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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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VOL. VI.

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NO. 402

FEW PENNIES TO QUIET MEN

Corporations Fear Men Will Become Dissatisfied.

Frightened at the rising tide of unrest, the great capitalists of America have decided to disgorge a portion of their spoils in the hope of thereby retaining the remainder.

In the midst of the greatest business activity ever known in history, when even the most hopeless corporations are paying dividends, when profits and surpluses are rising to a height that makes them a troublesome embarrassment to directors, with prices of all commodities soaring skyward, wages have remained at the standard set during the panic years of the '90's.

An Impending Panic.

Already the signs of a surplus began to appear. It became evident to the more far-seeing of the industrial kings that it would soon be impossible for the wage-workers with their insignificant incomes to buy back the tremendous flood of commodities they were creating at the high prices which were maintained. All possible schemes were first attempted to dispose of this surplus before the idea occurred to the masters of industry that it might be shared with their employes by raising wages.

The Russo-Japanese war gave a momentary respite. The Panama canal is looked to for another. In both of these enterprises great amounts of the surplus value taken from the workers can be absorbed, and the panic thereby postponed.

Cost of Living Highest for 20 Years.

The Dun Commercial Agency announces in its regular bulletin that the cost of living had reached the highest point for twenty years. When it is remembered that Dun does not take rent into consideration, and that this item, which is usually the largest in the wage-worker's budget, has increased at an even more rapid rate, the need for some sort of action to stay the impending storm is evident.

The Threat of Revolution.

Moreover, the workers have refused to keep quiet under these conditions. Everywhere signs of a coming revolt are evident. Never has there been as much unrest as at present. This has not expressed itself so largely in strikes as in previous years. There has rather been a tendency to strike at the whole system. This has expressed itself principally in the amazing growth of a conscious and unconscious socialism.

Throw Out a Sop.

So it has been decided to throw out a sop. All the great corporations that make up the community of interests which rules America have decided to toss a few pennies to their army of workers, hoping thereby to keep them quiet.

The Standard Oil Company, as becomes the king, leads the way. The United States Steel Company, next in the order of industrial precedence in the nobility of plutocracy, follows with an announcement of a uniform increase in wages for its host of workers. Then comes the Philadelphia and Reading, exercising its "divine right" of benevolence to its vassals. After this comes, still in strict order of precedence, the Vanderbilt railroad system, and following that all the lesser lights of the industrial nobility are supposed to follow suit.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 12.—It has taken the imperial authorities a long time to learn that the army must be treated more liberally if allegiance is to be expected. The latest act of consideration, following the supply of free soap and other minor luxuries, is an order issued to drivers of droshkies that when they see an officer crossing the street they must no longer shout "look out!" as they do to ordinary wayfarers, but must hold up the droshky until the officer has gained the opposite sidewalk.

Among the curious orders to the secret police for suppressing the revolution is an instruction to spy on all families known to abstain from card playing, such "killjoys" being suspected of being too busy hatching plots to indulge in games. It is soberly stated that Russian revolutionists and reformers rarely play cards.

THOMAS J. MORGAN PATENTS Morgan & Rubinstein LAWYERS 79 DEARBORN STREET

UNION TEACHERS.

After a session lasting from 8 o'clock till past midnight, the committee on school management gave the present system of promotional examinations a body blow. Without any material opposition the system was voted down. It also abolished the secret marking plan or any system involving commercial rating of teachers.

Three plans of marking were put before the school management committee: The Post plan, a plan suggested by Loomis, principal of Hyde Park High School, providing that no teacher be reported to the superintendent except for inefficiency, and a third, prepared by Mr. C. W. Thompson, principal of the Washburne school, that teachers be arranged in three groups, satisfactory, unsatisfactory and incompetent.

Fair Examinations.

A compromise between the Loomis and Thompson plans was adopted. Teachers are now to be classed in two groups, "efficient" and "inefficient," and a detailed statement to be kept by the principal of those teachers classed as "inefficient."

Miss Goggin, speaking to-day of the plan, said: "While the plan is all right, it must be kept before the mind of the people that the promotional examinations of teachers and similar questions are on the surface; the real fight in the school question is the tax question. The interests of big taxpayers are being hit by the present board."

FILTHY CARS CAUSE CONSUMPTION.

Filthy Halsted street cars have made Mrs. Mary Conner a victim of tuberculosis, she says. She will be taken to the Tuberculosis Camp Sanitarium located at Dunning today for treatment.

Her daughter was sick in the Cook County Hospital. Every day the mother visited the hospital.

She went and returned on the South Halsted street cars. On these crowded vehicles with their foul stuffy air and dirty floors, she contracted the disease with which she is to battle.

The Sanitarium she will go to is the only one of its kind in the state. Here with the twelve other patients she will sleep out of doors and wrapped in a huge wool blanket will sit all day bare headed on one of the uncovered verandas.

Besides the fresh air treatment the patient will be given 3 quarts of milk a day and twelve raw eggs.

There are only women and girls now at the camp, the oldest is thirty-six and the youngest is sixteen. All of these women are from the working class, the victims of over work, exposure, poor food and flats with bedrooms lighted only by court windows.

TEN-HOUR DAY IN PANAMA.

Panama, Nov. 12.—The ten-hour day has been declared on the canal work for alien laborers. Americans in charge of the aliens must also work ten hours without increase of pay. The aliens are paid for the additional two hours. Formerly all canal employes worked eight hours.

Much dissatisfaction has developed among all the men affected. Many of the aliens were formerly required to work ten hours, but received time and a half for the extra two hours. By making the two hours "straight time" they are really suffering a reduction of pay.

It is believed here that in the end all classes of labor will be required to work ten hours. It is claimed by men high in authority that the canal cannot be built in the specified time with an eight-hour day.

The commission has given a final no to the demands of the ten different classes of skilled labor on the zone for increases in pay. Many men have quit their jobs, but it is not believed that any trouble will result.

FOREIGN CHILDREN FOR COTTON MILLS.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 15.—The trouble here between the Western Union and its operators, which resulted in a strike, is the result of attempting to make the operators serve the Enterprise, a Beaumont newspaper, which is classed as "unfair." The Union operators refused to handle the press report for the Enterprise, which is a morning paper, and when ordered to do so the strike followed. The number of operators out at Houston is reported as about twenty-seven, but the Western Union claims to have the places of the strikers filled. It is understood the action of the strikers in Houston is endorsed by the state organization, and the trouble may spread.

Strike May Spread.

Associated Press operators at Beaumont refuse to act as strike-breakers, and they may be locked out.

