Av. E. MULLOY Gas and Steam Fitters BOILERS REPAIRED GAS STOVES and FURNACES REPAIRED PLUMBING AND SHEDDING 626 Grand Ave. Branch, Mt. Vernon Square, 2128 PASEO

PHONE NORTH 1307 THE NORTH CHICAGO PRINTING CO. Steel Die Embossing SOCIETY WORK A SPECIALTY 143 WELLS STREET CHICAGO

COOK COUNTY BRANCH DIRECTORY.

First Ward - Meets every Sunday, 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 167 E. Randolph street, Room 27.
Second Ward - Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 2918 Cottage Grove avenue.
Third Ward - Meets every Tuesday night at 2345 State street.
Fourth Ward - Meets every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 3110 S. Halsted street.
Fifth Ward - Meets every Tuesday and Thursday, 8 p. m., at 1506 25th street.
Sixth Ward - Meets every second and fourth Thursday, 8 p. m., at 491 E. 44th place.
Seventh Ward - Meets every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 553 E. 63d street.
Eighth Ward - Meets every Sunday, 8 p. m., at Union Headquarters, 921 1/2th street.
Ninth and Tenth Wards - Meets every first and third Monday at 215 W. 12th street.
Eleventh and Twelfth Wards - Meets every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 118 S. Kedzie avenue.
Thirteenth Ward - Meets every Wednesday eve, at 523 South Western avenue.
Fourteenth Ward - Meets every Sunday, 9 a. m., at Friedman's Hall.
Fifteenth Ward - Meets every Friday, 8 p. m., at 228 W. Madison street.
Sixteenth Ward - Meets every Sunday, 8 p. m., at 118 S. Kedzie avenue.
Seventeenth Ward - Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 256 W. Chicago avenue.
Eighteenth Ward - Meets every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 228 W. Madison street.
Nineteenth Ward - Meets every second and fourth Monday, 8 p. m., at 135 Mohawk street.
Twentieth Ward - Meets every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 228 W. Madison street.
Twenty-first Ward - Meets every second and fourth Monday, 8 p. m., at 135 Mohawk street.
Twenty-second Ward - Meets every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 228 W. Madison street.
Twenty-third Ward - Meets every second and fourth Monday, 8 p. m., at 135 Mohawk street.
Twenty-fourth Ward - Meets every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 228 W. Madison street.
Twenty-fifth Ward - Meets every second and fourth Monday, 8 p. m., at 135 Mohawk street.
Twenty-sixth Ward - Meets every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 228 W. Madison street.
Twenty-seventh Ward - Meets every second and fourth Monday, 8 p. m., at 135 Mohawk street.
Twenty-eighth Ward - Meets every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 228 W. Madison street.
Twenty-ninth Ward - Meets every second and fourth Monday, 8 p. m., at 135 Mohawk street.
Thirtieth Ward - Meets every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 228 W. Madison street.

ILLINOIS LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS.

COOK COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.
Coles - L. A. Piquin, 1017 Shelby Av., Mat. Coon, Ill.
Cook - S. Edwards, Room 27, 163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
De Page - May Walder Kerr, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
Edgar - C. H. Happersett, 231 Chestnut St., Paris, Ill.
Fulton - S. F. Baker, 461 S. Liberty St., Elgin, Ill.
Kankakee - Chas. Stevens, 542 Harrison Av., Kankakee, Ill.
McLean - J. E. Sanders, 18 Washington St., Bloomington, Ill.
Macou - S. E. Martin, 1249 S. Walnut St., Macoupin, Ill.
Madison - Jacob F. Miller, Collinsville, Ill.
Morgan - J. H. Lyons, 513 Edgemont St., Jacksonville, Ill.
Peoria - Urban Rankin, 1315 1/2 S. Adams St., Peoria, Ill.
Rock Island - Henry Hints, 149 5th St., Springfield, Ill.
Sangamon - T. J. Jones, 1128 N. 1st St., Springfield, Ill.
Stephenson - F. Wessner, 103 Galena St., Springfield, Ill.
Tazewell - C. E. Crandall, 519 Catherine St., Pekin, Ill.
Vernon - Albert Muller, 23 Alexander St., Elgin, Ill.
Williamson - H. E. Dial, Herrin, Ill.
Winnebago - John A. Haden, 1117 4th Av., Rockford, Ill.
LOCAL ORGANIZATION.
Barry - E. B. Clegg,
Braidwood - Frank Kocs,
Belvidere - John W. Lambert, 305 East "D" St.
Cairo - Geo. W. Lambert, 236 4th St.
Champaign - W. A. Daugherty, 542 W. Vine St.
Coal City - Dominik Vysocil,
Coffee - D. D. Jackson,
Danville - Wm. Hesterman,
De Kalb - Paig. McKee,
East Dubuque - Geo. Lawton,
East St. Louis - B. H. Montgomery, 723 N. 9th,
Galena - W. L. Heberling,
Galesburg - John C. Stedlin, 279 N. Whitesboro St.
Golden Gate - W. H. Vanfleet,
Joliet - N. G. Marlett, 111 Ridgewood Av.
Keokuk - Fred Underhill, 216 Boats St.
LaSalle - Chas. Hartman,
Lincoln - Thos. J. Quinn, Ch. 274.
Mt. Olive - A. F. Germer,
Monmouth - John Higgins, 718 S. 54 St.
Morton - Wm. W. Underhill, 718 S. 54 St.
Naperville - G. W. Underhill, 718 S. 54 St.
Marion - Jas. M. Cooper,
Marion - Harry Youngman,
Marion - W. W. Butler,
Nashville - L. T. Phillips,
Noble - F. M. Riley,
O'Fallon - Geo. Couetta,
Oglethorpe - Hugh Fagan,
Pittfield - Sherman Trotter,
Quincy - Wm. P. Stewart, 435 Kentucky St.
Ridgeway - Miss Jessie Cady,
Sandwich - B. S. Williams,
Seward - H. W. Nelson, 111 S. Everett St.
Shannon - Herman Rahm,
Shandon - W. B. Hart,
Spring Valley - Henry Watta,
Tamarac - Henry Skaer,
Witt - Benson Jarvis.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF STATE SECRETARY FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1904.

