# Registration Day Is Tuesday, March 14 --- Register, Don't Fail.

The number of watch the number on yellow label on your paper. If it is <u>\$14</u> your subscription expires this week. Kindlyrenew.

# CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

"A PHYSICIAN IN THE HOUSE" "REBELS OF THE NEW SOUTH"

5 Yearly Subscrip- \$2.50

SIXTH YEAR-WHOLE NO. 314

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1905.

PRICE ONE CENT.

STRIKE - BREAKER ROOSEVELT.

The New Primary Bill-400 Bills Introduced. Only Four for Labor, and Those by Socialists.

BY THOMAS J. MORGAN.

President. The inaugural address, parade, ball and fireworks completed the rade, ball and hreworks completed the ceremonies of the day. The administra-tion of the oath was a pere pautomine. The address was so general in character that its substance, if repeated, would be af no value to the reader. The most peculiar feature in the parade, not except-ing the Filipinos, was a delegation of coal miners bearing a great banner with the legend, "We honor the man that set tied our strike." Next to the lassoing of a big policemen by the cowboys, this of a hig potential of the delegation and its banner amused the President most. As a strike breaker Roosevelt appreciated the humor of this demonstration arranged by his friend, John Mitchell, president of the Miners'

Union.

The grand ball was the best of its kind. The skill of artists and artisans of the old and new world had been taxed to reproduce the styles of European courts of the eighteenth century. There was a great jam in the ball room, and the blue blooded aristocrats protested against the presence of the red-blooded hogocrats that so radely crowded them. When Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt entered all eyes were focused on her dress. The goods were royal blue and gold of a special design fashioned in the style of Louis XV. In the splendor of this robe the dental smile of the President, and the woman in the dress was lost; the the dental smile of the President, and the woman in the dress was lost; the dress was lost; the dress was the thing, as it has been in all the ages of ignorant worship of mere theatrical display. We are informed that the designs for the materials of this dross were destroyed by order from the White House. The ancient pagea monarchs did better than this. They not only ordered the designs destroyed, but killed the designers and artisans to prevent the duplication of the same products. Rosewelt probably knew this, and imitated the pagans as far as present laws allowed.

Circumstances play havoe with theories. The philosopher laughe. Saturday night, when he saw "revolutionists" bring in official returns of the Socialist primaries and heard them demand five dollars for their judges' and clerks' certificates, and kick at the market price of four dollars and twenty-five cents. This "immediate demand" of the "revolutionists" resulted from one step taken by the resulted from one step taken by them in the practical politics of the Socialist party. This simple advance in political action taxed the energy and intelligence of party members and revealed some of the difficulties that are to be

The primary bill jirst passed by the House raises the necessary vote from ten to twenty per cent of the total cast by all parties in Chicago. As the Socialist vote increases so will the difficulties be increased by the parties in power. The impatient may suggest dynamite as a more rapid means of progress, but so long as the majority of workmen think it right to vote for those who impede progress the same workers will hang and shoot those who have courage to openly advocate revolution and to use dynamite. The political thought of the workers must be changed, and workers can think right only when the "immediate demands" of their physical and mental life are supplied and they are thereby best enabled to learn the value of practical politics. Comrades Ambroz and Osen voted against this new primary bill, but the hundred and twelve Republican and Democratic representatives of the tolling masses voted for it. Our contrades also voted against an appropriation of seven thousand five hundred dollars for a sound proof office in the State building, required for safe consultations between State officials and the other representatives voted solidly for it. rations, but all the other representatives

Over four hundred bills have been introduced in the Senate and House since Jan. 4. excepting appropriation bills, only four bills have passed both houses. Friday the Speaker of the House appointed fifty committees. This will enable the House, after a session of two months, to be completely organized next Tuesday. These committees are apposed to examine and recommend action on these bills, yet the Assembly will probably adjourn the latter end of this month. Comrade Ambrox has been appointed on the committees of labor, industry, parks and boulevards, and Comrade Oisen has been appointed on the committees of mines, mining and manufacturing. It is of interest to note that only twelve of the four hundred bills originated with the workers of this State, seven of these, by the Socialists and five by the trade unionists. It may be asked, why have not the Socialists presented more bills? We may reply it was the Socialist party's first appearance in the Legislature and a modest beginning is becoming. But what reply can the four hundred thousand trade unionists of this State make to the question, why is it that after fifty years of organization and of voting for

ENTER AT FRUNT D. A Republicans and Democrats you have but five bills in the Legislature, and to get any kind of recognition for these you have to send lobby sits as your direct representatives to Springfield to stand outside the doors of the Legislature begging Socialist Representatives at Springfield Get Past a "Soft"

Turn Down in Lobby.

Turn Down in Lobby.

Tessitatives to Springfield to Stand odd the doors of the Legislature begging for attention? The Chicago Federation of Labor, representing over thirty-five tears of economic organization and cease-less demands for Legislation in behalf of the workers, is still on the level of political theorem. ical beggars. Sunday last that body, representing 150,000 trade union voters, selected a committee of six to co-operate with several officers of the State Federation of Labor now in Springfield to lobby for organized labor. The leaders of this trademice was trademiced to the state of the st trade union committee are George W. Geary of the Iron Workers and George J. Thompson of the Cigarmakers. The motio of this committee is to speak soft ly to the legislators and not to throw political bricks. This committee is en titled to our respect, as they are the representatives of organized labor, but we have a right to tell the rank and file of the unions what kind of soft talk the leaders of this committee must make to the Republicans and Democrats in Springfield. Geary is an employe of the State. What can he say to the Republi-cans who gave him the job he has held for the past four years. Thoupson is a member of the Board of Education, plac-ed there by the Democratic party of Chicago. What can be say to the Demo-crats who gave him his job? Both of them, of necessity, must talk softly or lose their political jobs.

Lobbying is orthodox trade union politics and all lobbyists speak softly or are turned down. Labor lobbyists usually hold some political job as a reward for services rendered or expected of them. So very legislative year in every State and in Washington, trade union lobbyists get ists; the trade unions get nothing. Their lobbyists have a good time, and get and hold their jobs. This kind of political work is considered honorable by union men, who think it is the best practical means of using their political power. As a result of this thought, we find some twenty union men hanging around outside the doors of the State House in Springfield, whispering into the ears of These two legislaters are part of the vanguard of the political army that is moving upward from the unions to the legislative halls of the world. That the men was shown in Springfield last wek men was shown in Springness list were in the miners' convention, where two hundred delegates, representing 55,000 union miners in this State, applauded the speeches of our Comrades Ambroz and Olsen and shouted their aproval when Olsen and shouted their aproval when the officers of the convention placed delegate badges on their breasts. In his speech Comrade Ambroz said: "The workmen in the stock yards district became dissatisfied with the way they were being represented, so they sent me here, not to beg one or more slices of bread for their from the master class, but to demand the full value of their toil." Comrade Oleson said: "I am pleased to sneak." rade Oleson said: "I am pleased to speak to a body of men carrying union cards. I carry two cards, my membership card in the International Union of Steam Engineers, the other my membership card in the Socialist party of the world. The

Next Sunday, the 12th, is regular meeting day for the County Commit-tee. All delegates should be on hand

who saw and heard Comrade Minnick's lecture last Saturday even-ing on the "Evolution of Transportaenjoyed an educational treat. The railroad and the steamship ar especially the children of the last half

say that the society of the last gen-eration is to a large extent the child of these improved methods of trans portation. It was like taking a journey backward into history to sit and see the The Buying Power of a Dollar comotive grow from the first cumbrously crude little machines into the nassive consolidated compound. The various parts of the engine were also shown in diagrammatic form so that the exact nature of the change could tration was furnished when the first engine that ever came to the city of Chicago was thrown upon the same

the time of the two machines. Nor has the change been less strikmout," on its first trip up the Hudson, was followd by illustrations of the tremendous chages that have taken place In the marine engine, then in the ships themselves, until finally the gigantic proportions of the Baltic seemed to tower above the audience as its pho-

creen with the latest model-both be-

ing drawn to the same scale. It was

difficult to realize that less than the

lifetime of an average man separated

tograph fell upon the screen. But under capitalism this improve nent in transportation has but served to concentrate the population in great cities, and so along with the new electric motors, capable of running 120 miles an hour, came the slum and the tenement. The hideous conditions under which the working class in Chicago are forced to live were shown in a series of pictures which Comrade Minnick's exceptional familiarity with such politicians as care to listen. Two union men, Comrades Ambroz and Oi Minnick's exceptional familiarity with sen, have entered through the front door that portion of the city has enabled and have been seated in the legislative him to gather. These illustrations hall by the political mandate of the workmen of their respective districts. were accompanied by graphic charts concentration of the population was progressing. From these it was evident that this was a constantly accel erating process. Every year that pass es sees, not simply a greater increase in the number of persons crowded into cities, but an even greater increase in the ratio with which the city is swal iowing up the country. This was also shown by sections of the country. making plain how much faster the movement was in the older than the

new portions. Indeed, one of the main lessons of the whole lecture was the rapid acceleration of the rate of evolution. Each year sees a faster rate of motion. Each decade produces greater changes than a century at any other age. Each year now sees greater progress than was made in any generation of the nine-teenth century. How long will it be until capitalism shall have evoluted

solitical action laxes solitical action laxes elligence of party members and reveal of some of the difficulties that are to be deference of the difficulties that are to be deference of the difficulties that are to be deverome before the establishment of a coverceme before the establishment of a covercement of the world. They both represent organity is showing the manner in which is showing the manner of living, how his share of the product is constantly destable as to scab on the other." John Mitchell was not at this convention. He sent his share of the product is constantly destable as to scab on the other." John Mitchell was not at this convention. He sent his share of the product is constantly destable as to scab on the other." John Mitchell was not at this convention. He sent his share of the product is constantly destable as to scab on the other." John Mitchell was not a

Colorado Socialists are arranging for first of May celebrations throughout the State.

If you failed to register last October, or if you moved out of your precinct since last election, don't fail to RECISTER TUESDAY, MAR. 14th. Polls open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

# GAMPAIGN EDITION

March 25th

Articles by candidates and other well known Socialist writers

\$5.00 PER THOUSAND

All orders must be paid by March 21st

An Urgent Call for Funds for the Spring Campaign of 1905.

NEVER SO BRIGHT AN OUTLOOK.

Socialist Campaign Unequaled by Any Other Party.