WHITE—NO LYNCHING.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 15.—The Supreme court of Georgia has denied a new trial to R. L. Vandelford, a white man, convicted of assault on Bessie Helton, a 15-year-old white girl. He must serve a sentence of twenty years. Vandelford and the girl are members of prominent families.



THROWING AWAY A LITTLE PLUNDER WILL NOT SAVE THE REST!

ALL TAKE SIDES IN LABOR CASE.

Thirty-five hundred citizens eligible for jury service have been examined since the Shea conspiracy case was called September 10.

Out of that vast army only ten men have been found up to the present time satisfactory to the state and defense and considered impartial enough to try the case.

Breaks Gilhooley Record.

In the Gilhooley case 1938 men were examined before a jury was secured.

The striking contrast between the case now on trial and the Gilhooley case, which attracted so many curious spectators, is the absence of the accused in the court room during the long, weary grind.

Defendant Seldom in Court.

In the case now on trial the defendants seldom enter the court and apparently are oblivious that they are in any way connected with the case.

Jurors Serving Sentence.

Jurors secured, so far mustered in, are the only prisoners. One of them has been in custody for two months.

When not in the court room they are kept in a room in the Morrison hotel. They are not allowed to speak to any one without the permission of their keeper and may only read the newspapers after they have been expurgated of all subjects that might unfit them to be good judges of the "law and the facts" which they will be called to pass on later.

The defendants are permitted to go and come at will, while their judges are incarcerated and watched. Jurymen are not even allowed to see their families except in an emergency and then only in the presence of their keepers. To be a juror in cases of this nature is equivalent to serving three months in jail without hard labor.

Cost to County \$20,000.

It is estimated that this case has already cost the taxpayers of Cook county over \$20,000, and will probably cost half that much more, before it is finished.

Classes in Evidence.

After securing the name, address and occupation of a prospective juror the questions asked of him are: "Do you know anything about this case, either from reading, conversation with others or through your own observation?"

The answer is invariably in the affirmative. The next question fired by counsel is: "From your reading, conversation or observation have you formed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants that it would take evidence to remove?"

Over three thousand men have

sworn in answer to the question that they have formed opinions.

If any one doubts that there are classes or that the class struggle is a fact he may have that doubt removed by spending a day in Judge Ball's room while they are attempting to secure a jury to decide this case brought against teamsters by the allied business men's association.

This trial is to be the windup of the great battle begun over a year ago by Chicago drivers in the interest of girls who make men's clothing. The girls' union is almost a thing of the past.

WANT MORE CHOPS.

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 9.—George W. Vanderbilt's drivers complain that they are given only five eggs for nine persons and one chop apiece. They want to see Mr. Vanderbilt several times about the matter. He told them that in England one chop would be all they would get.

The men said that they did not object to buying something to eat out of their own salary rather than have to go hungry all the time, but that they were five or six miles from any place where they could buy things. They complained that cheap baker's bread was also given them to eat.

The last time they complained to Mr. Vanderbilt he told them they could go. They left today for New York.

Mr. Vanderbilt missed church service Sunday morning at All Souls, where he is a member of the board of vestrymen, and officiates in taking up the collections. He and Mrs. Vanderbilt, for the same reason that they missed church, have let business and social duties go unattended.

The teamsters and drivers in Asheville are in sympathy with Mr. Vanderbilt's men. Mr. Vanderbilt today sent to New York for men to take the places of the strikers.

WOULD SELL ASHES OF BABY.

Denver, Col., Nov. 15.—A trunk at the Oxford Hotel was about to be sold for a bill yesterday, when a letter from Mrs. Michael McLeod, Roswell, N. M., to the authorities prevented. The trunk contains ashes of her babe. McLeod met reverses and sickness. He formerly was connected with the Western Passenger Association.

AGITATION IN HOOSIER STATE GETTING WARMER.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 15.—(Special)—The Indianapolis Socialists are conducting a most active campaign of organization. This city has always been rather backward, but it is now developing very rapidly. Seven ward branches and a German local have been organized and more are expected.—(Let other towns report their progress.)

PRODUCE THAT \$30,000,000.

Ten thousand men and women working ten hours a day in the Pullman shops piled up the \$30,000,000 surplus that the Pullman company today is planning to divide among its stockholders.

Pullman workmen are figuring that if they had worked eight hours a day instead of ten and had received forty instead of fifteen cents an hour for their labor the accumulation of surplus that the company is having so much trouble to get rid of would not be so large.

Nail Driver Interviewed.

Peter Carre, a nail driver, whose work is to follow another man all day driving nails into the floor of flat cars, said today:

"We men at the Pullman works have not been able to do much as a labor organization. Spies watch us all the time. That is how the company has for years steadily reduced our wages. But there is one place we intend to do something, we are going to vote the Socialist ticket and take the Pullman works, and then men and women who build cars will keep the results of their labor in their own hands."

While Vanderbilt, Morgan and agents of the Field estate were meeting today to fight one another for the surplus, the 10,000 producers at Pullman remained at work. They sawed, hammered and ran machines in feverish haste, for the cry for dividends keeps them at it.

PROSPERITY ONLY FOR EMPLOYERS, NOTHING TO DO WITH WAGES.

New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 9.—The cotton operatives of this city are demanding an advance of ten per cent in wages. The weavers claim they have not profited by recent advances in proportion to the other help, and that their pay is disproportionate to the high-grade work done and the number of looms that weavers are now required to run. A number of New Bedford mills made one hundred per cent on their investment last year, but the manufacturers say that wages should not be based upon exceptional instances of prosperity.

TRYING MODERN SLAVE-HOLDER.

Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 14.—W. S. Harlan, a prominent St. Louis man, was placed on trial in the federal court this afternoon on the charge of peonage. The first step in the case was the overruling by Judge Swayne of every demurrer made by the defendant's attorneys, thus winning the first victory for the government. Swayne is the judge who was tried and vindicated before the senate.

TRADERS GRABBED RELIEF FUND.

(Scrapps-McRae Press Association.) San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 14.—The graft investigation in this city was given national character by the information that part of the investigation had its inspiration in Washington, and that President Roosevelt is said to be behind it.

The charge upon which a number of officials and citizens will be called upon to defend themselves is the alleged theft of funds sent to the city for the relief of the earthquake sufferers. These charges do not contain the slightest suggestion of misappropriation of moneys by those having immediate charge of relief work, but involve the middle men. The amount stolen is said to be \$1,000,000.

MIDWINTER ENTERTAINMENT.

