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FISTERICAGO SOCIALIST.

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SIXTH YEAR-WHOLE NO. 299.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1904.

PRICE ONE CEN.

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.

# A REORGANIZED DEMOCRACY

"The Fate of a Reorganized Democratic Party on the Battleground Between Capitalism and Socialism."

(From Mills' Willard Hall Lecture.

Economy. The lecture course is divid- lems of modern politics. ed into two series of lectures, the first on current topics lasting until January 1st, and the other, the Training School Course, beginning January 7th and lasting until April 1st, each Saturday night. Te hall was filled to the doors, and the enthusiasm of the meeting indicated that the Chialready seriously at work in the "next campaign."

Comrade Mills was received with applause, and spoke in part as follows: "It is proposed to reorganize the Demfsts, secure their support, and on some sort of radical program secure control of the government. It is my purpose to show that this cannot be done, and that if it could be done it ought not to be undertaken.

"In his first message to Congress mendous and highly complex indusof the twentieth century with very

largement, consolidation and monopoly tion where the old laws which were in control when industry was an inand simple are no longer able to secure justice, that the development of modern industry has given us a small American shop. No meddling with group of the beneficiaries of modern Capitalism and a larger group of its

This was the first of a series of | victims, and between these beneficiatwenty Saturday night meetings to be ries of capitalism and these vicheld in this hall under the auspices of tims of capitalism are found the conthe International School of Social flicts which involve the great prob-

"I do not know that the issues can be better stated than Roosevelt and Bryan have stated them. They have recognized the division of society into these two great classes of the bene ficiaries and the victims of capital ism. The party which has elected Mr. Roosevelt to the presidency is comcago Socialists and their friends are pletely under the control of the bene ficiaries. By them no remedy is offered, and from them no relief may be expected. It is my purpose to night to show that no relief can come worth the fighting for, by any program which consents to the further appeal to the Populists and the Social- existence of the capitalist system and the further exploitation of the workers, which must last as long as capitalism lasts.

"In what way will the reorganiz-

ers attempt relief for the victims of modern capitalism? The anti-trust campaign is proposed. The limiting of Theodore Roosevelt said: 'The tre- the capitalization of corporations and the putting of articles manufactured trial development which went on with by the trusts on the free list is the very accelerated rapidity during the method of warfare suggested. To brings us face to face at the beginning | tions would simply mean that the victor in the warfare of the market would serious social problems. The old laws | become the controlling stockholder in and the old customs which had al- many corporations instead of a conmost the binding force of law, were trolling stockholder in a single coronce quite sufficient to regulate the poration, but he would be the master accumulation and distribution of lor the industry in either case. It wealth. Since the industrial changes might multiply the number of the which have enormously increased the hired bosses, but the boss himself productive power of mankind they are | would still be the master in spite of no longer sufficient. The most vital the legal subdivision of his centralproblem with which this country, and | ized enterprises. To put an article on party that the great conflict in Amer- done, would not produce the result de tices of the peace, and in cons ican politics lies between plutocracy sired if it could be done. If Euroof industry have placed us in a posi- same body of international capitalists us a charter favorable to the capitalare coming into control of the great ist class. industries in all countries alike. The dividual matter and tools were rude European manufacturer becomes simply the agent of the same international organization which controls the or drafts, and as a general proposi-

(Continued on Page Two.)

### A NEW CHARTER.

The Socialist's Opportunity.

By Seymour Stedman.

In response to the permission granted by the voters of Illinois at the last election, the next Legislature will be called upon to grant a new charter to the city of Chicago. A special committee of the city council and many committees of the different political and social clubs of the capitalists of Chicago are now turning their attention to the subject. It will serve no purpose and space will not permit in this article, a review of the great changes in the industrial life, the inase in territory, population and wealth which has taken place in thirty years within the confines of the great t metropolis in the United States. Suffice it to say that the early method of taxation and the machinery there fore has outlived its usefulness. The restrictions now placed upon the power of the city council, the county and township organizations, prevent their consolidation. There are numerous separate and distinct taxing bodies. with many separate civic enterprises, of very similar character, all managed without any direct relationship to each other or harmony between them. The from the city, even in the manage ment and erection of natatoriums. play grounds and gymnasiums, and while Chicago may furnish ambulances, it must go to the county to take care of its patients, its sick and disabled. The friction resulting from lack of organization and system entails a large and unnecessary waste can institute some system into the regulation and management of taxation bodies, etc., and what they are pleased to call municipal and county institutions, and thus reduce in

large portion of the capitalist profits. To interest the people of Chicago in the problem, they promise by the new charter to abolish the "justice court This is a sop thrown by the for that matter the whole civilized the free list because it is manufactur- capitalists to the working people of world, has to deal is the problem of ed by the trust in order to protect Chicago in the hopes of securing their the small manufacturer from the de- support for a charter which will save "Mr. Bryan declares in his call for structive competition of the trust the poor people from a very few outa reorganization of the Democratic would not harm the trust if it was rages perpetrated by some of the justion of this relief to the dear people, and democracy. The positions of Mr. pean competition could be brought the capitalists desire a charter which Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt are substan- into the American market in order to will permit, guarantee and continue tially the same. It is contended in break the trust it would certainly the defrauding, plundering and sandeffect by these gentlemen that the break the small dealer and the small bagging of the people by the gas, elecmodern development of industry in manufacturer first, and the trust if at tric light, street railways and all the connection with the vast improvements all, afterwards. But it could not great corporations which are now in in machinery and the resulting en- break the trust, for the reason that it control of the capitalist city of Chiis becoming international, and the cago, who are trying to fasten upon

measure the taxation which eats up

Many of the committees appointed by the very respectable citizens of Chicago will submit proposed charters tion, no matter what their appearance may be, their adoption would result in tying the people hand and foot. For instance, some have made suggestions that the school system should to brush away the legal net work and become subordinate to the mayor, who should appoint its grand, intellectual boss, without a suggestion that the people should have the right to the teachers should take part and be given authority in the selection, or at least vetoing the appointment of an incompetent superintendent or principal. The capitalist class will try to govern from the top down. They do not seem to oppreciate the justice of granting to employes in the city, county or State services the right to have ome voice in the government of the enterprises or institutions in which ing into a discussion of the regulation of the school system or its improvement, which the liberty of the teachers would give to the educational tions would be very welcome. facilities of Chicago.

It is clear to all that the teachers wish to improve and develop the school system and that the capitaliists wish to undermine it, and decrease the expense which it entails. They desire the coming generation to know just enough to count brick and keep pace with a machine.

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Represents the idea, backed by the merit. Union made from our factory to your head. Fall styles. Southwest corner Madison and La Salle streets.

ew charter to limit the power of Chicago over its industries to a less extent than that which prevails at present, while the logic of industrial development would suggest the eco

The Socialists should grasp this opportunity to explain SOCIALISM and to FIGHT FOR A CHARTER WHICH WILL GIVE THE CITY OF CHICAGO COMPLETE AND ABSOLUTE DOMINATION POWER AND AUTHORITY OVER EVERY INDUSTRY WITHIN THE

CITY GATES. The people of Chicago should have the right to RULE THEMSELVES, the right to erect, naintain, build and opérate street car systems, electric lighting plants fu nishing light and power to private parties, gas works, ice houses, coal yards, free school books, adequate school facilities, meal for school children, where desirable, department stores, matatorfuns, play grounds, slaughter houses, a munici pal savings bank, and the right to pave its own streets and to abolish the contract system for all municipal work, the institution of direct employment; in fact, THE SOCIALISTS SHOULD DEMAND A CHARTER for one city of Chicago that can be written on a postage stamp, to-wit: That the people of Chicago shall have the right to tax for municipal purpos without limit and to MANUFAC-TURE, MAINTAIN, OWN, OPER-ATE, manage, purchase, build and equip any and all plant or plants, industry or enterprise directly productive or distributive, of every kind, cature or description, free from all State interference, subject to the payment of State taxes only.

Upon this proposition, we can maintain a most vigorous campaign. It is to be hoped that the people of Chicago will accept the responsibility of governing themselves, and it is also to be hoped that the Socialists will be able to show them the necessity of the obtaining power of doing so and of using that power as rapidly as possible to seize all industries within the muni-

We understand full well that outside institutions upon which the city must depend for raw material, etc., will greatly hamper municipally owned and operated enterprises and it will limit Socialist possibilities. Naturally, the less the restriction, the more rapidly we will inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth, but while urging the full fruition, we have a duty and work within the confines of this great city.

The exceptional political conditions in Chicago now give to the working class opportunities for education and agitation, surpassing that of any other city in the world, a city of over two million population greater than that of Massachusetts or Wisconsin, with enterprises worth millions and millions of dollars, and now the question is presented, shall we strike, by ballot, for a charter which will give the working class an opportunity to speak by legal enactment for his industrial freedom. The reformer and the bourgeoise will not openly take issue with the right of the people of Chicago to a charter giving them freedom, unless they are afraid to trust the working class. We should make them "show their hand" while we proceed

cobwebs which impede our march. For the working class to see such an opportunity should be to grasp it, and to grasp it now is to plant the define the policy of the schools or that Socialist colors in the very heart of the American territory.

### NOTICE.

All Holders of campaign lists will confer a great favor by sending them in at once, with whatever amount may have been collected upon them, as this office they are a factor, but the purpose of is again compelled to carry on the article will not justify me in go- the necessary work with the meagre income derived from the dues and any further contribu-

Fraternally, Jas. S. Smith.

JOLTS FROM THE OUTSIDE.

Everybody knows there is enough coal in the ground for all, and that there are plenty of men ready and willing to dig it. They also know that in spite of this fact thousands of men, women and children shiver and freeze for want of coal. This one fact alone ought to make a So cialist out of any thinking working

# TRADE UNIONS AND

The two events which are the excuse for reviving these much discussed topics teach the same lesson. One is the Colorado election; the other, is the defeat of the "Socialist resolution" at the National Convention of the A. F. of L. Both teach the uselessness, and positive folly of Socialist resolutions in connection with trade union bodies. Colorado shows how utterly ineffective for good such a declaration is, The passing of the resolution neither made nor unmade socialists of the Western Federation of Miners, neither has that union, or any portion of the A. F. of shown itself to be essentially differ ent from any other trade union so far a slight increase over 1900, but only as the political fight is concerned. The about half the vote of last year. The introduction of the resolution at the vote in Colorado is also an increase over A. F. of L. convention simply afforded the fakirs and the capitalists papers the opportunity to once more shout about the "defeat of Socialism," and "la notwithstanding the fact that there never has been a year in which Socialism has made such tremendous gains in the ranks of trade unions as the year that has just passed. Had any resolution endorsing Socialism but owing to the fact that the election been adopted by the A. F. of L. it would have been a positive evil. It would have disrupted the economic organization without in the least strengthening the political fight.