The City Campaign Committee, at its session of last Priday evening, anthorized the County Secretary to issue a call forthwith for the Spring Cam-paign Fund, and to get ready for one of the swiftest rushes ever made by the Socialist party in Chicago. Incidentally the immense amount of free advertising given the Socialist party by the capitalist press, in that it declared that each one of the 1,000 judges and clerks were going to turn over to be about as near the truth as the capitalist usually gets, for when Comrade Elsemann came back to the headquarters on Saturday night and showed a net result in each for his night's work to the fund of just \$13. it looked like there was no danger of there being any very territic campaign

been placed with the printer, and in as short a time as possible same will be mailed to the comrades. But do not wait for them to arrive, but send at once to the headquarters every cent you can spare for the campaign fund. The cost of the ballots was a no small sum, and there is not money enough on hand to pay that bill, to say nothing of the many thousands of copies of leatlets and the issue of a few hun dred thousand platforms that must yet find a way to come from the preand be distributed over the 112,000 acres of territory in this great city The primaries have given our party a plan of organization, which may be and is the tide of affairs in that it shall lead on to our goal—the co-operative and the primary district captains are just the individuals needed for the planning of the spring campaign and the working of lists that will bring the largest possible results in membership and in money, enthusiasm and votes, that shall elect more than a dozen members to the common council of the city of Chicago this year of our Lord

It seems hardly necessary to say that our fund must be made up this year, as in the past, by small amounts from many sources, making an aggre gate total that shall enable us to hold meetings in every available place and to spread our literature into every nook and corner of the city. The suc our ticket at the polls in the 4th day of next April depends solely and only on the amount of your individual ac-tivity and on how well we are able to yet signed the nomination papers at let the rank and file, the great body of the working class, know and under stand our living principles. YOU may not be able to do much of the hustling yourself, but you may be able to send in a five-dollar bill or two that will set some other enthusiastic comrade to work contributing in labor three times as much labor power as you represent in your donation. In other words, you may set a dollar at work doing ten times as much as you could do, and you must get it working quick.

Since the polis closed last fall the capitalist system has been doing everything possible to favor us-against its will-both in this country and in Europe, and all we need to do is to go out and pick the ripened fruit of economic determinism. We want you to help hold the basket and help quickly, be-cause the feast of the working class that is just ahead, in the time of in-dustrial equality, demands haste.

One of the biliboards in the city this week, advertising some drama, sets forth in letters a foot long this starfling statement: "Gee, aln't it hell to be poor." Don't we all know it, and know it to its bitter dregs. It is just because we know that it is hell to be poor that we propose to organize the working class for the capturing of the powers of government that the hell of capital ism may be no more, and that there shall not be another stunted and starved working man or workingman's child in all the broad acres of this or

any other country.

When you read this about before your fireside on Friday and Saturday, remember that it is money that may make the mare go, and it is also hard cash that will make this campaign go. and forthwith pian to deliver by any old route, so it be the quickest, the largest possible investment you can make to the Spring Campaign Fund.

There is a great difference between political action by the working class, as advocated by certain labor leaders who would deliver the labor vote to old party politicians for a few crumbs in the shape of political jobs and promises, and political action by the working class now being pushed by the Socialist party.

John C. Williams, of 1083 West Monroe street, employed by the Western Electric Company, served as . judge of election at the first primary district of the Thirteenth Ward. Hasked his foreman for the privilege of laying off on that day, and that functionary said he would fix the matter all right. He did, When Williams returned on Monday to go to work he was given his time. It was not declared that he was fired because he served as a Socialist, but because he did not work ou Saturday

The whole matter has been referred to the Election Commissioners. The iaw seems to give some protection to the citizen who serves as an officer of the court on election day. development of this case will be watched with interest. If a man can only be sure of his job when he com promises with his conscience and be comes a political follower of his boss It is time we knew it. If this is the land of the free and the home of the brave, then could there be no better way to educate the workingman b the class character of capitalist polities than to fire him for exercising his rights under the law.

#### WISCONSIN SOCIALISTS.

State Federation Learns that Social ists Alone Stand for Working Class Interests-Capitalist Politicians Ignore Workers.

The State Federation of Labor is co operating with the Socialists, who have prepared all bills drawn up by that ody. Last Tuesday, when the eight hour bill in municipal works was considered by the Committee on Municipay Affairs, F. G. Weber, business agent of the Federation Council, appeared in its defense. Mr. Weber said Twelve years ago I came here and begged on my knees for a child labor law, but now I come not to beg any thing-I come to demand, and if you refuse us this bill we will come back next time in stronger numbers."

More attention was given to the few capitalists who represented no one but themselves than to Weber, who voiced the demand of 20,000 organized work ingmen. Among this capitalist delega tion were Mr. Leary, Comrade Alidridge's employer; a small contractor, and Lindemann, a Citizen's Alliance man. Their arguments against favor able recommendation of the bill were First, it will spread the desire of an eight-hour day in other industries; second, it is class legislation; third, it will drive business out of the State.

The arguments of the Socialists tion are such that it is not necessary to work more, but considerably less than eight hours; second, it will give more employment; third, it is for the

good of the greatest number. The discussion of the bill is to be continued next Tuesday, when its fate is to be decided upon. O. R.

#### WARD ORGANIZATIONS, NOTICE

If the chairman and secretary of your ward meeting that nominated your candidate for Alderman have not office on Saturday at the very latest. Those wards whose conventions have not yet been held must rush in their names, etc., Saturday. Do not fail in this or your nominee cannot go on ballot. CHAS. L. BRECKON, County Secretary.

#### CITY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.II

The city campaign committee held its second session last Friday night at 55 North Clark street. Street permits are to be secured by the County Secretary. The question of arranging dates for Alderman Melms, of Mil-waukee, was put in the hands of a special committee.

Reports were made showing the donation of a number of halls in various wards for use during the campaign. The secretary was authorized to

print 250,000 copies of the platform adopted by the city convention. Each ward was ordered to report at next meeting on available halls, seat-ing capacity and price for use during

the campaign. The secretary was authorized to make a call for the spring campaign

fund. A blank form with a circular letter was adopted, and the same or-dered printed and mailed out. A half in the downtown district was ordered to be secured for use during the campaign. Jung's hall, at 106 Randolph street, second floor, front, has been secured. Each member of the committee is hereby notified to be present at 8 p. m., Friday, March 17, 1905. CHAS. L. BRECKON,

What chance would the handful of capitalists have anywhere if the producing class awakened to a sense of their power? None whatever.

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

Early Spring Fashions in Stiff and Soft Hats. Hats made to order. Clearing Sale of Caps and Gloves at about Half Regu-lar Price.

#### AN EDUCATIONAL TREAT A SIZZLING CAMPAIGN. RAN AGAINST THE BOSS. SOCIALISTS HOLD CONVENTION.

### Two Hundred Delegates Gather at Brand's Hall, Adopt Platform and Nominate Ticket.

been elected at the primaries on Saturday, March 4, had handed in their official credentials to County tary Breckon. At 8:30 T. J. Morgan, chairman of the committee, called the neeting to order and read the official Comrade Untermann, chairman of the all for the convention. The convention then proceeded to elect permanent officers. Seymore Stedman was elected permanent chairman and Charles L. Breckon permanent secretary of the convention. After the permanent organization was effected and a set of rules adopted to govern the convention a platform committee of nine was elected, consisting of the following comrades: Ernest Untermann, Morris Kaplan, Thomas J. Morgan, Peter Sissman, Barney Ber-lyn, James S. Smith, Albert Eiseman, M. H. Taft and E. M. Stangland.

The platform committee then re-tired to consider the different plat-

forms presented. During the time the committee on datform were deliberating Comrade Charles L. Breckon, our County Sec-retary, who had so ably directed the work of the primaries, secured the floor and reviewed the work that had been done up to date. He pointed out the fact that we now had 212 primary district organizations, each of which he hoped would form the nucleus of permanent organization. Comrade Breekon stated that "we started into the primary work with thirty-five ward organizations, end emerged from it with 212 primary organizations." After giving a graphic descrip tion of the difficult task performed in quent appeal to all present to dig down into their pockets and start a campaign fund to enable the committee to push to a triumphant finish the work so well started and carried through up to date. When Comrade Breekon sat down some one in the audience saw the beaming counten ance of Comrade Mills in the gallery and moved that he be asked to make a five-minute speech. The motion was carried, and Comrade Mills made his way to the platform amidst loud cheering. It looked for a moment as though the campaign fund had been forgotten, but Comrade Mills had seen the point and closed his five-minute speech with a supplemental for Socialism.

Last Wednesday night at Brand's appeal for the campaign fund. He Hall, Erie and North Clark streets, said "the Socialist party gets its camthe Socialist party of Chicago held its paign funds from the same source the the Socialist party of Chicago held its millionaires get theirs—out of the birst convention as an officially recog- working class." The subscriptions to nized party under the election law of the spring campaign fund then startthe State of Illinois. By Si30 p. m. ed coming in from all parts of the over two hundred delegates, who had hall. When the money subscribed was counted it amounted to \$134.55. PLATFORM COMMITTEE RE-

PORTS.
At 11:30 the platform committee announced that it was ready to report. stated that the committee had seven different drafts of platforms presented for consideration, but that the majority reported in favor of the committee's report, and that there were two minority reports, one on platform presented by Kaplin and also the one presented by Sissman. On motion, the report of the committee on plat-form was received. The hour being late, a motion that the representatives of each platform be given fire minutes to present the merits of the different platforms to the delegates was carried. Thomas J. Morgan spoke for the committee's platform. Comrade Kaplan presented the claims of what was known as the Kaplin platform, and Barney Berlyn champion ed the Sissman platform.

VOTE ON PLATFORM,

The convention then began voting on the adoption of platform by roll call of wards. On the first ballot the vote stood as follows: For the committee platform, 73; for the Sissman platform, 66; and for the Kaplan platform, 59. On motion, the Kaplan platform was dropped, and a vote taken on the other two platforms. When fornd that the Sissman platform had been adopted by a vote of 100 to 71 for that of the committee

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES. Immediately after the adoption of the platform, the convention proceeded to nominate a city ticket. This was soon accomplished, and in a very short time the Socialist party of Chicago had a full city ticket in the field. The following named comrades were

For Mayor—John Collins. For City Treasurer — James

Smiley.

For City Attorney—Marcus H. Taft.