The second annual masque ball and midwinter carnival of the Socialist party will take place on Saturday, Dec. 15, 1906. The Coliseum has again been secured, and that this affair will be the biggest and best ever held by the party goes without saying. Prizes in goodly number will be distributed to groups, individuals and societies. Last year's affair demonstrated that the party can make a showing in costume second to none. Last year the price of admission was fixed at 50 cents. The entertainment committee has decided that this year we will cut the price to the bone, making the general admission 25 cents only. It is believed that this nominal price will bring out an unprecedented number of people and make our second annual masque ball a most unqualified success. In due time the printing material will be out, and comrades everywhere will remember the date—Saturday, Dec. 15, Coliseum, Wabash avenue and Fifteenth street.

MORE WHITE MEN SLAVES.

Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 14.—The United States grand jury last night returned an indictment for peonage against W. S. Harlan, manager of the Jackson Lumber Company, of Lockhart, Ala. Robert Gallagher a foreman, John Atwell, a deputy sheriff of Walton County, and Oscar Sanders an interpreter.

The indictment charges that they forcibly detained against their will two foreigners. It is expected that the peonage cases will consume two weeks time.

THE I. W. W. INJUNCTION CASE.

The trial of the injunction against President Sherman, brought by W. M. Troutman and others, is still undecided. The final hearing before the Master in Chancery was taken on the 13th and his report will be submitted to Judge Honore sometime this week, who will then render his decision.

SLAVE CONTRACT FOR EMPLOYEES

One in Twenty Switchmen Killed Yearly.

Peter Comer, aged 27, was cut in two while switching in the yards of the Illinois Steel Works. He was crushed between a car and a board fence built to clear only four inches.

One out of every twenty men who go to work as switchmen are killed every year, and one out of every eight crippled. To have this chance of being killed a man must go through a rigid physical examination by a surgeon employed by the railroad and prepay a fee for the privilege.

Company Takes No Chances.

The contract signed for employment on the Santa Fe road requires that a man shall understand when he goes into its employ that the work is filled with death traps, as "this company does not block frogs, guard rails or switches, and there are cattle guards and uncovered drains on the tracks, of all of which" the employe accepts notice and agrees to particularly acquaint himself.

The Santa Fe has over 7,000 miles of railroad, and a man is by this clause required to know the location of every dangerous place on the road.

Signs Death Warrant for Job.

Section 37 of the contract signed by every employe of the Santa Fe reads:

"Do you understand that if you are injured in any manner while in the service of this company that you will not be allowed to return to the service of the said company, in any capacity, until you have executed a release or made satisfactory settlement with the proper officer and secured from him a 'clearance' on account thereof; and do you hereby agree that your re-entering the service of said company, in any capacity, after being so injured, shall be taken and construed as a release of any and all claims and demands which you may have, or claim to have, against said company on account of such previous injuries, the re-employment of you by the said company being hereby acknowledged to be sufficient consideration for such release, notwithstanding you may not have received any other compensation than such re-employment?"

If a man insists on his legal rights, according to this section, he is to be blacklisted.

The contract further provides that an employe cannot take orders from an officer or other employe of the company to use defective tracks, cars or machinery except at his own risk of injury. If he accepts orders he cannot receive damages; if he refuses he is discharged.

State Laws Against Men.

In a half of the states through which the Santa Fe road runs the common law of the liability of a fellow servant for injury has been set aside by the "Fellow Servant Law" throwing the responsibility on the employer.

The Santa Fe contract in violation of this law reads: "Do you state that you are aware of the hazards and dangers of the business and agree to rely upon your co-employees and not upon the company?"

POISON—MEET COMPETITION.

Dr. Wiley, the agricultural department expert, in his official report upon his recent experiments with the chemical squad, says of "salicylic acid," which is used so extensively as a food preservative, that it merely "exerts a depressing and harmful influence upon the digestion and health." As long as capitalism lasts manufacturers and traders will be compelled to use adulterant and preservative poisons in the preparation of food stuffs in order to meet competition and make profits from their enterprises. That the end of capitalism is already in sight is believed for workers in every quarter of the globe are rallying to fight for themselves.

PRICE OF GERMAN BRIAR PIPES DOUBLED.

Berlin, Nov. 15.—Strikes in the two great pipe making districts of St. Claude, France, and Nureinberg, Germany, threaten an increase of 50 per cent in the price of briar pipes. It is practically a certainty now. There also has been a scarcity of good briar in Italy, which produces the best roots. Furthermore, a rise in the price of vulcanite silver has increased the cost of mouthpieces and finishings.

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GET WISE TO Collins' Hats

\$2 and \$3 Worn by more than 10,000 Socialists. Quality and style unsurpassed. Union Clerks, Union Hats. S. W. Corner Madison and La Salle Sts.

Report of the Federation of Labor Convention

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 12.—President Gompers' report to the convention of the American Federation of Labor was in the nature of an exhaustive survey of the labor history of the past year. He was compelled to admit that so far as the lobbying work at Washington was concerned, little or nothing had been accomplished.

Government by Injunction Still Stands.
Although the main campaign of the Federation lobby had been against the issuance of injunctions, yet he was forced to admit the following:

"While no Federal statute corrective of industrial processes in the use of the injunctive process can be reported, yet there can be no doubt that progress has been made toward that desirable consummation."

For Eight-Hour Day.
On the eight-hour day he struck a note that found an enthusiastic response in the convention. He said:

"In view of the great productive power of our people, the great concentration of industry and development and use of machinery and the propelling power in industry, the thought that all wages presses home to the toiling masses must inevitably be a reduction of the hours of labor to the establishment of a general enforcement of the normal workday of eight hours."

"There can be neither justification nor excuse in our time for longer deferring the ideal and practical universal workday of eight hours. Neither industry nor economy requires a longer workday."

Special Eight-Hour Committee.
"I recommend that a special committee of this convention be created for the purpose of giving its special attention to this subject for the general enforcement of an eight-hour workday."

Even here he was forced to admit that congress showed little sympathy with the Federation demands. It had turned down the eight-hour bill, and the house committee on labor showed scant interest in the pleas of labor men.

Mr. Gompers spoke bitterly of the treatment accorded the eight-hour bill by congress and especially of the methods used by the house committee on labor. The report on the printers' struggle

for a shorter day showed only 5,000 men were still out on strike, 2,000 working on unexpired contracts, while 39,000 were enjoying the eight-hour day. In Chicago only sixty-six union printers draw strike benefits.

For Strict Chinese Exclusion Law.
He also voiced his opposition to the proposed amendments to the law excluding Chinese.

"The burden of proof now devolves upon the Chinese of the exempt classes to legally show their right to come to the United States, its territories, or its possessions."