It is about time that this position, which has been officially endorsed by two National Conventions of the Socialist party and is rapidly gaining acceptance by nearly all the Europeau Socialist bodies, should be recognized. The trade union is not a political party. Neither do we want it to be a political party. One Socialist Party the working class. It is the business of the Socialist Party to represent the political interests and fight the politial fights. It has been upon the side of the trade unions in every battle for better conditions but it is not a trade inion. In the same way the intelligent trade unionist votes for Socialism, but he does not use his union to nomi nate candidates or carry on election propaganda, and it is proper that he

should not. There is no doubt but what at the present time if Socialists were generally foolish enough to attempt the facles that have recently ing unions, in the sense that they could secure the adoption of Socialist resolutions or the election of avowed Socialists to official positions, they would find that they had achieved only a hollow victory. Men are commonwealth into existence, neither in the city in 1904. an we "resolute" men out of the capitalist into the Socialist mind.

It is just those unions in which there has been less said about capture makes it reasonable to estimate 200 votes ing and resoluting that Socialism has for the State. made the greatest gain. Witness the United Mine Workers of Illinois and the International Association of Machinists, not to mention the stockyard unions and those of Pullman 'where nearly every member is a Socialist and where, up to date, no one has as yet | The total vote will reach nearly 1,500. been foolish enough to start the reso lution mill a-going.

M. W. SIMON. COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the County Committee on Smalay afternoon, Nov. 27, at 55 North Clark street. The meeting will be called to order promptly at 2 o'clock, and delegates are requested to be on hand so that the business can be disposed of thing near 5,000. and all in attendance enabled to go to

Mass meeting of Socialists, Uhlich's Hall, Sunday, November 27, 3:39 p. m., for Socialist Daily Paper. Everybody turn out,

the mass meeting at Uhlich's Hall at

A. S. EDWARDS, Co. Sec.

MOTHER JONES.

Notice: Tuesday, Nov. 29, or Wednesday, Nov. 30, Mother Jones Watch the Dally News for time and

**GURNEY'S HATS, \$2.00 AND \$3.00** 

Straw hats, all styles, \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3. Comrades should go to this store. Caps, 25c, 45c, 65c and 75c. 97 Madison street, northwest corner Desr-

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Great Increase in the Vote Everywhere, and the Total Will Be Almost Half a Million.

ports received at the national headquar- as against 330 in 1900. Marion county ters up to the hour of going to press on reports an increase of 100 per cent. Saturday, Nov. 19. The estimates given are conservative in every case and the reption of Massachusetts and Colorado. shows a wonderful increase over the vote of 1900. In Massachusetts the result is

1900, but vastly less than that of 1902.

The total vote for the country appears to be about 500,000, though later rein all, party members everywhere can congratulate themselves on the result and gather courage to keep up the fight. ALABAMA.

Partial returns from five counties give 437. There are 66 counties in Alabama. law is not complied with it has been impossible to get better reports. The The State had no Socialist votes in 1900, but will probably give 2,000 this year. ARIZONA.

Partial returns from five con 743 votes. There was no ticket in 1900. Territorial Secretary Ryan estimates the total vote at 3,000. As there are eight counties from which no returns have been received, this is probably not ex

Extensive frauds are reported from Arkansas and as a consequence returns are meager. Partial returns from four is enough to represent the interests of countles give 219 votes. This leaves 71 ounties to hear from, but the vote will probably not exceed 1,500, the same number as cast in the September election.

CALIFORNIA: Complete returns from 19 counties give 16,612 votes. Partial returns from eight other countles give 8,621, bringing the county cast 5,315 in 1904 and 995 in 1900; San Francisco (city) 7,231, in 1902 there were 1,993; Alameda county 3,251, in 1900 there were 828; Sacramento county had 131 in 1900, and 1,036 this year.

COLORADO. Owing to the fact that a great fight was made to beat Peabody, the Socialist | year, or 13,000. The slump was from 1,600 to 2,500.

CONNECTICUT. Partial returns give 3,636 votes, with two counties to hear from. The 1900 ney's old district, was again defeated by but vote was 1.029 and the returns for this 58 votes, the same as last year. Carey year justify an estimate of 4,500. Hart- ran ahead of the ticket for Co. not made Socialists from above. We in 1900 to 608 in the city in 1904; New

> DELAWARE. In 1900 there were only 57 votes in 170 votes. the entire State, and this year Newcastle county alone gives 146 votes. This

> > FLORIDA.

604, bringing the total to 1,142. This troit incidences 26 counties to hear from Tampa gives 104 votes against 2 in 1900, and other places show corresponding gains. GEORGIA.

turns from six other counties bring the from and they will probably swell the total to 134. There are 127 more count total vote to 20,000, the estimate m ties to hear from and the total vote will by State Secretary Nash. Hennepin be in the neighborhood of 600. Many county, including Minneapolis, increased contrades write that the old parsies in from 631 in 1900 to 4.853 in 1904; other various places stole our ballots. IDAHO.

Partial returns from 14 counties give 1,133 votes, seven counties to hear from. All reports show good increase and it is place the State vote at some ILLINOIS.

Sixteen counties give 8,573 votes and the State at any previous election. partial returns from 28 other counties MISSOURI.

give 48,536 additional, making the total so far reported 54,100. With 58 counties from it is probable the vote will go to 100,000. Cook county, including giving 2,632, swell the total to 11,255, the city of Chicago, elected two repre- with 79 counties to hear from. The tosentatives to the State Legislature, J. A. tal yote will in all probability be from Ambroz, machinist, and Andrew Olsen, 15,000 to 20,000. St. Louis increased stationary engineer, from the Ninth District. Chicago gives 44,331 votes for will speak in the Stock Yards district. Debs, showing the largest increase both 2,500. actual and relative of any city in the country. Rock Island, Moline, Joliet.

other counties are 3,007, making the total vote 9,885. This leaves 52 other counties to hear from, and in all probability the vote will be more than 15,000. Vanderburg county, including Evans-

Herewith is given a compilation of re- | ville, still leads in the increase with 1,806

Complete returns from 60 counties give official count will probably increase the 11,708 as against a total for the State tetal largely. Every State, with the ex- of only 2,742 in 1900. Partial returns from seven other counties, giving 481, bring the total vote to 12,189. There are 2 counties to hear from and the returns already received justify an estimate of nearly 20,000. Polk county, including Des Moines, gives 1,565 votes. Scott, 1,150; Wapello, 608, and Woodbury, 579. KANSAS.

Partial returns from 35 counties give total of 7,804. This leaves 71 counties to hear from and the returns thus far received justify an estimate of 15,000. The total vote in the State in 1900 was 1,258. Nearly every county shows a tre-mendous increase. Wyandotte, Crawford and Wichita county leading.

KENTUCKY.

Complete returns from six counties give 2.173. These counties include Newport and Covington, two of the largest cities. Incomplete returns from seven other counties give 138, bringing the total vote up to 2,311. As there are 106 other counties to hear from, the estimate of 4500 by State Secretary Lanfersick has sufficient justification to stand.

LOUISIANA.

Partial returns from eight parishes, in-cluding the city of New Orleans, give 704 votes. There were no votes in 1900. The nature of the returns justifies an estimate of 1,000.

MAINE.

The total of Maine is 1,960. In 1900 he total vote was S78. The counties showing the greatest increase are Androscoggin from 59 in 1909 to 339, and Cumerland, including Portland, from 129 to

MARYLAND,

only 878 in 1900. It is estimated the vote will reach between 2,500 and 3,000.

MASSACHUSETTS. Returns so far received, with three counties to hear from give 10,552 votes in the State. This indicates that the total will reach about half that of last Colorado and by some Socialists in the vote fell off. Partial returns from ten all over the State, the light vote for A. F. of L. convention, that they could counties give 1,552 votes, and warrant Debs and Hanford causing general sur-"capture" a half dozen of the lead-increasing the estimate for the State prise. Ransden, the Socialist member of the Legislature, was defeated for reelection by nearly 200 votes. Drew, 1 islative candidate in Comrade MacCart ford increased from 253 in the county in the Sixth District, polling nearly dou-in 1900 to 608 in the city in 1904; New ble the heads of national and State ticket cannot "resolute" the co-operative Haven county from 549 in 1900 to 2,089 in Haverhill. Bellefuille, legislative can didate in the Fifth District, which Carey

Six counties, complete, give 2,571 votes. Incomplete returns from 13 other counties give 2,940, totaling 5,511. There are 66 counties to hear from and the Seven counties report 508 votes. Par-tial returns from 12 other counties give Rapids increased from 395 to 1,195; De This troit increased from 237 in 1901 to 710

MINNESOTA

Seven counties give 5,555, and incorplete returns from 21 other counties give 1920 additional, bringing the total to Four counties give 91 and partial re- 7,475. This leaves 54 counties to hear countles increased in much the same ratio.

MISSISSIPPL

Partial returns from four counties give 191 votes for Debs and Hanford. Mississippi has 75 counties in all, but it is not probable that the total vore will be more than 250. There was no ticket in

Complete returns have been received from 21 counties, giving 8,673 votes Partial returns from 15 other counties

cluding Kansas City, from 494 to about

MONTANA.

actual and relative of any city in the country. Rock Island, Moline, Joliet, Bloomington, Peoria, Canton and Quincy show great increases.

INDIANA.

Complete returns from 26 countles give 2,271 additional, making the total region of 6,278 votes and partial returns from 14 other counties are 3,607, making the total vote 9,885. This leaves 52 other counties to hear from, and in all probations and Clarke from 42 to 535. Other parts

(Continued on Page Three

# preliminary organization All Socialists invited to attend and participate in this undertaking

THE SOCIALIST DAILY

Mass Meeting

Sunday Afternoon, Nov. 27

3:30-at

UNLICH'S HALL, NORTH CLARK STREET

To hear reports of work done and effect

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## THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Issued very Saturday at 163 E. Ramistoh Street, Room 27, corner Randslph and La Salle Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

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

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

Editor, A. W. Mance; Business Manager, A. S. Edwards; State Secretary, J. S.

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



### LABOR AND THE CHARTER.

The editor of the Chicago Evening Post derives much pleasure the would probably call it a virtue) in composing editorial effusions designed to tickle the stupidity and ignorance of flunkies who lounge about the clubs and aimed at the class whose labor makes club loungers and newspaper scribblers for pay possible. The latest attempt of this intellectual prodigy of the Post to win the applause of the kid-gloved fellows and all others who despise honest work and everybody engaged in it, is an impudent notice to-"labor" that it should keep hands off the task of framing a new city charter. The Post penman's idea of "labor" is that it is incompetent; its sole function is the creation of wealth and opportunities for the "capable" gentlemen of the clubs and upper-tendom to appropriate and revel in; beyond this it should have no aspirations, no wishes, no interests. . Charter framing should be left to "gentlemen;" it involves a degree of intellectual acumen beyond the prosaic, dull-brained proletariat which creates all wealth and maintains civflization. This is the Post scribbler's idea-in part. But (and this is what grievously annoys the Post man and his lik) the working class is coming to learn a few things; it is learning that the living present is gagged and bound by the dead past-if charters, laws and constitutions made by the "gentry" who are now rotted or retting in unnumbered graveyards throughour Christendom; that such constitutions, laws and charters have always been designed for the benefit of the class making them, and that any charter that might be frained in the political clubs and get the "O. K." of half a dozen capitalistic lawyers must needs be not for the people, not for "labor," but against the people and for organized plunder. It is, therefore, gratifying to find that labor is proposing to take a hand in framing up a new charter for Chicago. That the Post editor and his associates are disturbed over the prospect is a matter of no consequence. Labor's demand for the charter should be a provision empowering the municipality to socialize, own and operate any industry, business or service, and to establish new services, businesses and industries for the benefit primarily of itself and, necessarily, of all the people. This "demand" should be insistent -no matter what "gentlemen" think about it. In other words, the new charter should be written by the socially useful class, not by drones and parasites. Let that be done and Chicage will have a charter making human interests, progress and higher civilization a possibility.