For City Ciers—Aifred W. Mance. After the nominations were com-pleted the greatest convention ever

# CITY PLATFORM.

Platform Adopted by the Socialist Party of Chicago at the City Convention, Held March 8th, 1905, for the Ensuing Municipal Election in Chicago.

The Socialist Party of Chicago, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of Socialism, its adherence to the national platform as adopted by the Socialist Party of America, at the convention held at Chicago, in May, 1904, and declares itself to be in entire accord with the program adopted by the representatives of the International Socialist movement, at the International Congress, held at Amsterdam, Holland.

We reassert our convictions, that as a resolt of prevailing industrial condition; in the United States, as well as throughout the civilized world, society is to-day divided into two distinct classes with diametrically opposed and irreconcliable interests. That we have, broadly stated, on the one hand, the property ewing and non-producing class, while on the other, the non-owning and producing class. That this condition is a result of the private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

We declare that the Socialist Party has for its aim the abolition of classes in society, and the establishment of a system of society, where every individual will be guaranteed equal rights and opportunities, and that this can only be brought about by the abolition of private ownership of the means of production and distribution, and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

We recognize that under conditions as they arist to-day, the working class is the class whose historic mission it is to establish a society having for its foundation. That every class struggle is a political struggle, and that while society is divided into classes, the administration of government is excreted by the class holding the relass of government, in its own interests and against the interests of the class dominated by it. That the Republican and Democratic parties hat been the arms hrough which the capitalist flass has been exercising the governmental powers of Nation, State and Municipality, in its own interests and opening the government powers of Nation, State and Municipality, in its own i

measures:

First—The city to acquire municipal ownership of the means of transportation and to operate the same with a view to rendering improved service to the community, and improving the condition of the workers engaged in the transportation industry.

minity, and improving the condition of the workers engaged in the transportation industry.

Second—We are unqualifiedly opposed to the granting of any franchise to any person or corporation for the purpose of carrying on any industry for the operation of which a franchise is required, holding that such industry is to be carried on by the city itself, for the benefit of its inhabitants.

Third—The establishment of city ice-houses and coal-yards.

Fourth—The establishment of city ice-houses and coal-yards.

Fifth—The extension of the functions of the Board of Health to include the furnishing of free medical service and medicine.

Fifth—The extension and improvement of our educational system by the strict enforcement of all existing legislation and enactment of additional legislation, previding for sufficient school-rooms, teachers, free text-books and materials, and free meals and ciothing to all children up to the age of sixteen pears.

Sixth—The abolition of all contract labor on public works and the industries of a system of direct employment by the municipality in all its undertakings, the working time for all city employes to be not more than eight hours, and the minimum rate of wages to be paid to any city supploye to be three dollars per day, thus establishing the municipality as the model employer of labor.

Seventh—The strict enforcement of all existing legislation for the protection of life and limb, of those engaged in industry, and the enactment of additional legislation for the safeguarding of life and limb of the workers.

THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH

**VOLUMES OF MARX'S "CAPITAL."** 

chich we are fiving the competing manu-

formulas have had difficulties in distin-

guishing between profit and surplus value, but also men who claimed to be teachers of scientific Socialism and as-

pired to the role of authoritative expo-

In his "STEECH ON FREE TRADE," Marx says that "economists always take the price of labor at the

ists and others, who claim to be teachers of scientific Socialism, for instance

Comrade Robert Rives La Monte, in this

that surplus value is transformed, by the

in the circulation itself. It is impossi-

must have its origin both in circulation, in must have its origin both in circulation and yet not in circulation. Our friend Moneyhags, who is as yet only an em-bryo capitalist, must buy his commodi-ties at their value, must sell them at

their value, and yet at the end of the

process must withdraw more value from circulation than be threw into it at start-

capitalist must take place both within the sphere of circulation and without it.

These are the conditions of the prob-

this passage in vain. He has not grasped the conditions of the problem and much less getten anywhere near its solution.

less gotten anywhere near its solution And there are others, as we shall pres-

ently see, who would have been considered wise so long as they kept their mouths shut, but who spoke just in time to show that they had not scratched more than the surface of Marxian econ-

(To be continued.)

STATE COMMITTEE

ecutive Committee the following mem-bers were present: Jno. McGill, Peter

Miller, A. M. Simons, H. P. Newman, Wm. Lewin, Walter Huggins, M. Perl-

Chas. Erickson. Absent, with excuse,

broz. Without excuse, Chas. W. Kuen.

A. W. Mance elected chairman.

ganizer and lecturer was granted.

Charters for the following new lo-

was received and ordered published.

interests in the Amtoft will matter.

Comrades Ambroz and Olson.

Comrade Seymour Stedman was re-

On account of pressure of work in

connection with the primaries and

ward and city conventions, the Cook

County Secretary was unable to send out the blanks for the nominations for

and the draft for State Constitution,

and upon his request the time limit

local or branch which has not yet

You can not vote next

April unless you are regis-

tered in the precinct where

acted upon either may do so now.

Thos. J. Morgan and Jos. A.

Wigenes and Dan Donahue.

At the last meeting of the State Ex-

His development into a full-grown

tile for capital to be produced by circulation, and it is equally impossible for

to originate apart from circulation.

ation, and altogether ignore the

moment of its exchange with other

"SPEECH ON FREE

mts of Marxian

BY ERNEST UNTERMANN.

### THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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

Auto. 8368.

founded on fact. Each of the 212 pc.

business neatly and methodically per

formed in strict accordance with the

election laws. It was a big nuclertak

lug, but the Socialists of Chi #4 : arose

mergency. The cynics and prophe:

of evil in our party who said it could

nade success possible. The fact re-

party. Owing to the weather condi-

distribution of literature. To success

voters of Chicago and place clearly be

fore them the real issue between the

capitalist class, represented by Demo

erat and the Republican parties, and

the working class, who produce all

wealth, represented by the Socialist

party, is the next immediate work be-

fore us. Our Campaign Committee

will in a few days have an abundance

of good literature ready for distribu-

simple lauguage the principles of So

clalism and the aims of the Socialist

party in municipal affairs. The old

parties from some mysterious source

have plenty of money to hire halls

brass bands and distribute free bee-

and cigars, etc. Each represents a fac

tion of the capitalist class, who are

fighting among themselves for posses-

sion and control of the wealth pro-

duced by the workers and taken from

them by the competitive wages and

The object of the Socialist campaign

is to show the workers the class na

and the absolute futility of ever hop

ing for any considerable improvement

in their living conditions so long as the

To get this truth burned deep into

the minds of the great mass of the workers so indelibly that it can never

be effaced by one of the capitalisi

class parties adopting a mere radical

platform, such as the one the dying

middle class is running Judge Dunne

on in the hopes of inducing the work

ers to vote to perpetuate their slav

ery, is the immediate work at hand

past experience our committees will do

never before was there so much need

sage be delivered to those who are

most interested in hearing it. It is

impossible to understand how any sane

to perpetuate a system which robs him

is brought face to face with the fact

tween him and a full life, is his lack of

understanding, and acting with and in

Remember, Socialists, that if our

large vote of last fall is to be main

tained (and there is no good reason

why it should not be increased it is

up to YOU to get into the thick of the

fight and do the work you are best

fitted to do for our common cause of

emancipating the creators of the in

dustrial world. Socialism alone can

abolish the want, misery, shame, ig

norance and crime which now exists

and is the portion of the workers in

the midst of plenty and "over-produc

Convendes, see to it that every vote

in your precinct knows what Social

and the numbrinal election next month

There is no fine to lose and the

workers are all too few. It'will hi

you with for and gladness in your old

age to be able to honestly tell your

children that you helped to abolish the

the interests of his own class.

their utmost in this campaign,

profit system.

present system lasts.

fully canvas the Bucken working class

to the occasion and proved equal t-

mary districts in the city was ably

The Chicago Socialist is published under the control of Local Chicago of the Socialist Farty of Chicago, a corporation without capital stock, the whole revenue of which is be expended for Socialist propaganders. Besuitteness may be made by Posteffice money order, express money order or as dreft.

SUBSCRIPTION BATES.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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So fact that a signed article is published does not commit The Chicago Sociatall opinions expressed therein.

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

Mitter, A. W. Mauce; Business Manager, A. Elsemann; State Secretary, J. S. th; C. L. Breckon, County Secretary.

Butered at the Postoffice, Chicago, 111., as second-class matter, March 18, 1902.



Ward.

1 Fred Schall IS Jas S Smith

2 Rebert Kurth 19 M Kaplan

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4 David Walker 21 Chas H. Kerr

5 Peter Cunningham 22 Andrew Lafts

6 Fred Cunningham 23 Frenkel 25 Henry Lafts

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16 Charles Dalleren 27 Edward Dierkes

16 Otto Besselack 34 A. S. Edwards

11 June 20 Otto Besselack 34 A. S. Edwards

16 Otto Besselack 34 A. S. Edwards ALDERMANIC NOMINEES 34 A. S. Edwards

Under the headline, "Starving Men Riot in Rush for Jobs," the daily papers printed the following news dis-

New York, March 3 .- Fighting among 300 would be snow shovelers for about fifty positions caused a small riot in 5th street yesterday, which re quired reserves from the Fifth Street Police Station to quell. The fighting was not bloody nor long sustained, for most of the snow shovelers were weak with hunger, but it was lively for a The above throws some light on the

subject so much discussed among So-"Why the slum projetariat make such poor revolutionists and Sc cialists. Being physically starved their mental powers become weakened and they become an easy prey of anyone who can make use of them who are able to supply a little relief to their immediate physical needs. There are some Socialists who think that noth ing but starvation and hunger will make revolutionary Socialists of the workers. Just imagine what a figure we would cut in a revolution if a little physical force happened to be needed with men in a physical condition such as described above. It is up to the working class to see to it that they get possession of the tools of production before the capitalist system reduces us to a condition of physical insee men fighting for an opportunity to work and starving in the midst of Socialism is the only remedy for these conditions and the only hope of keeping the cutire working class from sinking lower ...

