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SIXTH YEAR-WHOLE NO. 363

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1905.

PRICE ONE CENT

THE MORNING GLOW OF LIBERTY. CAPITALISTS AS

Tsarism in Russia Doomed---Liberal Classes Pushed Forward by Capitalist Interests.

Constitutional Movement Assisted by All Progressive Forces.

Revolutionary Working Class the Active Force in the Struggle Against Reaction.

time and shook its foundations. As a result of the war, serfdom became unautocracy Alexander II., the so-called "Tsar-Liberator," emancipated the serfs against the wishes of the landed nobility. The autocratic head of the dragon remained, and the landed nobility soon discovered that emancipation of the serfs by a paper declaration did not liberate farmers from the necessity of tilling the soil for the benefit of their masters. Political emancipation without economic emancipation left matters practically where they had been before. For the nobility, the bureaucracy, and the hierarchy saw to it that the insignificant reforms accompanying the emancipation of the serfs, such as relative local autonomy, public trials, and local courts of justice, remained practically

The Japanese war has given a second and more threatening warning to autocracy and its satellites. Again it becomes necessary for the Tsar to lis-ten to the voice of historical forces. and to try to save himself by sacrificing those who have held him in his position as a figure head of reaction.

But this time new forces have arisen which cannot be pacified as easily as the threatening masses of long-cowed its relentless shadow, the modern revelutionary proletariat. The economic interests of these two new classes imperiously demand a reorganization of

the political institutions of Russia. or years the character of the liberal elements of Russian society that found their expression, under the changed conditions after the emancipation of the serfs, in the zemstvos, has been gradually transformed by the division of land among the children of the nobility, by the inroads of capitalism, and the impoverishment of many pobles. While in the past, the zemstvos have always been anti-democratic, de they are combatting the old style abolish the feudal control in the capitalist interests. They are hard ssed by the bureaucracy and by the expansion of the great capitalists, and since they are not strong enough to obtain control of the political power by themselves, and on the other are afraid of the revolutionary proletariat, they are trying to get reform by presenting "humble and devout pe titions" to the Tsar, in the hope of con vincing him that autocracy will b able to withstand the revolutionary onslaught of the masses, if reform corresponding to the interests of the hope to vanquish we brutal reaction of the bureaucracy and the threatening proletarian revolution by begging in tend of fighting.

But the reaction has not the least in tention to yield, either to the little bourgeoisie or to the proletariat. It is still strongly fortified and will not give s position without a bloody strug The Tsar, who has never been more than a puppet in the hands of a few strong personalities cehind him, just as stronger men than himself have been before him, has no consistent policy by which he can meet the crisis, and he will be on the side of whathistorical force will be uppermost at any moment. He is a negli-gible quantity in this question. And ing with the present troubles in Russia bear his signature.

The conservative element in the zemstvos, though little afraid of the radical left wing of the capitalist class, is so much more afraid of the proletariat, and must under all circumstances get more political freedom for the expansion of the great capitalist influence and control. Under these circumstances, the semstvos are compelled, against their will, to make themselves in many respects spokesmen for the demands of a revolution-

Fifty years ago the Crimean war once from a position of absolute powarned Russian autocracy for the first litical disfranchisement to that of the dominant force in Russian life. rather requires for its normal development the capitalist victory tenable, and in order to maintain his feudalism. Therefore it must assist the zemstvos, in other words the representatives of the capitalist class, in the present revolution, and the zemstvos are thus pushed farther ahead in their demands than they would without the proletarian pressure be-

hind them. The zemstvo delegates had agreed to meet for an unofficial conference in Moscow about the middle of November, 1904. They intended to draw up general directions for the meetings of the provincial zemstvos, to be held in December. But to their surprise the successor of Plehve, Swiatopolsk-Mirsky, invited them to meet in St. Petersburg, with the consent of the Tsar He thus expected to get them under his influence and prevent any radical demands on their part. However, it was then his turn to be surprised. The zemstvo delegates accepted his invitation-98 out of 110 of those who had been invited attending the conference. And when it came to a vote on the question of demanding a constitution, 71 of the 98 voted in favor of it. Swiatopolsk-Mirsky had to act. First, he declared that the general meeting of the zemstvos for a constitutional convention could not be held until late in January. Next, he thought that he persams. Modern industry, with its machine production, industrial and fimachine production, industrial and fi-nancial concentration, has given birth to the industrial capitalist class and to its relientless shadow, the modern rev-still declared that he would agree to reforms only with the understanding that the autocracy should not be touched. And a project for the reorganization of the government, elaborated by Swiatopolsk-Mirsky, for the purpose of serving as a check on the demands of

self with meaningless declarations. But they had reckined without the proletarian revolution. The zemstvos met, and behind them stood the threatening host of the peasants and the city proletariat. It soon became apparent to the revolutionary element that noth have always been anti-democratic, defending only the rights of the feudal nobles and demanding folitical rights only for persons with a university education, there has gradually developed a left and more radical wing in them. This left wing has the character of This left wing has the character of the word around and prepared for a the modern bourgeois radicals and great demonstration. "Iskra," one of the organs of the Russian Socialists, expressed in strong terms its convic tion that "the downfall of autocracy, abolish the feudal control in the in view of the historical conditions of their rule to take care of their little accomplished only by the Russian accomplished only by the Russian working class. In the present critical times, all believers in a truly demo-cratic regeneration of Russia must look toward the revolutionary prole tariat. The only truly revolutionary

the zemstvos and anticipating them by

a pretense of reform, still contented it-

party in Russia is the Socialist party.' While the reaction was still concoct ing new schemes and scotting at the first signs of revolt, which began to the organizations of the proletariat swept down upon them. Whether only great cities of Russia has been originally contemplated and was then turned ness and brutality of the police and Cossacks, or whether the assault was the beginning, cannot be ascertained at the present writing. But the revohas for the time taken the place of the intellectual propaganda.

The sky in the East is lighted by a red glow. The proletarian revolution of the twentieth century has started bulwark of reaction in Europe, the Russian autocracy. With the downfall of this last citadel of fendal rule in Europe, the ultimate victory of the revolutionary proletariat of Europe is eration. The proletarist of America in Russia is the morning glow of the liberty of the workers of the world.

JOHN COLLINS'

\$2.00 HATS S. W. Cor. Madison & La Salle Sta

Early Spring Fashions in Stiff end Soft Hats. Hats made to order. Clearing Sale of Caps ry proletarist. The proletarist, on the cher band, cannot hope to jump at jar Price.

LAW BREAKERS

Chicago, Jan. 21, 1905.

Editor Chicago Socialist Whenever a strike is in progress we see in the daily papers frequent refer ences to measures taken by the author ities to prevent "lawless acts" on the port of the strikers. We do not se often hear of efforts to prevent "law less acts" on the part of the employers It is my purpose in this letter to point out the fact that in a certain indus try in this city the management is guilty of a violation of a law passe by the United States Congress, no merely once in a while but every work ing day in the year; not only with th knowledge of government officials, but in collusion with those officials.

I was for a time employed in one o the largest packing houses in the stock yards (Armour & Co., to be specific, but you may cut the name out if you like There is a strong reason for believing that all the packing houses are guilty of the same lawless acts). I noticed that on every package, barrel, keg of box of ment sent out a government inspection stamp was pasted. Being in erested in the matter, I sent a request to the Bureau of Animal Industries in the Department of Agriculture at Washington asking for a copy of the circular relating to meat inspection This circular arrived soon and I studied it carefully. I learned that the law required that an official inspector must be installed with an adequate force of assistants in every place where meat was packed and shipped out That the inspector or one of his assist ants must examine every package of meat put up, and if he finds it free from defects, he must affix a paper stamp printed by the government and bearing a consecutive number; he must then cancel the stamp in a manner that is carefully specified. The method of cancelling is similar to that used in ancelling a postage stamp on a letter. A rubber stamp is used which prints a number of wavy lines across the inspection stamp, and the circular of instruction specifies in detail that the wavy lines of cancellation must extend entirely across the inspection stamp and must appear for a short distance The pox or key on both the top and bottom of the inspection stamp.

Now, I am prepared to say that during the entire period of five months while I was, working on the packing floor not in a single instance was this law observed. Not once did I see an inspector or assistant on the packing floor. The foreman of the shipping room had in his possession a package of the inspection stamps, already can celled. Whenever a shipment was to be made, the required number of pack ages were taken out from the "chill room and the foreman or one of the employes would paste on the already cancelled inspection stamps. When the foreman ran out of stamps be would go to the "inspector's" office, in another building some distance away and se cure a package of the stamps, as many

as he wanted, already cancelled. I have no occasion to make any com-nent on this matter. I simply wish to have come under my personal observa-

tion. Fraternally yours, EDWARD 8. SMITH.

120 West 24th St. (So long as capitalism lasts laws will e enforced or not enforced as the in terests of the capitalist class dectate ome laws are passed that on their face appear to be in the interest of the workers, but if they happen to in any way curtail the profits of the capitalist by their enforcement, then they are simply made a farce of as in the case the writer of the foregoing letter de scribes. When the working class be comes conscious of its interests, then, and not till then, will laws be mad and enforced by workers in their own interests, Until then, well, the capitalsts will make the hay while the sun shine of working class stupidity lasts. Some of the workers know the remedy and the others are fast learning it. Editor.)

RESISTANCE

The essence of life Is action, and strife. nd 'tis anger gives force to the blow The man who will fight With main and with might-When he must-is the man I would

Giving back love for hate. To give up is a thing that I loathe For Resistance I teach, And the gospel I preach Is to tear off the hand on your throat

EMIL F. LUNDSTROM.

Investigation shows that almos verything the workers eat or drink is adulterated and often unfit fo uman food or medicine. Under So dalism there would be no "incentive" to adulterate things. Adulteration is only a form of competition.

The problem of production is solved w up to the working class to cut out the waste and solve the prob-

and workingmen support is a despot-ism. Capitalists know it; working-net are learning.

POLITICAL PRAYERS.

The Almighty Daily Appealed to for Guidance in Grafting State Treasury.

Private Property and Its Prayers.

How the Master Class Keeps the "Servant" Class from Recovering Damages from Accidents.

"My Father, lead Thou me Lord, as Thou wilt, oh, lead Thou

My God. I bow to Thee."

While individuals may doubt the efficiency of prayer, the masses doubt not. This the rulers of the people With prayer they preface all know. their official acts and all government functions of war, and peace. Linking themselves with God they command the respect and reverence of masses; this they use as a shield behind which wholesale fraud, robbery and murder is safely committed. The Illinois State Legislature opens its sessions with prayer; this is made by "chaplain," an official identical with the officials who perform the same duty in the governments of Europe The prayer begins with an adoring glorification of God, and proceeds with a confession of the meekness of the ends with a request for his constant presence, leadership and active cohand. Immediately following this prayer these legislators renewed their attack on the State treasury (which

of attendants and closed this their first raid on the public by singing "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow," the "chaplain" leading.