"If the policy were reversed by the enactment of the president's recommendation, it would devolve upon the United States to show that all Chinese laborers, no matter how great the numbers, and no matter how deep their deception, who would swarm to our country or its possessions, would not be legally entitled to enter."

Advices Use of Ballot.
He seemed to think that the political campaign had shown some results and urged its continuance.

"They accused us of 'threatening' congressmen with our political ill will, as though people of other interests do not advocate and support the election of those who favor those interests and threaten with political defeat those who are opposed to them. Evidently it is not understood that the ballot in itself is the weapon with which the constitution has invested the citizen not only to threaten but to carry that threat into execution."

Moyer-Haywood Outrage.
He referred to the treatment of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners, who he said "without an opportunity for defense in the courts of the State of Colorado, were practically kidnapped from that state and taken to Idaho upon the charge of complicity in the killing of ex-Governor Steunenberg," as a "travesty on the law."

Good Financial Showing.
"Financially as well as otherwise the American Federation of Labor has had a prosperous year," says Secretary Frank Morrison in his report. The year was closed with \$113,540 in the treasury. The total receipts from all sources were \$217,815.18, while the expenses were \$218,546.02.

WHAT WOULD YOU THINK OF IT?

"If you should see a flock of pigeons in a field of corn, and if (instead of each picking where and what it liked, taking just as much as it wanted and no more) you should see ninety-nine of them gathering all they got into a heap; reserving nothing for themselves but the chaff and refuse, keeping this heap for one, and that the weakest, perhaps the worst, pigeon of the flock; sitting round and looking on all the winter whilst this one was devouring, throwing about, and wasting it; and if a pigeon more hardy or hungry than the rest touched a grain of the heap, all the others flying upon it, and tearing it to pieces; if you should see this, you would see nothing more than what is every day practised and established among men. Among men, you see the ninety-nine toiling and scraping together a heap of superfluities for one (and this one, too, oftentimes the fee-

blest and worst of the whole set, a child, a woman, a madman, or a fool), getting nothing for themselves all the while but a little of the coarsest of the provision, which their own industry produces; looking quietly on while they see the fruits of all their labor spent or spoiled; and if one of their number take or touch a particle of the heap, the others joining against him and hanging him for the theft."

—Moral and Political Philosophy, by Archdeacon Paley, D. D.

Second Annual Masque Ball and Mid-winter Carnival at the Coliseum on Saturday, Dec. 15. General admission 25 cents. In making up your list of dates save this one for the grand display of merry dancers and beautiful costumes.

Let's see, which penitentiary are those Standard Oil men in that were sentenced a few weeks ago?

TELEGRAPHERS ON SYMPATHY STRIKE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—The Department of Justice has been raiding the railroads and the trusts, the timber thieves and the land grabbers, and a variety of other offenders against the statutes of the United States, and now it has a city and a state to punish for violation of the immigration laws.

Several very delicate questions are involved, and the department is likely to act with great deliberation in the prosecutions for that reason. It is not very violent in its movements, either, but is trying to help the offenders out of their scrape as much as it can without knocking the edges off of the law.

Immigrants are being imported to work in the cotton mills. It is hoped that all who come will have many children.

Coliseum, Saturday, Dec. 15, the big show.



A Live Turkey Free

Following our custom of twelve years past, we will give away a live turkey with every purchase of \$10.00 or over, from Nov. 17th to 29th, inclusive.

Eat Turkey On Us

Having enjoyed the largest clothing trade on the West Side for a number of years, we take this opportunity to express our thanks to the people who have made our success possible.

We will continue to maintain the high standard and reasonable prices heretofore pursued, selling as fair and substantial a line of clothing, shoes, hats, furnishings, etc., as is possible for the prices asked.

Visit our store during Nov. 17th to 29th, and get a live turkey free.



The New "GILFORD"

A back view of the popular "Gilford," the coat we've been telling you so much about.

Notice the high, close fitting collar—the broad half rounding shoulder—the form fitting waist—extended hip—the full flaring skirt with the new twenty-four inch vent.

Isn't it a beauty? Isn't the price right? Wouldn't YOU like to have one?

Blacks and grays in diagonal, herring-bone and plain effects. Price \$15

IMPORTANT

We price and keep in repair all garments purchased here. Bring in your suit or overcoat, we will fix it up without charge.

BACH BROS.
115th St. and Michigan Ave.

HAPPINESS

By ELIAS TOBENKIN

They were married ten years, had four children, and were never seen quarreling. He never came home drunk; she never scolded.

Everything he earned went into the house, so there was always bread. She did her own sewing, and so the children were always decently dressed.

Once, soon after they were married, she took a notion to save up some money for a rainy day. But when children came and with them a whole train of sickness, she gave up that notion as a never-to-be-realized utopia. They lived from hand to mouth, but she soon accustomed herself to it and became indifferent.

To become indifferent to accustom herself to everything, was the keynote of her nature. At the age of 12, when her mother died and left her with some relatives, she accustomed herself to the blows of these relatives. At the age of 14 she became accustomed to the factory.

Later, when she got married, and her husband left her alone for several days at a time, for he was a trainman and was away from home most of the time, she became accustomed to this, too. She was busy every minute of the day, and never had time to fret.

As the years went on this indifference began to tire her. Something began to stir within her. Sometimes when she was alone in the house a dumb pain would rise in her breast, a desire for something which she could not define

to herself. But soon this would pass over, or else she would banish it with work. Still she felt that something in her life was missing, that it was not what it should be.

Later she discovered what that something was. She was not happy. The more she thought of it the more she craved for happiness.

Finally she made up her mind that happiness, real happiness will only come to her when her children will grow up, will make a decent living and will assist their father so that he will not need to be out on the road in his old age. And again she decided to wait, wait patiently.

But it came sooner than she expected. One morning as she was dressing the children for school the door of her house was thrown open with a sudden jerk and a boy from the near-by store stammered: "A telephone—your husband—in hospital."

Every muscle in her body trembled as she rushed out of the house.

During the hour and a half which she waited at the door of the hospital she had ample time to learn all the details of the horrible wreck, and every hope of seeing her husband alive vanished.

At last she was allowed to enter, and with a hoarse voice she asked to be shown the body of her husband.

The doctor, with a vain attempt to smile, informed her that her husband will live, that he lost one arm and one eye, but that he will live.

She began to sob hysterically; she was happy, happy.