In spite of the fact that the Civic Federation and several other self-constituted national conciliatory societies composed of preachers, bishops and ing that the interests of capital and light of the coming day. Judging from labor are identical, and have been atpting to bring capital and labor in harmonious relations with each other, the spring of 1985 opens up with for untiring individual work as there the usual number of strikes, lock-outs. Will be during this spring campaign, boycotts and other evidences that the . In this way only can the Socialist mesclass struggle is a fact and not a

ported from all parts of the country, working man will use his franchise the press dispatches are telling of a to perpenuate a system which robs him strike of gigantic proportions and far- and his loved ones of all that night reaching effect by which over a mil- make life worth living, when once he lion people of that city (New York) is brought face to face with the fact are deprived of transportation service. Five thousand employes of the New York rapid transit companies left their work last Tuesday in a naited effort to slightly improve their working condition of the value of their labor. The press disputches slate, as we go to press, that both sides are preparing to night to the bitter end. The New York Transit Company is importing thugs and strike-breakers from all parts of the country. The notorious criminal renowned strike-breaker. Boss Farley, is in charge of the imported tempting to defeat the union. Aiready several accidents have been reorted which were directly traceable to the attempt of green men to operate There was one collision where a whole carload of people were olice force over an hour to chop em out. At this Juncture Mayor Me Clellan attempted to bring about an agreement between the company and the union to arbitrate. The company officials curtly told him there was nothing to arbitrate, and that they inded to run their own business to suit themselves.

The whole capitalist press, as usual, is calling attention to what the dear "public" is suffering while the public rvice company and its employes are fighting for supremacy. If the "pub lic" ever hopes to escape such incon-veniences it had better study Socialism and start in to abolish private ownership of all the means of producand distributing wealth. will abolish the class struggle. Until then, well, the "dear public" will be compelled, whether it likes it or not. suffer all kinds of inconvenience and interruptions in their daily life.

#### THE TASK BEFORE US.

The principle reason given by Judge Carter for refusing the Socialist party representation on the Board of Elec-tion Commissioners was his fear that the Socialists would be unable to man tion Commissioners was his fear that of outlonary party "rise up in its white for such men as John W. Gates to get the Socialists would be unable to man the polls. Last Saturday our party organization having behind it 50,000 while thousands of people were in votes and 50,000 citizens is worthy of want of bread.

something better than the drivel above ago is coming to a knowledge of the suptiness of the claims of this ultra radical conservative "No Nothing sheet, and when he fully grasps the situation thère will be a plant in Chicago for sale at hergain

#### THE WAY IT FIGURES OUT.

The organs of privilege and robbary sting system of production, without intending to do so, or thinking that verybody, like their readers, is unable to draw a conclusion. The Chicago Inter Ocean says.

The factory value of the distilled and malt liquors made in this country a 1969 was \$334,068,156. They cost the men who drank them four or five limes that amount. It is true that these industries in the same year gave tore or less profit on \$447,836,072 captal to 8,814 proprietors, bought 80%. 822,712 worth of material, paid \$27, 559,529 in wages to 43,254 persons, and gave livelihoods to several hundred thousand middlemen between producer

In round numbers, we have Value of product 1......\$334,000,000 manned by Socialists and the primary lost of labor and material. 94,000,000

> Profit .....\$240,000,000 Value of product, nearly four times st of labor and nuterial.

Rate of profit on total capital, 53 per cent. (About the same as Standd Oil profits.) Each producer created over, \$6,000,00

not be done are now attempting to prove that it was the \$5 remuneration Each producer received about. 600.00 But the Inter Ocean says the final that was the impelling motive that consumer pays four or five time: the \$334,000,000, so we must add over \$1, mains that our primary work was a success. The more important work of 000,000,000 to the \$224,000,000 and begin over again. But what's the use? arrying on the educational work of If the producer is content with onethe campaign now confronts us as a tenth of his creation, he will not kick tions our agitation work will have to even when we show him the corrected be done through hall meetings and the figures.

#### GETTING WISDOM BY EXPERI-ENCE.

As one watches the struggle of the little fish to keep from being swallowed by the industrial whales, there comes to mind the trite old story of the darky who was induced to go watermelon hunting one night. By a saccession of marches and counterevolutions he was finally brought to his own little patch, which, in the darkness, he helped to strip. Laboriously tugging at the sack he sweated his way back to his bome and the next morning his mind had completely changed about the joke of "watermel

The American Shoemaking, from which the editorial clipping that follows is taken, belongs to that class abuse upon the Socialists who years ago pointed unerringly to present conditions. What, take the railroads out of private hands! .Holy horrors! One can see the red, thick lips, the Roose vettian teeth, and the gleaming, satis fied eyes of the editor as he thumped that watermelon in the darkness and said, "I sho' am delighted." He could not see that the progress of economic development would bring him to the 'cold, gray dawn' of the morning when he would realize that he had been doing a circumlocution stunt, bearing a well filled bag of melons right into Mr. Rockefeller's hands. When the working class was struggling against the oppressive exploitathinking about "us capitalists," with no word of sympathy for the workers. of the railroad mileage in the country which never tle-against themselves -and, in the language of the card game, he is going to kick out his part ners and the "widow" and go it gione The editor of the A. S. is hoping that John D. will get "euchred,"

The financial journals have published the statement that the Standmiles of the railroads of this country, or over two-thirds of the mileage. Is not it about time the government took a hand in the affairs of railroads for the public safety? Government ownership in this country may not be the wisest solution, but it would certainly be to the interest of the people to have voice. Something is coming to this country to awaken it and it is coming steadily if not rapidly. Public utili-ties in the hands of close corporations are some day to see their finish

American Shoemaking, Feb. 18, 1905. No. no. Mr. Editor, as you trailed way in the rear when the Populists were trying to get government owned raliroads; so now you are still lagging. What is wanted and what must and shall came is a people owned govern-ment, and the Socialist Party is the only one that stands for it. The "still small voice" you want the people to have will not suffice. The exclusive and controlling voice is all that will satisfy the working class in industrial affairs, and they are not going to pull any more chestauts out of the fire for the agitated middle class.
PRANK RICHTER.

The district committee of the Ger-

man turning societies of Chicago, at its

ession of Feb. 27, adopted the follow-

ng resolution, acting on the sugges-

tion of some members that the so

car lines and declaring in favor of the

principle. Considering that the spring

become an issue, the clubs are carnest ly urged to vote the Socialist ticket."

Socialism would kill the incentive

the present spring campaign:

cieties should state their position in

The clubs of this district are here-

#### The Socialist party expects every So cialist to do all within his power. GERMAN TURNERS

#### A GREAT (?) LABOR PROBLEM.

The Chicago American, which poses as a great friend of labor, does not know that there is such a thing as a workingman's political party in Chi cago. Its edition of Thursday morn litg contained a "bum" report of our city contention, and guessed at the papers gave the meeting a very fair write-up. This old hypocritical "daily journalistic fit of epilepsy" had better wake up. It can dig columns of dirty puffs for one William R. Hearst, but t can't see the only real live political party in Chleage.

Some day this byperbole of journal-ism will take a fall to itself, and then will it try to get in under cover of the Socialist party, and then will that rev

plus value, and this is only possible up (Continued from last week.) der the prevailing circumstances on the assumption that the manufacturer sells PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION his product to the dealer below its value and thus yields up a part of his booty. The surplus product itself has no cost of

(Continued from last week.) Refere we take up the prize question in Marxien occurances, let us grasp clearly the relative significance of production and distribution in the exploitation of the woletarint. We have seen from forego ng quotations that production is regarded by Marx and Engels as the fundamental activity, distribution as the incidental one. Both Mary and Engels, whenever they speak of the entire pro-cess of social labor, from the raw matecess of secan labor, from the raw mate-rial to the finished product in the hands of the consumer, look upon it from the standpoint of preduction. But whenever they go into details, they make a distinc-tion between production proper and distribution. Corresponding to this method, Marx first analyses the general and typi-cal form in which exploitation appears under the capitalist system, and find-that it consists of the appropriation of surplus value, from supaid labor, by the capitalists in the process of production

But at the same time, Marx and En gels also analyze the role of distribution in the general social labor process and find that, through the circulation of comsodities, surplus value is transformed into three concrete forms, viz., profit, ent and interest. These three forms are likewise means of exploitation, accessories to the fundamental exploitation brough capitalist appropriation of sur

plus values in production proper.

Says Marx-Engels in "CAPITAL."
Volume III., Part II, Section VII., chaper 48, iii.: "The transformation of sur-plus value into profit is as much condioned on the process of circulation as on he process of production." And in chap-er 51 of the same part and section of Volume III, we read: "The scientific an alvsis of the capitalist mode of produc-tion proves that it is a peculiar mode of production, conditioned on specific histor ical promises; that it, like every other specific made of production, presupposes a definite stage in the development of the productive forces of society and of their form, namely, the historical condition of their existence. This condition is in its turn the historical result and product of a previous process, which the new mode of production uses as a basi starting point. This specific, historically determined, made of production has specific, historical and transfert charater and corresponds to certain conditions of production which men enter into in the ourse of their life processes, in the ge eration of their social existence. And finally, the conditions of distribution aresentially identical with these condition of production; they are the reverse side of the process, and both sides share in of iournals which hear ridicule and the transient character of the historical

> And again, a few pages further along in the same chapter, we read: "A definite condition of distribution is merely the expression of a certain condition of prediction based on historical premises."
>
> The authors further discuss the char-

cter of profit, rent and, interest, and say, in the same chapter: "Take, for in-stance, profit. This concrete form of surplus value is the prerequisite for the reproduction of the means of production way of the capitalist mode of produ tion. It is a condition dominating the process of reproduction, although the in-dividual capitalist may think that he ould consume his entire profit and cor sider it as his revenue, if he wanted to But he meets certain obstacles, in the form of insurance, reserve funds, laws of competition, etc. which farmsh him with the practical proof that profit is not merely a part in the distribution of the individual capitalist revenue. The en-tire process of capitalist production is furthermore regulated by the prices of the commodities. But these regulating prices are in their turn regulated by the equalization of the rate of profit and by he corresponding distribution of capital nto the various channels of social production. Profit here appears as the main factor, not in the distribution of com-modifies, but in production itself, as a part in the distribution of the various capitals and of labor itself in the differ-ent spheres of social production. The and Oil interest is now openly recog-ent spheres of social production. The nized in the management of 131,530 division of profit into commercial profit division of profit late commerciar profit and interest appears as the distribution of the same revenue. But this division arises primarily from the development of capital in the form of a value which makes use of itself for the production of surplus value, and it is due to the domisurpus value, and it is due to the domi-nation of this form in the peocess of so-cial production. The division of profit develops out of itself credit and credit institutions, and thus at the same time the capitalist form of production. In interest, etc., the assumed forms of distri

terest, etc., the assumed forms of distribution enter into the prices of commodities as factors determining production.