The next act of this "God fearing" body was to greet with laughter and howls of derision the introduction of a "bill" making it a crime for a perfree pass to an official, and to forfeit the office of the official accepting such pass, a copy of a law now in force in Wisconsin. It may here be remarked that every-legislator in Springfield has received passes and is using them, except our comrades and two other members who, on receiving them, re-

failed last week) and succeeded in

securing tens of thousands of dollars

by the appointment of a uscless army

rades being made through our State committee. Over forty "bills" have been presented in the "house" alone and referred to the several committees. One of these "bills" was for an "act" enabling the citizens of Chicago to vote down any franchise which Marshall Field, Mitchell and Armour might secure from the city council before the spring election, and consent was asked to permit their "bill" to be put at once on its passage. A storm of objections filled the "house" and the "bill" was promptly buried in the "grave yard" (committee on municipal corporations)

turned them-the return by our com-

"Lord it is, as Thou wilt." The character of the "bills" presented indicate the intention of the Republicans to follow the lead of Dencen's message, his desires being backed by the pressure of 25,000 office seekers, friends and political supporters of the legislators, who are after the 3,000 official positions the governor has to give away. The Democrats on the other hand are playing the municipal ownership end for all it is worth

One of the "bills" is of particular interest to all workers and is being in attendance on the Legislature This "bill" is called the "Fellow Servant Bill" and relates to the subject of personal injuries suffered by workmen in the course of their employment. Some remark concerning this subject

may be of interest. With the introduction of machinery and the connection of numbers of workmen in the execution of produc tive and distributive functions, accidents to the workers began to con mand the attention of the courts and later on the general public, and have now become part of our government reports. In one of these we are ined that while but 280 American solders were killed in battle during the war with Spain, 10,000 American workmen are killed annually in their various employments; that 68,000 are annually disabled in a greater or less degree from further work for life; that 55,000 for a period exceeding thirteen weeks and 400,000 are disabled for

ore than three days, but less than thirteen weeks. The responsibility for part of this killing and wounding was found by an English judge in 1837 to be due not to any fault of the master, but to "fellow servants" (all wage workers being known to the law as "servants"). cepting employment thereby entered into a contract with the master to not only assume all the ordinary risks to life and limb incident to the particular employment, but to also take the risk resulting from the carelessness of his fellow servants. This "doctrine" was affirmed by the House of Lords in

1858 and was followed by American judges and thus became the common law of this State. Though the English by act of parliament have repudi ated this "doctrine" and many States have done the same, the judges in Illinois adhere to this doctrine of the "House of Lords" to the very great advantage of the masters and very great injury of the workers. American judges have decided that a superintendent and a laborer in quarry, a captain and deck "hand," a foreman and helper, a supervisor of a silrond and a brakeman, an enginee aud a carpenter, a detective and a loco motive engineer, a coachman and a bundress, are respectively fenow ser vants and if the laborer, the deck band," and the helper is killed or injured by the superintendent, captain or foreman, etc., the "master" is not liable for damages and hence the relatives of the killed nor the injured workers can have any compensation for their loss or injury.

THEGARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE A Fierce Struggle by 10,000 Wage Workers for Decent Living Con-

ditions. Since the middle of last November 0.000 men and women, most of them nembers of the Special Order Garment Workers Union, have been on strike igainst lowering their standard of liv ing and working conditions. At that time the wholesale tailors' association showed their great "respect for con tracts" entered into with working mer by annulling all existing contracts, though many of them did not expire until next March. The employers de numbed an open shop and a return to sweat shop conditions. The union very properly refused to accept the whole sale tailors' conditions of employment and have for the past three months been on strike.

No sooner had the garment worker shown their united resistance to this reactionary movement than one of our judges issued an injunction against the Garment Workers' Union forbid-ing them to picket the shops. It is stated by members of the union that their men and women have been ar-rested and taken before the court harged with contempt of court for doing no more than walking along the street. That all that was neces sary for a union man or woman arrest was for an employer or one of his hired agents to point his finger at a union man who happened to be on the street. Besides being hauled in on charges of contempt many of the strikers have been arrested and put into fifthy police court cells on the flimstest charges by some employer. The magistrates have instructions from the city hall Democratic "friends of labor" to give strikers the "limit" when they are brought before them.

It is the same old story told so often sefore. The garment workers are fighting bravely against fearful odds. They must fight on the economic field where they are weak. They must obey the law and be "peaceful," All the value of the product of their past labor above a bare existence is in the hands of their masters. And protected by law and physical force (police clubs) while the striking workers must not even so much as speak to a man or woman to pursuade them not t work and thus break the strike.

It is safe to say that a large ma jority of the garment workers are now convinced that something more than unionism "bure and simple is as they probably will, it will be bepangs of hunger sooner than their em ployers, although their employers never produced a dollar's worth of wealth that they used to defeat the wealth producers.

Let the garment workers study & cialism and unite with all other wealth producers, not only on the economic field in their unions, but also in the working class political party-the Socialist party.

So long as workers will pit their pitiful pennies and almost empty stomachs against the accumulated wealth of their masters, backed as it by all the powers of government, which the workers by their votes have foolishly turned over to them it will

Workingmen, do you know there is only one thing that now stands be ween you and a full life? Do you know what that one thing is? It is simply the pitiable stupidity of the workers themselves. You have produced wealth in superabundance, but you are too stupid to know how to control it for your own use. Study Socialism and learn how. If there could be a universal re-

examination of all human institutions and an honest report given, what a shaking up there would be in this world! For example: How would that institution come out which teaches that "man shall eat bread in the sweat of his own face," and yet sets apart one class of men who never work and supports another class who appropriate the wealth of people who

" YEARLY SUB CARDS

prepared to help the propagands for Socialism. We send them to your address for two dollars.

SOCIALIST PRIMARY.

Outline of Plans and Dates in Preparation for Spring Primary.

BLANKS MUST BEFILLED

Need for Quick Action and a Red-Hot Spring Campaign-A Call to Action.

Next Sunday's special meeting of the county Committee will definitely settle the question of primaries. All the argument seems in favor of holding the primaries. They can be held on a Saturday afternoon from 12 to 7 p. m. This will make it possible for the greatest number of comrades to give their time to the various duties. In addition to that, the call can be published in the Chicago Socialist, and a big edition of twelve pages gotten out. This will contain detailed information for each rimary district in the various wards The call for the primaries should be

nade not later than Feb, 15. In order to be clearly within the law it has been decided that wards must fill out and return to the county secretary on or before Friday, Feb. 10, the attached blanks. This being done, our ward and city conventions can all have been held and ticket in the field by March The city election takes place on Tuesday, April 4.

If the comrades promptly fill out and forward the data called for in the two blanks, then our primary can be held on Saturday, March 4, 12 to 7 p. m., and the city convention held on Tues day, March 7, at 8 p. m. In arrang ing dates for ward conventions make them the week following March 4, and on any date but March 7. The following suggestions are given

o indicate how to close up and legally complete the work in the wards. Carefully follow the plan, and thus speedily bring the work to an issue. ward maps will be sent out as soon as Election Commissioners can furnish 1. Create Primary Districts as per

maps, with the same rule as heretothat is, not less than two nor more than seven election precincts to each Primary District.

2. Outline the boundaries of each Primary District, cut out and paste same on separate pieces of paper or ardboard.

3. Underneath each Primary District nap, and on the same sheet, write the names and addresses of all Socialists, whether party members or not, who eside within the Primary District, and errange a meeting of all these Socialists, secure the application for mempership of those not now members, and organize them into a primary club.

4. Each Primary Club will, after electing their permanent efficers (chairman and secretary), elect one delegate to the Ward Committee and a Primary cure a captain for each voting pre-

5. The Primary Club will also secure from among their membership three 35 judges, who must be householders cheads of families), and two clerks, who need not be householders.

6. With this work completed, have precinct captains fill out the attached blank, giving the number of the Primary District, the place and number where primary is to be held, the names and addresses of the judges and clerks

No two judges and clerks from the same election precinct. Polling places for each primary district shall be as near center of district as possible, of easy ingress and egress, and at least 100 feet from a saloon.

Note-A blank is also attached for the names and addresses of the dele-gates to ward and city conventions, so that same may be placed on the tick-et. Comrades will note that they may have the same men on list of delegates for ward convention as on city convention, the only thing needed to convention on same date as city convention. It is well, perhaps, where ship, to ful offices of judges and clerks and delegates, to select one reliable party member for judge in each Primary District, and fill the rest of the offices with Socialist sympathizers and readers of the party papers. This will save the party membership material for convention delegates, challengers

and other very necessary work.

The following forms indicate the

..... Primary District. Comprising the following election precints:

Politing PlacetSt.—Av.

	JUDGI	28 A	AND CLERK		LS.	
Office.	Name	and	Reside	ence.	Preci	
Judge.		****		******		
Judge.						
Judge.				*******		

CARNIVAL AND BAZAAR

BRAND'S HALL

North Clark and Erie Streets

FEB. 12 TO 19, 1905 Watch for the PROGRAM

in next week's paper Crand Opening

4 p. m., Sunday, Feb. 12

Cet "Pluggers" at "163"

Tickets for season - - 50c

Single admission - - - 100 Of Branch Secretaries, Office of "Spravedinost," 683 Loomis Street or at 163

Randolph Street, Chicago

... Delegates to City Convention. Name and Residence. Pri. Dist. Pre-Name and Residence. Pri. Dist. Pre.

The following list shows the apportion-nent of delegates for each of the 25 wards: City convention delegates on voto for president, one for each 200 or major fraction; ward delegates, one

for each 100 or major fraction. Each primary district entitled to one delegate to city convention.

rd	Debs.	City.	Ward.
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WISCONSIN SOCIALIST LEGISLA. TORS.

Socialist Legislators Begin Their Work in Madison, Wisconsin. The four Socialist representatives and one Socialist State Senator from

Milwaukee have arrived at Madison and have taken their seats in the capitol. Their reception by the capitalist members of the House was a surprise to them. Not only were they congratulated on their election, but their political principles were pronounced to be favorable. Some of the politicians

went as far as to declare themselves Social Democrats. The Socialist members, however, are aware that this smooth behavior has a purpose and pay no attention to it. Comrades Alldridge, Burner, Schreoloen and Brockhousen are the rep-resentatives, while Comrade Rummel is the State Senator. All are fairly

good speakers, and fully realize their important duty. In order to do effective work for Socialism no stone rective work for Socialism no stone will be left unturned. Legal talent has been secured to help them over-come the intricacies of the law, and the strong party organization at Mil-waukee is on the alert to make the greatest capital for Socialism during the session of the House. The Milwankee party machinery is in such an effective condition that a pamphlet can be composed, printed and distrib-uted, so that every family in the city has a copy inside of twenty-four hours, Although the Socialists will not op-

pose reforms, yet their actions will be n unit along class lines. Thirty or forty bills are being formulated which will be introduced in the House.

An idea of their influence may be

had from noting that they received all the appointments on committees they had asked for. Brockli serves on the Committee on Manufac-tories and Labor; Alidridge on Judiciary, Schreoleow on Cities; B on Sanitation and Health. Rus Senator, serves on three communications and Labor, Corpe and Sanitation and Health,

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST COME, LITTLE CHILDREN,

Issued every Saturday at 163 E. Randolph Street, Room 27, corner Randolph and La Salle Sta. CHICAGO, ILL.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

The fact that a signed article is published does not commit The Chicago Socialto all opinious expressed therein.

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

Bellior, A. W. Mance; Business Manager, A. Eisemann; State Secretary, J. S.

Entered at the Postoffice, Chicago, Ill., as second-class matter, March 18, 1982.



sensible thing to do is to go after cap-

IT ALL DEPENDS.

It is strange that the police are so

tion of this ordinance except when So

meetings are not dangerous to

present system of industrial robbery

They also point out that a same sys-

or not when an ordinance is broken."

WAITING FOR ORDERS

In his reply to the city council in

egard to the order introduced into

the city council and passed Corpora-

tion Council Edgar B. Tolman mode

"Office of the Corporation Counsel

tientlemen-At the meeting of your

honorable body held December 19.