Table with columns for Income, Expenses, and Balance. Includes items like 'Income, half-day's wage account', 'Expenses: Nat. Com. dues', 'Printing', 'Postage and telegrams', etc.

Table listing names and amounts, likely a ledger or account book. Includes names like 'Jas. P. Larson, expense account', 'Wm. Jung, hall rent', etc.

DUE STAMP ACCOUNT.
On hand \$183
Bought during month \$2400
Sold during month \$2284
Balance on hand \$259

HALL MEETINGS.

SUNDAY, NOV. 20.
Twenty-third Ward headquarters, 943 West Harrison street, 7:30 p. m.
Speaker, Jack Wood of England.
La Salle Club, 215 West 12th street, 7:30 p. m.
Speaker, A. W. Mance.
Subject, "Socialists' Opportunity and Responsibility."

NOTICE.

Comrades of West Hammond, Ill., Whitney, East Chicago and Indiana Harbor.
There will be a mass meeting on Sunday, Nov. 20, 7:30 p. m., at 300 West State street, West Hammond, Ill.
John Collins, State organizer of the Socialist party in Illinois, will address the meeting.

ORGANIZATION NOTICE.

Readers of this paper residing in the First Ward, and who would like to join the Socialist party, are requested to attend a meeting Sunday, Nov. 20, 2:30 p. m., for the purpose of forming a branch of the Socialist party.
Meeting place, room 27, 163 East Randolph street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD NOTICE.

There will be propaganda meetings held at 256 West Chicago avenue every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p. m.
Good speakers, music and free discussion. Come and bring your friends.
There will be a business meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Branch, Monday, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock, at 354 1/2 West Congress street, near Center avenue. All who have signed applications for membership, residing in the ward, are invited to attend.

BRASS WORKERS' UNION, NO. 127

Chicago, Nov. 15, 1904.
The Chicago Socialist.
Dear Sir - I have been instructed by this organization to send you a letter of congratulation (for publication in your paper) on the result of the recent election and the great increase in the Socialist vote. Inclosed you will also find a stamped letter (to be sent to Eugene V. Debs) which is a duplicate of the one I am sending to you inclosed herewith. Hoping you publish this letter at the earliest possible opportunity, I remain yours respectfully,
LOUIS G. HERZOG,
Secretary Brass Workers, No. 127.

REBELS OF THE NEW SOUTH.

A preacher who hates Socialism once tried to show that Socialism would destroy the home by publishing a novel in which Socialists were represented as acting in line with the author's preconceived notions. Never mind the name of the book; it had a short run and was forgotten. Any fair-minded man can see the absurdity of expecting to learn anything of Socialists' ideas on marriage from a caricature of them. Now, however, a Socialist has written a novel about the views it expresses. It is a story with action in it from start to finish, and the characters are live people, who don't stop in their acting to preach sermons.

THE TITLE IS REBELS OF THE NEW SOUTH, and the author is Walter Marion Raymond. The book contains five full-page engravings, it is equal mechanically to many of the \$1.50 novels, but the price is only a dollar. Your bookseller will get it for you if you insist, but the quickest way is to send a dollar to the publishers, CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago; then you will get the book by return mail.