It might seem that ground rent is merely a form of distribution, because property in land as such is not fulfilling or at least not any normal, fun is limited to the surplus above the aver age profit, and that, in the second place the hand owner has been reduced from the position of a ruler and controller of land shark and receiver of rent, is a specific result of the capitalist mode of production.

The so-called conditions of distribution, therefore, correspond to and arise out of definite historical conditions of the specific social forms of the process of production and of those relations into which men enter in the reproduction of human life. The historical character of these conditions of distribution is the historical character of the conditions of production, and each one of them merely expresses one side of the productive process."

It is quite evident from the foregoing that both production and distribution enter into the question of the exploitation of the prolectariat, the one creating the surplus value, the other transforming surplus value into profit, rent and interest. The so-called conditions of distribution FOR SOCIALISM.

plus value into profit, rent and interest and the requirements of reproduction ne-cessitating the division of profit into commercial profit, interest and funds for the reproduction of capital.

the reproduction of capital.

In his "ANTI-DUEHRING," Engels takes the German university Socialist, Duebring, to task for his muddled ideas by juformed that former conventions of the societies adopted resolutions re-lating to a municipalization of street takes the German university Socialist. Duebring, to task for his muddled ideas about surplus value, profit, rent, interest, etc., and shows that the professor confounds surplus value with profit, or indiscriminately jumbles any and all these concrete forms of capitalist exploitation and appropriation together. Including the says: "Marx does not claim that the surplus product is under all circumstances soli at its full value by the industrial capitalist who is the first to appropriate it. Marx says explicitly that itrader's profit is likewise a part of surampaign is on and this question has

### CORRESPONDENCE.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 608 East 9th St., Kansas City, Mo., March 4, 1905.

Dear Comrade-I do not know wheth et to weep or swear at the spectacle of Comrade Ernest Untermann, in this day's issue of your paper, giving aid and comfort to the muddleheads whose dom-ination of our party organization, seems. if unchecked, likely to prove fatal to the

indomitable Socialist movement.

I am not shocked when I hear the rev erend author of our Utopian idea-of-lib erty platform talking in his agitation speeches about the workers being "robbed at both ends," "caught coming production at all, according to Marx, for it is that part of the product which does not cost the capacifist anything. Thereand going," etc., etc.; but to find a Marx ian student like Comrade Untermann fore, if the counteting manufacturers wanted to utilize the surplise product at its cost of production, they would have to give it away for nothing. But it is a well-known fact that in the speciety in which we are beingled. backing up this rot-pernicious rot-with the weight of his authority enables me at last to enter fully into Caesar's feel-ings when he said, "Et tu, Brute!" And where does Comrade Unterman

which we are hving the competing many facturers do not utilize their surples pro-duct at its natural cost of production. Instead they add their profit, which they assume to be additional and which they, as a rule, manage to get."

Engels then quizzes the German proand consumption barreled production Appeal to Reason-Herron, petit-bour-gesis, reform theory of exploitation? To the Communist Manifesto, a work that was written twelve years before the "Critique of Political Economy," and twenty years before the first volume of "Capital." The Communist Manifesto is fessor, quoting various passages from the ridiculous work of Ducheing and ex-postag the imability of this would-be economist to demonstrate how the com-peting manufacturers manage to utilize the products of labor at a price exceed-"Capital." The Communist Manifesto is a splendid statement of the materialist conception of history, and of the class struggle theory of social development, but Engels himself points out in the preface to the last edition of "Wage-Labor and Capital" that at that era Marxian economics were as yet unelabing their natural cost of production, tell-ing him that "nothing comes from noth-ing, least of all profit." Now this problem, the differentiation ferent genesis of the two, has puzzled even some Socialists. And not alone the mere manipulators of a few Marxian orated. Let us try to avoid confusion, and a

ocialists see just "where we are at!" The fifth chapter of "Capital" is a cor clusive demonstration that the circulation of commodities cannot give birth to surplus value. Either this proposition true or it is false. If it is true, to talk about the "proletarian" being "exploited as a producer and as a consumer' e either a knave or a fool. If it is also, then the whole structure of Marxian economics totters to the ground.

ian economics totters to the ground.

What Herron, Untermann and others refer to, when they talk about "exploitation in consumption" has already been ridiented by Marx and at the revolutionary economists in estimating the "value of labor power." Surplus value is simply the difference between the value of labor power and the value that labor produces. All the items that make up what Untermann et al. call "exploitation modities, and altogether ignore the mo-ment at which labor accomplishes its own exchange with capital." The impossibilisue of the Chicago Socialist, make the posite mistake. They always take surus value to be the only form of exploiwhat Un'ermann et al. call "exploitation in consumption" have already been take into consideration in estimating the valof labor power, i. e., in determining wages, which always tends to equal the gain become means of exploitation in value of labor power. It is true they oscillate above and below ir, but these oscillations are determined, as Marx tells addition to the fundamental exploitation Comrade La Monte claims in his letter. Courade La Monte claims in his letter, his week that Marx, in Volume I, of his "CAPITAL," had shown that surplus value could not be created by circulation. That is true, indeed. But Marx has done more. Let Marx speak for himself. In "CAPITAL," Volume I, Chapter V. he says: "We have shown that surplus value cannot be created by circulation, and, therefore, that in its us, by the ratio of the reserve to the active army of labor. Now, if all thes items have been figured once in estimate ing the rate of surplus value and the de gree of the explaination of labor power is it not either the most hopeless mud dichendedness, or else the most mali-cious falsification to figure them in a second time as "exploitation in consump irculation, and, therefore, that in its formation, something must take place in the background, which is not apparent

There may be danger in dogmatism out a dogum that is well established good safe thing to tie to. And just a this time American Socialists cannot de better than to paste in their hat a "There is only one place the worker can be obted, and that is at the factory door.

That, believed, makes a man a revo-lutionist, who will no longer take any interest in any reform that merely aims at mitigating "exploitation in consump tion," while leaving the robbery at the factory door unsombled. What the Socialist movement in Amer-

ca most needs to-day is concentration of its revolutionary energy upon the robhery of the workers at the factory door Fool talk about exploitation in consump-tion simply encourages every middle-class reformer and devotee of wild "is-

ies" in and out of the party.

The act of the party in swallowing the Herron platform almost without audi-ble protest, long since made me feel that I was out of my place in the Socialist party, but I have hesitated to break the bonds of comrade-ship. To Comrade Un-termana I can say: "Almost thou per-suadest me to be an S. L. P." If muldicheaded confusionism, giving direct en-couragement to middle-class reform ele-ments within the party, is to be the teaching of our most learned Marxian, the path of true revolutionists would appear

In reply to the above statements of Comrade La Monte, which I had the pleasure of reading before they went into print, thanks to the courtesy of Comson, J. S. Smith, A. W. Mance and rade Mance, I wish to say that I do no care to discuss any personalities. So far as Comrade La Monte's letter deals with as Comrade La Monte's letter deals with Marxian economies, I prefer to let Marx speak for himself, in the following in-stallments of my articles, as I have in the preceding ones. The purpose of these A. Kracht, Theo. J. Vind. A. A. quest of Comrade E. E. Carr, of Danville, for indorsement as National Orarticles is to stimulate all comrades articles is to stimulate all comrades, whether impossibilist, opportunist, or any other tendency of Socialists, to a closer study of Marx. No one can claim to un-derstand Marxian economics fully, until be has studied the complete Marxian thecals were approved: Finnish Branch of DeKalb, Litchfield and Griggsville. Financial report of State Secretary for ory, as presented in the three first vol-umes of "Capital." This applies to Com-rade La Monte as well as to all others the months of January and February who may take issue with me on any of the points which I shall discuss in this quested to look after the committee's series. A single glance at these articl is sufficient to convince anyone with the least capacity for logical thinking that The secretary was instructed to draft resolutions to be sent to all I am not relying for my position on the unions, asking them to indorse bills in "Communist Manifesto," but that I give unions, asking them to indorse bills inthe floor throughout my discussion to both Marx and Engels as they appear to troduced in the State Legislature by

me in all their main works.

Any attempt to enlist me in any controversy on either the impossibilist or opportunist side will fail. I do not belong to either wing, for none of them is in keeping with Marxian economics and pol-ities. These two wings represent un-sound and immature extremes of scien-tific Socialism. Comrade La Monte's wall tific Socialism Comrade La Monte's wall that I shall drive him into the Socialist Labor party if I do not interpret Marx according to his preconceived notions is a typical illustration of this immaturity. I shall not hold him, if he wants to go, But I advise him to read the recent issues of the "Weekly People," before he knocks at the door of the S. L. P. Unless he does that, he may wish to holt back into the S. P., for he will discover that Comrade De Leon criticizes the editor of the "Worker" on the same score which I have made against the idea of exclusive exploitation in production. I wish to have it underestood that sound Marxian politics and tactics rewithin which same must be in has been extended to April 1, and every you now live. Register next TUESDAY, MARCH 14th.

arty. As for my interpretation of Mark, it my post, present and future work ERNEST UNTERMANN.

and will decide the fate of the S

SOCIALISTS ON IMPORTANT COMMITTEES.

Comrades Ambroz and Olsen, the Socialist members of the Illinois Legislature, were appointed or, the following important committees: Manufactures, Labor, Mines and Mining and Parks and Boulevards. Comrade Ambroz is on the Committee on Labor and Parks and Boulevards, and Comrade Olsen on the Committee on Manufactures and affines and Mining. These are important committees and most of the legislation referred to them is of special interest to the working class. Our comrades may be depended on todo all within their power to further the Interest of the class the Socialist party represents.

The Socialists at Springfield will introduce a bill in the Illinois Legislature limiting night work in certain occupations to eight bours.

It now looks as though manifest destiny was about to move on Santo Domingo. We need more markets for our export trade and more territory for our capitalists to exploit.