1904, an order was introduced by Ald.

poration Counsel to report at the next

regular meeting what progress had

order passed June 29, 1903, and pub-

fished on page 632 of the council pro-

shall institute such proceedings as a

the surface of streets and highways

within the limits of the city of Chi-

cago, passed by the city council of the

city of Chicago February 23, 1983."

ly makes it the duty of the Corpora-

tion Counsel to prosecute suits arising

under the ordinance. This ordinance

was passed ten years before I assumed

the duties of my present office. It has

never, so far as I can learn, been

of my predecessors, so far as I know,

have ever instituted any suit there-

nation. Nor has any action been taken

under it by any official of the city

or any member of the city council, so

I am not to be understood as ex-

pressing any doubts as to the legality

of this ordinance. This communica-

tion is intended merely to advise your

honorable body of the exact situation.

and then to express my entire willing

ness to proceed in the future in ac-

Very respectfully, EDGAR R. TOLMAN.

Had the city conneil passed an ordi-

nance or an order to proceed against

some working man's organization de

you imagine for one moment that it would have laid on the statute books

for ten years and never been heard

of? Do you think the corporation

counsel would come back and put in

an argument that there were extenu-

ating circumstances why he should not enforce the law? The truth is that

the power of the great capitalists and

corporations are the real city govern-

When the working class are in pow-

er they will see to it that laws are

enforced, even if some great corpora-

tions are put to some expense. Then

human life will be of more importance

hind the throne.

Corporation Counsel.

thent. They or their agents are the third house, which is the power be hind the them.

cordince with your determination.

far as I can ascertain, prior to the

entry of Ald. Johnson's order.

enforced in a single instance.

Section 2101 above referred to mere-

Johnson and passed, directing the

been made in complying with

coolings. Said order is as follows

To the Honorable the City Council:

the following statement:

January 16, 1985.

cialist meetings are

italism and cut off the supply.

capitalist masters.

costs

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The capitalist press and some of the preachers are denouncing the Chieago school teachers in the most vehement terms because they have affiliated themselves with the Pederation or Labor, and are endeavoring to have something to say about the conditions of their employment. The schools are now run entirely in the interests of the capitalist class. This the teachers are well aware of. If the labor unions take a hand in the controversy they will naturally disturb the plans and policies of those who are in absolute control of the means of molding the minds of the next generation of work-The teachers and parents of the children are likely in the near furure to become class conscious. When they do the susceptible minds of the children will not be taught to look at I fe from the standpoint of the profit sys tem. They might be taught that there is something else in life besides work and struggle among themselves for the opportunity to work for a master.

The fact that the teachers of Chiago have been found to recognize the fact that they are a part of the working class is a long step in the right direction. Now let them follow on to the logical landing place and get what they desire through a working class political party. the capitalists control the taxing powers they will very naturally conduct the educational institutions in their own interests. This question of eduention is one that the working class is very much interested in, and they can hardly give it too much atter tion. It really overshadows most oth er questions which the Socialist party will have to deal with when they get control of municipal governments.

THE REAL ISSUE.

The real issue, so far as the work ing class is concerned, in any campaign, municipal, State or national, must always be food, clothing, shelter, etc. Until the opportunity to produce wealth for use is possessed by the working class, all other questions are mere side issues, with more or less importance. We venture to say that few workingmen or women have lost any sleep or thought very anxiously about the traction problem or the new city charter, although they are important and interesting subjects. But how many men or women out of the 500,000 workers in Chicago have not seriously and auxiously thought of the real live ue of the working class-1, e., How to make a good living for themselves and those dependent on them in their childhood and old age. It is strange that the workers will make this the "puramount issue" most of the year and then when election time comes around they will permit a few capitalaround they will permit a few capital will enforce the ordinance pertaining ist politicians and corporation lawyers to the removal of railroad tracks from to shunt them off on some side track and run them into some capitalist blind alley and concentrate their whole attention on some side issue that they are interested in but very little.

The Socialist party always keeps to the front as the main, or "paramount issue," that the workers must own collectively the land, the tools, and the opportunity to produce wealth and use Once the workers insist on making real issue, all other side issees will follow in their natural order as a matter of course.

WASTED ENERGY.

Miss Jane Addams grew quite in nant, speaking before the Ashland Fellowship Club, when she referred to an attempt that is being made to repeal the child labor laws, as she said: "Simply because they work an inconvenience to business men." It business men that they are compelled to "fix" the factory inspectors and are making profits by not being permitted children as young as they can can stand it, under any old conditions get them and as long hours as they Still, as it is, the State reports show that child labor has increased over 30 per cent in this "great and enlightened commonwealth" of Illinois during the

This fiendish child labor will cease only when the competitive profit system gives place to co-operation and

With Miss Addams' experience she old know this. If she is really sincere in her effort to uplift humanity. and we can bardly doubt it, let her go to the fathers and mothers of the tories and department stores and show m how they are exploited, which is the reason their children are com-pelled to go to the mills instead of the school.

It is not the children of the mem-bers of the "Pellowship Club" that capitalism is robbing of their child-hood and life; it is the children of the rking class—the class who are exdoited by the competitive wage sys-

plaited by the competitive wage sys-tem.

For every child even well-meaning philanthropy can save from the crit the hocks" into capitalism.

faring manipulator among all the cap

Come, little children, unto me. The the little boxers whose three cont great man who said that meant fairly strike indexes your economic degenby it. But you who worship or pre-thing is responsible for this? That it tend to worship that great man. You just happened? The children. The of that great man. Do you mean them honest. You have set your fairly by it? It has been said that woives loose upon them. You have you make false use of the propher That you quote the great man as if have choked the bodies of your chil be concerled a raw hide underneath dren in festering tenements to cele That he came to save. That you use him to damn. Well. What do you think of that? You who make up the castes of the world. You who hold in stolen fee all the franchises of I your tears for the children? You cry the world. You who build jails for the lout loud when some one way off h their fathers and mothers. Jails and mediate barbarism? You see the bar eall them factories. Jails and call pariancif he is far enough away. But them stores. Jalls and call them offi- if he is near. If he is yourself, ces. Jails and call them farms. You you then see the barbarian? phrase on the market place? Come, little children, unto me. What do you mean? I think I see the rawhide underen. And you decide for your propeffects of the slums, capitalism will dementh your cont. I think I see the erty. I say damn your property push five more in its place. The only blood of the children on your palms. Damn everything that stands in You have your east sides, everywhere. East sides of slavery and starvation. You seize and yoke the children. You dren, unto me. The darling youngsters have heard of the maiden tribute. everywhere come. You bore a high-Have you not also heard of the cradie sounding name. Civilization. You There is a city ordinance against Have you not also heard of the cradle the distribution of handbills and tribute? What have you done with talked the liquid syllables of plety pluggers. This ordinance is seldom your children? Can you go to headenforced except when the object of quarters and report honestly, about the meeting advertised is not to the your children? Can you make your into the beautiful words. liking of the police, or rather their account good with the children? The children came to you for bread and Last Sunday some of our Russian you gave them work. You drove them | hideous mastership. You comrades, while engaged in giving out "pluggers" announcing a therting in their immature bodies. You piled the interests of the working class upslaveries slave high mon the children rising in Russia, were arrested, taken Then the children said no. They before a Justice and fined \$1 and obey your mandate. The little makers of boxes. The little heroes of labor, his light," You built a false fire in his blind as not to be able to see viola-Come, little children, unto me, you said. And they came. Then you drew your rawhide and they felt it on their flame mortally consumes. I am not Dowie's people, Moody Institute You drew your wage lists. workers and many other churches You chalked down the wage. Why have their distributers of pluggers did you chalk down the wage? Reon almost every corner, and no word cause you loved the children? Beof protest or arrests are ever heard you loved the great man who layed the children? You are civilizatistolen. To give the slave back to lib Of course there is good reason for tion. Yet you have built your ecoall this discrimination. The church nomics over hell. Even the children are your prey. What can three cents back to childhood. They will some more or less be to the starvelings of They preach patriotism, patience and metropolis? What have you got erations to come will tell about you humility to the workers, and tell them under rour cloak, civilization? Why They will tell about your desolating of a home beyond the skies; while on do the children shudder and shrink at Industrialism. They will tell about the other hand, the speakers at the the sight of you? I guess I know, your starved children. That your Socialist meetings are sowing the civilization. I see the butt end of your very children had to strike for bread seeds of discontent and rebellion whip. I see the blow back of the That you would not feed your chilagainst the system that robs the work-I see the mockery back of dren. the shrine. You may fool the little organize a trade union to protect them children but you cannot fool us. We selves against your rapacity. That you tem of society would bring a little throw your coat open wide. We dis wore the cloak of the prophet. That close your weapon. Shame on you, you spoke the words of the prophet So you see it all depends on the ob-Horror on you, Civilization, sit down But that you falsified the prophecy ject of the meeting advertised for a while and observe the crowd that | You, civilization, who made the most whether the policeman shuts his eyes passes at nightfall. Your crowd. The of his name. Who made the most of crowd that you call your own. Are his phrases. Who made the least of what you have done? his love. Come, little children, unto Do you like to look into the faces of line.

His name is J. Ogden Armour of Chi-cago. No more extraordinary figure has who repeat the divine call off the lips innocents. They thought you meant signed their souls away in laws. You brate your pious apothegm. All the you. Not suspecting the rawhide. You weep tears over battles. Where are the food supplies of 100,000,000 people? little children and the men and women | cruel. Where is your cry for this im-Do who put gray hairs into the cradle, we call your attention to the children What do you mean when you say that you call our attention to your property. It has come to that, then, has it? Your property against your chilway of the soul. Dann your rawhide Damn your palaces. Come, little chil have a great many union men there You took beautiful words out of the month of the prophet. You put poison repeated the words. Tried to make the stolen beautiful words serve your to the pen. You taxed the life out of the churches and put the beautiful words made ugly into your religion You went to the legislatures and pur the beautiful words made ugly into your laws. You dressed up in the im-

age of the prophet. You extinguished

name. A fire of destruction. His

dame immortally illumined

THE CREATEST TRUST IN THE WORLD.

The puckers of Chicago, and their al-f Aberdeen and Geneva as easily as in

greater than Legislatures, and superior lies together, and the prices of these to and independent of all authority of seeks to augment for its own profit.

cipitated strikes, and annihilated indus

"So great is the terror it inspires in

ome quarters that citizens under the

most cruel and oppressive monopolies they would not knowingly be cruel or un

they would not knowingly be cruel or un-just in any affair of personal conduct. The business they conduct is merely pi-racy on a gigantic scale; they are them-selves kindly, generous and upright. Like other men, they have been driven along by an economic evolution beyond their knowledge or control. They are as cer-tainly the victims of conditions as are the people on whose family tables the Amer-ican beef trust grows fat."