# WHICH IS THE COMING PARTY?

at the present stage of the class strug- bone of the regular Democratic party possible to get the half loar. This It is irreconcilably opposed to Tom If we had space here we could give a open-minded enough to look beneath the surface of a paradox, has mistaken his calling. We are writing now for those who can think

The character of a society is determined by the character of its productive labor. This is the infallible earmark. Our present society is based on competitive wage labor-not simply wage labor, but competitive wage labor. If competition were eliminated and nothing left but a question of wages and hours, then a half loaf might be attainable. But competition is a thing which cannot be split in the middle. It is like a shop which must be run as an all-open shop or as an all-closed shop. Competition admits of no division. As long as it exists at all it is competition, no more, no less. Employers who insist on competition in wages are themselves extremists, irreconcilables, doctrinaires, intransigeants. Here we are able to pass them back some of the choice epithets given to us. They will not tolerate any half losf foolishness here. though competition cannot be divided, it can be wholly abolished. Here is a case where it is easier to get the whole lost than the half.

Now it is evident that the first step towards the improvement of the workyou, we mean not simply the employed tinemployed; must be the abolition of competition in wages. Once the wage earner has grasped this fact, he occomes a different man. A platform without this plank in it, no matter what else it contains, has no longer any interest for him. If he supports it at all, in the hope of getting a halfloaf, it will be a half-hearted sup-

Now, which one of the present political parties offers to the worker not only the greatest benefits in its theo- by conflicting interests beyond hope of ries; but also the most reasonable hope of winning power and realizing these

The Republican party has come to be recognized as the party of plutocracy. No other party can hope to compete with it as the representative of the capitalist class. The question is. I Finally let us ask, what chance has

If Jeffersonian Democrats are una | what party shall represent the work ble to carry out the moderate reforms ing class to contend with the Repubproposed by them, what hope is there | lican party for the control of the govthat the extreme measures of the So | crament? We ignore here the Problem ciglists can ever be attained? This is bition party and also the local indea fair question and deserves a straight- pendent parties which spring up and forward answer. Socialists claim that die out like mushrooms. The backgie it is harder to get the half loaf is the solid South, and no one pretends than the whole-in fact, that it is im- that this stands for the working class. sounds like a paradox. Socialist phil. Watson and the Populism for which he osophy is full of seeming paradoxes. Stands, much more to anything yet more radical. The solid South and attentive enough, patient enough and his letter of acceptance Watson says; and not a theory. The People's party makes no war upon private ownership, nor legitimate profits." This offers no hope to the laborer who is trying to escape from the competitive wage system. It is strange that profits which come out of the working class are legitimate profits, while those which come out of

the middle class are illegitimate. Next comes Mr. Bryan, who, with a party fealty worthy of a better cause. is going to cling to the Democratic wreck until it sinks to rise no more. He has lately proposed a new battle cry, "Death to every private monopo-This sounds well, but means nothing-at least nothing to the wageworker. What hurts the worker is class monopoly, not private monopoly. The worker's slogan must be, "Death ; Bryan's lutions. to every class monopoly." idea would imply that so long as a monopoly is not a private monopoly. but is held by a class whose members are comparatively equal in wealth, no harm is done; but what difference does it make to the man who is not in the class monopoly, but has to work for a competitive wage?

Next comes Hearst with his newsapers and claims that "in order to "A Review of Essentials," printed in win the Democratic party must be another part of this issue. Every Sodemocratic." That sounds familiar, claist worker should cut it out and ing class (and by working class, mind No doubt you have read it before. But read it every once in a while. We the trouble is that wherever the Demoworkers, but both the employed and cratic party wins it does nothing. It that Socialists can't achieve victory is sure to give us new proof of the by old party tactics. fact that it is impossible under present conditions to get the half loaf. In a class war between the lowest class on one side and all other classes on the other side, under political equality and universal suffrage, there is no such thing as a half loaf.

All the above parties offer the wage worker nothing; neither have they any chance of winning except in local elections. Nationally they are split up nuification. They stand helpless before the social problems which confront them. They have lost their ideals which once justified their existence. The classes they represent have outlived their usefulness in their present form.

who determine all important matters in secret meetings of bosses. It has only comrades. A man who has risen to the rank of comrade needs no boss. and until he has risen to that rank he does not belong in the party. Socialism is an education in itself. The Socialist party will win because its teachings and policy are along the lines of industrial development. It is an international party, organized in all advanced countries, and while adapting its policies to the local conditions of each country has nevertheless an essential unity which is little short of which the world has never seen. It has a literature which embraces almost the entire field of human knowledge and activity. The Socialist party will win because it stands for the abolition of competitive wages and for the elevation of the working class to the control of all the powers of govbrament. It will win because the farmers are able to see that their interes, s as laborers are more important tian beir interests as small proprietors, and that profits made out of the working class, too, are illegitimate, as classes. It will win because it is the only party which is able to face the social problems of to-day and discuss them freely and openly and point out how they arise, without apology and

without hypocrisy. Finally, the Socialist party will win because it enlists not that half-loaf support which men give to boss-ridden movement, when they know before hand that no important change will come from it, but that flery and selfsacrificing zeal which is born in the breasts of men when they realize that they have nothing to lose but their chains, and have a world to gain.

solated battle.

bones strew the political battlefield. He

has been able to arouse great, enthusi-

asm; he has swept certain sections lik

a prairie fire; he has won victories and

captured public powers, only to see his fond hope for humanity go glimmering.

Undismayed and with beautiful courage

he has sought the reason for his failure,

determined, when it was found, to push

on again. He has decided his-weakness

was in a mistaken apprehension of the

exact cause of economic, political and so-

cial evils. He has said it was this, that

or the other, only to fail, and now he

has embraced with cuthusiasm the So-

cialist position-or at least that part of

it which indicts the wages system as the

former buckles on his harness again and

up" and "set the woods afire" with his

politician, familiar with the most approv

ed methods of generating enthusiasm, he

expects to work up "the people," go

in the Co-operative Commonwealth with

The reform politician-(no reproach in

the word "politician," for he is a good

fellow)-hasn't had opportunity yet to fail on his new tack, but the old So-

economic determinism-knows that fail-

ure is as sure as death. And the old

Socialist, even if he makes himself dis-

fiked by saying it, must utter his warn-

ing cry and proclaim the necessity for

adherence to the classical Socialist posi-

study of all history by master minds, a

position which has proved impregnable

liberty, so is a clear comprehension

absolute necessity in the minds of the

governing power in the Socialist party-

the majority of the membership. It is

ing for, a knowledge of the historic

seans by which social changes are ef

feeted, that the party can achieve its

great mission, avoiding the pitfalls of an

llaring opportunism and the traps set

by a crafty, resourceful and unscrupulous

enemy. With a rapidly swelling party

membership it becomes a matter of vital

importance that the recruits understand

the conditions of the fight they are to

wage. A sane conservatism must see to

it that neither the new convert, impatient

for results, nor the reform politician, with

an unassimilated knowledge of Socialist essentials, is allowed to dominate parts

must be done from motives of common

tion upon the honesty or capacity of the

friends who come bringing to us rich

All our civilization has not been able

is always looking for the miracle, that

impatience which chafes under the slow

operation of natural laws. We see the

trait in the faith curist, who, disdaining

the accumulated knowledge of the cer

turies regarding the treatment of dis-

ease, jumps with avidity at a theory ac-

cording to which it is only necessary to

There are other amiable "new thought"

people to whom the process of rationia-

tion is too slow and who spend load

hours prayerfuly contemplating the ends

cultivate a power higher than mind and

reach conclusions independent of the syl-

logism. But in spite of these amiable

ful investigation, a supernaturalism

The type of mind which these credu-

whose sacred word is abracadabra.

se from logical, scientific methods and

say Presto! and that which was is no

prudence and with absolutely no refle

gifts of mind and heart.

ouncils or direct party activities. This

by a knowledge of what it is fight-

As eternal vigilance is the price of

-a position taken after a critical

lickety split to Washington and ashe

a "hip, hip, hurrah."

allies forth, determined to "whoop 'em

#### THE PROTEST VOTE.

M. H.

In attempting to account for the phenomenal gains made by the Socialists Nov. 8, the capitalist press is consoling its readers by telling them that the large vote for the Socialist party was largely a protest vote of dissatisfied radical Democrats.

There is no doubt some truth in this statement. It is, however, significant that the protesters voted the Socialist party ticket, despite the fact that the Hearst papers that are supposed to voice the sentiments of "radical Democracy" attempted to have that protest registered by voting for Watson, the Populist.

Four years more of capitalist rule and industrial development will in new battle cry. He is an experienced all probability transform a mere protester of 1904 into a full-fledged revolutionary, class-conscious Socialist by

The comments of the capitalist press reveals one fact most plainly that is very significant-1, e., the capitalist class would much rather fight radical Democrats than Socialists. But they have no choice in the matter: Socialism is here as an aggressive, evergrowing power, while Democracy of the middle class type is dying and an ever-waning power.

The class struggle is a fact, not a theory, and the great Socialist vote in Chicago, the ego of capitalism, demlong list of them. The would-be stu- mid-road Populism nullify each other onstrates beyond a doubt that that deut of social conditions who is not and yet both stand for capitalism. In economic determinism is also a fact

Socialism vs. tapitalism will be the the essentials of Socialist philosophy an "issue" of the future. The workers will fight no other.