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# THE DAWN OF THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION?

has been pursued abroad, ruthless re-pression has been the rule at home, where, as Professor Issaieff showed, the savage inhabitants of the newly con-quered territories in the East were of the middle brought in to know and massacre into philanthropy. ubmission the growing working class insubordination" of the great cities, in "insubordination" of the great cities, in Russia proper, The Mussovite Empire, therefore, hung, to use Stepniak's ex-pression, as a "Storm Cloud" over Eq-

worn-out forms at class community, or monarchical control, were sure of po-litical support and pecuniary supplies from St. Petersburg, if Russia could only see that this would aid her general program of extension and conquest. I ventured to predict many years ago hat Russia and England, which had seen in the main the two reactionary en in the main the two residents enthry, would quite probably be the European sur. In regard to Russia, was easy to foresee. Although at that whatever to fire upon their relatives, time the revolt against Czarism was that That seems to me the most important of a comparatively small body of "in-lesson for us to be learnt from the Czar's Although at that of a comparatively small body of "in-tellectuals," it seemed impossible that Russia should be constantly absorbing Western ideas, and entering upon the course of modern capitalist development, without passing through a time of bitter revolt against autocracy and bureaueraey. I am bound to admit, however, that but for the war against Japan some years might yet have clapsed before the growth of the revolutionary parties gave expression on a large scale to the needs of the whole people. It required, as our comrades said at the beginning of the struggle, such a shock from without as his campaign in the far East to give this campaign in the movement within. That is why I, for one, rejoiced when Japan made her rallant attack upon the power which had so long, more or less. errorized all Europe.

ent forms of class domination, or

The result has been splendid, brutal is the efforts at repression have beent so horrible, however, let us remem ber, as the slaughter and torture of the unfortunate Jews at Kischeneff without any cause whatever. It has been splen-did, not only because the Russian peo-ple now see some chance of entering tpon the path of progress through an upon the path of progress through an organized revolution, in which for the first time the people itself is showing an appreciation of its true mission, and Social Democracy is leading the way, but because the reactionary influence of the Muscovite despotism has been lifted off Europe forever. In Germany this can scarcely fail to have a marked effeet before long. Russia, by what is occurring, ceases to be a support of the extreme conservative faction, and be extreme conservative faction, and be comes a definite encouragement to the German revolutionary party at the same moment. No wonder that the Kaiser has instructed his affective of the control of the co instructed his officers to impress upon the troops that it is their duty to mas-sacre penceful, marmed workers just as was done on January 25 in St. Peters-burg. Our German comrades can scarce-ly fail to meet this organized incitement to wholesale murder by such a propato wholesale murder by such a propa-ganda among the soldiery as Karl Lieb-knecht was incontinently snubber for darg to suggest a few months ago. ing to suggest a few months ago. Line rights of property and the rights of butchery go hand in hand throughout the civilized world. Force is lavariably used from above against the workers in every country. It is about time, it seems to me, that preparations were made to meet force by force from below. The workers in Germany, as everywhere else, provide the money and the men for their own slaughter.

But now, for the first time in modern But now, for the first time in modern history, these truths and their international significance are being appreciated all through Western Europe. Nothing is more remarkable than the spontameous outbreak of denunciation of the Czar and his methods in every country, and all with a Socialist lead and a Socialist tendency. It is most cheering. The victims of the Czar's cowardice and cruelty have not died in vain. A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind, and the remembrance of similar bootless slaughter of unarmed more on strike in Austria. membrance of similar bootless slaughter of unarmed men on strike in Austria. Germany, Italy, France, Relgium and even England, gives the whole protest the air of an international demonstration against the plundering classes from the Ural Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean. It may very well be, therefore, that we are on the brink of that great international convention, beginning slownternational convulsion, beginning slow-y but gradually gaining force, of which our preachers of eternal submission and never-ending cowardice for the people are at heart afraid. What chance would

our preachers of eternal submission and never-ending cowardice for the people are at heart afraid. What chance would the handful of oppressore have anywherif the masses of the people awakened to a sense of their power? None whatever, it is impossible to exaggerate the educational effect in this sense of the events of the last few weeks. Such prompt, simultaneous denunciation has never been known before.

But Great Britain? Here, surely, nothing can come! Sir John Gorst says everifing can be gained through the hallot box, therefore bloodshed is impossible. That sounds very reassuring. But I belong to the same class as Sir John Gorst. I know its history and its members just as well as the does, and I do not believe a bir of it. The governing classes of this country, when once scared about their prestous propecty, will be just as country. When once scared about their prestous propecty, will be just as country that way.

Are we gradually drifting into the rapids of Social Revolution? It is very difficult to say. But there are many signs and portents which seem to betaken that we are approaching a period beside which all the upheavlas of 1848 will seem child's play.

Only those who lived through the latter half of the past century and observed carefully what was going on around them have any idea of the extent to which Russia has acted as the mainstay of reaction throughout Europe for more than 50 years. During two whole generations, as I pointed out clearly in my speech at Queen's Hall. Russia has been the imbolder of despotism, not only in Germaay and Austria, but in Italy and the smaller countries, while it is difficult to overestimate the influence which the Muscovite alliance has had in restraining progress in the Freuca Republic. Even England has not been exempt from some pressure from the same quarter, and those who read through the dispatches of successive Foreign Secretaries will be amazed at the lone, almost of servillity, which pervades the most of them when dealing with the Czar. Mr. Brodicks Issate of fine massacte of the meu who read through the dispatches of successive Foreign Secretaries will be amazed at the lone, almost of servillity, which pervades the most of them when dealing with the Czar. Mr. Brodicks Issate of the mean who read through the dispatches of successive Foreign Secretaries will be amazed at the lone, almost of servillity, which pervades the most of them when dealing with the Czar. Mr. Brodicks Issate of the meu who from the same quarter, and those who read through the dispatches of successive Foreign Secretaries will be amazed at the lone, almost of servillity, which the volution might lead to anaexation, has been part of the first of the meu who foreign the pervades the most of them when dealing with the Czar. Mr. Brodicks Issate of the service in the opinion of our rolers that the lone, almost of servillity, which the work of the massacte of the meu who foreign the control of the meu who fore Are we gradually drifting into the bimself. Of that I feel quite certain learly conceived and well thought out corld policy. Whilst also this policy of your own history." Depend upon it, as been pursued abroad, ruthless react up to their economic development and political apportunities, that history would give us the indisputable ericono-of the middle class magnanuity and

Therefore, whilst we should lose no chance of making the most of the powers our fathers obtained for us in a peaceful and orderly fashion, do not let us be under any delusion that, as class antagonism gets more acute and social ity will accept the decision of the ballo ox in favor of the majority without fight. Nor let us take it for granted that, with the great and growing dan-gers around us, time will be given to alto use their votes with effect. For our duty to neglect no opportunity, now that we have a nucleus of Social Domo crats in almost every town, of adjuring our troops not under any circumsta whatever to fire upon their relat lesson for us to be learnt from the Czar's hideons butchers of a fortnight or so ago. Nobady expected that glassily in cident, remember, and it is the unexpected which always happens in revoluionary times,-II. M. Hyndman in Lon

#### THE MARCH INTERNATIONAL

The March number of the Internaional Socialist Review opens with an irticle by Ernest Untermann, which is a distinct contribution to Socialist thought on a side that has been ne glected, while at the same time it is written in easy, popular style. subject is "The Evolution of the Theory of Evolution." The article dis usses the foundation principles the materialistic monism of which the materialistic conception of history is

The same number contains a translation by Charles H. Kerr of a recenpaper by Paul Lafargue entitled "The Woman Question." Lafargue's way of putting things is always fresh and strong, and in this article he tells the unvarnished truth about the history of womankind in a startling fashlor The article should make a Socialist

out of every suffragist who reads it. Peter E. Burrowes treats of "The Religion of Science and the Science of Religion," in his usual original and in the light of information from cialist sources.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The White Terror and the Red" is the title of a new novel by A. Cahan, author of "The Imported Bridegroom. The book is published by Barnes & Co. New York. It is bound in cloth, cor tains 43 chapters and 430 pages, and is printed on good paper. This book should prove most interesting reading at this time. An advance notice in "The Bookman" says:

"Mr. Cahan's inside knowledge of the Nihilistic conspiracies, his acquaintance at first hand with the scenes and the victims of the riots and his literary grasp on character, all are evident in The White Terror and the Red.' It is a novel of the most sen sational episodes treated with absolutrealism. The assassination of Alexan der II., for example, is handled as by an eye-witness, for, in addition to his intimate knowledge of the leaders of the movement, Mr. Cahan has one of the most valuable collections of under-ground literature. The novel gives an accurate picture of Russia in the threes of two terrorisms, the above-ground a well as the underground Russia, the Russian official, the Russian political dreamer, the moulik, the soldier, the Jew, all exactly as they are." We will review this book in a late ssue of the Chicago Socialist.

#### GRANITE CITY NOTES.

The Granite City comrades are at ranging for a big meeting to be held at Forcard's Hall, Tuesday, March 14, at 8 p. m. Comrades Wm. Brandt, candiand G. A. Hahn, editor of St. Louis Labor, will be the principal speakers of the evening. All readers of the Chi-cago Socialist are requested to be present and bring their friends.

Some members of the Illinois legis inture want to curb the press and pun-ish those who print funny pictures of our infallible statesmen. In Russia this is a part of the power of autoc-racy. It would be the same here if those in political power could have it

#### BUTCHERIES

OF PEACE.

(By W. J. Ghent, in Ton Watson's Magazine, Author of The Benevo lear Fendalism," "Mass and Class.")

We hear much of the lemelery war. Mr. Edward Atkinson and his fellow-autismilitarists are always opulent with statistics of casualyes armed conflicts; and in their violent denunciation of warfare are eagerly joined by the various peace societie the Women's Christian Temperane unions and such militat, though epho mral, bodies as the Parker Costini tional Clubs. A prominent educate Great Killing, and the popular imagi nation has been jed to look upon I is a carnival of almost anexample bloodshed. The militarism of gun and sword is denounced as though it wer the greatest scourge of the race, and its horrors are pictured at the most

The lacrors of industrial militarism on the other hand, claim but seant attention. Under our present civiliza then, dominated by the other of the trading class, they are, by the over whelming mass of the people, taken as a matter of course. And yet the dereest and bloodlest of modern war -excepting alone the present Russe Japanese conflict-result in smalle lesses in deaths, maintage and the in fliction of mortal diseases than are caused by the ordinary processes o the capitalist system of industry. A modern Milton might appropriately r mind us that

Peace bath her butcherles no less relowned than war.