The railroad rebate is given as the se

reason for the enormous power possessed by the packers—discriminating rates and

advantages for the big house against the little is said to be the breath of life

alling America, rich or poor, great or small, ruined farmers and stockmen, destroyed from known or juknown, and extorts its tribute. It crosses the ocean and makes its break, and men to commit suicide, problems.

cised Code, the Corporation Compact country's institutions, "comes three times trot the price of every loaf of bread, shall institute such proceedings as a day to the table of every household in "Its operations have impoverished or

presence felt in multitudes of homes that

would not know how to give it a name. It controls prices and regulates traffic in

a thousand markets. It changes condi-tions and builds up and pulls down in-

dustries; it makes men poor or rich as it will; it controls or establishes or oblit-

crates vast enterprises across the civil-ized circuit. Its lightest word affects men

"Of some of the most important industries of this country it has an absolute, ironelad, infrangible monopoly, of others it has a control that for practical purposes of profit is not less complete. It fixes at its own will the price of every pound of fresh, saltid, smoked, or preserved meat prepared and sold in the United States. It fixes the price of every ham, every pound of bacon, every pound of lard, every can of prepared soup. It has an absolute menopoly of our

oup. It has an absolute memopoly of our normous meat exports, dressed and pre-

served. It has an absolute monopoly of the American trade in fertilizers, hides, bristles, horn, and bone products

it owns the entire trolley car service in several cities, and is acquiring the like

property elsewhere. It owns factories, shops, stock yards, mills, land, and land

companies, plants, warehouses, politi-cians, legislators and Congressmen. It defies Wall street and all that

'It defess Wall street and all that therein is. It terrorizes great railroad corpogations long used to terrorizing others. It takes toll from big and little, it gouges millions from railroad companies, and cent pieces from obscure shippers. To-day it is compelling a lordly railroad to dismiss its general manager, to-morrow it is blacklisting and running some little commission merchant. It is remorseless, tircless, greedy, insatiable, and it plans achievements so much greater than any se far recorded in the

history of commerce that the imagination flags in trying to follow its future possi-

"It owns steam and electric vallegade

on the plans of Argentina or the streets of London.

and quite a number of new ones are being added every week. working vengeance on you, civif as I hope to be able to announce soon tion. I am only reading aloud in my that the "Chicago Socialist" will be most imperative vol e the record of a regular eight-page paper on a sound your shame. I am only trying to infinnacial basis. duce you to give back what you have The comrades will notice that with all the business we are doing in aderty. To give the children back to vertising we are not taking in any childhood. Yes, to give the children misicading advertisements, co matter what price is offered to us, as we feel day tell about you, civilization, Gen Socialist paper must be very carefulnot to lose the confidence of the comrades, and instead of misleading them n its advertising columns, as nearly all papers do, rather tend to help That the very cradles had to them by getting bona fide merchants to support the paper through its ad-

Your

A Socialist paper must never allow taker to use its columns for his own eitish purposes. Any comrade who nows or finds out anything detricental about any of our advertisers pay at once inform the manager and will be investigated, and if found true steps will be taken to cancel the distribute.

certising columns.

The different ward branches are etting quite a few subscribers, and I tope that when canvassing their districts they will make it their business to push the "Chicago Socialist" every place they go.

With a sound financial basis, a constant increase in the list of subscribers, more bundle orders and more space for our advertising the com rades will find encouragement and keep up the good work.

The packers of the leading article in the Peiruary issue of Everybody's Magazine, written by Charles E. Russell, constitute "The Greatest Trust in the World."

This combination of men "in the free republic of the United States" is alleged in share in the proceeds of more commonly by the nation. It has the "a power greater than the government by the proceeds of more commonly to be "a power greater than the government of daily consumption than all other trusts, combinations and monopout these if Do not forget to patronize our advertisers, if you are in need of any artiele advertised in our paper, it will cost you no more and will help the ceedings. Said order is as follows
"Ordered. That in compliance with
"This power," which is charged with
the price of wheat, of coru, of eats, what
Section 2101, on page 480 of the Redefiance of law and nullification of the Re-'Chicago Socialist.'

MOTHER JONES IN ILLINOIS.

The State office is pleased to annornce to the comrades of Illinois that arrangements have been completed It is to be an universal union, a federwith that veteran campaigner, the fa mous Mother Jones, whereby she wil tour this State under the auspices of the State Committee.

During the first week of her trip she has spoken at the following towns Elgin, Savanna, Freeport, Moline. Rock Island and Kewanee. Her

constitutional guarantees of freedom de not darc, even in the privacy of their offices or homes, to speak a word that this power would not approve of, and multimillionaires, railroad magnates and further dates, now definitely fixed, are: During the past week of her trip "And the most singular fact, the fact that should make all of us stop and she has spoken at the following towns: Kankakee, Vermilion County; Paris and Mattoon. Her further dates think is that the men that are exercising this incalculable power upon the lives and destinies of their fellow creatures, are not bad men; as the world goes they are good men. They operate one of the most cruel and oppressive monocolies.

now definitely fixed are:

Champaign, Jan. 29.

Ricomington, Jan. 30. Lincoln, Jan. 31. Pekin, Feb. 1. Fulton County, Feb. 2 to 5. Macomb, Feb. 6. Quincy, Feb. 7. Jacksonville, Feb. 8. Sangamon County, Feb. 9 to 13. Decatur, Feb. 14. Sandoval, Feb. 16. Salem, Feb. 17. Williamson County, Feb. 18 to 21. Cairo, Feb. 22. Murphysboro, Feb. 23. Duquein, Feb. 24, Centralia, Feb. 25.

Nashville, Feb. 26. St. Clair County, Feb. 27 to March 5. Madison County, March 6 to 10. The comrades in each of these town

re requested to begin at once the work of making the necessary arrange ments and communicate with the undersigned. Fraternally yours, JAS. S. SMITH.

State Secretary.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

little is said to be the breath of life in their commercial nostrils. The writer declares that, despite all law on the subject, the American beef trust still receives and will continue to receive relates, declaring that in 1905 railroads probably will hand its members \$25,000.000 in the relates prohibited by law. "This is the literal fact," says Mr. Russell. "There is no attempt to disguise the lawlessness except in the matter of names. The rebates are not called robates, they are called private car charges, but they are rebates pure and simple, and by their means, and note other, this imperial power has been created," Prof. Ely said "Poets, musicians and artists were Socialists." A series of historical musicals will be given at "It fixes, for its own profit, the prices the farmer of the West shall receive for his cattle and begs, and the prices the butcher of the East shall charge for his meat.

"It fixes the price that the grower of California simil receive for his fruit, and the price the laborer of New York shall pay for his breakfast.

"It lays hands upon the melon grover of Georgia, and the cotton grower of Georgia, and compose each to share and the carting of the carting out of the little follow, the consolidations, the community for his breakfast.

"It lays hands upon the melon grover of Georgia, and the cotton grower of the interstite commission made by fruit and commission made by fruit an last Sunday in each month at 3:30 p. m. beginning with Bach and Hanlel next Sunday, Jan. 20, by Prof. Finsterbach, assisted by his pupils. Admission free. Comrades are invited to bring their

unch and remain for the evening neeting. Adv.

The merchants in your locality can be in-fuced to give all sorts of things for the bene-fit of the Carnival and Bazzar. Get a done-tion list and try it.

Editor Chicago Socialist:

ains of finance, is now steering the trust

affairs, no man, not even Mr. Rockefeller, has conceived a commercial empire so

through a tremendous struggle close at

MANAGER'S COLUMN

Since last reported, I have sold tick-

Union, No. 62, 85; Amalgamated Glass

Workers, \$10; Workingmen's Sick and

for the bazzar, and we are certain to

which means an enlargement by three

Death Benefit Society, \$10.

to attend the festivities.

"The road to this empire lies first

ercial

straight toward world wide domin

ever appeared in the world's con

The proposed plan for the indus-trial organization of all workers on economic lines, the manifesto of which appeared in the Socialist last week is without doubt, the most important move ever made on American soil for the emancipation of the working class

hand, probably more momentons in the real affairs of men than any battlefield The fact is, Socialism is impossible on any other lines. Without the ecoof modern times.

'His possible profits seem limited for the future chiefly by his will. No reason nomic organization of the working class Socialism could not be fairly appears why he should not amass in a tried. It is not enough that a worker few years the most colossal fortune in simply votes for Socialism. He must the world, why he should not gather to himself such a power as no other man has ever had; for who has ever controlled stand for his own rights as a work ingman-as a human being, and de mand the same rights for every brother workman. He must stand for equal-form of exploitation, including wage slavery.

If a sufficient number of the work ing class will not unite economically and remain united for their class dom-Ination then political Socialism must ets as follows: Scandinavian Bakers' ultimately prove a failure. So it is safe to proceed only on political lines! Will it not be necessary at least to lay the foundation for Socialism in There is quite an activity showing the economic or industrial organization of the working class:

By the working class I mean all pro ducers of the things recessary to life The comrades will notice that this and happiness.

week's paper is two inches longer, WHY WE MUST RECKON WITH THE FARMER.

This enlargement has be The most numerous industrial class come absolutely necessary on account to-day is the farmer, comprising about of the increase in advertising. The 44 per cent of the population. number of new subscribers compared claims cannot come without the operation of this large class, and this with pervious periods is just about doubling, so that the future of the large class can best be reached through Chicago Socialist" looks very bright. the economic organization of the work We will in the course of a few weeks ing farmer in the interest of his class have to undergo an additional expense The working farmer must be show and issue a six-page paper, the that capitalism has already reduced mount of advertising being constant him to the level of the average work ly on the increase, as the merchants ingman and that his interests are iden are getting returns and wish to renew. Ideal with that of all other working Since the interests of all working

men, including the farmer, are the same, it follows that all workingmen should be united against their common exploiters—the capitalist class and this is what this movement for industrial organization proposes

THE FARMER MISINFORMED To-day a large class of farmers are as much opposed to union labor as is that fake advertisements have no the Parry crowd. Over in Michigan room in our paper. I believe tout a many of my neighbor farmers are even clamoring for Chinese labor, because they want cheap labor. They los sight of the fact that a dollar-a-day worker cannot be a two lollar aday ustomer for the farmers' products. and they do not realize that ploiting capitalist class is riding the back of the working farmer the same as the city wage-earner. This, the great farmer class must be taught be fore Socialism can come even in spots. WHY THIS MOVEMENT IS NEC-ESSARY.

Trade unionism to-day is only a form of capitalism. It is conducted in many instances on monopolistic and trus lines. The fees for joining many unions are one bundred dollars and ever more, making the fee practically pro bibitive and thereby forcing men to scabs. Not in a thousand years could any considerable proportion of all workers be organized on such lines. While unions of different crafts are in many cases warring faction and working at cross purposes the capitalist class are given practically a full field to carry on their exploit ing schemes and rob labor of abou four-fifths of its product.

THE SOLIDARITY OF LABOR. The entire working class, or at leas a reasonable proportion of it, must be conomically organized before capital ism can be overthrown. And this is the program of the new movement All workers are to have equal privilwill afford an opportunity to acquaint all workers with their economic inter ests and make them conscious of th class struggle. When they have learn ed well these lessons in the great in dustrial organizations now in cours of formation there will be no doubt about the ultimate success of political Socialism for it follows as a natural

So I say all success to the new movement for the solidarity of labor for the industrial organization of all workers on economic lines. HENRY E. ALLEN.

977 W. Lake street.

FACT AND FABLE.

Record of the Platform Committee.

FACT.

Committee met five times. Morgan elected chairman. Morgan present at five meetings, Breckon present at five, Smith at five, Untermann at two, Edat one, and Berlyn at none.

Present at Platform convention

Morgan, Breckon, Smith, Edwards and Berlyn. No minority report. Pre-sumption that all members concur in report. Berlyn, having apparently for gotten that he was a member of com-mittee offered a platform for consider ation from floor of convention. Apolo-gized for its weaknesses by stating that he had hurriedly written it since

FABLE.

Once upon a time there were More than One Member of a Certain Important Committee democratically chosen for their Extraordinary Sagacity by a Political Body to do a Work of Great Importance, but while Ac-tively engaged in Discerning which Way the Wind Biew could not Participate to a Superiative Degree in the Work of said Certain Important Com-mittee, which caused Some to remark: When the Direction of the Wind has been Ascertained it is Probable that More than One Member will tell us the Position he has Always Held on the Matter. W. C. BENTON.

Life is a game of giving and taking. And the strangest thing about it is that the class that gives the most pos-sess the least.