Japanese Newspapers Have a Hard Time

Tokyo, Nov. 1.—When the first telegrams from Tokyo recently announced the displeasure of the Japanese government and people at the exclusion of Japanese children from San Francisco schools, mention was made of the part the Tokyo newspapers were playing in fanning the anti-American sentiment. Later it was cabled that the Tokyo papers had changed their tone. Here is a good illustration of the power of the Japanese censorship.

The incident serves to explain the position held by the press in Japan. The widest possible latitude seems to be given the vernacular press, but the closest surveillance and the harshest repression is, as a matter of fact, the condition under which the papers are allowed to exist. That smiling, bowing gen darmes from the premier's office with his little note of warning has always to be considered.

The Japanese have a deep regard for the power of government. The only serious uprising against the government that has occurred during the Meiji era was that following the declaration of

the peace at Portsmouth. It was quelled by the troops in three days.

Whatever is done by that small governing group, the elder statesmen, in reality advisers of the Emperor, but having no official place in the scheme of government, is accepted implicitly by the people as being the law. The doings of Parliament may be assailed with Western fervor and the actions of the ministry may sometimes come under public question; but never does the mandate of the elder statesmen, clothed in the orders of the premier, find obedience in a manner other than that of blind obedience.

Every paper in Tokyo is said to have a staff of jail editors, men who are employed to go to jail when the government fist comes down. They serve the term in prison while the paper offending continues its course duly sobered by the prosecution of the government.

Some instructive instances of the government's regulation of the press occurred during the war. Then the censorship bolts on the papers were screwed down and the lid was weighted with the tremendous authority of the war cabinet.—James W. Mote.

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MEETING OF COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

55 N. Clark St., Nov. 11, 1906. Meeting called to order by Chairman T. J. Morgan. Minutes of previous session were read and approved.

Communication from German Central committee preferring charges against L. Schermer for appropriating money, was sent to Grievance committee for investigation and report.

Twenty-third ward, endorsement of Wilcox matter of membership to referendum, was by the chair ruled laid on table with communication on file.

The minutes of the Executive committee were read and approved.

Business Manager made report on Daily, stating that as the whole affair was now in the hands of the corporation, the auditing committee should make report on paper up to date of Nov. 7, 1906.

On motion the Auditing committee was ordered to report and close up at once the books of the Business Manager and submit their report to this committee.

County Secretary reported on financial condition of Cook county and State Campaign committee. He stated that the Daily had diverted attention from campaign, with the result that same was considerably behind. Full report of Campaign committee will be made at next meeting.

The Grievance committee had no report. Entertainment committee reported matters under way for mid-winter affair.

Eleven branches having indorsed the proposition of a night school, same was referred to Executive committee with power to act.

The proposed constitutional amendment regarding election of Business Manager and Editor was ordered placed on file, owing to the fact that the stock company had taken over the paper.

The proposed constitutional amendment to add Article 6, Sec. 18, "that all campaign and donation lists, etc. be distributed to members through the various ward and district secretaries," was first moved to concur and send same out to referendum.

Substitute motion—The Executive committee to submit with this referendum, reasons why it is unwise that same should not be indorsed. Seconded and carried.

Proposed constitutional amendment regarding payment of dues for arrears, was ordered sent out to the referendum without recommendation.

Proposed constitutional amendment looking to a change of the basis of representation was concurred in and same ordered sent out to the referendum.

Proposed constitutional amendment regarding election of chairman each month instead of each year, then came up.

Moved that matter be referred to legal committee for report on its legality. Seconded and carried by a vote of 17 to 14.

Moved that the referendum be sent out with the opinion of the legal committee. Carried.

Amended—that if legal committee finds no illegal hitch then same to be sent out to referendum, otherwise the matter to go over to next meeting for report from legal committee. Declared lost by a vote of 13 to 14.

Chairman then verbally presented his resignation as chairman of C. C. and Executive committee.

Moved not to accept. Yeas 27, Nays 2.

Moved by Riordan a reconsideration of the votes of referendum of Wilcox matter. Lost, yeas 11, nays 13.

Adjourned.

CHAS. L. BRECKON, Secy.

SCALDED IN A MEAT TANK.

Employee of Hammond Packing House Falls in Grease Tank—Is Badly Burned.

Martin Chesuck, 25 years old, employed in the Hammond Packing house, fell in a grease vat yesterday and scalded both legs and left arm. He was removed to St. Bernard Hospital in the police ambulance.

Chesuck was engaged in skimming grease from a rendering vat, and in reaching for something slipped into the vat. He has a family, and lives at 4843 Paulina street.

If Chesuck lives he will be a cripple for life.

A BETTER PAPER.

With the establishment of The Daily Socialist it is now possible to make the Chicago Weekly Socialist by far the best weekly propaganda paper in the United States. We shall draw from the daily the best of what appears each day.

We shall have its splendid cartoons and its news service—all of which will grow better as time goes on. In addition to this it is proposed to publish each week considerable additional matter of general interest in the Weekly.

Look over the present paper, compare it with any other Socialist paper in the United States, and then, if you think that it is a good thing with which to make Socialists, send us a list of subscribers.

25TH WARD BRANCH.

The regular meeting of the 25th Ward Branch will be held Sunday, Nov. 18, 10:30 a. m., in Lincoln Turner Hall. All members are urged to be present.

Socialism means that all men shall have an equal opportunity to develop themselves. Each will naturally develop himself in accordance with his special bent. And all will acquire wide culture and enlightenment. But their special development will make them more varied and unlike than they are now. They are very much at the same stage of lack of development now. They are on a dead level of lack of development.

As there are about 300 different rates to be adjusted the committee's negotiation with Grand Chief Stone are expected to occupy at least a month.

Coliseum, Saturday, Dec. 15, the big show.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Donations to State Campaign Fund From Oct. 15th to Nov. 12th.

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the State Campaign Fund, including entries like 'Previously reported \$1,553.58', 'Branch Moline Wage list No. 1001', 'Aug. Brunckhurst, No. 4502', etc.

For the first time since 1902 the State Campaign committee will be unable to pay all bills constructed during this campaign. The amount left unpaid is about \$200.00 divided between a number of speakers and the printers.

As there are a number of comrades who made no return upon their contributions lists as yet, we would fraterally urge them to do so at once and enable us to wipe out this indebtedness.

In next week's issue will be published a detailed report of the income and expenditures of the committee for the campaign of 1906.

Fraternally, The Joint State Campaign Com. Jas. S. Smith, State Secy.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MOVES.