### HUMAN NATURE.

If we look to the capitalist class for relief, then it is true that Socialism will never come until there is a change in human nature, L e., the human nature of the capitalist class. And this change we do not expect. But if we rely on the working class, then no change in human nature is necessary. What in the capitalist class would be suicidal altruism, of which history affords no example, would in the working class be nothing but the powerful motives of self interest and dire necessity, which history shows have been the invariable cause of all revo-

### A NOTE OF WARNING.

At this stage of our success and development of the Socialist party we wish to call special attention of our readers (both the veterans in the movement and the new converts) to the article by Charles Dobs entitled con't learn too thoroughly the Jesson

### STATE CAMBARCA TONS

MARIE CAMPAINA FUND.	
For Period Ending Nov. 21, 1904	
Previously reported	
Olaf Anderson	4 10 40
A Long	2.7
las P. Larson	2.5
Fred Scholl	2.30
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THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY	
P. Horsley	7.2
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Coal City, per D. Vyskocii	禁机
John Brooks	
John Glambeck	4.7
ACCAL MANAGEMENT	212.50
JAS, S SMITH, State Secret	ary.

flive two hours of your time Sunday afterado t to the mass meeting on daily bewspaper -Ublich's Hail, North Clark street, 3:30 p. m. ory of special creation and it must nec-

# party which stands for the whole loaf? This party has no great leaders in the sense that other parties have leaders. A REVIEW OF ESSENTIALS (Continued from First Page.)

By Charles Dobbs, in International Socialist Review.

The zeal of the new convert is pro- essarily be the key to our interpretation verbin -- his energy, his interest in nevel of contemporary events and the basis of arroundings, his impatience for results, our party organization. Never before his final realization and philosophical ac- | were the great classes in conflict so clearceptance of the fact that "Rome was not by defined and never before was the nebuilt in a day," and then if he is made cessity so urgent for a strict adherence to of the right stuff, his grim determination the class struggle plan of campaign. It to settle down for a long, hard fight, is not mere dogmatism to assert and in-There are few of the tried workers in sist upon this. It is only a recognition accomes a possibility. But that is the Socialist movement who have not of scientifically ascertained facts—facts 5 callsm. The reorganized Demomarvelous. It is not alone a political passed along this road. In the enthumovement It is a material, intellectual siasm following their discovery of what claimed away by advocates of an inversal moral renaissance, the like of they considered a panacea for the ills of tebrate philosophy of universal brother society they have plunged into propa-bood. Of course we all concede the es-ganda and proclaimed in a mighty voice sential unity of the human race and the the glad new tidings. They have ex-pected all those who love their kind to lious, but as "fine words butter no par pause entranced at the sweetness of the snips," so do platitudes about fraternity new song. They have expected the op- fail to advance the day of peace on Bryan suggests their ownership by pressors of the poor to stand at first earth. Humankind is arrayed in hostile appalled when their infamy was pro- enups, and if we want peace we've got claimed in the market place and then to fight for it—the class struggle must be flee in confusion and dismay into the waged to its logical conclusion before darkness of oblivion. Then, slowly, the the final emancipation of "society at large from all exploitation, opprelight begins to break in upon the new He learns the class distinctions and class struggles." that the world has no particular interest in abstract justice, that the electorate

doesn't generally vote "yes" or "no" on sentimental temperament—they ar: well as profits made out of other the simple right or wrong of a given inconsistent with a liberal and enlight policy. This lesson learned, the convert, if he is persistent, begins to re-examine his ground-his Socialist philosophyand discovers some of the meaning of "conomic determinism" realizes that if s a mighty hard proposition to hurry evolution. Once these things are realized the Socialist movement has a valnable worker, a veteran who, while not despising the advantage of the moment knows it is more important to emerge for the abstract ideal of justice. victorious from the war than to win an There is another-type of Socialist reruit almost equally familiar. This is the "reform" politician who has expended time and energy, voice and money, in pushing the movements whose bleaching

their perception of scientific truth. basic cause of poverty in the midst of plenty, serfdom in a "sweet land of lib-erty." Apprehending so much the recialist-the believer in evolution and

One sometimes hears the sneer that ome Socialists are "afraid the movement will get too big," and there are proposals that the so-called "military character" of the movement be abandoned. Of course no one fears bigness when bigness means through fifty years of bitterest assault. against the bigness which represents even then it should be borne in mind would have been larger, but many mere hot air which will vanish at the that in every act of Congress that has were sure we Socialists could not win prick of a pin. The so-called "military yet gone on the records as related to this year. He also said that the twocharacter" of the movement, in so far as that means a pledged and dues-paying membership, is our tower of strength, and proposals that the party "simply pledge to everybody, and to everybody alike, the collective ownership and democratic management of industry" is the crass Utopianism of a sanguine campmeeting exhorter who imagines the move ment can be adequately supported by inviting the brethren to step up to the contribution box. We must have organization, and a well disciplined organization at that. We can't achieve or eat the fruit of victory with a mob. every member a voice in the discus and settlement of questions of policy cultivates individual initiative an capacity for self-government which is showing many signs of atrophy under the so-called representative, but rather machine system. A membership thus no tively participating in party affairs the strongest bulwark against the ever threatening political vampires—the tricksters, hosses and grafters—seeking a new to eradicate that human credulity which and vigorous body whose blood they may suck. It has proved its efficiency by standing fast in many a storm that threatened to destroy the party and there is no evidence of its ineaffacity to settle ditions. Under Socialism no one would right present and future problems. There go in debt to start a private store. If who have thought they could do better for the people than the people could do for themselves, but that is the theory of benevolent despotism-of theorycy, shall have—we already have—honest, as tute and masterful men whose influence will intensify the effectiveness of our efwe are sheep without a shepherd, a helpless mass waiting for some Moses to people the world is not yet ready to cut lead us out of the wilderness. working class must emancipate itself, and substitute for law, ascertained by painwhile it welcomes the assistance of all those "in sympathy with it," the So cialists at least entertain no delusions and must prepare for the work ahead as prudent, practical men.

lous supernaturalists exemplify is restive under the restraint of cautious science, but its impatience cannot make us forge that according to our scientific Socialism

ocial changes are accomplished in a cer We believe that the "history of mankind has been a history of class strug-gles" and that men as a rule have fought on one side or the other to serve their immediate material interests. Any other than the economic interpretation of his-tory is as archaic and useless as the the-

sential unity of the human race and the desirability of harmony in social rela-

As hard and as cold as these facts may ened propaganda. They have never and need not in the future keep from as in-dividuals, who, though their immediate material interests are with the capitalist class, are yet able to judge the trend of events and desire to fight for the cause which means a larger liberty, comfort and happiness for the race. History is irradiated by the example of men who have battled, and suffered if necessary, Socialist movement to-day owes much to private ownership of the tenements these men of education and ideals, but and shops what would be saved in heir usefulness is largely due to the faithfulness with which they adhere to

It would be idle to deny that there are lifferences in the Socialist movement today as to the wisdom of certain features of organization and methods of propa-It is unfortunate, of course, that these differences should bring from the adherent of this or that idea vigorous statement and heated retort, but most of us philosophically recognize that we can't cialistic public ownership and extendhave perfection, even in debates between Socialists, in this sadly imperfect world of ours. However, we can insist that every proposition advanced for the goodof the movement be judged according to its harmony with our fundamental principles and demand of all more than a mere lip recognition of the essentially proletarian character of our movement. The cry for "American methods for an American movement" is all fight in so far as it takes into account our peculiar political conditions, but there can no more be a distinctive "American Socials just like European human nature and the law of economic determinism rules in the United States just as surely as it ules in the countries of the old world, So the conclusion is irresistible that when the cry for "American methods for an patient recruit it is either disingencouor the evidence of a chauvinism absurd in the light of our boasted internation-

CHARLES DOBBS.

### A CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our sincere and heartfelt thanks to A. W. Maine and other comrades and friends for their kind sympathy and help extended to us in our recent bereavement.

CHILDREN.

the tariff, no limiting of corporations can break the trust. When two corporations are fighting with each other for the same market one must win over the other or both must go into bankruptcy together, or they must combine. In any event, centralization. enlargement and monopoly is the resuit. The only remedy for the trust is the collective ownership, democratic management and equal oppordustries so developed that the trust comes a possibility. But that is erate party must oppose the trust with the weapons of the Socialist, must become a Socialist Party or it can find no weapons with which its opposition can be made effective. "Again, the reorganizers promise

public ownership of the rallways. States, but Watson aughs at the absurdity of forty-sev in different systems of transportation within the United States. Has the public ownership of the rallways by the German workers or prevented the Socialist and science is never alluring to the agitation and the marvelous growth of the Socialist Party? You may give us public ownership of the railways and if you will give to private control the steel plants, the coal mines and the oil wells, the railways will remain the instrument of exploitation in the hands of these private owners of these industrial plants upon which the railways in turn must depend for raw materials and supplies. The public may own street railways, but with fares would be appropriated by the promptness with which they apprehend shops through a cut in wages and the fact of the class struggle and the by the landlords through a raise in rents. Public ownership of any industry or of any public utility in order to relieve the workers must carry with it the public ownership of all related industries essential to its successful operation. - That again involves Socialism. Democratic and Populistic public ownership can be made effective only by becoming Soing the circle of public enterprise until it achieves its independence of private monopoly. "And finally, they present as a part

ernment of the money of the country

without the intervention of private

banks. This is the greenback pro-

posal over again. It proposes that the

volume of currency shall depend on the act of Congress, but every change ism" than there can be an "American in the volume of currency, whether it mathematics." American human nature be increased or be diminished as rein the volume of currency, whether it tated to the volume of business injures some one. The men in debt always want more money in circulation; the men who hold the mortgages always want less. To establish the is-American movement" is not merely an suing of money by the government di-expression of the restiveness of the in- rect without the intervention of banks rect without the intervention of banks would not settle the question of money, it would simply make it the roling issue in every Congressional election, and would array in open warfare in every such campaign the debtors and the creditors as against each other. Instead of settling the question it would be placing the subject in a position where it would make it the quessolidity, but we may well fear and fight tion of perpetual controversy, and debtors, but the power of Congress has been used over and over again to destroy greenbacks, to retire certificates, to demonetize silver, to limit the volume in behalf of the holders of the mortgages and in the interest of the money monopoly. The record which Congress has made is not a reassuring one for those who ask that the credit system shall remain, and Socialist party organization, in giving to that Congress shall be relied upon to determine the ratios of exchange under which bills previously contracted shall be settled with the great money power still in existence to control the Congress while the Congress shall control the currency. The money question can never be settled until the credit system is abolished, not by the enactment of laws forbidding men to go in debt, but by creating economic conditions under which going in debt will be altogether unnecessary. But Socialism alone can provide such conhe bought goods to stock his store it would be from the public stores and at the same rates as his purchasers could buy them. If he sold for the cracy-and we want none of it. We same as he paid he would be the loser of his labor. If he sold for less he would be the loser of his business. No one would need to borrow money to forts, but it is a delusion to think that build a shop. With the public shop provided he would not need to buy privately for an individual undertaking what the public had already provided for the collective industry, in every great industrial employment known to man. If he were ill or heipless he would not need to borrow. So cllaism will be the most complete sick | der the primary law they would have benefit and accident insurance association that the world has ever known, membership in which will be acquir or not. It is important, therefore, that ed, not because we have invested, but because we have been born. "Under modern capitalism the pri-

vate owner is no longer the private boss. He usually puts in his time of agitation. Every one who voted CHAS. SCHUMACKER AND mountains or by the sea. He hires our literature and know what he voted a boss, as the boss hires the man, and for.

be hires the boss to do more brutal things then he would do himself, and to facur dangers and to carry risks which he will not carry blusself. No man can be employed except as a hired man. No man can be employed as a bired man except he works under the direction of a bired boss, and no hired boss can hold his place unless he works the worker longer, harder, faster, gets more out of him and leaves him less for it than any other man could do in the boss' place. 'The war of the market place is between the hired man and the hired boss. tunity for all workers within all in- It is this cruel and infamous situation, this enforced relationship of master and servitude that makes the strife between plutocracy and democracy the serious conflict that it is, It is the vast modern industrial development which has created and enforced this industrial Lequality out of which is born political dependence as well as economic servitude.

"This relationship of mastery and servitude is not affected by any proposal of the reorganizers. Whoever is active in American politics must be on one side or the other of this conflict. The political deadlock is broken at last. Six hundred thougovernment brought relief to the sand Scelalist votes have broken it. No political party can exist standing both for Capitalism and for Socialism, nor can any political party exist standing neither for Capitalism nor Socialism. Between these two forces the political warfare of the future is to be carried on. The Republican party has captured and holds the infamous position of the spokesman and defender of Capitalism. The Socialist Party has won' at last its standing and its right to speak for the working class as the one political champion of the position of the Socialists, and between these two there is no possible standing ground no possible platform, no possible working program that does not take sides one way or the other. The Democrat party is dead. Let it be buried."

#### WHAT DID YOU VOTE FOR?

The election is over. By and by the official count will be complete. Then we will know how many Socialist votes were east; that is, we will know how many votes were east for the Socialist ticket. But did every one know what he was voting for?

We elected two representatives in of the program of a reorganized Democracy the issuing by the gov-Illinois. They will be in the legislature at its next session. In voting for Ambroz and Olson did the voters know what they were voting for?

That remains to be seen. When the two Socialist representatives refuse to fall into the traps that are always set by capitalist politicians to catch the applause of the unthinking working class will their constituents realize that the Socialists are true to the intrests they were nominated to serve? When they stand alone at the State capitol fighting for only those measures which are in the interest of the working class, will the defeated packing house strikers, who elected them, be able to see that there are only two men in the Illinois legislature who are fighting the political battles of the working class? Will the thousands of others who voted the Socialist ticket appreciate the fact that the Socialists are true to their purpose? Do they know what they voted for?

A man was rejoicing over the greatly increased Socialist vote. He said it the volume of money never once in foremost Socialist writers in America the history of the country has the were Ella Wheeler Wilcox and the volume been increased in relief of the Rev. Thomas B. Gregory. He knew that many had voted for Debs because Hearst did not get the nomination. What did they vote for? Was it the Elia Wheeler brand of Socialism, or the kind we get in the short "sermons;" or was it the Socialist platform that got the immense Socialist vote in Illinois and the nation?

> These are questions we must know how to deal with. We cannot, with safety, content ourselves with the assertion that "we must not expect every one who votes the Socialist ticket to know what he is voting for, or tounderstand the philosophy of Socialism." To carry that idea to its logical conclusion would be equal to saying, "We must have a few smart mento lead us. The thing to do is to agitate for Socialism and get votes." But it must be understood that unless a voter knows something of the fundamentals of Socialism at another election he may follow one of the aforementioned "noted Socialist writers" out into the meadow where the donkey is grazing. In the light of the remark of this

> one man who voted the Socialist ticket, it is pertinent to ask, "What Did You Vote For?" If there are many such, it will be necessary to try to have at least some of them add the writings of Marx to the "Poems of Passion." It may be as important to know something about the theory of surplus value as it is to know that "old age is a bad habit."

Such people would make decidedly dangerous members of the Socialist party; and yet all who voted the ticket are invited to join the party. Unpower to help nominate our candidates, whether they joined the party the campaign of education be kept up. The daily paper must be had. No branch meeting should ever adjournwithout planning some definite work on his yacht or in Europe or in the our ticket must have a chance to study

W. E. CLARK.

### SOCIALISTS MAKE MERRY.

Seventeenth Ward Branch Gives "Smoker" and John Collins Talks.

Songs in Many Languages a Feature.

Members and friends of the Seventeenth ward branch a week ago Friday evening held a "smoker" at the ward headquarters, 256 West Chicago avenne. More than forty persons were

A "free for all" program was given, consisting of songs, instrumental music, socialist yells, short stories and

Catina told of his experiences in the political campaign just closed. and by request gave in detail the story of his arrest, trial, and acquittal at Springfield while on a campaign tour of the State. He advocated the idea of giving "smokers" in socialist organ izations as a means of arousing interest among members and of stinulating sociability.

A feature of the affair was the singing of songs in the Norwegian, Dan ish, Swedish, Polish and French languages. What is considered a difficult feat by Scandinavians was performed 1900. by T. O. Lewis, who sang Norwegian, Danish and Swedish songs with perfeet accent.

Other contributors to the program were Louis Vallette, who sang the "Marsellaise" in French; A. A. Wigsnes, who told of his experiences in the celestial and infernal regions, which he visited in a dream, and Alee P. F. Nicholson, who "roared" Kipling's "Mandalay" and other things while the "audience yelled Rah! Rah! Rah! and three cheers for Socialism. Then Lin Winzer, from Indiana, sang "On the Banks of the Wabash."

John Sonander, who, Neptune-like, held sway over a "sea of amber fluid." which looked suspiciously like the product of a brewery, was kept humping all evening owing to the tropical heat of the festivities. It was saidthat Neptune Sonander nearly was drowzed in his own element while teaching others to swim. Sandwiches and "smokes" also were served dur ing the entire evening.

H. Sunby Hansen was "bell cow," or master of ceremonies, and A. P. F. Nicholsen was "bull" of the herd. Several applications for party membership were received from visitors as a result of the "smoker."

Similar affairs will be repeated by the branch every fourth Priday evening of the month during the winter, followed by a series of three Friday evening lectures a month on Socialism and kindred topics.

### RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

(Continued from First Page.)

of the State show a corresponding in

NEBRASKA. Nineteen counties, giving complete returns, show 4.981 votes. Incomplete

reports from seven other counties give 155, making the total reported 5,136. With 64 counties to hear from the total vote will undoubtedly be between 7,000 and 10,000. Douglas county, including Omaha, shows the greatest increase, from 250 in 1900 to 3,548 in 1904. Many other points show good increases. NEVADA.

First time a ticket was in the field. Partial returns from three counties give 515 votes, leaving 11 counties to hear The total vote will probably be about 750. Washoe county, including the city of Reno, casts 265 votes, and Esmeralda county, miles from any railroad. elects a district attorney and superintendent of public schools and constable

205 votes. NEW HAMPSHIRE. Partial returns from five of the ten counties give 337 votes. This is an increase of about 50 per cent over 1900, and on this basis the total should be

of Goldfield township. Goldfield casts

more than 1,000.

NEW JERSEY.

Returns in full from eight counties give 5,460 votes and partial returns from three other counties, giving 2.525 votes, bring the total to 7,985. With the three others are the respective to the counties of t ties to hear from, it is probable that the vote will reach 10,000. Newark increased from 992 in 1900 to 2,387 this year, and Hudson county, including Jersey City, rom 1,373 to 3,000.

NEW MEXICO. In the field for the first time and cast 206 votes in three counties. As there are 17 counties to hear from, and as good work has been done in the territory, the total vote is likely to reach 500. Two precincts in Albuquerque give 185

NEW YORK.

Complete returns have been received from but five counties, with a total vote of 4,837 and partial returns from 19 other counties, giving 28,142, bring the total vote reported to 32,979. This is nearly three times the number Debs received in 1900. Returns from the 37 ad-ditional counties will undoubtedly bring the vote up to 40,000, the estimate of State Secretary Chase. Greater New York polls 23,616 against 9,277 in 1900: Erie county, including Buffalo, increase from 391 to 1,288.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Incomplete returns from three counties give 168 votes, justifying an estimate of 220 for the State. Spencer, which cast 22 votes in 1900, east no vote, because no tickets were received by them. Thestimated strength there is 100 votes.

NORTH DAKOTA. Returns are slow in coming in, and to date only eight counties have sent in returns, and they are all incomplete. The vote so far reported is 488, but with 31 counties to hear from the total will be mean 3,000

Twenty-six counties, complete returns, give 26,371, and partial returns from 16 other counties give 5,149, bringing the total to 29,520. As there are 46 more ounties to hear from the vote will probably pass the 35,000 mark. Cuyahoga county, including Cleveland, shows the ten county, including Cincinnati, is next with 7,071; Lucas county, including Toledo, 2,425; Mahoning county, including Youngstown, 1,900, and Montgomery county, including Dayton, 1468. Other ounties show great increases.

OKLAHOMA.

The vote in full for seven counties b 2.223 and partial returns from 12 other ounties, giving 424, bring the total to 1,647. There are seven more countles to hear from, and the reports received justify an estimate of 3,000.

OREGON. Twelve counties report 4.826 votes. In-

complete returns from seven other co ties give 207, bringing the total to 5,053 with 16 counties to hear from. State Secretary Axelson estimates the State rote at 12,000. Multuoniah county, in cluding Portland, polis 1,805, as against 347 in 1900. PENNSYLVANIA.

Twenty-nine counties report 12,929, and incomplete returns from 13 other counties, giving 7,448, bring the total to With 25 countles to hear from t is estimated the total vote will be between 25,000 and 50,000. The city of Reading increased from 169 in 1900 to 1,153 in 1904. Eric gave 1,062, as against 462 in 1900, and Mercer county, including the city of Sharon, increased from 153 in 1902 to 950 in 1904. Phila lelphia gives 3,140, as against 1,297 in RHODE ISLAND.

No presidential ticket in 1900. In 1903 the vote for Governor was 309. This year it is 789 for Debs. The Socialist Labor vote declined from 945 last year to 444 this year. . . . SOUTH CAROLINA.

A. G. Miscally, of Columbia, reports the total State vote as 36. This is the first time the Socialis, party has been in the field. Comrade Miscally also re ports that at least 150 votes were cast in Richland county, but hardly more than ne in ten counter SOUTH DAKOTA.

Seven counties, reported in full, give .145, and partial returns from three other counties bring the total to 1,400. There are 43 counties to hear from and man, Comrade Hausen is a tanner and the vote will reach 3.000.

TENNESSEE.

Five counties and partial returns from tine other counties total 1,224. Memphis comrades report fraud in their county. the returns giving them only 75 votes the same number cast in 1900, while 500 were assured. Estimate for State, 2,000. TEXAS.

Four counties and towns in 15 other counties report 1.204 votes. There are 246 counties in the State. The returns received justify an estimate of from 8,000 to 10,000.

UTAH. Towns in eight counties report 3,368,

leaving 19 counties to hear from. In-crease is about 800 per cent over 1900 and on this basis an estimate of 6,000 for the State is justified.

VERMONT.

Towns in four counties report 522 votes. Ten counties to hear from. Total cote about 1,000.

VIRGINIA. Returns received give ISG votes, show g a good increase. Estimate for State

WASHINGTON.

Partial returns from 27 counties give 6,866 votes, with nine counties to hear from. State Secretary Marcin estimates 15,000 out of a total vote of 130,000. Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma show great

WEST VIRGINIA.

Returns from six counties, partial, give 1994 votes, and if the ratio of increase is maintained the total will reach 3,000. it was, Comrade Aldridge just escap. a sense of social wrong or a determi-State Secretary Kline reports fraud in ed with a blow on the neck. Ziarnek nation to mend matters. Over these several places.

WISCONSIN

The vote so far reported is 21,798 and returns indicate that it is about half what the total will be. The estimate is 45,000 for the State. In Milwankee county four members of the State Assembly and one State Senator were elected. the successful candidates are workingmen, there being three cigarmakers, on machinist and one painter. Comrades Berger and Gaylord made a great run or Congress, Berger being beaten by only 1.632 and running ahead of the Democrat; Gaylord 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 18,362. bly district, Edward J. Berner, cigarmaker; Eleventh district, Frederick Brockhausen, eigarmaker; Twelfth district, Wm. J. Aldridge, machinist; Sixteenth district, Andrew Strichlow, paint er, and for State Senator, Jacob Rummel,

WYOMING. Incomplete returns give 736. All points heard from show decided gain. Estimate for State 1,500.

SOCIALISM GAINS HEADWAY IN ENGLAND.

Justice reports results of the No vember municipal elections in which the Social-Democratic Federation and ture is sure to take in the balance of Independent Labor party make appreciable gains. The returns thus far show that in twenty-one towns, with their own and increased their memberships to the Town Conneils by S. D. F. 9, L. L. P. 3, while the L. R. C. increased by 3 new councilors. West Ham, the chief stronghold of Socialism, is in the lead with four re-elected and 1 gain; a "splendid victory" against the "Municipal Alliance" (a

keepers): Brighton, the Atlantic City gain. There are more to hear from, and indications show a general impetus to Socialist sentiment in the United Kingdom as in the United States.

The committee of nine on daily newspaper, will report and steps be taken for provisional organization at Utilich's Hall; Sunday, 3:30 p. m. All subscribers and everybody else

### THE VICTORY IN MILWAUKEE.

greatest number of votes, 7,823; Hamil- By Frederick Heath, in Socialist Democratic Herald.

> Out of the Milwaukee election the Social-Democrats lar 2-1 five assemblymen and one State senator, as well as a large increase in their voting strength. In Milwaukee County about twenty thousand votes were polled by them and so great was their strength. that Debs ran 900 votes ahead of Parker in the city and 200 in the county! Our party made a gain of about 4,500 in the city of Milwaukee. This is a remarkable showing as the spring vote, which is used for comparison in this instance, was not a strict showing of party strength, but to some extent due to the uncovering of graft in the city and county on the part of both the capitalist parties, with about an even showing. This non-Soefallst vote has been maintained, however, and an increase of nearly five thousand votes added to it! No won der we feel jubilant! The non-Socialist vote of the spring has been converted into real Socialist strength and still further increased in spite of the national Roosevelt wave.

The six men elected are: Jacob Rummel in the Sixth district for State senator; William Aldridge in the Fifth Assembly District: Frederick Brockhausen in the Eleventh Assembly District; Edmund J. Berner in the Ninth Assembly District: Herman G. Hansen in the Fifteenth Assembly District, and August H. Streblow in the Sixteenth Assembly District Comrade - Rummel is a foreman in a eigar factory. Comrade Aldridge is a machinist and a union man, Comrude Brockhausen is a cigarmaker and State secretary of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, Comrade Berner is a cigarmaker and a union an official in the Tanner's Union, and Comrade Streblow is a painter and a union man. All are measurably young men and full of the young blood that political life is so much in need They come from the people and of. will do our cause proud.

One aftermath of the campaign will te a plenteous crop of post-election prosecutions by the Social-Democrats directed against election officials and others alleged to be guilty of violating various provisions of election laws. Chief among these cases will be

those against the election officials of

the Twentieth ward. In the Fourth precinct the man appointed was selected by the Social-Democrats, while in the Third precinct, where the demands of the Social-Democrats were at first refused, it was later discovered that one of the krowing curoisity to hear about "how election officials was under twenty-one years of age. His removal left a economic demand for stories of "low vacancy which was filled with a So-

cial-Democrat. There were rough times in the Twelfth ward, which the Social-Democrats overturned. Ward Foreman ing class life depicted; the theme is Ziarnek, a Rose plugugly, who was a apparently without artistic value to candidate for the State senate, or the "cultivated" mind. What is wantganized a gang to pick quarrels with ed are types of the eccentrie, the the Socialists, but the latter were abject, the miserable, of beings who warned and were on their guard. As "know their places," who are without was furious at his defeat and one of the "cultured" sensibility can weep "plug" hard enough for him.

### A PROFITABLE EVENING: AN INTELLECTUAL TREAT.

This was the unanimous verdict of all who gathered at the Assembly Hall, Northwestern University building, corner Dearborn and Lake streets. which is more than Parker received. The to hear Professor Raymond, on the names of those elected are: Ninth Assembly subject of "European capitals and their social significance."

Prof. Raymond's opening lecture was on Constantinople. If the first lecture is a sample of what is to follow, there is a succession of intellectual treats in store for Chicago Socialists and their friends seldom equal-

The lectures are splendidly illustrated by stereopticon views and the Professor has an inexhaustible fund of good humor, the quality so essential to the make-up of an interesting story-teller.

Any one who attended the first\_lec-

It is doubtful if one would secure so much interesting information in a some sixty wards, the Socialists held year's study of history and travel as may be obtained in this course,

If you attend the lecture next Saturday night we have no doubt about your being present at those which fol-

### THIRD WARD NOTES.

The Third Ward Branch announces entertainment every Sunday evening at Studies in Socialism and debate. Sat dance. Refreshments served. A. W. Mance, editor Chicago Socialist, will deliver a short address. Subject, "So friends invited.

### \*\*\*\*\*\*\* BOOKS RECEIVED

"MASS AND CLASS,"

A New Socialist Work.

BY W. J. GHENT.

The active literature of Socialisa rows apace, and at the present rate f progress we shall soon bave such : body of it as will compare favor ably with that of Germany or any o the other leading European countries This is one of the surest and most incouraging evidences of the reality of our progress in this country, and we bail it with great satisfaction. The latest recruit to the army o

American Socialist writers of note i-Mr. W. J. Ghent, author of "Our Be evelont Feudalism," a very ingenious controversy provoking book, which up op its publication some two years ago attracted a great deal of attention Mr. Ghent's latest work. "Mass and lass," is an altogether different, and we think, better book. As its title im plies, it is a study of the class di isions of our present industrial society, and as such it will appeal to every Socialist and every serious student of social questions.

Mr. Glient sees the phenomena of the class struggle in their historical relation, and introduces his subject by a careful and lucid space of the materialistic conception of bistory. His treatment of this important subject is well worthy to rank with the work of our most eminent authorities, and should be widely read. The class struggle motif of historical progress s very clearly deministrated, and there are two very pregnant and suggestive chapters on "Graft" as a necessary part of the equipment of capitalistic society, which form a valuable ar many of fact for the So mist speaker or writer.

Mr. Ghent summarizes the failure and incompetence of capitalist role and fearlessly points to socialization of industry as the only remedy for existing cylls, "Mass and Class" is distinctly a notable and valuable book.

### HOW THE OTHER CLASS LIVES"

The social feeling of a great part of the well-to-do classes toward the producers is often, if not generally, that of a mild indifference or a passive disdain. But in the more cultur ed fraction of these it frequently takes on the line of active contempt. Refinement involuntarily studders at the rough garb and unconventional ways of the workers and at the militant assection on their part of a right to a larger share in the product of their toil. Our current fiction generally reflects this attitude; though of late a the other half lives" has created an life," and a plentiful crop of such productions has consequently appeared. It is notable that in few or nene of these are the blood and sinew of work for laugh-at a distance-proud and young men who occupied the basement | happy to be possessed of such delicate of his saloen, because they did not sympathy, while it would only be shocked or bored by a depletion of the life of the real workers .- W. J. Ghent in "Mass and Class."

### CLASSES FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIALISM.

When it was first suggested that classes be organized using correspondence courses in Socialism, the response was so prompt and so extensive as to satisfy me that it met a really pressing need, for from all over the country came requests for information from those who wished to start such classes. The State Committee of Indiana has indorsed the plan and numerous locals are already undertaking the work. In order to make such class work as good developed for it. One course of lectures is sent out to be read by some one who will take the time to conduct the class properly. References as to reading are then so arranged that each member of the class has something to do different from any other. Those members who can give the time are Piqua ..... 68 assigned special topics on which to Zanesville ..... prepare papers. These papers can then Akron ..... 194 be read to the class giving training in Urichsville ..... preparing and delivering addresses. After having been criticised by the class they can then be sent, together with answers to the questions on the lecture to the instructor, who will further criticise and correct them and return them to the students. The insirnetor will also endeavor to answer scurvy bunch of plutocrats and saloon- the following program of agitation and all questions that may be raised in the class work, or to suggest where of England, gives us one Socialist s.p. m. agitation meetings, good speak- information may be found upon points ers always on hand. Next Sunday under discussion, Many Socialists who evening, Nev. 27, Seymore Steadman have looked into this plan declare will speak; Tuesday evening at 8 p. m. that it is the best method of rousing interest in branch and local meetings orday evening at 8.30 p. fo., social and and of educating the membership that has yet been devised.

I will be giad to mall a circular giving full particulars to any one who Sunday aftersoon, 3:30 p. m. Come, learn clalists' Opportunity." Comrades and may be interested. Address A. M. Simons, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

## FEDERATION NOTES.

At last Sunday's meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor the principal topic of interest was a new charter for the City of Chicago.

The first proposition was that a large delegation be sent to act in conjunction with certain organizations of big and little capitalists, but it was too evident that only a small minerity of labor delegates would be admitted and that the Federation would be thus giving tacit approval of a scheme for smothering labor's rights. So it was decided to appoint a committee of 50 Federation delegates and invite all af fillated labor organizations to send delegates, so that a draft of a charter in which the rights of labor are not ig nored may be presented to the legisla (ure for approval.

That the Federation acted wisely is videnced by the howl of disapproval which immediately arose from the capitalistic dally press.

The Evening Two Center denounces the action as indicating the impudence of the working class, who constitute 75 per cent of the people, to be gov erned under the new charter, that they should claim any rights in the con struction of that document.

The Morning Turneout, while not in vited toy confer, proposes certain clauses, which so clearly indicate the position of capital that they deserv-

"All city employes shall be paid for ten hours' work each day, but shall not work more than eight hours." 1

Up to and including the present time those of the city employes who work more than eight hours receive pay for ess than two hours.

The Turncoat need not fear that la or will demand even so much as eight hours' pay for eight hours' work. They are not yet educated up to that point "In case of disorder in counc with any strike the chief of police shall take steps to suppress it when request-

ed to do so by the Federation of Labor, but not otherwise." At present the masters order the poice to club the workers into submission and then to pay for ammunition expended, for clubs to replace those broken and for incidental expenses

exploit them more severely than be The Federation committee might well recommend a change.

"Labor unions shall have exclusive and final jurisdiction over any of their own members charged with assault and battery, maybem, murder or ar son, where the interests of labor are involved."

The interests of labor are always nvoived. Yet, when a few days ago, an employer assaulted his employe (a tailor) he had to be handed over to the courts controlled by the employing class, and he didn't go to jail. Also in the case of the respectable

Mr. Perry, who is accused of setting fire to some property produced by the working class, the capitalist class is in charge of the trial. Yes, some radical changes ought to

be made but justice will not yet be done, will not even be asked, because the State Legislature is yet the tool of the employers.

Power and plenty for the parasites will continue for a little while

G. Y. C.

## OHIO NOTES.

The Socialist party Comrades: the State of Ohio can look with satisfaction on the result of the election. The following figures show that the comrades in every part of the State did their duty:

13,495 votes were cast for the Social ist ticket in 1903, and I am pleased to report that the indications are that at the election held Nov. 8 last at least 30,000 votes were cost for the same ticket in this State. The official count may give us 35,000.

A partial report from 35 counties gives 27,355 votes; the same places gave 10,887 in 1900. This is a gain of 16,468 votes, which means an increase of over 105 per cent. Here are some of the figures:

1903. Conneaut ...... Belmont County ..... 286 Springfield .......... 320 Gallon ...... 7.316 Sandusky ......... 76 202 719 Columbus ...... 288 6.30K Cincinnati ...........3,800 111 Mt. Vernon ..... 27 Painesville ...... 16 Elyria ..... 113 296 Toledo ..... 871

Niles ..... 40 2114 Lorain has the largest per cent of increase, it being 1,800 per cent. Two members of the Board of Education were elected at Girard, O. The town has only been organized a few months. Here is the vote of the town: Republicans, 309; Socialists, 215; Democrats, St. Jos. Weish and Isainh Vaughn are the two Socialists elected.

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Complete report will be sent later. Fraternally yours, EDWD. GARDNER. . State Secretary.

The daily newspaper project will be given a boost at the mass meeting, Uhlich's Hall, what has been done, what is to be done, then

## THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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### COOK COUNTY BRANCH DIRECTOTY.

The Pirst Ward has now a branch of the Socialist party, and you are requested oppositely for thing you live in the 1st Ward) to attend its next meeting, Sunday, Dec. (th. 3 p. m. charp. At this meeting the election of permanent officers will take place. A. Staente, becretary Pro Tem.

PIRST WARD MEETS EVERY SUNDAY, 250 p. m., at Headquarters, 163 E. Ran-dolph street, Room 27.

doiph street, Room 21.

SECOND WARD—MSETS EVERY TUESday, 8 p. m., at 2508 Cottage Grove avesine. Robert Kurth, Secretary, 2923 Cottage Grove svenue.

THIRD WARD—MEETS EVERY TUESday, hight at 3345 State street. Mrs. Dagmar Dolgaard, Secretary, 3547 State street. POURTH WARD-MEETS FIRST AND third Monday, at 3110 S. Halsted street. Dave Walker, Secretary, 2504 Princeton av-

FIFTH WARD - MEETS SECOND AND purth Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 2123 Archer une. Geo. Mitchell, Secretary, 35th and dand.

FIFTH WARD (FRENCH) JOSEPH LA-chance, Secretary, 2222 39th street. SEATH WARD — MEETS SECOND AND fourth Thorsday, Sp. m. Jacques Hurter, Secretary, 401 E. 44th piace.

SEVENTH WARD — MEETS FIRST AND third Tuesdays, Sp. m. at 355 E. Gid street. Kirtle Berlyn Pierce, Secretary, 662

R. 684 Street. BIGHTH WARD-MEETS EVERY SUN-day, 2 p. m., at Union Headquarters, cor. 82d street and Eric avenue. T. J. Vint. Bocretary, 273 79th street.

EiGHTH WARD (POLISH)-MEETS EV-ery second Sunday, 3 p. m., at 8647 Colfax avenue. M. Zagleski, Secretary, 8647 Col-

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS-MEETS every first and third Monday at 215 W. 12th street, 8 p. m. Chas. Sepiscker, Secteday, 196 Canalport avenue.

cetary, 196 Canalport avenue.
TENTH AND ELEVENTH WARDS BOhemian Branch-Meets every first and
third Sunday at B. Soustek's "1-11 812 West
18th street. P. Nevokla, is-cretary, 581 W.
18th street, Aftert Zeman, Organizer, 721
Allport street.
ELEVENTH WARD—MEETS FIRST AND
third Friday, S. D. M. at Righelmer's Hall,

third Friday, 8 p. m., at Righelmer's Hall, 12th and Paulina streets. John Lewin, Jr., Secretary, 878 W. 20th street. TWELFTH WARD - MEETS SECOND sod fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Mittel-stead's Hall, cor. 24th street and Western svenue. Geo. J. Sindelar, Secretary, 1138 South Albany svenue.

South Albany svenue.

TWELFTH WARD (SCANDINAVIAN Sub-Branch)—Meets first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Mittelstead's Hall, cor. 24th atreet, and Western avenue. Chas. Swanger, Secretary, 305 W. 24th street.

No. Secretary, 205 W. 24th street.

TWELFTH WARD BOHEMIAN, NO. 2Heets first and third Saturday, 8 p. m.,
at 1118 S. Kedate avenue. F. Lipert, Secretary, 1238 S. Turner avenue.

PHIRTEENTH WARD - MEETS EVERY
Wednesday eve., at 523 South Western
avenue. W. C. Calcott, Secretary, 1419

FOURTEENTH WARD — MEETS EVERY Sunday, 9 a. m. at Friedman's Hall, cor. Grand and Western avenues. Jno. F. Gil-lespie. Secretary, S.O. W. Huron street.

PIETEENTH WARD-MERTS EVERY Friday, S. p. m. at Bobbe's Hall, south-west corner Thomas street and Western av-ence. Walter Vernen, Secretary, 774 N.

Leawitt street.

BIXTEENTH WARD-MEETS AT SOMmerfeld's Hall, DE W North street,
oer Holt street, every Wednesday. Chas
Hallbeck, 568 N. Robey street.

BEVENTEENTH WARD-MEETS EVERY
Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 256 W. Chicago avenue. John Hansen, Secretary, 379 Grand
avenue; A A. Wigsness, Organizer, 304 W.
Brie street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD (POLISH) —
Meets first and third Sunday, 3 p. m., at
Northwestern University Settlement, Noble
and Augusta streets. J Zarkraewski, Secretary, 728 W. Division street.

40 GHTEENTH WARD — MEETS FIRST and third Thursday, S.p. m., at 228 W. Madison street, third floor, room 10. Emotione Williams, Secretary, 497 W. Monroe

REVOLUTION

The Nineteenth Ward Branch has changed its meeting place to Horan's Hall-cernor Hartison and Haisied streets and will hereafter meet every first and third Mondays of each month, 7.25 p. m. Readers of this paper residing in the 18th Ward should affend our next meeting. Monday Dec. ath, and enrail as members of the Socialist party.

TWENTIETH WARD-MEETS EVERY

TWENTIETH WARD-MEETS EVERY Monday, 7.30 p. m., at its new headquar-ders, 942 W. Harrison street. E. S. Moody, Secretary, 268 Ashland avenue.

TWENTY FIRST WARD MEETS SEC-ond and fourth Wednesdays, S p. m. at 57 N. Chris street, A. Harrack, Secretary, 230 S. Ohio street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD (WEST END Branch)—Meta every Sunday forenoon at 10 o'clock, at 70 Willow street, cor. Bur-ling, H. Schumacker, Secretary, 817 N.

Halated Street.
TWENTY-FGURTH WARD - MEETS second and fourth Monday, 8 p. m., at 620 Diversey blvd. E. G. Knaus, Secretary, Stil Lincoln avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, NO. 1 Meets first and third Wednesday, 8 p. m. orner Belmont and Whipple F. A. Lyng, ecretary, 921 N. Spaulding avenue.

Sunday, 9:30, Mozart Hall, Armitage ave and Mozart street. Herman Serum, Secre-tary, 110 Edgewood avenue.

TWENTY NINTH WARD-IL W. WHITE-miller, Secretary, 4827 Justin street. TWENTY-NINTH WARD (BOHEMIAN)-

TWENTY-NINTH WARD (POLISH) — Meets first and third Sunday, 2 p. m., at Kosozsko Hall, 48th and Wood streets, V. J. Marcinklewicz, Secretary, 1349 W. 45th

THIRTY-FIRST WARD-MEETS every Friday at 1148 W. 63d street. Louis Ri-vet, Secretary, 6354 S. Robey street.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD MEETS SEC-oud and fourth Monday, 8 p.m., north-east corner 57th and May. J. A. Mitchell-Secretary, 6847 Adm street.

S. Chicago avenue.

THIRTY-THRD WARD (BOHEMIAN 16 1.278

Branch) - Meets at 333 Fulton avenue.

Pullman. J. R. Burda, Secretary, 11521

Yate avenue.

Meets second Friday of the month at 773 South Central Park avenue, and fourth Fri-day at 2249 Harrison street, at 8 p. m. Peter Buithouse, Secretary, 2322 Hawley

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD (NO. 2)-MEETS

N. Hermitage avenu

FRIEDRICH ENGEL CLUB-MEETS EV-ery first Monday, 8 p. m., at 1013 W. 51st place; every third Monday, 8 p. n., at 4928 Western avenue. Jos. Silvers, Secretary, 3707 W. 69th place.

NORTHWEST SIDE (HANSON PARK) BOhemian Branch-Meets second Saturday of every moath at 8 p. m., 3326 Grand ave-nue. Joseph Stuckly, Secretary, 1283 North

EVANSTON MEETS THIRD WEDNES day of each mouth at 613 Dayls street. Feter Miller, Secretary, 1568 Sherman ave-

fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Roggenbuck's Hall, 19th avenue and Like street. Peter Pitschner, Secretary, 228 16th avenue.

TWENTY SECOND WARD - MRETS
Thursday at 8 p. m. at 23 Langdon street. MAYWOOD-W. E. Clark, Secretary, street. Andrew Lam, Secretary, 25 Langdon street. Secretary.

### FLLINOIS LIST OF ORGANIZA- Saletti-Frank A. Clark. Spring Valley - Henry Watts. LIUNS.

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Fulros—S. F. Baker, 465 Av. "A."
Exanc—A. J. Anderson, 451 S. Liberty St.,
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Goiden Gate—W. H. Vanfleet
Joilet—N. G. Mariett, 111 Ridgewood Av.
Kewanee—Fred Underhill, 216 Rustis St.
Ladd—Chas. Partym.
Lincoin—Ksos. J. Quina, Box 274.
Aft. Olive—A. F. Gernset.
Monroouth—John Higgins, 718 S. 34 St.
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Mariesa—Jas. M. Cooper,

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Marinsa—Jan M. Cooper.

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O'Failon—Owen Kime.

Chillon—W. P. Stewart, 425 Kentucky St.

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Rinder-Wille—Miss. Jessie Cady.

Sandoval—B. S. Williama.

Streater—H. W. Nelson, 311 S. Everett St.

Stannion—Herman Rahm.

Sheldon—W. R. Hart.

TWENTY-FIETH WARD-MEETS FIRST and third Sunday at 10:30 a. m., 100 Sheffeld avenue. - H. N. Denleis, 1440 Newport avenue, Secretary.

TWENTY SIXTH WARD MEETS FIRST and third Sinday, 7:30 p. m. at Social Turner Hall, Belmont avenue and Paulins Street. Chas. L. Jansen, Secretary, 1901 N. Seciely avenue.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD-Meets every

Meets first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at White Leaf Club Rooms, 5002 Lincoln st. Fred Martinek, Secretary, 4645 Winchester

place.
THIRTIETH WARD-MEETS EVERY
second and fourth Sundays is each month
at 2:30 p. m. at 5408 Princeton avenue
itarry D. Parkins, Secretary, 5144 Prince

THIRTY-THIRD WARD, NO. 2 — MEETS second and fourth Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at Social Turner Hall, 75th street and Dobson avenue. G J. Stewart, Secretary, 7539 15 1,755 S. Chicago avenue.

THIRTY FOURTH WARD BRANCH- 19 ...... 980

THIRTY FIFTH WARD (NO. 1)—MEETS
Thursday, Headquarters, 46 N. 48th avenue. Geo. L. Simons, Secretary, 140 N. Central Park avenue.

second and four Friday, Monticello Hall, Monticello and Grand avenue. T. L. Thompson, Secretary, 721 N. Central Park

avenue.

KARL MARX CLUB-MRETS EVERY
first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 580
Larrabee street. Paul Voges, Secretary, 500
Armitage avenue.

NORTHWEST SIDE GERMAN CLUBMeets first and third Wedbesday, 8 p. m.,
at Schoenhofen's Hall, Asbland and Milwaukee avenue.

Frank Kurtzer, Secretary, 483
N. Hermitage avenue.

SLAVONIC BRANCH - MEETS FIRST and third Monday, S.p. m., at Atlas Hall, 38 Emma street. Fred Petsche, 576 W. 21st

CHICAGO HEIGHTS-MEETS FIRST and third Mondays, 8 p. m., in West End avenue. Chas Kasderf, Secretary, 1931 School street.

MELROSE PARK-MEETS SECOND AND L'Europeen, Paris.

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Tamaros Henry Skne Witt Benson Jaynes.

# HALL MEETINGS

SATURDAY, NOV. 26. K. of P. Hall, Burnside and Cottage Grove avenues, 8 p. m. Speakers,

Thos. J. Morgan and Wm, Johnson. SUNDAY, NOV. 27. Elberty Hall, 30th street and Union avenne, 2/30 p. m. Speakers, George

Koop and Thos. J. Morgan. La Salle Club, 215 West 12th street, 7:30 p. m. Speaker, Mrs. Lillian For-

berg. Jordan's Hall, Hegekisch, 10., 2:29 p. m. Speaker, Mat Whalen and oth-

Twentieth Ward Hendquarters, 417 West Harison street, 7:20 p. m. Speaker. A. S. Edwards.

### NOTICE-MAYWOOD.

Maywood Branch will hold an important meeting Tuesday night, Nov. 29, at 308 South Ninth avenue, at S o'clock. An effort is being made to open up a reading room for the winter. Every member should by present. \*W. E. CLARK, Secretary,

### ATTENTION!

### Wards 16 and 35.

The Fifteenth Ward Comrades issue a call to the Itranches above that comprise the Twenty-third Senatorial District to assemble on Friday at 8 p. m., December 2, 1904, in Bohle's Hall, 541 N. Western avenue, to assist in electing a new committee for this district to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

By 15th Ward Brauch.

### F R SALE

Stereopticon, moving picture mahine, electric and lime light outfit, in-

tion delivered on the subject of Liberty. Tickets 25 cents, for the benefit of the Ingersoll Memorial Associa

tion. "O Liberty, thou art the God of my idolatry! Thou are the only deity that hateth bended knees. In the vast and unwalled temple, beneath the roofless dome, star-gemmed and luminous with sens, thy worshipers stand erect."-Ingersoil.

#### FIFTH WARD NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Fifth Ward Branch of the S. P., Tuesday, November 29, at 8 p. m., corner 33d street and Archer avenue.

GEO, MITCHELL, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND-WARD NOTICE The Twenty-second Ward Branch of the S. P. will meet at Phoenix Hall, corner Sedgwick and Division streets.

Thursday evening, Dec. 1. All old nembers are requested to attend, and all readers of the Chicago Socialist interested in Socialism are invited to at-

#### SOCIALISTS GAIN IN OFFICIAL COUNT.

The official count of the wards reported since our last issue. There is a Socialist gain in each ward over the police returns:

Debs. Collins. Steadman Wards, National, State, County, 7 ...... 923 8 ...... 1,892 724 1,739 1.087 836 831 1,226 1,110 1 168 1.1501.821 590 646 1,027 934 1,571 1.580 1,049 1,102 1,267 1,200 651 845 20 ..... 801 Totals .....17,681

#### AGITATION IN SWEDEN FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

In Sweden the party of the Left ontinues its demand for universal suffrage in the elections for the sec ond chamber. The reactionaries, feel ing themselves threatened, have begun to organize in view of the approaching elections, and have formed a new party under the title of "The General Electoral Union" with the special object of combating the Radicals and Socialists. This new organization is equally hostile to the policy of the Postroem ministry, which it does not consider sufficiently protectionist. On the other hand, some 1,200 manufacturers, merchants, shipbuilders, and landed proprietors have addressed a petition to the government, calling on it not to make any concessions that can weaken the power of the upper chamber, and to oppose the proposal to introduce the income tax. The par ties composing the Lett, notably the Socialists, are preparing for a vigorous campaign throughout the country,-

### EXTENDING THE LAW.

Judge Kayanaugh sees interest of his class. Since 1877 there has been a law on the statue books known as the callroad and warehouse act, one sec tion of which prohibits the "obstruction or impeding of business." Fred Obsen and Frank Schorn, the president and business manager of the office profit. Sample, postpaid, 10c, with largest building, janitors union were arrested Cafalogue Excusive Agents' Articles in this country. Olsen and Frank Schorn, the president and business manager of the office under this law. The union officials were charged with violating the railroad and warehouse act by interfering with a janitor employed by the Hart ford Safety Deposit Company. Justice Cuverly held them to the Criminal

Court. The prisoners petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that they were unconstitutionally deprived of their liberty. Of course the writ was denied and the capitalists are ju

The Chronicle has the following iews item on the subject: VICTORY PLEASES EMPLOY ERS.

"The decision of Judge Kavanagh was considered as a great victory by the officers of the Employers' Associa

"The decision gives us a remedy which can be used to prevent pickets interfering with the business of concerns or nonunion men," said Attorney Taylor. "While the act under which the two union officials were held has been on the statute books since 1877 it seldom has been invoked. There has been a difference of opinion as to its constitutionality, and in booking charges against union thugs they have not been accused of violating the act. Judge Kavanagh's decision enables business men to keep union pickets away from their places of business and protects nonunion men from as

The capitalists can always depend on the judges they nominate to soak it to labor every time they demand it. They will stretch any kind of an act or law in the interpretation, so that it will rivet tighter the chains that bind the laborers to their slavery.

sault."

Nevertheless these numerous decisions which are ever circumscribing the rights of the workers, will eventcluding slides, films, etc.

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The Ingersoll Memorial Meeting will be held at Handel Hall, 40 Randolph street, Sunday, November 27, 1904, at S. p. in. There will be an ora-

with the rotes by which you were elected. Incidently we might state that there was a full Judicial ticket nominated by the Socialist party. The union men are getting just the medicine they voted for; therefore, they should not blame the capitalists, nor their pliant took the Judges, whom they nominated, but the votes of the

## THESE CONDITIONS?

The following news item should cause the thousands of cierks who are working for starvation wages (salaries) to pause and consider. Probably most of them voted with that verwhelming Republican majority on Nov. S. As a rule the man who works in his Sunday clothes has a capitalist mind, but there is no more abject sconomic slave than a clerk in one of our great department stores. The economic pressure during the next few years is skely to open most of their eyes.

TWO BIRTHDAYS. A few days ago a man whose hair was streaked with gray walked up and down Clark street looking for employment. He had a wife and two daughters, the latter being grown up and married. For fifteen years he had worked in one business house as

a salesman. The house had failed and he was thrown out to look for a "job." For months he had been idle and, as he had not been able to save for the rainy day, his abject poverty was beginning to show in his pale face, marked by lines of worry, his seedy clothes and his uncertain gait. In 1.872 place after place he was refused work on the ground that he was too old. It happened that this day when he was wandering on Clark street was

his birthday. He was 46 years old. On Thursday, Oct. 27, President Roosevelt was in receipt of messages of congratulation from friends and acquaintances in all parts of the country. He received many callers, too, who congratulated him. President | PRICE \$1.50, POSTAGE 12c; THIS OFFICE Roosevelt on that day was regarded as being in the prime of life. It was the President's birthday. He was 46 years old.

-Daily News. Chicago, Nov. 5.

# FOUR LATEST NOVELTIES



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\* REBELS OF THE NEW SOUTH

A preacher who hales Socialism once tried to show that Socialism would destroy the home by publishing a nevel in which Socialists were represented as acting in line with the author's precenceived notions.

Never mind the name of the book, it had a short run and was forgotten. Any fairminded man can see the absurdity of expecting to learn anything of Socialists' ideas on marrings from a raricalize of them.

Now, however, a Socialist has written a novel dealing fearlessly with the sex question, and if the views developed in it are destructive of the home, so much the worse for Socialism.

Why not read the book and have your own say 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 arting to preach sermons.

The title is REERELS OF THE NEW

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### SOCIALIST DAILY FOR CHICAGO

The Bohemian Central Committee who now conduct a weekly Socialist paper is the Behemian language and own a print ing plant valued at \$4,000, have decided to enlarge their paper into a Bohemian daily. A volunteer fund is being raised for this purpose and you are invited to centributyour mite. Send all money to BOHE MIAN SOCIALIST PARTY, 721 Alperi St., Chicage, III.

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Ten different propaganda pamphieta, by Herron, Vall. Hyndman, Sparge, Hanford Biatchford, and other able writers, illustrated, for 35 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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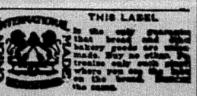
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