"One figure appears as the master man of all these gigantic plays. One man, young, cool, ambitious, resourceful, probably the ablest, certainly the most and Corrections of the control of should go to this store. All goods guaranteed union made. 97 East Madison, northwest corner Dear-

IOWA SOCIALISTIC NOTES. A call for the nomination of two

national committeemen has been issued to all the locals of the party. None but locals in good standing will be permitted to participate in the nomination, and none but members of the party in the election. The Waterloo muncipal convention

will be held Jan. 29.

Our Boone comrades hope to increase their representation in the City Conneil at the coming election. Three of the present members of the Counell are Socialists, and were elected as such.

Musentine Local gives a box social and card party on Feb. 2. Local Davenport now consists of

four branches, and the business is in the hands of a central committee elected by the branches. The plan works well, and during the first four months of the operation of the plan mentioned the membership has increased several hundred per cent. The ocal has conducted an active campaign, and has funds on hand with which to further prosecute the work of education and organization.

Application for speakers and requests for organization material should be addressed to the Iowa secretary. J. J. JACOBSON, Secretary. 1129 13th street, Des Moines,

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION Nearly every Socialist speaker has at son

time let the necessity of a set of stereopticon pictures that would tell the story of the Indus-trial evolution that leads to Socialism. Such a set is now in evidence that far exceeds the greatest expectations. Commade James S. Minnick has been working on their preparation for several years. A practical photographer, be has secured thomands of pictures from which to select, his position as a District Superintendent of the Bureau of Charities giving him exceptional opportunities to secure dealrable pictures. In addition, he has carefully gathered, with years of work, the great statistical facts and has prepared graphic charts, which gives these facts a vividness that no column of figures could ever have. He is also a skilled draftsman, and has pre-pared these charts with a care which could never be secured from bired labor. All of this work has been done for the cause of Socialism, and Comrade Minnick asks no return for the several hundred dollars and years of work spent in preparation, or for his work in pre-senting them. Consequently, the charge for admission to the four lectures which he will tve on four successive Saturday evenings, extening february 24th, will be placed at fifty cents for the course, or fifteen cents single admission, which, it is expected, will ONLY pay ball rent and advertising.

Northwestern University Building. Corner Lake and Dearborn Sts.
Further particulars given in later issues of Chicago Socialist, or adddress A. M. Simons 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

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and plenty time to pay the balance.
5 cent car fare. For Particulars apply:

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UNION MILLINERY k at reasonable

prices :: :: :: :: :: :: :: 1063 LINCOLN AVE

SOCIALIST NEWS IN BRIEF.

Progress of the Working Class in This and Other Lands.

The Socialist party clubs of Michigan have decided by referendum vote to hold their State convention at Grand Rapids on Feb. 13. The political convention will be held at the same time for the purpose of nominating two candidates for regents of the State University and one Supreme

National Committeeman for Texas resulted in no election, no candidate receiving a majority. A second ballot being taken.

W F Teautman of Cincinnati, has been elected as National Committeemen for Ohio, making, with Robert Bandlow, the two members from that State.

J. E. Snyder, Oklahoma City, is the new Territorial Secretary for Oklahoma.

Winfield R. Gaylord begins au or ganizing tour of Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, at Manatee, Fla., Jan. 23.

REPORT OF ELECTION OF NA-TIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-TEE AND NATIONAL SECRE-

National Committee, Socialist

Party.
Comrades—I hereby report the election of a National Executive Committee and National Secretary by the National Committee to have resulted as follows:
FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Yote by States: By Barnette (Arizona) Berger, Floatel Goelet, Mailly, Morgan, A. M. Simon Work.

Lowry (Arkansas) Beriya, Kerrigan, ally, Reynolds, Slobodin, Towner, Work,
By Richardson (California) Berger, Bertyn, Kersignu, A. M. Simons, Slobadia,
Work, Unformann,
By Fodyn (Colorado) Heath, Mailly, Seldel, A. M. Simons, Reynolds, Shayton,
Colorados

del, A. M. Simens, R. L. Latermann, Br. White (Connecticut) - Slobodin, Berlyn Reynolds, Bandlow, Berger, Work, Mailly By Healey (Florida) - Mailly, A. M. Simens Kerrigan, Berger, Slayton, Slobadin, Scholmer, Statter, S

Towner.

By Carrier (Idaho)—Berger, Berlyn, Gaylord, Goelso, Floaten, Work, Mailly.

Ry Berlyn (Illinois)—Bandlow, Heath, Reynolds, Mailly, Slobodin, Towner, Work, By Reynolds (Indiana) Work, Rerlyn, Towner, Mailly, Heath, Shotodin, Berger, By Work (Iown)—Bandlow, Berger, By Herrikan, Mailly, Reynolds, Towner, Ry Towner (Kentucky)—Bandlow, Berjyn, Mailly, Reynolds, Elobedin, Swing, Work By McAillster (Kansan)—Berger, Higgiow, Floaten, Kertigan, Mailly, Swing, Thompson.

soft.

By Putnam (Louisiana)—Berger, Goebel,
Kerrigan, Loekwood, Malily M. W. Simons, Unternann.

By Fox (Malnet—Reriyn, Malily, Gaylord,
Shobsain, Reynolds, Work, Bandrow,
By Chase (Massachnaettss-Malily, Berlyn,
Slobsdin, Reynolds, Towner, Bandlow,
Facetic Massachnaettss-

Kerrigan

By Lamb (Michigan)-Morgan Gaylord

Erb Mailly, Heath, Stedman, Lockwood

By Holman (Minnesota) -Berger, Reynolds,

Work, Siedman, Unterman, Thompson,

Lockwood.

By Hochn (Missonri) -Work, Mailly, Berger, Morgan, Floaten, Bandlow, Sted
man.

man.

By McHingh (Montana) Marily Floaten
M. W. Simons, Universalia, Work, Ker
rigan, Slobodin
By Ray (Nelnaska) Bandlow, Berlyn
Lamb, M. W. Simons, Mailly, Stayton
Proceedings of the Company of the Company of the Company

Slobodin,
y O'Neill (New Hampshire) Goebal,
Malliy, Kerrigan, M. W. Simons, Berger,
A. M. Simons, Swing,
y Ufert (New Jersey)—Herger, Berlyn,
Goebel, Stedman, Towner, Work,
y Hilliquit (New York)—Bandilow, Berger, Berlyn, Mailly, Reynolds, Slobodin,
Work

ger, Berlyn, Mailly, Reynolds, Slobodin, Work.

By Lappman (North Dakota)—Berger, Floa-ten, Lockwood, M. W. Simons, Thomp-son, Untermann, Work.

By Masschke (Okiahoma)—Berger, A. M. Si-mons, Mailly, Untermann, Reynolds, Work, Bandlow,
By Bandlow (Ohio)—Berlyn, Mailly, Rey-nolds, Slobodin, Swing, Towner, Band-

By Ramp (Oregon)—Mailly, Towner, Ber lyn, A. M. Simons, Bandlow, Work, Rey uolds. By Barnes (Penusylvania)—Slayton, Mailly. Berger, Slobodin, Berlyn, Reynolds.

Work,

By Lovett (South Dakota)—Berger, Lock
wood, A. M. Simons, Thompson, Turner,
Untermann, Work,

By Kerrigan (Texas)—Heath, Turner, M.
W. Simons, Stedman, Berlyn, Ray, Slo

bodin.

Ry Floyd (Rhode Island) Berger, Berlyn.

Reynolds, Work, Mailly, Floaten, Slayton. on.

Arvidson (Verment) A. M. Simons,
terlyn. Mailly Slayton, Slobedin, Bandow, Kerrigan.
Berger (Wisconsin) Stedman, Work,
hompson, A. Simons, Morgan, Heath
Zimuernan (West Virginia) Mailly.

Hy Herger (Wisconsin)—Stedman, Work, Thompson, A. M. Simons, Morgan, Heath By Zimwerman (West Virginia)—Mailly, Untermann, M. W. Simons, Goebel, Ber-ger, Reynolds, Work. By Hastings (Wyoming)—Mailly, Rerger, M. W. Simons, Untermenn, Goebel, Ker-rigan, Work. Total number of votes cast, 35, Neces-ary to a choice, 18, Not voting, Andrus I Alabama, 1.

Total number of votes cast, a. N. Nerser to a choice, 18. Not voting, Andres of Alabama, 1.

Berger (Wisconsin) voted for those he nominated, one of whom was Holman of Minnesota, who had declined and was therefore, not a candidate.

The National Committee by a vote of 19 to 22 decided that the vote of W. E. Trantman, additional committeeman for Ohio, be not counted in the pending election.

The total number of votes received by each condidate was, therefore, as follows: Robert Bandlow, 13, Victor I. Berger, 21.

B. Berlyn, 18; Geo. E. Bigelow, 1; Charles Erb, 1; A. H. Floaten, 7; W. R. Gaylord, S. Geo. H. Goebel, 7; Fred & Heath, 6; John Kerrigan, 11; C. J. Lamb, 1; Guy H. Lockwood, 5; William Mailly, 29; Thos. J. Morgan, 4; John M. Ray, 1; S. M. Reynolds, 16; E. Seidel, 1; A. M. Simons, 19; M. W. Simons, 8; J. W. Slayton, 6; H. L. Shoodin, 18; Seymour Stedman, 6; Alfred J. Swing, 4; Carl D. Thompson, 5; Charles G. Towner, 9; Geo. H. Turner, 2; Ernest Untermann, 10; John M. Work, 23.

Victor L. Berger (Wisconsin). Bernard Berlyn (Illinois). William Mailly (Illinois) and John M. Work, 23.

Victor L. Berger (Wisconsin). Bernard Berlyn (Illinois). William Mailly (Illinois) and John M. Work, 23.

Victor L. Berger (Wisconsin). Bernard Berlyn (Illinois). William Mailly (Illinois) and John M. Work, Cawn, having received a majority of the votes cast, are, therefore, selected to serve an assembers of the National Executive Committee for the engulus candidate in the cast of the cast.

I. Turner.
FOR SECOND RALLOT.
concluder candidates to be voted for

FOR SECOND BARRETS
is remaining candidates to be voted for
he second ballot are:
obert Bandiow, Ohio: A. H. Floatenrado, Grourge H. Goebel, New Jersey;
beriek Heath, Wheconsin: John KerriTexas; Guy H. Lockwood, Michigan,
mas J. Morgan, Hinels; A. M. Simons,
ois: May Wood Simons, Hilmels; J. W.
ton, PennerVestia; H. L. Siohodin, New
k; Seymour Stedman, Hilmole: Affred J.
ng. Ohio: Carl D. Thompson, Minnesota;
rifes G. Towner, Kentucky; Erness Unman, Hilmole.

ial, 3. Not voting—Andres (Alabama), Harnes tempsylvania).

The Total number of votes east, M; necessary on chetre. In 1. Mahion Barnes. Philadelphia, Pa., have arrected a majority of the votes east is herefore elected National Secretary of the formular Party for the souring year. I feet, of New Jersey in easing his vote trate.

wrote.
"I wish you would make note of the fast in your report that the State Consiltation of the Socialist Parry of New Jersey gives the State Committee power to instruct the actional committee man how he shall vote, and this power has been excreted on this yole. My choice for National Secretary had been J Maklon Barney and this was changed by our State Confinite, which instructed me to vote for Winfield R. Gaylord.

ord.

Comrade Barnes has been natified of his election, and registrated to appear to take charge of the national office on Feb. 1st, when the term of the present National Sec.

Fratemally submitted, WILLIAM MAHAY.

(By Ernest Unterman) ATTACK ON THE AUSTRIAN PUR-LIC SCHOOLS.

The Austrian Socialists met and epulsed an attack of the elericals on public school system. The elerical majority in the National School Board by partly disfranchising the county superintendents of certain anti-clericeded in carrying such amendments is left the schools in the control of the state. The National School Board ppoints all public teachers, superintendents and school inspectors, has Dsciplinary powers, and selects the xtbooks. The clericals afterupted to rain the control of this board in order o mold the minds of all children acording to Catholic ideas. The Sodalists succeeded also in defeating ip attempt of the elericals to contro he normal schools and to give state ubsidies to Catholic seminaries

CHRIST IN A GERMAN COURT. Comrade Westmeyer, editor -Volkswille," the Sochalst organ Hanover, has been sentenced to three imprisonment for bemy." He had discussed some reent ocurrences in Germany, among others the sensational Konigsberg rial, in which some German Socialists were sentenced in an outrageous manner for assisting some Russian students who were being persecuted on German territory by Russian spies and Prussian policemen. In order to llustrate the methods used by the Kenlgsberger court, Comrade Westmeyer wrote a story of an allegorical process of the Empress of China against "Martin Luther, residence unknown." In this story the Empress of China prefers similar charges before the Konigsberger court against Martin Luther as those which the Russian government had preferred in the

same court against the Russian students and their Socialist friends. Incidentally, and quite naturally, the name of Christ appeared in the indictment. The terms used in this indict nent by the Empress of China against Christ were charged against Comrade Westmeyer as "blasphemy," in spite of the fact that two clergymen ould not consider the work or Westmeyer in any way blasphemous. But two other clergymen, who were called as witnesses and who hastily read the article in court, declared that it was blasphemous in the extreme, and this

testimony served as a basis for the conviction of Comrade Westmeyer. Now one of the elergymen who fa vored Comrade Westineyer has some out with a splendid article in the "Christliche Welt" (Christian World), in which he criticises the unjust senhis statements, coming from a Chris tian elergyman, are so significant and so well characterize the methods employed by the capitalist authorities in Germany, that they should be read by

American Socialists. They contain many valuable hints. Says the writer, Rev. Dorries: "It is my conviction that the editor, Mr. Westmeyer, is not guilty of blas phemy, and has been wrongly sen tenced to three months in prison. my knowledge this would be the first time that a Socialist would have blue unfamiliar with Socialist interature but I have never read a line of blas

phemy in that literature against the vorkingman's child of Nazareth. Mr Westmeyer would be the first case of a Socialist guilty of biasphemy. There is many a grave word in the incrim inated article, but not one of them is in his Riddle of the Universe, against whom no public prosecutor has ever preferred any charges, though his book has caused much resentment among

Christians. "Mr. Westmeyer simply wanted to show what incredible consequences a general application of the methods of the Konigsberg court would have. He eld in so many words: 'Inst think of it! Even the most sacred persons would no longer be safe, if the princi des applied in the Kenigsberg proc ss were to become general.' In my ess were to become general. In my opinion, this is the exact opposite of biaspheny. Westmeyer could write as he did, even if he thought very highly of Christ and Luther, and his article plainly shows he regards both of them as men worthy of great esteem. Any one who reads this article ought to see this without much difficulty, for

unless he held them to be worthy men his article would lose its point, "Among the terms regarded by the

court as incriminating, we may distinguish two classes, one of them con mining no insult, in my opinion, the ther somewhat unusual in connection with the name of Christ. But the acused had chosen those terms because the Empress of China knows Christ only from hearsny, and because he presented the case in the language customary in courts of law. As for the last-named terms, would it be a erime if I used them in my pulpit? I think I might say, even in my burch, the very words written by Mr. Westmever, viz.: There once lived a can in olden times, what was his name? I believe it was Christ, That was very long ago, in some obscure corner of the world. He was a queer fellow. He did not belong to society." Respectable people kept away from him. He had only a few friends among the lowest class of peo ple. He kept company with the outcasts of society. He said to the pions and "good" people that the tax gath erers and prostitutes were nearer to heaven than they.' May I not use

these words in my pulpit, and

done no more.

them to good effect? The accused has

"Of course, he has also used words which are certainly insulting. But is the use of such words a crime? Even if they are put into the mouth of some fictitious person? Did they not say of Christ, and do we not read in the gospels: 'He has incited the people to rebellion! He has proclaimed himself a King! He is against the We know that he is a sinemperor! eer! He is a companion of sinners! He has binsphemed God! He expels Satan by Beelzebub? Do we not read such and similar statements in the Rible? Is it possible to say anything worse? And yet we say these things in church and in Christian meetings! And how do we speak of them? Do we not refer to Christ as a rebel, as a traitor, as a blasphener, as one pos Sessed by the devil? Suppose any one politicians had attempted to secure a in my congregation misunderstands me and denounces me to the public prosecutor, am I to be charged with blasphemy? Or has the preacher a right to biasphemy which is denied the Socialist editor?"

It seems that the Rev. Dorries is trying to provoke the public prosecu for and to challenge the authorities to arrest him for the same crime for which they sentenced committee West meyer, and for which the ancient au thorities are said to have crucified Christ. It would be an outeresting and, from the capitalist standpoint, logical procedure.

MUST BUY FROM PRISONS.

A Springfield staff correspondent of the Chicago Tribune of Wednesday. Jan 25th, writes: "That the new prison Industries law of the State is assuming proportions not dreamed of when the measure went into effect and, according to a decision of After ney General Stead, it is likely that the City of Chicago and its public boards soon will be buying their supplies from Joliet and Chester.

The State officials on the Board of Prison Industries declared to-night that as a result of the decision the lustitutions and boards in all parts of the State in Cook County and outside must purchase whatever they decide to have the convicts make, schools MUST HAVE PRISON

DESKS. If the decision is found to be as far reaching as is now contended the Chicago Board of Education will purchase desks, furniture, manual training equipment, and a score of other articles from the prisons. The city and inlets, wagons and carts, and equipment for offices and departments

in the City Hall. The Election Commissioners will buy election booths, tables, boxes, and pads. All these things will be manufac tured af the penitentiaries, according to a catalogue which the Board of Prison Lidustries is now issning, and the decision of the Attorney General is interpreted to make it obligatory on "all political division of State" to pur-

chase whatever the convicts make. When the law went into effect it was supposed to apply merely to State Institutions, but the Board of Prison Industries began to reach out for township and county institutions, which objected and went to Stead for a decision. Township and county officials asserted their institutions were

ALL MUST BUY FROM STATE. The Attorney General in his opinion

"I am of the opinion that under section 14 no article manufactured by the prisons in this State can legally be bought from any other source by the public institutions or political divisions of the State unless the Board of Prison Industries shall certify that the same cannot be furnished on the requisition which the law prescribes may be made therefor. Penalties of section 26 may be enforced for violation of section 14, and it is the duty of the State's Attorney in any county in which violation offers to enforce it.

Mr. Stead agrees with the opinion of former Attorney General Hamlin that "political divisions" include cities, vilages, towns, counties, and school dis-

Under the decision the Prison Board is reaching out for the business of the Chicago Municipal Boards as well as the Cook County institutions and the Institutions of the rest of the State." Workers, just consider the inspira-

tion your children will draw from the fact that everything they use in the public schools has been made by prison time you abolish the fruitful source of to per cent of all criminals, viz., the capitalist system, which is driving whole communities insone and thousands of men and women to despair

Socialists stand on principle. There are others who stand on expediency, or on the opportunity for some public agitation to carry them into office.

SOME HOT SHOT.

Do Men Gather Grapes from Thorns or Figs from Thistles?"

Milwaukee preachers are hobling a

series of interdenominational revivals

in an abortive effort to make honest

men in a dishonest environment. The Jewish rabbis and the Catholic arch hishop are co-operating in the effort Last Sunday several of the preachers spoke feelingly of the need of bet ter homes through individual better ment. We wish these preachers would get at the actual problem. But most of them are afraid of burting the feelhigs of the rich members of the church by looking the situation squarely in the face. How can they expect the family to improve when large numbers of young men are not able to ear enough under the capitalistic system to decently support a family? How can they expect the divorce evil to diminish when capitalism lashes the lit tle home with its whip of scorplons, overburdens the wife with household and child-raising cares her nervous system is unequal to, demoralizes the men by the despair of the unequastruggle for existence, and disrupts the family by forcing women and children into the maw of the factory monster Why cannot they muster up the courage—a Jesus-like courage—to declare the truth boidly that the vapitalist sys tem of greed and labor exploitation is the one procuring cause of all this misery and wrong? Patriotic talk about the sacredness of the home and the im portance of the little red schoolhouse avail little when no action follows it Every sincere preacher in this land ought to be helping on the definite Social Democratic movement for the abolition of capitalism-Archbishop Messmers, among the rest. Our mod ern industrial system makes ideal fam By life impossible for a large proper tion of the race. And as a corollary of this, as inevitable as that thunder should follow the lightning flash, we have the widespread capitalistic insti tution of prostitution. As we write this we chance upon the following dis patch, which may be profitably read in connection with the above:

Hertin, Jan. 6. Fearful charges of traffic in young girls from Germany to this United States are made in the report of the Asso-ciation for the Prevention of Traffic in Girls. If declares that the degraded men-engaged in the horrible work make for times in a few years.

The association now has agents in the principal ports in America, where the girls

mission.

The arrors of the association in New York and New Orieans report that the houses to which the airls are taken are tocated in the most arbitroratic neighborhoods, and the men who visit them are nearly all obderly upen, whose fortunes run into naillhous and whose names are equally well known in New York, Lenden, and Paris.

No far the arguits of the association have not co-operated with the American police whom the essociation officials missiral, but it is the intention of the association, whele arough data has been gathered, to send a paper tired to the United States govern

OUR LITTLE WHITE SLAVES.

One-Fifth of American Children, Between 10 and 15, Wage Earners.

Good specimens of humanity, good specimens of the genus homo, do not or in treadmills, says a writer in Field and Stream. As the child is physically so is the man. The hope of England is in her colonials. The hope of Amer ica is in her countryfolk. of American children is in the outdoor will be obliged to buy sewer covers air. Surely if any in the world are en titled to unrestrained hours of light and life and sunshine, it is the little children. Therein lies the hope of the

country. And yet one fifth of all the children in the United States between the ages of 10 and 15 are at work. There are 2,000,000 little children working for wages in America to-day. They are in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, the mills of New England, the factories of New Jersey, the cotton mills of the

South owned by Northern capitalists. They do not see the green grass, the blue sky, at the very time of life when those things have their chiefest virtue in the foundation of phys ical health and vigor. They are slaves and such pitiful slaves, little American slaves. They do not know the forests, the fields, the waters.

As a nation we will pay the price for this, for all slave labor exacts an exorbitant price at one time or another At the present child labor does its lit tle best at swelling the enormous totals of American industrial figures. These little children, who ought to be pad dling in the water or running through the woods, help give us what we call our commercial supremacy. This is only for a time. This state of affairs will presently undermine that supremacy which now we claim. The sort of Americanism which we have topoint of view, nor promising any sort of national excellence in the future. Evening News.

It is not the children that the New is so much interested in as it is our commercial supremacy." If it were not for the fact that profits are made out of child labor there would be no child labor and child slavery while hundreds of thousands of strong men are idle and looking for work. up the Socialist remedy for child labor All others have failed.

seriously ill at her home in Norwood She is now thought to be slowly im proving. Comrade Wood, a physiinn and fellow Socialist agitator, is at present giving all her time nursing The Carnival and Bazaar is beginning to loom up in hig proportions. There will be all sorts of entertainment for all who attend. The construction committee is planning the Interior arrangements and decorations, and, when perfected, it will truly be a unique and gorgeous spectacle.

Comrade Gertrade Breslau Hunt is

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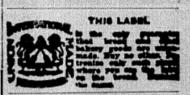
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Pritth WARD-MEETS EVERY TUES-day night at 2345 State street. Mrs. Dag-mar Dolgaard, Secretary, 2517 State street.

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FIFTH WARD MEETS SECOND AND fourth Thousary each moster, S.p. m. at SEES Archest account. Geo. Mitchell. Secre-inty, 55th and Achient. FIFTH WARD PRENCH JOSEPH LA-

SIXTH WARD - MEETS SECOND AND fourth Thursday, 8 p. m. Jacques Hurter Secretary, 491 E. 44th piece. SEVENTH WARD RHANCH, NO. 2 -

Elighth WARD-MEETS EVERY FRI-day at 8 p. m. at Union Headquarters, cor. 92d street and Eric avenue. T. J. Vind, Secretary, 573 70th street.

ery second Sunday, 3 p. m., at 8647 Colfax avenue. M. Zagleski, Secretary, 8647 Col-fax avenue. NINTH WARD MEETS FIRST AND third Menday, S p. m., Simmer's Hall. oder, 8 p. m., Simmer's corner Union and 14th atre

SINTH AND TENTH WARDS-MEETS every first and third Monday at 215 W. 12th street, 8 p. m. Chas Schliecker, Secretary, 196 Casalpert avenue. FENTH AND ELEVENTH WARDS BO-hemian Branch-Meets every second and fourth Sunday at B. Sonste's Hall, 612 West 18th street. J. V. Paces, Secretary, 683 Loonds street.

683 Leonis street.

SLEVENTH WARD—MEETS FIRST AND third Friday, 8 p. m., at Righeimer's Hall, 12th and Faulina streets, and second and fourth Thusday at Jossewitch's Hall, 21st and Paulina. Wm. Lewin, Secretary, 878

WELFTH WARD — MEETS SECOND and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Mittelstead's Hall, cor. 24th street and Western avenue. Geo. J. Sindelar, Secretary, 1198

South Albany avenue.

TWELFTH WARD (SCANDINAVIAN Sub-Branch)—Meets first and third Tueslay, 8 p. m., at Mittelstead's Hall, cor. 24th street and Western avenue. Chas. Swanson, Secretary, 365 W. 24th street.

TWELFTH WARD BOHEMIAN, NO. 2—Meets first-and third Saturday, 8 p. m., at 1118 S. K-dalie avenue. F. Lipert, Secretary, 1268 S. Turner avenue.

TWELFTH WARD, (ITALIAN) MEETS every Thorsday at 1196 South Oakley ave-the II. Pekos, Secretary, 112 West 24th atreet

THIRTEENTH WARD — MEETS EVERY Wednesday eve., at 523 South Western avenue. W. C. Caicott, Secretary, 1419 Jackson blvd.

Jackson by G.

FOURTEENTH WARD — MEETS EVERY
Sunday, 9 a. m., at Friedman's Hall, cor.
Grand and Western avenues, 10c. F. CU
lespie, Secretary, 550 W. Haron street.

respie, Secretary, 530 W. Huron street.

FIFTEENTH WARD—METTS EVERY
Friday, S. D. to. at Bohle's Hall, southwest corner Thomas street and Western avenue. Waiter Vernon, Secretary, 774 N.
Leavitt street.

SIXTEENTH WARD—MEETS AT SOMmerfield's Hall, 192 W. North avenue, corner Holl street, every Wednesday. Chas.
Hallbeck, 508 N. Robey street. SEVENTEENTH WARD-ME'TS EVERY Tuesday, S.p. m., at 256 W. Chleago ave-nue. John Hansen, Secretary, 370 Grand avenue: A. A. Wigsness, Organizer, 304 W. Erie street.

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

SIGHTEENTH WARD — MEETS BIRST and third Thursday, 8 p. m., at 228 W. Madison street, third floor, room to. Emo-lene Williams, Secretary, 497 W. Monroe Street

NINETEENTH WARD-MEETS EVERY first and third Mondays at Horan's Hall, at 7:30 p. m. H. O'Relliy, Socretary, 35:415 W. Cougress street. TWENTIETH WARD-MEETS EVERY Monday, 7:30 p. m., at its new headquar-ters, 943 W. Harrison street. B. S. Moody, Secretary, 284 Marsheld avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD - MEETS EVERY Tuesday, S.p. m., at 57 N. Clark street, H. Ehrenpreis, Secretary, 226 Ontario

WENTY-SECOND WARD - MEETS first and third Thursday at 8 p. m. at 224 East Division street. Phoenix Hall. Andrew Latin. Scerciary, 25 Laugdon gircel. TWENTY THIRD WAID — MEETS SEC-ond and fourth Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at ond and fourth Wednesdays, S p. m., at 195 Mohawk street. Francis Fried Houlthu-sen, Secretary, 195 Mohawk street.

Brauch; Meets every Sunday forence at 10 o'clos k, at 70 Willow street, cor. Enr. ling. 1; Schumacker, Secretary, 817 N. Halsted street.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD — MEETS second and fourth Monday, A p. m., at 1020 Intersey lived. Richard Oge, Secretary, 1288 N. Enlary Street.

TWENTY FIFTH WARD-MEETS FIRST and third Sunday at 10.30 a.m., Lincoln Turrory Hall, Diversey and Sheffield ave-nues H. N. Daniels, 1440 Newport avenue,

TWENTY SIXTH WARD-MEETS FIRST Turner Hall, Belmont avenue and Paulina street, Chas L. Jansen, Secretary, 1901 N. Seeley avenue. TWENTY SEVENTH WARD, NO 2

TWENTY SEVENTH WARD, NO. 1 — Meets at Mittag's Hall corner Belmon and Albary, second and fourth Thursdays A. Elsemann, Secretary, 2507 Drake avenue, TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD Meets every Sundry, 9:30, Mozarr Hall, Armitage ave. and Mozart street. Herman Sorum, Secre-tary, 110 Edgewood avenue.

TWENTY NINTH WARD -H. W. WHITE miller, Secretary, 4827 Just & street. TWENTY NINTH WARD (BOHEMIAN)-Meets first and third Sunday, 2 p. m., a Meets first and third Sunday, 2 p. m., at Bichemian School Hall, corner 48th street and Honors. Fred Martinek, Secretary, 4645 South Winchester avenue.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD (POLISH)

Meets second and fourth Safardays, at 7 32 p. m. at Kosciuszke Hall, 48th and Wood streets. V. J. Marcinkiewicz, Secretary, 4845 South Lincoln street.

THIRTIETH WARD-MEETS EVERY second and fourth Sundays in each month at 2:30 p. m. at 5408 Princeton avenue Harry D. Perkins, Secretary, 5144 Prince ton avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD-MEETS every Friday at 1148 W 63d street. Louis Rivet, Secretary, 6254 S. Robey street.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD-MEETS SEC

Secretary, 6847 Ada street.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD, NO. 1 — MEETS
first and third Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at
Kensington Turner Hall. Heavy Kinkman.
Secretary, 465 W. 117th street.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD, NO. 2 — MEETS
givery Monday at 8 p. m. is Secretary. Cash, \$1. Mrs. Actualizer.
Cash, \$1. Mrs. Gritseke.
Sliver wine pitcher. Slavonic Branch.
Next week the program of entertainment
cill be published, when it will be seen that
on any slugle night during the season there
will be more than an equivalent for every
10 cents taken in at the door. The committee will aprovide a program for each night
that will be well worth hearing. Push the
sale of season tirkets and insure a big attendance every time the hall is opened.
Advertise and again advertise the Carnival and Bagaar. There are purgers at
the office for the use of the branches and
comrades are requested to get these distributed in their own section of the city. every Monday at 8 p. m., at Social Tur-er Hall, 75th street and Dobson avenue, i. J. Stewart, Secretary, 7539 South Chi-

Meets, second and fourth Friday at 2249 Harrison street, at S p. in John V. Bult-house, Secretary, 2322 Hawley avenue. THIRTY-FIFTH WARD (NO. 1)—MEETS third Sunday of each month at 2750 Kin-zie street. W. H. Harris, Secretary, 26 N. Avers avenue.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD (NO. 2)—MEETS second and fourth Friday at 1762 W. North avenue, corner of 42d avenue. T. L. rth avenue, corner of 42d avenue. T. L. compson, Secretary, 721 N. Central Pari

KARL MARX CLUB-MEETS EVERY first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 380 Larrabee street. Paul Voges, Secretary, 569 Armitage avenue.

ORTHWEST SIDE GERMAN CLUB -FRIEDRICH ENGEL CLUB-MEETS EVery third Saturday at 5.5d and Ashland Frank Groth, Secretary, 436 California as

SLAVONIC BRANCH - MEETS FIRST and third Monday, 8 p. m., at Atlas Hall, 38 Emma street. Fred Petsche, 576 W. 21st NORTHWEST SIDE (HANSON PARK) BO-bemian Branch-Meets second Saturday of every month at 8 p. m., 3326 Grand ave-nue. Joseph Stuckly, Secretary, 1233 North 58th avenue Stuckly, Secretary, 1233 North

CHICAGO HEIGHTS MEETS FIRST and third Mondays, 8 p. m. in West End avenue. Char. Kaslorf, Secretary, 1661 School street.

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

MILROSE TARK-MEETS FIRST AND third Sundars at 2 p. m., at Village Hall. Peter Pitschuer, Secretary, 1406 16th ave-POLISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE—
Meets at Koschuseko Hall, every second
Sunday morning, at 9:30, 48th and Wood
streets. John Tobiaz, Secretary.

WINNETKA-ROBERT KNOX, SECRE HARVEY-W. A. Bangs, 15420 Myrtle

RIVERDALE DALTON - L. H. Bergold,

COOK COUNTY.

THE PRIMARY MEETING. Next Sunday's special meeting of the county Committee will settle the question f primary law. All delegates arged to be resent. See notice eisewhere.

WARD ORGANIZED.

The Thirty 4fth Ward branches held a mass meeting on Jan. 15th and former a ward organization, with 11 W. Harris, 250 N. Avers, avenue, as Ward Secretary. There are four sub-branches in this word.

PAY YOUR SPEAKERS. Reports indicate that the comrades are Appers this care that the courages are a bit carcless in reimbursing speakers for their ear fare. The least a speaker should receive is his care fare, and he should not be compelled to ask for it. Comrades will be careful to watch this feature of all their meetings.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

The following are the contributions to the campaign fond for the week ending Jan. 21, 1860; D. Fleidman, Sec. W. S. Ellis, 50c; Geo. Bocklin, 50c; J. Belousek and J. Kastchel, 70c; E. Glietsmann, 50c; and J. Kastchel, 70c; H. Glietsmann, 50c; J. Total, 81271. Total last week, \$5100. Grand total, \$6280. NOTICE TO SPEAKERS.

Will those who are able and willing to speak for the Socialist party in Cook County, please send to the County Secretary their names, addresses and the days of the week they can be depended upon to all appointments. The Spring campaign is coming on and the calls for speakers are increasing. Please answer promptly.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Socialist Saengerbund, well known to all the comrades has arranged for an entertainment at Menthen and Heliriege's Hall, 55 North Clark street, to take place Jan. 28. Good program, singing, dancing, speeches and comic declamations. Commences at 8 o'clock. Admission free. All readers of the Chicago Socialist are invited. Lunch and drinks are provided for.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Expenses—Stamps, 250, postage, \$1; hall rent, \$10; literature, \$2.5. Secretary, salary, \$20; defect, \$12.72. Total, \$88.97, Receipts—\$28 samps, \$59.98; dues lic; campaign fund, \$12.71; literature, \$11.22. Total, \$70.31. Present deficit, \$20.84. Samps bought \$69, on hand 25; total, \$43. Stamps sold \$75, beiance on hand, 70. Paid Jas. S. Smith balance due ou stamps of \$10.

HALL MEETINGS.

Second Ward-2918 Cottage Grove ave-nue, Saturday, Jan. 28, S p. m. Speaker, C. C. Roffe.

Taird Ward-3345 State street, Sunday, Jan. 22, 8 p. m. Speaker, A. S. Edwards, Seventeenth Ward-256 West Chicago av-eum, 239 p. m. Sunday, Jan. 25. Speaker, H. Ehrenpreis.

Seventh Ward Branch No. 3 - Public meeting Feb. 15 at Oison's Hail, 5526 Lake avenue.

PROPAGANDA, MEETINGS.

Comrades calling for speakers at certain hours and places should exercise ell possible care in arranging their programs so as to cause no nimecessary delays. It is major to a speaker to tell him that at a certain hour he shall speak, and then two hours later place him on the program It is likewise very trying on the Committee of Arrangements to have speakers disappoint them by falling to show up. Will not both parties exercise great eare in order that our meetings may be made more and more specessful.

Settlement House, 783 Armitage avenue.

Fridays, 4:30 p. m., at 984 West Madison street.

Sundays, 11 a. m., at Socialist Headquarters, 943 Harrison street, near Robey.

All children on North and West Sides try to be at one place or the other of the speakers discovered and more specessful.

m. Speaker, L. Dalgaard.

Harrey, H.L. Jan. 21, Tuesday, S.p. m. Speakers, A. W. Munce and Miss Gladys Lamb. Also Tursday, Feb. 7, S.p. m. Walter Hoggins will speak on the latter date.

Ninth Ward—Workman's Hall, 12th and Walter streets. Stereopticon views. Admission, 15e. Friday, Feb. 3, at 7:30 p. m. Arranged by La Safle P. & E. Cinh.

west corner 20th and Addiand avenues, at 4 p. m. Speaker, Mrs. Lillian Forberg. Tweaty-ninth Ward—Sanday, Feb. 5, 48th and Wood street, Koniusavo's Hall, at 4 p. m. Speaker, L. Dalgaard.

22 at Uhlich's Hall. See notice elsewhere. CHAS. L. BRECKON. Secretary.

SOCIALIST CHILDREN, ATTEN

Children's chorus will meet every Saturday, 3 to 5, at Armitage Avenue Settlement House, 783 Armitage ave-

21st Ward Socialist Meeting

55 North Clark St. (Third Floor) Sunday, Jan. 29, 8 p. m.

SPEAKER CHAS. L. BRECKON

Cook County Secretary Socialist Party, and others

The Russian Revolution will be outlined by former inhabitants of that country. The meeting will discuss Revolution, Organization and Politics for the Laboring Man.

ADMISSION FREE. PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

Well, Now, Isn't It Funny?

We have been advised in a few instances that if we were not so far away that our pian would just all them in the right spot.

When most wools are primarily skipped several thousand miles, loaded in manufacturing, with adulterants, passed through several hands in the several more shippings that the goods receive, in all, at least double our distance from you by a Citizen's Alliance member or sympathiser.

And how they do love you, comrade, just so long as you do not enter trades. "go into business," which field is to them, their divine right. If this isn't every word true, write your "Uncle Johney" and he will send you his picture, so you can say it while he is looking you squarely in the eyes, if you dare.

Write him any way, if only a postal card. Just find out in this way whether you want to put a few dollars together with thousands of others who believe in working with each other, instead of for some one else, and against your class.

If you could read the letters that we are getting, you would find that 90 per cent of wage workers are looking for co-operative investment, in fact they say it s about the only safe place left open for the poor man.

How would you like to uct as agent for your own company? Where its operatives and its stockholders share in the profits of manufacturing and all interest and other prefits are eliminated between the producer of the raw materials and the consumer of the falshed thing.

RIO GRANDE WOOLEN MILLS (Co-operative) Johney H. Bearrup, President

CARNIVAL NOTES.

one ostrich plume, Mrs. Martha A. Oge. One led comfert, Mrs. Martha A. Oge. Silver-spangled cockerel and pullet, W.

est.
Pair of slippers, K. Anderson.
Aprots, two fars tomate catsup, picture
no bele-a-brac. Mrs. Juo. Walters.
Shaving brush and mug. A. F. Matt.
Four-piece oynx shirtwains set. H. Rei-

Fillow cushion, Thile Koop.
Five tons of cost, F. M. Campbell, Presient Manchester Coal Co.
The donations that follow were solicited y Mrs. F. F. Holthusen:

Smoking set, Otto Schweitzer, Twenty-live bottles of wine, Meuthen &

one dozen metat polish, Mrs. E. Tam-

Six boxes gold bronze, Miss Ethel Taun

mings.
Two dozen bettles of machine oil, J

If you are "lucky" enough to be

employed under capitalism, you are

as the miners were the other day in

hereby called of the

County Central Com-

mittee, to be held at 55

North Clark St., SUN-

DAY, JANUARY 29, at

2 p. m. This meeting is

called to consider report

from Executive Commit-

tee on the Primary Law.

to be present, as the

matter must be finally

settled at this time.

This report grows out

of communication from

8th Ward submitted at

the last meeting of the

Do not confuse this

with the meeting of Jan.

County Committee.

the Decatur district.

ark, P. R. Petersee, Mandolin, Mrs. Mary Rubbeson Cash 810, Twelfth Ward Branch, Pitry cigars, Otto, Fobse, Gas iamp, Ernst Alger, One dozen parlor brooms, J. L.

THOMAS J. MORGAN The past week has sheen an improve ent in the number of donations reported to all indications are good for a fine did all indications are zood for a fine did lay in every booth. As arrangement in seen made with one of the largest nevel course in Chicago to stock one booth wit variety of the best novelies shown at it world's Par. They are all metal goods will worth and will gid materially to be will worth and will gid materially to be stiffered to a stock of the Razaar. Another bow will be filled with a choice assortment auts, conferctions and package goods, a from a wastessie house in Chicago, and remaining the has arrangements under way committee has arrangements under way to make an analy attractive displays. The

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94 La Salle Street

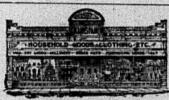
M. H. TAFT ATTORNEY AT LAW

Suite 58, 99 RANDOLPH STREET Tel. Central 2813 CEICAGO

PETER SISSMAN LAWYER

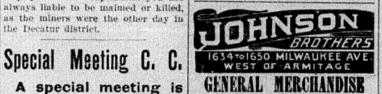
Cash, 21, Yapp.
Cash, 25c, J. Yapp.
Cash, 81, Jos. Freend.
Sofa cushion. "A Friend."
China dish, Goo. Jones.
Wall paper for two rooms, Einst Tam-Suite 826, Chicago Opera House Building I I Clark Street, . . . CHICAGO Residence, 56 Evergreen Ave. TELEPHONES—MAIN 793: SEELEY 2988

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and carfare.

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FOR FIRST-CLASS TAILORING AT THE RIGHT PRICES

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During the next two months I make big reductions. My \$65.00 Suits reduced to \$50.00, \$55.00 Suits to \$40.00 and \$45.00 Suits to \$30.00. This is excellent value for the money, if you are in need of anything in

OVERCOATS and TROUSERINGS REDUCED ACCORDINGLY

SPECIAL SALE OF FALL AND WINTER COODS SUITS AND TO SI2.50

M. P. ROSENTHAL 1490 MILWAUKEE AVE. Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory.

J. GOEBEL.

206 LINCOLE AVERUE

A WOMAN REVOLUTIONIST.

The story of Katharine Breshkovsky, now speaking in America in the interest of the Russian revolutionists, has been told by Ernest Poole in a book entitled, FOR RUSSIA'S FREE-DOM, just published, at 10 cents. An extract from the book will give a bet-

ter idea of it than a long description. We put on peasant dress, to clude the ing distrust. I dressed in enormous bark hors, coarse shirt and drawers, and heavy I used neld on my face and hands; I worked and are with the peasants; I learned their speech; I traveled on foot, forging passports; I lived "Hegatly.".

By night I did my organizing. You desire

a picture? A low room with mud floor and alls. Rafters just over your head, and still bigher, theich. The room was packed with men, women, and children. Two big fellows sat up on the high brick stove, with their dangling feet knocking occasional applause. These people had been gathered by ny host-a brave peasant whom I picked oit and he in turn had chosen only those whom Siberia could not terrify. When I ecalled their floggings; when I pointed to those who were crippled for life; to women whose husbands died under the lash-then men would cry out so fiercely that the three or four cattle in the next room would bellow and have to be quieted. Then I told them they themselves were to blame. They had only the most wretched strips of land. To be free and live, the people must own the land! From my cloak I would bring a book of fables written to teach our principles and stir the love of freedom. And then far into the night the firelight showed a circle of great broad faces and dilated eyes, staring with all the reverence every peasant has for that mysterious thing-a

This book, written just at the end of 1904, also predicts the revolutionary outbreaks which have lately come to the surface. It is handsomely printed, with a fine portrait of Katharine Breshkovsky on the cover, and a copy will be mailed to any address for 10 cents. To our co-operative stockholders, the price is 5 cents, when we pay postage or expressage, otherwise 4

Any one can become a stockholder by paying \$10 at one time, or \$1 a month for ten months. The prices just named apply also to our OTHER TEN CENT BOOKS.

"Merrie England,' by Robert Blatchford. "Plutocracy's Statistics,," by H. L.

Bliss. "Crime and Criminals," by Clarence S. Darrow. "The Rights and Wrongs of Ire-

land," by Clarence S. Darrow, "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," by Frederick Engels.

"The Day of Judgment," by George D. Herron. "Frederick Engels, His Life, His Work and His Writings," by Karl

"Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish," by Wilhelm Liebknecht.

Kautsky.

"No Compromise, No Political Trading," by Wilhelm Liebknecht.

"Manifesto of the Communist Pary," by Marx and Engels. "The Root of All Kinds of Evil," by Rev. Stewart Sheklon.

"Class Struggles in America," by A. "The Socialist Movement," by Charles H. Vall. These fourteen books, including

For Russia's Freedom," will be mailed to any one not a stockholder for \$1, or to a stockholder for 70 cents. If not already familiar with the plan of organization of our co-operative company, let us send you the booklet

entitled "A Socialist Publishing

House." The Chicago Chronicle gives this week nearly a column to a review of Walter Marion Raymond's "Rebels of the New South" (cloth, \$1). It closes with the following remarks, which we trust Socialist readers will have sufficient sense of humor to enjoy:

"The difference between this book and others of Socialist coloring is that most of them undertake to teach Socialism doctrinally, while this one portrays manly and womanly uprightness of character, deeds of charity and pity and tenderness and courage and selfsacrifice, all with the unspoken but unmistakable implication that all such virtue and compassion and good will to men are the inevitable fruit of Socialistic belief and practice and can come legitimately of no other. And on all this the only fit comment is that it is as utterly and irredeemably false in fact as anything can be, even as that groundless basic assumption of all Socialistic theory that labor alone is the creator of all wealth." Don't forget the offer in last week's

paper of the INTERNATIONAL SO-CIALIST REVIEW one year and Brenholtz's great novel, THE RE-CORDING ANGEL, both for \$1, provided you order before the book is published. Address

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