The recent convention of the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress at Victoria, British Columbia, decided by an almost unanimous vote to take independent political action in future elections. The Socialist element in the Congress, already an important factor in British Columbia, attempted to control the Congress, but was defeated. The new labor party adopted the following planks in its platform:

Free compulsory education; a legal eight-hour day, with six days to the week; government inspection of all industries; the abolition of the contract system on public works; a minimum living wage based on local conditions; public ownership of railways, telegraphs and water works; taxation reform; a lessening of the impact on industries and an increase of the burden on land values; abolition of child and female labor in mines, workshops and factories; Chinese exclusion; union labels on all government and municipal supplies; abolition of the senate; abolition of property qualification for public office; proportional representation with grouped constituencies; the referendum; no prison labor in competition with free labor, and state insurance for old age and sickness.

ERIE ENGINEERS WIN AND STRIKE IS AVERTED

New York, Nov. 14.—(Special.)—An agreement has been made between the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the New York Central railroads and the committees representing the firemen of the two roads, as to the status of the men on the new electric locomotives.

The dispute was settled on a mileage instead of per diem basis.

A committee of the firemen will confer further with the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford officials concerning the questions of increased wages and shorter hours.

As there are about 300 different rates to be adjusted the committee's negotiation with Grand Chief Stone are expected to occupy at least a month.

REPORT OF NATIONAL SECRETARY.

Election returns showing the Socialist vote of 1906, are filtering slowly in. It is impossible to get accurate accounts of this vote within a few days, after weeks of the closing of the polls. This is because the early poll returns pay small attention to the minority parties and the official count must frequently be awaited.

It is evident, however, that the Socialist vote of 1906 is over 500,000, or against 408,000 in 1904 for Debs.

This gain is made in the face of the heavy falling off in the total vote from presidential year.

Debs in 1904 ran considerably ahead of his ticket, receiving in Chicago alone for instance, 11,000 votes more than the balance of the Socialist candidates.

This year the Socialists could count on merely their normal strength, without the former A. B. U. leader's personal popularity to help them along.

Furthermore, the Hearst movement in four states—Massachusetts, New York, California and Illinois, cut in Socialist strength.

GERMANY.

The Second Prussian Party Congress of the Socialists will convene at Berlin on Dec. 27.

The Essen Mining Society—King William made a profit of 2,189,725 marks during the last nine months, against 1,117,708 marks of the nine months of last year. The workmen of the society are very poorly paid, but they are told that the society cannot raise their wages without also raising the price of coal.

FRANCE.

The Congress of the United French Socialist party is in session at Limoges since Nov. 2. The majority of delegates insist that the Socialists should refuse to aid the Clemenceau cabinet in order not to compromise itself with Clemenceau's bourgeois radical reforms. James

advocates a waiting position. Should Clemenceau carry out his radical program then, but only then should he receive the co-operation of the Socialists.

Jules Guesde refuses to listen to him, and takes the firm non-compromising attitude that he has always taken.

Some people pretend to fear that the Socialists would make a muddle of it if they won an election, but who besides a bunch of Socialists could start a modern newspaper and make a success of it without capital?

Helena, Mont.—The Socialists cast 14 per cent of the total vote in this state. Although there was a large falling off in the total vote as compared with presidential year, the Socialist vote increased from 5,676 to 7,500.

Three representatives to the legislature and one county commissioner were chosen from Silver Bow county (Butte).

Harrisburg, Pa.—Returns are in from only four congressional districts, as follows:

Table showing election results for Harrisburg, Pa., with columns for 1906 and 1904, including candidates like 'No. 1041', 'No. 1042', etc.

Chicago, Ill.—National Headquarters have received the following telegram from State Secretary Cutting of Massachusetts:

"Socialist vote shows losses of 20 per cent. Trade unionists voted for Yellow Rainbow Chaser Moran and Met Water. In sections where Socialists trade unionists fought reformers, gains made."

South Dakota.—The vote was 3,138 in 1904. Will be nearly 5,000 this year, though vote in the state drops off 26 per cent. Lawrence county casts 1,980 against 819 two years ago.

Denver, Col.—The vote for Haywood this fall is over 19,000, against 4,800 for Debs in 1904.

Baltimore, Md.—Allegheny Co., Maryland, eight districts out of twenty-eight—313 votes. Entire county in 1904 cast 137 Socialist votes.

Vale Summit, Md.—Socialists, 42; Republicans, 36; Democrats, 35.

Fourth Congressional District—587 votes. Had no candidate in 1904.

Ninety-three districts in Indian Territory for delegates to the Constitutional Convention show: Democrats, 1,817; Socialists, 387; Republicans, 235.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The vote was 11,692 in 1904, will probably be 17,500 this year. Socialists came within 20 votes of carrying 13th ward in Minneapolis; elected a coroner in Two Harbors and carried Norman county for W. A. Bratland for auditor.

Florida.—Escambia county will be represented in the next legislature of Florida by a Socialist.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Socialists elected five members to the general assembly, and came with 209 votes of electing the prosecuting attorney for Milwaukee county, carried the city of Milwaukee by 1,000 votes, and cast 50,000 votes in the state of Wisconsin as against 28,220 for Debs in 1904.

Chicago, Ill.—The Debs vote of 47,000 for Cook county was cut to 29,000 in the mayoralty campaign of 1905. In this fall's election, part of this ground was regained—28,500 votes being polled in the county.

There is a big increase in the down-state vote. The total will be, however, 35,000 or 60,000, as against 69,225 for Debs.

Columbus, O.—Debs' vote 36,226. Returns this year show a considerable falling off in Cleveland from the Debs vote of 8,700, but gains in the other parts of the state enough to more than compensate and to bring the total for the state above 40,000.

Boise, Idaho.—The vote for Debs was 4,949. The vote this year will be not less than 7,000. Kootenai, the great mining county, cast 64 votes for Debs and 959 for Keiley for governor this year. The percentage of Socialist votes to the total is about 10 per cent.

North Carolina.—Total vote for Debs, 124; for state ticket, 1906, 400.

SOCIALISTS IN BELGIUM.

The general committee of Belgian Socialists' party took up the position of the neutral trade unions with regard to Socialism recently. While no definite conclusions were reached at the meeting, interesting arguments for and against neutrality of the unions towards politics were advanced.

Representatives of the neutral unions claimed that the Belgian workmen can only be made Socialists gradually. The neutral unions, it was asserted, act as a sort of a preliminary school for the workman. Any attempt, however, to introduce Socialism into the unions would defeat its object. Political and economic education and action should go side by side, but should not be made one.

Vandervelde was opposed to such sharp segregation on the ground that it tends to make the Socialist party a party of theorists only. Beside such strict segregation tends to estrange those of the workmen who are already Socialists from their party.

FIND "RAT" OPERATORS.