If the Civil War is to be regarded as the Great Killing, it must be so regarded only in relation to other wars; for in comparison with capt talist industry as it obtains in the United States of America in this decade, the Civil War can only be regarded as the Lesser Killing. It lasted, moreover, for but four years while the killings and other casualties of our ladastrial militarism go on year after year in an ever increasing volume. And as the Civil War climi nated the physically best of the race so does the present system of industr eliminate the physically last Onty I does not stop there, but takes also the helpless and the weak

Let us see what compariso nalfies can be made. According to the tigures in the Adjutant-General's office the fatalities in the Northern army during the four years of the Civil War (exclusive of deaths from disease) we as follows: Killed in battle ..... Died of wounds ......

Yearly average ........ 37,556

There were also 199,720 soldiers who died of disease. There are no means of comparing the number of these fatalities with the fatalities from disease contracted in dangerous and unsanitary occupations. It is probable that they do not approximate one-tenth of the latter. But, since there are no available figures for compari son, they must be omitted from present consideration.

The losses of the Confederates will never be known. The records of their armies were but imperfectly kept, and such as were properly in le were in namy instances lost or Even the strength of the Confederate armies is a matter about which there has been an unceasing dispute between Northern and Southern historians since the Civil War. It is not to be doubted the Confederates suffered a greater mortality relative to their numerical strength than did the Federals they were employed to the last available man on the firing line, where as hundreds of thousands of Federals, guards, rarely saw the action of battle. In certain engagements, moreover, such as the battle of Chickamauga, the Confederate losses far exceeded the Federal losses. Assuming the purely arbitrary figure of 65 per cent of the Federal fatalities as representing the fatalities of the Confederates (exclusive of deaths from disease), we have 24.411. Adding the figures for both sides we have an annual average of 62,112 fatalities occurring in a struggle to the death, wherein every device every energy which men can employ against one another for the destruction of life were employed.

When we come to the statistics of industrial fatalities, we find something like the records of the Confederate ar-The figures are notoriously, con fessedly incomplete, and often so much so as to be entirely misleading. Even the tables of railroad accidents compiled by the Interstate Commerce Com mission are known to show totals far below the actual casualties. A write in the New York Herald for December 4, 1904, has analyzed some of these tables and pointed out their detects But, defective as they are, the fur-nish an approximate basis for comparisons with some of the sanguinary conflicts of the Civil War. The kill ings on interstate roads for the year ended June 30, 1904, are reported at 9.984; the woundings at 78,247. The State roads probably added about 975 killings and 7,500 woundings. To these may be added the casualties on the trolley lines, approximately 1,346 killed and 52,169 wounded. We have thus

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a basis for comparison with the losse et Gettysburg, Chancedorsville and

Chickamauga: Losses in three battles don't sides).

Killed Wounded

Chickamanga 3.024 23,302 3.271 18.843 Chancellorsville .... 12.857 (29,408 Losses in califord accidents, 1994; Killed, Wounded Interstate roads ... 9.984 78,247 Trolley lines ...... \*1,340 52,169

The factories probably destroy more lives than do the railroids. But the figures are not obtainable. The suffisles of factory ensualties given in Rulletin No. 83 of the census bureau are ridiculous. Were the factories placed inder a Federal supervision law, and were their owners compelled to report recidents to the authorities, a vastly different condition would be revealed For the coal mines, on the other hand, we have something like authentic fig ares. The United States Geological Survey reports the casualties in mining coal for the year 1901 as 1,467 killed and 3.643 wounded. Except for the ow ratio of wounded to killed, this would make a fair comparison with any one of a number of important engagements during the Civil War. Penn sylvania alone furnished an industrial

Bull Run. Battle of Bull Run, 1861;

Killed, Wenned 1.382

Pennsylvania coal milnes, item: Killed, Wounded 15 H

1.500

When we pass from the record of erticular industries to the genera usualty record we are met by a mass of unintelligible figures. Rulletin No. St gives the rate of fatal accidents in chies wherein registration is at quired as 1003 in each 100,000 of non-For the whole registration record the rate is 00.3. On a basis of so,000,000 pagmintion this would mean yearly loss of from 77,040 to 80,240 Mr. Prederick L. Hoffman, of the Prudential Insurance Company, in letter printed in Mr. Robert Hun ter's recent volume, "Poverty," estlnates the rate as between 80 and 85 per 100,000. This would mean from 64,000 to 68,000 killings. "If we say that twenty live are injured to every one killed, and consider accident rate to be 80 in 100,000, we have it that 1,664,000 persons are annually killed or more or ess seriously injured in the United States. If all minor accidents were taken into consideration, it is probabl that the ratio of non-fatal accidents to fatal accidents would be nearly 100 to 1." This would mean approximate ly 4,800,000 minor woundings every

We cannot separate, on the basis of present figures, the fatal accidents which would be inevitable under any form of society and those which are consequent upon the present capitalist system of production, with its brutal indifference to life. We can only esti-We have, for instance, in the census report, an entry of "burns and scalds," but nothing about boiler explasions; we have a certain number of deaths from drowning, but we are no told whether they occurred in frightful disasters like mine floods or the destruction of a General Slocum-for which capitalist industry is solely sponsible-or in accidents wherein the individual's whim or caprice alone was responsible. And fluilly we have an appalling record of suicides; but in how many of these business troubles or other economic causes were the impelling motives for self-destruction we cannot tell.

whelming number of the fatalities that all of us learn of, instance by instance, are due to economic that railroads, factory and mining as cidents are for the most part needless, and due almost entirely to the brutal indifference of capital to the lives of the workers, and that far th greater number of suicides of which we read or hear are of beings who have been sent to death through econ-omic troubles. Under the benign reign of capitalist industry we have a yearly list of fatalities somewhere between 64,000 and 80,240 and of serions mainings of 1,000,000, wheren two great armies, employing all the enginery of welfare, could succeed in slaughtering only 62,112 human beings yearly.

It is time we heard less of the butchery of war; time we heard more of the butchery of peace. And yet it is doubtful if we shall hear a different strain from those now most promi ently before the public as advocates of peace. The advocacy of peace, in so far as it emanates from the retainers and other beneficiaries of the capitalist class, is based not so much upon manitarian grounds as upon the ground that the worker is serving a more useful purpose when mangled in the Holy War of Frade than whe slaughtered in armed conflict. It is the waste of profits on human labor rather than the waste of life, that most deeply affects them. They are not al ways conscious of this, because they instinctively identify their moral no-tions with the material interests of the class they serve. But an uncon scious or subconscious motive may be speech and action. And thus there is every reason to believe that we shall continue to hear the horrors of war most loudly denounced by the very ones who keep most silent regarding the horrors of industrial "peace."

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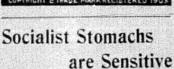
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#### SUCCESS AT PRIMARIES

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THIRTY-THIRD THE BANNER WARD

An Analysis of the Vote and Some Comment-Amusing Incidents

By Chas. L. Breckon.

The holding of Socialist primaries in the city of Chicago has gone into history. March 4, 1905, the same day that President Roosevelt was inaugurated Chief Executive of these sovereign United States of America, also marked the great historical period in the events of the Socialist Party in Chicago. Between those who said it could not be done and those who said that where there was a will there would be found a way, the deed has been done. With the completion of this great task-and it was a great one, too-the party has passed into an entirely new and a very novel experience. We have been hereically damned and as hereically praised by the capitalist press in this work-the condemnation or the praise coming as the mood for political gain made them willing by turns to admit that even some good might come out of a Socialist. They have bemoaned the fact that we were getting into the strong-box of the capitalist, but they had to admit that they had no one else but themselves to blame in that they made the law and we simply obeyed it. The thing that worried them the worst was the apparent fact that our comrades were going to use this money to aid the campaign fund, and the idea practically recast. When this of those nasty Socialists getting any of the taxpayers' money with which to run their campaign! They have told going to cost the city, and the prices have varied with the billousness of some of the editorial writers of the of allowing (?) us to hold primaries. one of the 4.318 votes cast at the primaries cost the city about \$1.43, which compares pretty well with the \$30 that question had never come up before

strenghold, managed to pull together but 29 per cent of their vote. Every the boys all got through with their ork without any serious hitches, though the noble squad who charge of affans in Hinky Dink's district showed they were true Socialists and heat Dunne a few thousand miles by concluding that inasmuch as they had become officers of the court they were thereby probibited from exercis ing the right of franchise, and two of the districts in the downtown portion of the city went with five votes less each than they should have done But they will know a whole lot better next time, and the candidate for alderman in Comrade Comselbaum's ward will have to hump himself and learn better the law if he ever expects to win out against the Bath House Johns of this great and, as the preachers say, wicked city.

The ranking of the werds is as fol-The Eld is first, 12th second. 15th third, 10th fourth and the 27th fifth. The 1st ward hereby is awarded the booby prize and the Burgomaster will please see that a proper fine is imposed. On second thought, that seems a bit cruel, because Fred dld good work at the bazaar in po-licing the institution, and the next day paid \$3 into the city treasury for the luxury of one little spit on the sidewalk. It may be that the memory of that event had something do with the fear seemingly held by that bunch of judges of a \$100 fine if they indulged in the luxury of the right of franchise.