IN MEMORIAM.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 11, 1904.
The comrades of Thirty-third Ward No. 1 instruct me to send following resolution to you to be published in Chicago Socialist:
Whereas, In the course of events our comrade, Anglo Venafro, has been removed from our midst; therefore be it

THOMAS J. MORGAN (MORGAN & RUBINSTEIN) LAWYER.
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Socialist Party Meetings of the Producers' and Consumers' Union are held every FRIDAY AT 8 P. M.
2035 SOUTH HALSTED STREET
We invite every up-to-date socialist to be present.

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.

SPECIAL OFFER.
Ten different propaganda pamphlets by Herron, Vall, Hyndman, Spargo, Hanford, Blatchford, and other able writers, illustrated, for 25 cents. With every order we will send free The Comrade for three months, if you mention this paper. Order now. THE COMRADE CO-OPERATIVE CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York.

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CARNIVAL AND BAZAAR BRAND'S HALL FEBRUARY 12 TO 19, 1905 TICKETS NOW READY SEASON TICKETS: Good for Eight Admissions for One Person, or One Admission for Eight Persons 50 Cents PURCHASER RETAINS COUPON AND STUB. DONATION LISTS ALSO READY-GET YOUR SUPPLIES AND PUSH ALL TOGETHER

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EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND THEIR SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE A series of lectures given on six successive Saturday evenings as a part of the work of the Institute of Social Studies of PROF. JEROME H. RAYMOND, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. Nov. 19-Constantinople: Despotism and Disintegration. Nov. 26-St. Petersburg: Autocracy and Nihilism. Dec. 3-Vienna: Feudalism and Democracy. Dec. 10-Berlin: Militarism and Socialism. Dec. 17-Paris: Liberalism and Nationalism. Dec. 24-London: Imperialism and Progressivism. ELABORATELY ILLUSTRATED BY STEREOPTICAN VIEWS. Northwestern University Building, Lake and Dearborn Streets. COURSE TICKETS, \$1.50. SINGLE ADMISSION, 30 CENTS. Study classes are also conducted, and lectures given on other evenings. Subjects: American Industrial History, Biological Sociology, Socialism, Political Economy. For particulars, address A. M. SIMONS, 56 5th Ave., Chicago.

COME YOURSELF and BRING THE MAN who is ALMOST A SOCIALIST to hear Walter Thomas Mills, A. M. Principal of the International School of Social Economy and Author of "The Struggle for Existence" At WILLARD HALL, Cor. LaSalle and Monroe Sts. SATURDAY, 8 P. M., NOV. 19 and each Saturday Night for twenty weeks in succession THESE LECTURES DEAL WITH THE HARD FACTS OF LIFE YOU ONLY NEED TO HAVE LIVED IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND THEM I. THE CURRENT TOPIC SERIES Nov. 19-The Fate of a Reorganized Democratic Party on the Battle Ground Between Capitalism and Socialism. Nov. 26-Lessons for Socialists from the Great Campaign. Dec. 3-The Children of the Unemployed. Dec. 10-Socialism and the Family. Dec. 17-The Open Shop. Dec. 24-Municipal Socialism and Socialism. Dec. 31-The Black Man, the Yellow Man and the Manufacturer. THE TRAINING SCHOOL SERIES Jan. 7-Evolution and Human History. Jan. 14-Evolution in the Primitive Life of the Race. Jan. 21-Evolution and the Age-long Servitude of Man. Jan. 28-Evolution of the Tools of Industry and the Industrial Revolution. Feb. 4-Evolution of the Forms of Government. Feb. 11-Evolution of Parliamentary Law and of Peaceful Opposition Within the State. Feb. 18-Evolution of Capitalism. Feb. 25-Evolution of Organizations of Labor. Mch. 4-Evolution and Culmination of the Economic Class Struggle. Mch. 11-Industrial Evolution and the Collapse of Feudalism. Mch. 18-Industrial Evolution and the Collapse of Capitalism. Mch. 25-Industrial Evolution and the Coming of Socialism. Each lecture will be introduced by a ten minutes' prelude dealing with some current event, or replying to questions or criticisms on previous lectures. Persons holding reserved seats tickets must be in their seats at 8:00 o'clock sharp, as all unoccupied seats will be promptly filled at that time. Reserved seats can be gotten at the door or at 1425 Masonic Temple. THE TRAINING SCHOOL These lectures are given in connection with the Fifth Annual Session of THE TRAINING SCHOOL of the International School of Social Economy. The attendance at the Training School classes will be limited to FIFTY. If you wish to be a worker for Socialism you should be one of the FIFTY. Write or Call for Particulars The International School of Social Economy 1429 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO