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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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BIG-FIGHT ON FOR SCHOOLS

A Ripper Bill to Legislate Board Out.

A school contest of no small proportions is on in Chicago. It will be one of the issues in the charter convention, in the next mayoralty election and at the coming session of the state legislature.

Churches Appeal Against Romanism.

The clergy do not put before their church people the bald economic argument of class interests. The appeal to them against the present school board is made on the ground that Catholics are gaining control of the schools.

The "business" men have sent out word that the schools are not run for the benefit of the teachers, but for the children, yet these same men love the children so much that it took a supreme court decision to make them pay their taxes.

To Hear From Teachers.

The Teachers' Federation, with a part of the board, stand for the democratizing of the schools, and contend that the teachers should be heard from in the management of school affairs.

To Come Into the Open.

Mr. Cooley sends out a general statement that \$1,050 per year is paid to Chicago teachers. In fact they are started at \$50. He sets a purely academic standard for promotion.

Since the present plan of promotions was adopted 3,500 teachers have become eligible for the promotional examination, only 900 have taken it and 750 passed.

In opposition to this it is proposed to abolish secret markings and the academic promotional examination. Teachers are to be advanced on the basis of excellency of school-room work.

The "business man's" administration stands for a high paid superintendent and finely fitted up down town offices with every convenience, with high salaried officials.

They have advocated putting several thousand dollars into a downtown commercial high school to be called the Marshall Field School.

It is an old fact that the school funds have been reduced by these same "business" men to a minimum. They have not only refused to pay school taxes, but have mismanaged school property.

The Chicago press is squarely on the side of "business" interests. It has purposely made the school contest unintelligible. It came out with an announcement of a new teachers' organization that was to disrupt the Teachers' Federation.

Meanwhile a bill is being prepared to present to the next legislature for the purpose of legislating the present school board out of existence. It is being drawn up by the committee on schools of the Merchants' Club.

The "radical" members of the school board are not Socialists, but they are making a fight for democracy in education, a thing the Socialists have struggled for for fifty years.

TRUST THRIVES ON WOMAN'S LABOR.

Twelve-year old children go to "school" at tobacco factories on the West Side. The American Tobacco Company does not employ union labor if it knows it.

Trust Wants Women.

As with the American Tobacco factories, no one is admitted to these shops and no child is taken unless its parents are known.

Trust Has Open Shop.

For ten cent cigars the trust pays \$4.50 to \$7 per thousand. The union shops pay \$10 to \$20. The maximum wages in most factories is \$8 per week for girls and \$12 for men.



PROOF AGAINST RADICALISM.

The Socialist vote seems to have increased quite uniformly throughout the country. Later reports bring little change in the figures as published yesterday.

The vote for state treasurer in Cook county, according to the revised police returns, is 28,169. This is not official, and it has been a uniform rule for several years that the Socialists gain about 10 per cent on the official count.

It now seems that no Socialist has been elected to the legislature. The Socialist vote this year is much more evenly distributed, and while it reaches a higher percentage than in any previous election it was not sufficiently concentrated to carry any district.

There were practically two radical parties in the field competing with the Socialist party. There was the Dime democracy, with its cry for municipal ownership and general radicalism.

Threefold Increase in Colorado.

The returns from Colorado give a vote of something over 12,000, a threefold increase over the great Delis vote of 1904.

Fooled on Stock Market.

The later news from New York shows that Hearst ran from 50,000 to 60,000 behind the remainder of the democratic ticket, and in all other parts of the country his influence was very slight.

BIG GAINS IN WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 7.—(Special).—The socialist vote in Wisconsin shows a heavy increase at all points heard from. In the city of Milwaukee the Socialist candidate for District Attorney polled 14,295 to 13,554 for McGovern the La Follette candidate, and 11,762 for Boden the Republican.

In the country districts of Milwaukee county, however, the La Follette candidate received sufficient votes to give him about one hundred plurality over the Socialist candidate.

This is the first time that a city in the United States of the size of Milwaukee has been carried by the Socialists.

Socialists Claim Victory.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 7.—(Special).—Social democrats elect five members of Wisconsin legislature by unprecedented majorities and have probably elected Thiel as district attorney over McGovern Independent LaFollette, Strong runnaded by our congressional candidates.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 7.—(Special).

—72 out of 138 precincts in this City gave 538 socialist votes. The total socialist vote in Indianapolis in 1904 was 300. The present returns will indicate that vote for the City would exceed 1,000—an increase of 3 1-3 times.

SOCIALIST VOTE GROWS IN NEW YORK.

The New York Socialist vote shows a decrease from that of the presidential vote of 1904. In New York City Comrade Chase received 7,519 votes for governor, against 16,479 for Delis in 1904. Comrade Hillout polled 1,343 votes for congress as opposed to 2,972 for Gold-fogle, the Tammany candidate, who was elected.

PAINTERS TO BE LEGISLATED OUT.

The Commonwealth Electric company has an ax to grind. It is advocating a measure before the Council requiring that all signs in the city shall be incombustible and metallic. This means that electric lights will be used to illuminate these signs.

Gunning People Get in the Game.

The Gunning system of advertising and the Thomas Casack company are opposed to this amendment to the billboard ordinance and framed a measure requiring \$500 license and a \$10,000 bond of all sign makers or anyone distributing or posting handbills.

Fleas with Smaller Fleas to Bite 'em.

Other sign firms, employing ten to fifteen men, will go before the Council, asking for \$100 license and a \$1,000 bond. Certain aldermen are also looking after the interests of these firms.

When this matter was presented last night at the meeting of the Painters' union, the individual painters saw their finish, as there were no aldermen left to represent them in the City Council.

Alderman Badenoch's amendment to the billboard ordinance will be acted upon by the City Council at its meeting Monday, November 12.

POLICE TORTURE PRISONER.

The Chicago police are still practicing that relic of the dark ages, examination by torture, on Leopold, the Leslie murder suspect. It is claimed that he has been taken up to the office of the chief of police and seated in such a manner that each question could be emphasized by a violent kick on the shins.

All these things were done after the alleged criminal had been brought on a train from Wauwatosa, Wis., and been compelled to keep awake for thirty-six hours, being continuously plied with questions, interspersed with threats and promises of freedom if he would only confess.

MEN INJURED AT WORK.

Three painters were injured yesterday while working on various jobs. J. Carroll, 611 West Fourteenth street, fell while working on a building at California and Lexington avenues and broke one arm and one leg. He was taken to the County hospital.

[COMMENT: In France the law requires a railing three feet around any scaffold above the second floor. Such accidents are impossible there.]

PENSION AFTER 50 YEARS.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 7.—Half a century of faithful service in the same office by John F. Murray, cashier of the Western Union Telegraph company at Springfield, has been rewarded by a life pension. Mr. Murray is to be relieved of his present arduous duties and given easier utility work, and as long as he lives is to receive his full salary.

CITY COUNCIL

OBEYS BIG STORES

Ordinances Made to Fit Marshall Field's Store.

"Marshall Field is the greatest violator of the law of all the downtown stores," said Building Commissioner Barison. "Building ordinances are constantly disregarded." The following facts concerning the struggle with the State street stores, to compel them to comply with building ordinances relating to stairways and fire escapes, comes from the office of the present Commissioner of Buildings.

More trouble has been caused by the stores than any other class of buildings. The theatres have spent thousands of dollars to meet the demands, but the stores have fought at every step. All department stores were found deficient in stairways. Two, Mandel's and Hillman's, have now complied with all requirements. The Fair and Rothschild's are building twelve-foot exterior stairways.

Law a Mere Nuisance to Field.

The Building Department has had most of its trouble with the firm of Marshall Field. A concession was made to Field's when the northwest store went up new, allowing two stairways although more were required, because Field's claimed that in case of fire, fireproof doors could be closed, shutting off one part of the store from the other. The new building at the southwest corner is now being constructed. It is being built with ONE STAIRWAY ONLY, because Field's went before the City Council and persuaded it to make this special concession in their favor.

Field's employs 8,000 men and women in their retail house. They estimate that 250,000 customers pass into the store daily. Yet with the store filled with inflammable materials, they tell the council that, in case of fire, they can handle this throng of shoppers. This is not only disregard of law but deliberate obtaining of legislation for special interests.

Law O. K., but Not Enforced.

"101 SEATS FOR FEMALES. It shall be the duty of all employers of females in any mercantile or manufacturing business or occupation to provide and maintain seats for the use of such female employees, and to permit, to a reasonable extent, the use of such seats by such employees during the hours of their employment, for the preservation of their health. All mercantile and manufacturing occupations and establishments where females are employed shall be inspected by officers of the health department to ascertain if this section is complied with, and any employer found violating any of the provisions of this subject shall be subject to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars."

This remains a dead letter. Seats are provided in Stevens', but a woman clerk said to the writer, "Of what use are they? They see we are kept so busy that we cannot sit down." The same is said by Mandel's and Field's clerks. In Hillman's, Rothschild's and the Boston Store, no seats are provided for the clerks at all. A clerk in the last mentioned store not long ago sat down on a box while no customers were to be attended to. Mrs. Netcher, owner of the store, saw her sitting. She demanded at once that the girl be discharged. The manager removed her to another department. When this was brought before the Health Department, that office answered, "What are we to do to enforce this ordinance, when the press of the city is throbbled by the Big Stores?"

The City ordinance stipulates that at least 500 cubic feet of air space for each employe shall be provided, and that this air shall be changed four times per hour. The test made of the air is one of "stiffness" with an occasional chemical test. On this basis, this ordinance is disregarded in the basement rooms of the Fair, the Boston Store, Hillman's and Rothschild's.

No Seats for Tired Girls. Health Commissioner Whalen says, by Section 1269 of the Revised Code, the downtown stores are required to provide rest rooms, with a cot, for girl employes. Girls too ill to stand have been found sitting on the floor of the

[Continued on Third Page.]

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ALLEN'S TRIP THROUGH STATE OF INDIANA

Natives Ignorant of Socialism—Finds Valuable Recruit. [BY HENRY E. ALLEN.] By the roadside, 10 miles south of Bloomington, Ind.—The experiences of the past three weeks through the corn-belt of Indiana have about convinced me that this state is the most ignorant on Socialism of any state in the Union. We have met hundreds who have no more idea of what Socialism really is than the scattering tribes of Indians in the southwest. There needs to be a vast amount of work done through these country districts.

Agree that Wages Mean Slavery. But most of the wage slaves are agreed on one thing and that is that average wages today are only sufficient to maintain the worker while he is working, and do not provide for the future. This fact should silence every prosperity shrieker, for a prosperity that does not allow decent living for the worker and something left over for a rainy day is certainly a fraud.

The Finding of James Walker. If nothing else comes of this "across the country" trip for Socialism but my discovery of James Walker, I account that enough. This little heavy-set farm hand I think had no idea three weeks ago that he would ever mount a soap box for the good of the cause. The second night on the street after I had said my little speech, I introduced Walker in a few words about as follows: "This young man I recently came across in Michigan. He has tried labor conditions in more than twenty different states and he is so well posted on the experiences of the wage slave everywhere, as well as Socialism, that I want you to hear a word from him."

Then young Walker mounted the soap box and I could see his knees knock together, but he did so well that the crowd called for more, and from that hour he has been giving them more. He is the making of one of the best organizers in our party, or I have missed my guess. He downed a "drummer" in an argument before a crowd last night so completely that the crowd fairly yelled.

An Up-to-Date Professor. We pull into Bedford tonight. We are sorry to learn that we have no local in so large a place as Bloomington, Ind., but found that the professor of economics in the state university there is an up-to-date teacher and is using "Socialism," by Frederick Engels, as a text-book. Many students crowded around our van.

These nights, when the ice freezes half an inch thick in our tent, is getting pretty cool for Socialist ardor, but we hope for better things when we strike Tennessee. The country for the past two days since we left Martinsville is capable of intensive agriculture, for they can easily farm both sides of the land. The rig is now ready to move on and so I close.

Bloomington and Martinsville papers gave our van a good write-up.

THROW POLICEMAN DOWN STAIRS; IMPRISONED STRIKE-BREAKERS REVOLT.

New York, Nov. 6.—Fifty men employed by the New York Transportation Company to take the places of their striking chauffeurs revolted in the big garage at Forty-ninth street and Eighth avenue to-day and insisted that they be paid off immediately. Inspector Berry of the company, who tried to argue with them, was thrown down a flight of stairs, and fifteen policemen had to go to his rescue. Finally the men were paid off and furnished transportation back to their homes, which they say they had been promised when they came to the city to fill the places of the strikers.

GROWTH OF CAPITALISM IN CHINA.

Hankow, China, Oct. 15.—The Chinese cotton mill here, which is conducted on foreign lines, has done excellent business during the past year, having made a profit of some \$183,000. The total output of yarn was 3,100,000 pounds, being an excess of 220,000 pounds over 1904. The raw cotton is almost entirely produced locally. A new cotton mill on foreign lines is to be erected at Kashing. The site for it has been prepared, and it will probably be finished before the end of this year.

TEN MILLION STARVING IN CHINA.

Shanghai, Nov. 7.—Missionaries report a severe famine in North Kiangsu. About ten million persons are on the brink of starvation. The local magistrates are preventing the people from leaving the region but are taking no steps to provide them with food. Hitherto there have only been slight disorders, but it is feared they will become more serious.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS WILL NOT COMPROMISE.

Lomoges, France, Nov. 6.—The French Socialist Congress, in session here, decided by an almost unanimous vote, to retain their parliamentary independence and refuse all support to the radical program of Clamenceau.

CHORUS GIRL STRIKE STILL ON.

New York, Oct. 8.—The end of the trouble over the chorus girls in the Metropolitan Opera House has not yet been reached. The stage mechanics are threatening to strike and the American Federation of Labor is being drawn into the struggle.

CITY COUNCIL OBEYS BIG STORES.

[Continued from First Page.]

cloak room in Hillman's and the Boston Store, this ordinance being completely disregarded. Nothing better illustrates the power of the great stores than their attitude in the recent Lavin case. Every one of the Chicago dailies was brought into line to support Lavin, a professional go-between, who had helped the Big Stores out in the teamsters' strike. In this same strike, the Hearst papers at the beginning were favorable to the strikers, but suddenly turned face and to the end of the struggle stood with the employers. Hearst too was whipped into line by the State street stores.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

The forthcoming statement of the Atchison system will show that company to be obtaining a revenue equivalent to sixteen to seventeen per cent on its common stock.

Clarence H. Barney is suing the Great Northern and James J. Hill, to compel the defendants to pay back to the stockholders of the Great Northern a profit of \$10,000, which Barney claims President Hill and certain directors made by buying a large amount of C, B. & Q. stock at par in 1901 and then turning it over to the directors at 200.

The directors of the Shammon Copper company have just declared an initial dividend of fifty cents per share. This places the stock on a twenty per cent basis, the par value of the stock being \$10.

The Hartford Life Insurance company and the Security Trust company have just been sued by 20,000 certificate holders to compel the distribution of a so-called "safety fund" of the company, which amounts to more than \$1,000,000.

The Peppercorn Manufacturing company have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of seven per cent and an extra dividend of fifty per cent in cash on a capital stock of \$2,556,000.

The directors of the Pullman company are in a strange dilemma. Although their stock has been earning twenty-four per cent for some time, they have only paid out eight per cent. The result is that an immense surplus has piled up, which is apt to dispose of the directors for any sort of stock gambling operation. The stockholders are now clamoring for its dividend, but it is so large that the directors fear that to divide it might further feed the revolutionary sentiment among their laborers.

The Norfolk & Western directors have just raised their dividends from a four to a five per cent basis.

The Chicago Title & Trust company promises to pay a twelve per cent dividend on its capital stock this year.

The Pullman company has just been fined for putting formaldehyde in the milk on its dining cars—and the switchmen are striking to get conditions which will enable them to reduce their death rate from one in twenty, as it is at present, to about one in twenty-two.

NO, SOCIALISM IS NOT ANTAGONISTIC TO RELIGION.

Directly, Socialism has nothing to do with religion. Indirectly, Socialism will have a benignly beneficial effect upon religion. The republican party is made up of Christians, infidels, agnostics, atheists, Christian Scientists, Theosophists, Spiritualists and every other phase of religious thought. The same is true of the democratic party. And the same is true of the Socialist party.

Ours is a political and economic, not a religious movement. Directly, we have nothing to do with religion. It would be just as absurd for us to take a stand on religious questions as it would be for the republican or democratic party to do so.

To be sure, when a priest or a preacher attacks us we are not slow to expose him. We show how he is gagged with half-fare railroad tickets. We show how he has prostrated himself before the capitalist class. We pare away his conventional excesses and lay bare his rotten heart to the public gaze. But that is not an attack upon religion.

It is only self defense against the savage thrust of a mercenary hypocrite. Directly, Socialism has nothing to do with religion. It is true, however, that incidentally, Socialism will emancipate religion. It will give the masses of the people the time and the means and the opportunity to develop themselves, physically, mentally, morally and spiritually. It will make it unnecessary for them to violate the Golden Rule. It will make it easy for them to do right and hard for them to do wrong. It will give them a mental attitude favorable to the development of their spiritual natures.—Work, "What's So and What Isn't."

MOODY AGAIN AFTER OIL TRADERS.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Attorney General Moody announced this afternoon that he would take up the matter of the Standard Oil prosecutions "at once."

Mr. Moody said he was not able to be more specific in his statement, but believed that "the matter would reach a head" in the courts within two weeks.

GAS EXPLOSION KILLS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Miss Katherine Keener, aged 21, was awakened by the odor of gas last night. She lighted a match to investigate. The explosion which resulted blew one side of the house out, and Miss Keener received burns which caused her death to-day.

SOCIALISM AND WOMEN.

One of the charges that is repeated with a monotonous regularity by the more unscrupulous opponents of Socialism is that it proposes to break up the family, destroy the home and introduce a reign of licentiousness. The dishonesty of this charge becomes the more striking when the scarlight is turned upon the sins of the present system in this regard.

Was it Socialism that disrupted the Yerkes family, bribed a legislature to divorce a Flagler, introduced promiscuity into the "Four Hundred" or auctioned off the daughters of American plutocracy to the titled rakes of Europe? Everywhere it has been the institution of private property, and the consequences that flow from it, that have practically abolished the monogamous family. It is capitalism that has created "shantytowns" in Massachusetts and built "stag camps" in Arizona and the Klondike. It is capitalism that has produced the "hired man" upon the farm and the "hired girl" in the city, and denied them both a home. It is capitalism that has made thousands of women workers in shop, mill and office the sexual prey of those who hold the power of discharge and starvation over them. It is the plaintiff in this case who has established a wage scale for hundreds and thousands of clerks which makes a home impossible, and which has then found another source of profit in a "White Slave Trade" ten times as more hideous than the black one of two generations ago. It is capitalism that renders existence so precarious that thousands of men are forced to "desert" their families and become wanderers upon the face of the earth. It is one of the most striking historical peculiarities of capitalism that it has added another classification to the population—and that is the "homeless man." Unknown to savagery, barbarism or feudalism, he came in by the millions with the society that now poses as the defender of the family. The standing army of the unemployed, both equally destructive of the home, are capitalism's contribution to the evolution of this institution. These are the finished products of the system whose defenders shriek out against its critics that they are trying to destroy the family.

Socialism would take the woman from the mine, the sweat shop and the factory, and enable her to devote her time to her family, or to enter into industry only as she desired and found it pleasurable and healthful. It would place her by the side of man, his equal in every respect. It would break her last fetter—political or economic. No one can prophesy with any guarantee of certainty what the future will bring forth, but it seems fairly certain that collective ownership of the means of production and distribution would abolish the present state of sexual promiscuity and make possible a monogamous family for the first time in history.

PATRIOTISM.

No, Socialism is not unpatriotic. Capitalism is unpatriotic. Capitalism stands for everything that tends to degrade, debauch and destroy the nation and the people. Socialism stands for everything that tends to purify and uplift them. Capitalism is trailing the flag in the dust.

Socialism will rescue it. Capitalism makes the stars and stripes stand for everything that is brutal, infamous and unjust. Socialism will make the stars and stripes stand for everything that is just, noble and uplifting. So, even in the old sense of the term patriotism, the Socialists are the only true patriots.

The old idea is that patriotism is love of country. But that is only a portion of the truth. True patriotism is love of the whole world, love of the whole human race. A man whose patriotism stops with the boundaries of his own country is only an embryo patriot. He is undeveloped.

And a man who cherishes a feeling of hostility toward other countries is a jingo pervert. National boundary lines are arbitrary. It is necessary that they should exist, because the world is too big to be one nation.

Some day—and it is not far distant, either—Tennyson's dream of a federation of the world will come true. But national boundary lines will no doubt still exist. They will exist for the reason that they are of practical convenience and necessity in carrying on the affairs of the world. That is the only valid reason there has ever been for their existence. They should be regarded, not as fortifications that separate us from the foe, but merely as lines drawn for convenience, to show where our field of labor leaves off and where our brother's fields begin.

The Socialist party is imbued with this new, this broad patriotism.—Work, "What's So and What Isn't."

WHAT SOCIALISTS THINK

The Chicago Daily Socialist can not take the space each day to explain the first principles of Socialism. It is too busy applying them to the events of each day. These principles are stated in simple language in five articles by Charles H. Kerr, which were published in the Chicago Weekly Socialist under the general title "What Socialists Think." Over 200,000 copies of these articles have since been printed, and they are now published as an introduction to the 64-page book entitled "What to Read on Socialism."

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APPLES WASTE; SICK DIE.

It is estimated that one-fourth of the entire apple crop of Illinois has been permitted to rot upon the ground this year. In Clay county alone over a million bushels have been so permitted to waste. The principal reason for this is found in the prohibitive freight rates from the apple-raising country to the great centers of population. To many in Chicago this fruit meant life and death. Yet there was no profit in bringing it to them. Therefore they died.

JAPS AFTER RISE IN WAGES.

(Special Correspondent.) Tokyo, Nov. 8.—More than 2,000 workmen of the Feigi Cotton Spinning Company, which is situated in the Shizuoka Prefecture, assembled near the factory and held a meeting for the purpose of formulating their demands for higher wages and shorter hours. They had selected their committee, when the police appeared and ordered them to break up. The men determined, however, to accomplish their demands.

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

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

Editor, A. M. Simons; Business Manager, Louis Dalgaard; State Secretary, J. S. Smith; County Secretary, C. L. Breckon.

HEARST.

The sensational feature of the campaign was the Hearst-Hughes campaign.

The tremendous vote polled by Hearst, the largest ever cast for a democrat in New York, has disgusted the president and frightened the republican press of the nation.

This disgust and fear are due to the fact that Hearst was a democrat, but that his strength was due to the support of labor.

His run presaged the recognition of the class struggle. It presaged the union of labor for labor. It presaged socialism.

If it were known that Hearst could hold back within the limit of the Hearst program, the avalanche that his run did much to prepare, neither the president nor the republican papers would be timorous today. But it is known that Hearst cannot hold labor back to his program and that the Hearstite of today is the socialist of tomorrow.

Hearst's run shows enormous discontent, enormous determination on the part of the half-awakened proletariat for a change. This in spite of the fact that Hearst, personally, is not nearly so strong as his cause.

Hearst's political irresponsibility, his extreme political selfishness have hurt him. Many who mean a change and who will have a change in New York refused to vote for Hearst simply because they didn't like the man.

His unpooning of Murphy a year ago as a criminal followed by his alliance with Murphy this year whereby Murphy nominated six supreme court judges necessarily repelled many who value sincerity.

In Chicago the Hearst crowd were just as brazen. Only last summer they continually labelled Tom Carey the stockyards alderman (the Scully of "The Jungle"), as a pirate. This fall it was "Alderman Carey, the democratic leader, has his coat off for the Independence League."

Two years ago Hearst was mighty glad to get his presidential delegates from Sullivan the gas man. (The gas steal was pulled off in 1895.) This year Hearst abuses Sullivan as the gas thief. Didn't Hearst drop to the gas steal of 1895 until 1906? Was he ignorant of it in 1904?

Hearst has run as a loser three times in two years. He has sacrificed truth to ambition at least two of those three times.

The truth that he allows Brisbane to preach between campaigns will live and fructify. The many lies that he has acted for the sake of his own advancement during campaigns cannot but turn those who believe in the socialism of Brisbane away from Hearst the man.

CLEANING UP THE YARDS.

The stock yards have been cleaned up. The streets and alleys have been swept. The floors have been scrubbed and polished. The workers are now wearing clean aprons, and have wash rooms provided to cleanse their hands.

Whitewash has been applied by the carload. Perhaps, for the moment, less diseased meat is sent out to the markets of the world.

BUT HOW ABOUT THE MEN AND THE WOMEN AND THE CHILDREN WHO DO THE WORK?

They are still working for less wages than are expended for the paupers in the almshouses.

They must still fight for a chance to produce porter-house for their masters, and tripe for themselves.

Their right of organization is still denied, their leaders black-listed, their demands for decent conditions laughed at.

The women and girls who work there are still the prey of beastly overseers.

Men are still murdered by unguarded machinery and dangerous grade crossings.

WE ARE ALL HONORABLE MEN.

Do the radical members of the Board of Education really think that they help their cause by aspersing the motives of the newspapers? Have they the honest idea that the newspapers have anything save the good of the schools in view when they oppose the methods of the fanatics on the school board? If so they are more obtuse than even their enemies have credited them with being. The truth is that when public officers begin to abuse the newspapers there is always good ground for suspicion of those officers' acts. This is as true with respect to the school trustees as it is with any other functionaries.—Chicago Chronicle.

Who ever heard of a newspaper working for anything but the public good? Who ever heard of one controlled by special interests? Who ever heard of John R. Walsh?

GETTING RID OF POLITICAL BOSSES.

There is much talk this year about abolishing party bosses. The voters are called upon to rise in their majesty and wipe out the political bosses that have enslaved them.

The men who are generally pointed out as bosses are like the section bosses on a railroad, but the hired men slaves of a more powerful master.

The Buckes, Sullivans, Murphys, Lorimers, Crokers, Coxs, are only the lackeys of the capitalist class.

Hinky Dink and Bath House John are but tools in the hands of the great financial interest of the First Ward.

Murphy with Tammany is but an instrument with which to execute the orders of the banks and street railways and other big corporations of New York.

To overthrow these bosses, while the great interests behind them remain untouched, is but to substitute others.

While capitalism remains there is but one way to relieve ourselves of political boss rule. That is by ruling ourselves.

The Socialist Party is the only political party that makes this

PUZZLE



THIS AUTOMOBILE WAS BUILT IN PART BY THE MAN WHOSE DAUGHTER IS BEING RUN OVER. HE WILL VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET. DO YOU BLAME HIM? FIND FATHER.

possible. In this party the membership rules. The officers are but servants. The boss is still a hired man, not of some power outside the party members, but of the rank and file of the Socialists.

It not only preaches, but practices the initiative and referendum. Its campaign fund is drawn neither from great capitalist interests, nor from some single great capitalist whose hired man it would thereby become.

The Socialist Party has overthrown boss rule in its own organization already.

Having got rid of the dummy hired political boss, it now proposes to get rid of the boss of bosses, the capitalist.

AFTER ELECTION.

Why is it that the workers
Don't pull down something fine
When on election day they stand
With other men in line?
In overwhelming numbers
The polling place they find,
And after it is over
It's them back to the grind.

Well, here's the only reason:
The workers are not next
And with the dope that's handed out
They greatly are perplexed;
They'd like to cast a ballot
To cut down their distress,
But they are mostly in the air
And balled up more or less.

Now that you know the answer
It's up to you to send
The light that made you notice things
On to your worker friend;
A line, a word, a paper,
Dropped careless here and there
May clear his nut of rubbish
And load the guy for bear.

HOW TO USE IT

It's doubtless very grand to have
The blanket ballot in your mitt
For on election day you can
Do fine and foxy things with it.
When you elect the hired men
Who're going to make the laws for you
You'll doubtless figure on some way
To do yourself a turn or two.

Republicans and democrats
With heated air and things like that
Will be expecting us of yore
With them to have you standing pat.
They're turning out a dandy line
Of promises to get your votes
But when you strike for higher pay
You'll find them reaching for their throats.

The socialists don't promise they
Will help to soften down the bumps
They simply say to you "Come on
And do things for yourselves, you chumps."
So if you would be Johnny Wise
Their promises you'll gaily pass
And cast your blanket ballot for
The party of the working class.

D. U. S.

A Laugh or A Smile

By P. B.

Retribution.

"Who is that fellow who seems to be trying to kick himself? Is he an escaped lunatic?"
"Oh, no. That is a workingman who failed to vote the Socialist ticket. He has just got next to himself."

There was no landslide toward Socialism. There was something better: A good, healthy, normal increase in the number of votes cast.

The Socialist campaign, remember, always starts the next morning after an election.

J. Pierpont Morgan has paid \$200,000 for a few of Robert Burns' original manuscripts. And to think that the humble poet had such a hard time to make both ends meet while he was alive.

Attending to Business.

"If you are a respectable business man," said the policeman, "what are you doing prowling around people's houses at night?"
"Oh," replied the burglar, "I was just looking for an opening."

You get no satisfactory news of the Socialist vote throughout the country in the big dailies. Let's get together and make the Daily Socialist so powerful that by next election it will have a perfect news service.

The Point of View.

"There goes young Slasher. He is the fastest youth I ever saw."
"He is about the slowest I ever saw. He has owed me a tenner for over a year."

Church workers of Fort Wayne, Ind., took a census and failed to find an infidel in town. Some disbeliever from a neighboring town ought to move in just to satisfy Fort Wayne's curiosity.

The French parliament is open for business, but so far no duels have been fought and no furniture has been smashed.

ALL I NEED

By KIICHI KANEKO

Not the marble palace,
Not the crown of imperial power,
Not position, not wealth,
Neither fame, nor title,
Do I need.

I would rather be a peasant
And live in the wood,
With my soul erect and free,
Speaking my honest thought,
That Freedom is all I need.

Why should workers beg for legislation they have the power to take.

HOW CAN THEY SPEND THE MONEY?

A cry for help is heard in the direction of Pullman. It is not the wailing of the underfed children, the overcharged tenants or the underpaid employes who live there, and who sleep and eat and exist only by permission of the Pullman Company.

These have plenty of cause for complaint, but their complaints are drowned in a louder plaint.

It is the poor company that is suffering now. It has twenty seven million dollars that it does not know what to do with.

It dare not give it to the stock-holders in dividends for it has already stretched its marvellously elastic conscience in that direction so far that even a corporation conscience rebels.

Besides, there are a lot of socialists who would make comments on any such procedure.

It has kept this vast sum in the surplus fund so long that all the directors have had a chance to add an extra million or two to their income by its manipulation.

Now the smaller stock-holders want a look in on this rich "melon." We might offer a few suggestions.

It would not be a violation of the Interstate Commerce Law or of the Anti-trust statute to reduce the price of Pullman accommodations so that a few besides millionaires might travel in decency and comfort.

But this is not by any means the only way to get rid of this surplus, although it is the only one suggested by the press that has dared to comment upon this sacred subject.

Why not pay the Pullman porters sufficient wages to enable them to escape from the position of objects of charity to the patrons of the road?

Why not reduce rents in the houses of which the Pullman company illegally retains ownership in its private town?

WHY NOT GIVE LIVING WAGES TO THE MEN THAT BUILD AND EQUIP AND RUN THE PULLMAN CARS?

We are going to have something more to say about this soon.

SOME THINGS SETTLED.

A few things have been fairly well settled by this campaign. Gompers' political plan is a failure. It is practically impossible to find and results of his campaigning in the election returns.

Outside of New York, the Hearst movement has been almost equally innocuous. In California and Chicago the strength shown by his Independence League was very slight considering the press which was at its disposal, and the tremendous wave of discontent which it had as material to work upon.

John D. and His Last Plea
A FABLE

The great oil merchant, Sunday-school superintendent and moral teacher at last faced the court where virtues and sins are weighed in the balance.

His white robes sat baggily on him, his halo was a little out of plumb, and he handled his harp like a man that had started in to take mandolin lessons.

John gulped down his Adam's apple, which is always enlarged in men of moral superiority, and started for the first time in his career to tell the truth without any attempt to color the story.

"I am a poor, miserable, bald-headed oil merchant," he said.

"You were reputed to own \$1,000,000,000 on earth. What about that story, John?" asked the recording angel.

"It went," remarked the witness. "The story was not true, but the superstitions of property rights had taken such a strong hold on the people that they had forgotten. The fact is that all my property rights were nothing but artificial."

"First of all the land I owned came from the government laws and the ownership was always subject to the right of eminent domain, or absolute control or taxation by the Republic. The corporations I was interested in were created by the laws of the people. Every special right or franchise I owned came from the laws. The power I was able to exercise over moneys, lands and houses and trade, came from policemen, soldiers and courts, all created by the people. They could have altered the laws in a second. There would have been no private ownership of land. The profit system of trade could have been eliminated. All public franchises could have been obliterated from private control.

"My money could have been made useless by a new coinage act. I could not have left a cent in coin or a grain of dust in land to my heirs if the people had repealed the act in relation to bills

and the descent of property. My so-called rights would have ended with death and the chain of ownership would have been broken forever."

"Is it absolutely true that all property is simply the creation of law?" asked the angel.

"It is," said the humble millionaire. "Labor created everything I called mine, and my 'property' or 'ownership' simply meant the dominion given to me over it by laws backed with force."

"Did this system benefit the people who allowed it to continue," quizzed the angel further.

"I now see it did not," remarked John. "While I lived happily and wallowed in virtue, throwing large chunks of good advice to innocent dupes of the system, poverty and misery existed on all sides. It all came from the environment caused by want. Want proceeded from the private taxation on industry levied by capitalists. It was impossible while the institutions of rent, interest and profit continued for the workers to get the full reward of their toil. We owners never permitted an equitable sharing of our profits."

"Did you ever try to alter this?"
"No. I shovled up a university, but it was only to educate people to perpetuate the misery of the world. If a teacher got in who saw the truth he was fired. I had no time for Socialists, or people who wanted to use wholesome methods in bringing about civilized conditions. My theory was that if one soul was saved at a time it was enough. We told the people good conditions would not make good men. I was a prize liar like every other eminent man of my day."

"I guess that'll do for you, John," said the angel, as he took a chance with the divine wrath and added an additional million years to his punishment.

Moral: "If you want to make good hereafter, don't wait till you get there."

WHERE IS MY BOY TONIGHT?

How many millions of mothers have asked this question of themselves? What can express the worry and anxiety of the mothers for the surroundings of their children? They fear that temptation will induce their boys to visit the saloons and start them on a downward course. And the fear continually haunts them.

Mothers and sisters and aunts have denounced the saloons, they have organized ribbon and temperance clubs, they have pleaded for the abolition of the traffic—and the traffic goes right along, increasing in power and volume, dominating politics and even the churches in instances. Mothers, stop and think! Men open gilded palaces to MAKE MONEY! Every gambling den is run to make money.

Do you think anybody would open a saloon or gambling den if there were no gain to be made by it? Is it reasonable to assume that men would go to the expense of fitting up and maintaining these places if there "were nothing in it?" Mothers, stop and think! PROFIT is the source from which all these evils spring, and they will exist as long as profit is possible. If not legally, then illegally.

I have talked to many men engaged in these businesses, and have yet the first one to meet who would not rather make the same money in some other business if it were as easily done—and they work

as hard as the average seller of any goods. Is it sensible to longer fight these evils, and most liquor men will admit they are evils, with the same weapons that have proven ineffectual? Against which the evil has multiplied?

There is only one way to destroy the saloon, or at least the evil of them—and only one way. Had it been adopted years ago there would have been no saloons today, and the habit of drink would have nearly disappeared from society. Its social features would have been destroyed and its influence in politics would have vanished. Do you want such conditions? Is that what you have been wishing for all these years? Is it that for which you have made the many exertions and sacrifices of this long and never-ending crusade against the traffic?

Mothers, listen! PROFIT is the cause. Remove the cause and the effect disappears.

You never can control the traffic so long as it is in private hands and operated for profit. You have tried that for generations. Socialism will take the profit out of it. That will solve the problem. In time, a generation of youth will grow up who have never been tempted by the gilded saloon, and they will be pure of mind and body, and the race will benefit by this change.

Are you willing to help bring this about? Then help to bring Socialism and it is done.