But all Jokes aside, it was a jolly time\_that the headquarters have had in the several weeks last past, and the way the comrades have rallied to the Herculcan task was something admirable and worthy of the greatest praise. The day after the primary call had been made and the commissioners got one good look at the list of districts submitted, they punctured it full of holes. No attention had been paid to the senatorial and con gressional lines, and lo and behold, the entire thirty-five wards had to be done and the result published in the paper the comrades were struck with horror. All their plans had been an us by turns how much this affair was nihilated in one stroke and the whole thing looked like chaos to them. The new districts gave them plenty of men In some places and none in others magnate sheets. Some said that we and, my, oh, my! how were those aw would cost the city of Chicago a cool ful gaps to be closed? Well, who \$60,000, and other said that we would could fell? The county secretary make them pay \$18,000 for the luxury asked the chief clerk of the election commissioners what would be the re-They even figured out how much each suit if we falled to man some of the vote cost. As a matter of fact, each districts, and he said come later for

WARD.		DISTRICTS									
	1	2	13	4	5	- 6		5	9		
Piret Commission of the Principle of the	. 1	1	5	11						1 8 5 7	
Second	8	11	23) 6	22	7	8	965-77		**		
Phird			6	12	10	9			100	5	
Pourth	18	14	15 15	19	- 13						
Fifth	17	13	15	18	1.3					7	
(tech	49				12	6	3	2	4		
Seconth	13	. S	8	2 12	16	14	8 .	14		1	
Eighth	48	40	25 29	41	10					16	
Ninth	32	30	20	10			Electronic (	* *		14	
Centh	444	1.24	20 11 27	60	43					24	
deventh	27	25	11	16	15	3				10	
Pweifth	19	4	27.0	36	45	37	74				
Thirteenth	14	15	14 25 25 10	9	11	8				BEE	
Conrteenth		17	26	14	13	10				2	
Ifteenth		54	26	26	45	36			300	74	
ixteenth	45		10	33	15	10					
eventeenth	17	21	24	46	25 13	20				11	
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insteanth	16	10	21 25 11	23 12 18	8 N 9 18 N N N 5						
wentieth	10	11	25	12	23	17 21	12		**	11	
wenty-first	14	- 6	11	18	9	21	6				
I wenty second		20 12	19	34	18	9				1.	
Cwenty third	18	12	17	69	27	44				15	
Pwenty-fourth	51	261	20	21	25					1	
wenty-fifth	13		21	19	27	6		*5	8		
I wenty-sixth	302	14	16	14	5	0					
Pwerry seventh	23	32	34	18	34	38		0.00		1	
Dwenty-eighth	21	44	30	17	24	11	ale series			1	
wenty-ninth		23	26	17	25	29 12				1	
Chirtleth	10	10	50 26 11	15	29	12	8	21		1:	
Chirty-first	10	14		35	14 15 25	64				1.	
Thirty-second		17	8 41 7 8 17	13	8 65	14				16	
Phirty-third		35	7	55	65	44	27				
Thirty-fourth	46	28 30	8	16 25				STREET, STREET,			
Thirty-fifth	41	307	17	233	21					1	

Total ...... 4.318

the Republicans charged up to the city and he did not know what to say. for the one little lonesome vote they got in their primaries at the primary district of Hegewisch.

wards, which you can study out in

mary districts and the total vote with all that horde of officers and

Well, there was an awful hurry call at the last moment, and last Saturot in their primaries at the primary at the last moment, and last Saturistrict of Hegewisch.

But here are the returns, all tabthemselves under the arms of 212
Socialist party, who graduates from CHICAGO, ILL. ulated by districts, and the total by sturdy Socialists, and every district was manned. By ten o'clock on Saturday night every one but five of the In the entire city we had 212 pri-districts had reported and we were hary districts and the total vote in possession of the fact that the first polled was 4,318, being an average of 20,37 votes to each precinct and 11.4 per cent of the vote cast last fall. The the comrades breathed easy and Republicans at their primaries cast looked courageous as they began to but 8 per cent and the Democrats, plan for one of the biggest and best spring campaigns ever put up by any city employes in this Democratic party in the city of Chicago.

### COOK COUNTY.

CHAS, L. BRECKON, Secretary, 163 Randolph St.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Receipts—Due stamps, \$52.65; campaign fund, \$67; literature, \$5.58; to-

tal, \$125.23. Expenses-Due stamps, \$20; postage, \$5; agitation and organization, \$8.05; literature and supplies, \$2.15; secre-tary's salary, \$20; rent and guide book,

\$7,25; total, \$70.47. Surplus, \$57.79. Stamps bought, 200; on hand, 147; total, 347. Stamps sold, 351; on hand,

#### CAMPAIGN FUND.

The following are the contributions to the campaign fund for the week ending March 4, 1905; Subscribers to International Socialist Review, \$50; G. T. Greenwood, \$2; Leo Berman, \$1; M. Moskowitz, \$1; L. J. Delsen, 25c.; John Boering, \$1; Chas. Menge, \$2; Geo. A. Glasgow, \$2.25; H. J. Wiegel, Fred Menzinger, \$4.25; H. Dallez,
 D. Wolf, 25c.; total, \$67. Total last week, \$95.76. Grand total, \$162.76.

#### SPEAKERS, ATTENTION!

It has been decided that all book ings for speakers will be made from this office, and it is desired that speakers will make no dates except those this is apparent, as by no other means can we keep from getting mixed up. Will the speakers kindly spare the sec-retary by responding in accordance with the printed list?

#### HALL MEETINGS.

Second Ward—2018 Cottage Grove aveme, 8 p. m., Saturday, March 11. Speaker,
sarney Berlyn.
Third Ward—3345 State street, 8 p. m.,
sanday, March 12. Speaker, J. R. Smiley.
Seventh Ward—525 Lake avenue, Cino's Hn'! Wednesday, March 22, 8 p. m.
speaker, Seymour Stedman.
Fourteenth Ward—Friedman's Hall, southset corner of Grand and Western aveues, at 8 p. m., Monday, March 13. Speakr, E. M. Winston.
Fifteenth Ward—North Division street.

Fifteenth Ward-North Division street orth of Wood, Columbia Hall, Sunday arch 12, at 2.30 p. m. Speasor, J. W. Seventeenth Ward-26 West Chicago avenue, Sanday, March 12, at 2,33 p. m. Speaker, G. Y. Couriney, National Secre-

Twentieth Ward-943 West Harrison street, 8 p m. Sunday, March 12. Speaker, Ida Cronch Hagiett.
Twenty first Ward-55 North Clark street, 8 p m. Sunday, March 12. Speaker, W. C. Benton; subject, "The Capitalist Politi-

Theory second Ward—Windsor Pavillon, 408 Sedgwick street, corner of Rischawk, Tuesday, March 14, 8 p. m. Speakers, M. Kapian and Mrs. Lillian Forberg. Thirty-first Ward—Rowman's Hall, 19th and Aberdeeu streets, Sunday, March 12, at 230 p. m. Speakers, John Collins and A. S. Edwards.

2:30 p. m. Speakers, John Collins and A. S. Edwards.
Thirty second. Ward—67th and May streets, Neighborhood House, Sunday, March 12, at 2:30 p. m. Speakers, Wm. B. Hirsch and E. M. Winston.
Thirty-fifth Ward—A special meeting of all the branches in the Thirty-fifth Ward—has been called to meet Saturday, March 11th, at 8 p. m., at 2759 Klazie street, to hear report of Campaign Committee and take action on a proposition to combine all branches of the Thirty-fifth Ward into one branch. H. W. Harris, Recording Secretary.

The Great Northern Securities case has at last been decided and the Hill-Morgan crowd get the whole thing. Another trust busted (?).

#### OFFICIAL PARTY NEWS.

The February issue of the mouthly official bulletin will reach the State secretaries before March 10th.

Wilbur Putnam and Patrick O'Hare have been re-elected National committeeman and State secretary respec tively by the State of Louisians.

The Executive Committee of the International Socialist Bureau announces the resignation of Victor Serwy, as secretary. The new secretary is Camille Huysmans; address Malson du Puepel, Brussels, M. J. Hynes, of Hamilton, Ohio, or

account of ill health, withdraws his name from the National speakers' list. Comrade Guy E. Miller is meeting with success in his tour of the South In Louisiana some meetings were interfered with by rain, but all the Texas meetings are good. Comrade Miller will be in that State nearly all of March and will then enter Indian Territory.

Comrade Robert Saltiel, National German organizer, will begin an extended four of the Central and East ern States early in April. All locals where there is a German population should write the National office for dates and terms. Comrade Saitiel is a good German speaker, and can be of much assistance in the work of organizing the German workers.

The amendment submitted by the German branch of Grand Rapids, Mich., recently reported, has been sec onded by local Streator, Ill.

In the forthcoming February Issue of the mouthly official bulletin will appear correspondence in reference to the formation of a "Territorial Agitation Committee," in Indian Terri-

Ohio and New Jersey have elected the additional National committeemen to which they are entitled, under the new apportionment. Upon a motion by the National Secretary for instructions, a referendum of the National committee will determine, whether the votes of the additional members shall be counted on the pending fourth ballot, for the election of a member of the National Executive Committee.

A motion to amend Comrade Hillquit's motion "to elect two party members as secretaries to the International Socialist Bureau," has been made by Comrade Trantmann, of Ohio, as fol-"That action be deferred until the National Secretary will ascertain from the International Socialist Bucau, as already constituted, whether we have the 'undisputed' right to elect two party members to serve as International Secretaries."

Frederick G. Strickland, State Secretary of Indiana, has presented his resignation as State Secretary, to take effect May 30th.

Two Socialist papers are now pub-ished in the Finnish language, "Tylished in the Finnish language. omles," Box 337, Hancock, Michigan, and "Raivanja," 392 Main street, Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Socialist literature in that language can be se-

J. MAHLON BARNES. National Secretary

The Socialists elected a school director, judge of elections and an in-spector at Pottaville, Pa., the other day, and only missed landing several other officials by a narrow majority. Just to keep things going they have started the next campaign with a debate between Miles Dougherty of the United Mine Workers and Miss Innes Forbes of the Socialist party, on the question of whether union men should become Socialists or not.

A Socialist elected as president of the graduating class of a great university. This is the news that comes the university next June, has just received this honor. This is the first instance of this sort in an American university. But it will not be the secretary of the last national convention of the Socialist party, is a member of the same class.

The Finns and the Japanese are carrying Socialism to the good old Yankee State of Massachusetts. At least, it looks that way when we read the Finnish Workingmen's society at its recent meeting in that State decided to join the Socialist party and that Klichl Kaneko is delivering Socialist lectures in Boston.

St. Louis is in the midst of a municipal election. The Socialist party is an official party, has its ticket in the field and is fighting a combination of Rep-Demo-Municipal Ownership muss that looks very much, from this distance, like a twin brother to the Chicago aggregation.

The report of the New York State Committee shows that they received \$3.364.24 during the last six menths of which \$1,046.30 were for dues. This figures out a membership of 1.744. They are evidently after Illinois' place in the front rank. It's up to us.

The New York comrades are also rade Chase and Dan A. White are touring the State and several other workers are making short agitation trips.

The Socialists of Burlington, N. J. are affering prizes to the graduates of the grammar and high schools of that city who will write the best esof the gram

Comrade Gilbert of Salt Lake City is about to make an Eastern tour. He will give a part of his time while en route to pushing the cause of in-dustrial unionism.

"The American Inventor" describes a new steam plow which seems to overcome most of the difficulties that have heretofore made such machines impracticable, which plows three acres an hour with two men,

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