New York, Nov. 14.—At the office of President R. C. Clowry of the Western Union to-day it was said that a message had been received from Supt. J. C. Smith of Houston, Tex., reporting the strike of operators yesterday, and that the strikers' places had been filled and that business was going on as usual.

Second Annual Masque Ball and Mid-winter Carnival at the Coliseum on Saturday, Dec. 15. General admission 25 cents. In making up your list of dates save this one for the grand display of merry dancers and beautiful costumes.

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To secure a return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed. The fact that a signed article is published does not commit The Chicago Socialist to all opinions expressed therein.
Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

Editor, A. M. Storton; Business Manager, Louis Deigaard; State Secretary, J. E. Smith; County Secretary, C. L. Brecken.

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

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND AND SOCIALISM.

Archbishop Ireland is reported to have completely demolished socialism in his speech in Council Bluffs.

Let us examine the weapons with which this havoc was committed: "We must not assert that present conditions are perfect, but we must assert that nothing should be said or done subversive of public order, destructive of the spirit of the country and of its institutions."

Why not, pray, if that spirit and those institutions are wrong, and the so-called public order is an oppressive tyranny?

"Private property, the right of every man to dispose of the 'fruits of brain and hand' must be ever regarded as sacred and inviolable."

But our present system takes from every man the larger share of the 'fruits of brain and hand' and gives them to an idle class whose fruits are divorce scandals, yacht races, monkey parties, horse shows, etc.

"Men are not and never will be equal in the power that builds up property, in the economy that preserves and increases it; hence they will never be equal in the amount of property they can and do possess."

But property is built up today by virtue of ownership, not by power of intellect and economy. An infant, an insane person, a ward of the court, by the possession of the things which the workers must use in order to live can take tribute from every producer who uses those things. That tribute will build up a fortune for the idle, infantile or idiotic possessor, while the man who works and produces must live and die in poverty, however hard he may toil, however so economical he may live.

"The preaching of utopias to remedy this inequality, the proposal of schemes that ignore the nature of man and the vital conditions of human society is an insult no less than an injury to the individual whom they would fain beguile by their will of the wisp deception."

Correct, and we hope those who have been deceiving the workman into believing that he was on the road to becoming a capitalist will take proper note of the advice of the archbishop.

"Without large accumulations of capital great enterprises are impossible."

Exactly so. Then let us aggregate all the capital into one gigantic fund adequate to the tremendous enterprises that lie before the coming generations.

Let us make this great fund the common property of all, so that every individual will have an interest in its conservation and management.

Let us bring to bear upon its administration the best intellect that our present society can command, and abolish all the disturbing, wasteful, destructive competitive forces that so interfere with the accomplishment of "great enterprises" at present.

We almost wonder if the archbishop is not a socialist in disguise, for he concludes his address with the very wise observation:

"That large accumulations of capital should not be permitted to ply their forces to violate the principles of justice, to oppress and ruin the weak, is an undeniable proposition, but to strive to shatter and ruin them is to aim at a national mediocrity through which America will at once descend in the scale of nations."

To every word of which the Socialist says "Amen,"
To attempt to disrupt the trust as Bryan and Hearst propose is to seek to turn the nation back into competitive middle class mediocrity. To "regulate" and harass them as Roosevelt and another class of reformers suggest is to prevent the accomplishment of those "great enterprises," for which "large aggregations of capital" are essential.

Only when the aggregation of capital is permitted to run its natural course, and is then utilized for the good of all will the social welfare be secured.

THAT WOULD BE SOCIALISM.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SLAVERY.

A man is a slave when another man is able to determine the character of his labor and take from him the product of his toil.

In one form or another slavery has existed for many ages. It could not arise until a man produced more than was required to keep him alive. No man wants to own a person that does not produce more than it costs to feed and clothe and house him, any more than a farmer will keep a cow or a horse that "eats its head off."

Very soon after man began to use tools and domesticate plants and animals, the worker could produce a little more than his subsistence. Slavery was then possible because profitable. The master had only to watch his slaves. By taking from each one what he produced above his "keep," the master secured his own living without working. At that time it was much trouble to guard the slaves.

Later on, when land was all made private property, watching was no longer necessary. The slave was given a certain piece of ground upon which to live and work, on condition that he give a portion of his time to the landlord.

Chattel slavery gave place to serfdom and the race had moved up one stage. The serf was bought and sold with the land, but he could not be driven off it. During his "free" time he produced his own "keep." During the rest of the time he worked for his master.

Bye and bye tools with which the work was done became great, complex machines, requiring hundreds of laborers to operate them.

No one could live unless he could get to these machines. Therefore

✻ Making Socialists of Soldiers ✻

The Army and the Navy draw their strength from the working class. The soldiers and the sailors are working men and they are mostly drawn from the discontented agricultural workers, though many of them come from the lower strata of industrial and discontented emigrants, among them are, in addition to the above mentioned, a few high school students, clerks, etc., who could not compete in the fierce economic struggle. They are almost all discontented before they go into the service and become much more so after they are in there for awhile. The numerous desertions eloquently verify this statement. While not one in ten enlist from patriotic impulses, it is safe to say that not one in fifty have any patriotism at all after they are in there a few months. The Potent Ones in Washington are constantly bewailing the fact that so few men re-enlist.

There is a greater percent of class-conscious sailors and soldiers than of proletarians, but as yet they are unconscious of that class consciousness. But let the Socialists deluge them with good class-conscious propaganda, and the results will be astonishing. So long as the Army and the Navy are loyal to the capitalist class, it will be well nigh impossible to introduce a cooperative commonwealth; but armies are not always loyal to their Masters; there is such a thing as a mutiny.

Take Russia, for example. Could the revolution have made such progress had it not been for the mutinies of the raw troops and the sailors? And if "oppressed Russia" can successfully conduct an anti-military campaign of socialist agitation, why shouldn't "free America?" The only really loyal troops in Russia today are the Cossacks, and the reason the Cossacks cannot be reached by the revolutionists is because the Cossacks cannot read. In the United States Army every enlisted man must be able to read English; we can easily reach them, they have no delu-

sions about our "little Father" (Theodore L.) because they are all wise to him. The United States Government—always incompetent and impotent—will be powerless to stop our propaganda.

In Germany, France, Italy and other European countries, could the Socialists crowd so loudly were it not for their Socialist comrades in the Armies and the Navies? The German Kaiser, for instance, is all of a tremble, not because many workmen have declared themselves Socialists, but because the German Army is full of Socialists and is not to be relied upon. Many other illustrations could be cited.

There is a group of Socialists in Oakland, Cal., who intend to publish a Socialist paper exclusively for the enlisted men of the Army and the Navy of the United States, believing it to be a very fertile field for propaganda, and believing further that the enlisted men will support such a paper once it is brought properly to their notice. Regarding this paper, Comrade Jack London says:

"This propaganda of yours is right in line with the socialist propaganda in the German Army; and it is the lack of this propaganda, the lack of class-consciousness in the Russian Army, that is making the Russian revolution so bloody—the enlisted men constitute a splendid field for socialist propaganda—a soldier conscious of his class, and his brotherhood with labor, will not be so prone to shoot labor down when commanded."

Many other prominent Socialists, including the editors of many Socialist papers, have already indorsed the idea, and not a single Socialist, so far, has condemned it.

With "the men behind the guns" on our side, we have nothing to fear, for courts, kings and military dictators are powerless when they have no guns to back up their decisions.

Andrew J. Saunder,
Oakland, Calif.

it was no longer necessary to stand over the laborer with a club as in chattel slavery, or to legally fasten him to the land as in serfdom.

All that was needed was that the tools should be owned by the ruler. This would enslave the workers as completely as the more primitive club or the later landlordism.

Now and then a more shrewd, lucky or unscrupulous laborer would escape out of the slave class into the master class. The hope of doing this made the other slaves work harder than ever. Moreover it enabled the defenders of the system to point to this fact as proof that there were no classes and that slavery had been forever abolished.

The best thing about this last system from the point of view of the masters was that these last tools were so productive that only an hour or two per day of the laborer's time was required to produce his "keep." During all the rest of the time he was working for the owner of the tools.

Consequently the fortunes of chattel-slave and wage-slave owners fade into insignificance beside the colossal accumulations of the modern capitalist.

NOT PHILANTHROPY, BUT JUSTICE.

The rise of wages which has just been announced by a number of the great trust magnates of America is intended to allay discontent.

There is something about it that will tend to produce the reverse. It is too theatrical. It is too spontaneous. It is too concerted.

Nothing could prove more completely than this action the complete community of interests in our industrial life.

When the food, clothing and shelter of millions of human beings can be given by voluntary simultaneous action, THEY CAN BE TAKEN AWAY IN THE SAME MANNER.

Do we want our lives to thus remain at the disposal of the charitable impulses of a handful of trust magnates?

DO WE WISH TO REMAIN A NATION OF BEGGARS, DEPENDENT UPON THE PHILANTHROPICAL WHIMS OF BENEVOLENT DESPOTS?

ONLY WAITING.

I am waiting, only waiting, till the Danger's past and gone,
I've my eye upon your movement
And I'll join you later on.
But to lose my vote at present,
It would surely be a sin,
So I'll vote for Socialism when
I see you're sure to win.

I believe in Socialism—every word
The brotherhood of man
And that industry should operate
On a more enlightened plan,
That would give to each his product
That would make each worker free.
And when you're sure of winning
You can also count on me.

As to principles, I'm with you,
I, myself, have suffered wrong;
For a shameful, wretched pittance
I have slaved and sorrowed long.
And if more of our best people
Would only just lead the way,
I could vote with you tomorrow
For the coming better day.

So, I'm waiting, only waiting
Till the danger's past and gone—
Only waiting till the movement
Is a little larger grown,
Then I'm coming to the rescue
At the dawning of the day,
And I'll shout for Socialism
When the mists have cleared away.

—By A. M. STIRTON.

A Laugh or A Smile

By P. B.

A Disbeliever.

"Why, Johnny," cried the Sunday school teacher, "I am surprised that you should not believe that story of Jonah and the whale!"

"Well, my paw's a Socialist and he told me to be careful how I let people stuff me."

That band of immigrants, victims of the Baltimore & Ohio catastrophe, were introduced early into the beauties of American capitalism.

Indian summer has at last wended its way toward the happy hunting grounds.

How is the czar to know how many of those plaguey Socialists there are in his empire unless he allows them to vote?

No matter whether it be spelled "Socialism" or reformed to "Soshulism" it would remain just as disagreeable to Mr. Roosevelt.

If the czar keeps sending social revolutionists to Siberia, that country will be so thickly populated some day that it can easily lick Russia proper.

A New York pastor gave a vaudeville show in his church in order to attract a crowd. It requires no such effort as that to draw the people to Socialist meetings.

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

The Retort Vindictive.

"Don't talk any of your socialism to me," says the scoffer. "It sounds all right, but it's only a dream."
"Is that so?" replies the enthusiast.
"Well, what are present conditions but a nightmare?"

An Interrupted Tale.

"Then the ghost let out an unearthly wail," said the story teller.
"What was he waiting about?" interrupted the scoffer.
"I suppose he thought Uncle Sam's tax on spirits was too high," replied the story teller, scornfully. Then he resumed his narrative.

An Exploded Idea.

"Do you think a horse shoe is lucky?"
"I should say not! See that scar on my head? That is where a fellow hit me with one."

By the Innocent Bystander

All this race prejudice that is being stirred up just now will come in handy the next time it is proposed to import negro scabs.

If Hetty Green wants to prevent that bloody revolution she might help the Socialists show the way to peaceful evolution.

Try a little Socialism—the kind that made Milwaukee famous.

What is the use of the czar going to the trouble of collecting the taxes if the revolutionists take the money away from him?

It is due to the extraordinary ability of Marshall Field III that the new addition is going up on the State street store. It must be, for the Journal and Post has said it.

Isn't it fun watching a capitalist editor trying to earn his salary by jumping on socialism?

It must make old Granny Chronicle and dear little Sissy Journal feel like three counterfeit dimes to see The Chicago Daily Socialist outselling them all over the city.

Chicago claims that its street cars are the dirtiest in the world. Score another for Chicago.

No true Socialist has finished his day's work until he has done something for the party press.

Did you ever see a Socialist that looked as though he wanted his individuality destroyed?

It's the fellow with a brass tag on him that is always frightened for fear he will lose his individuality.

Second Annual Masque Ball and Midwinter Carnival at the Coliseum on Saturday, Dec. 15. General admission 25 cents. In making up your list of dates save this one for the grand display of merry dancers and beautiful costumes.

Coliseum, Saturday, Dec. 15, the big show.

WHAT MAKES RAILROAD ACCIDENTS?

No country in the world kills as many people on its transportation lines as does the United States.

The passengers make up but a small proportion of those slaughtered. It is among the employes that the mortality is most terrible. To enter the employ of an American railroad is more dangerous than to enlist in any army actively engaged in warfare.

Yet in almost nine cases out of ten these lives are directly exchanged for profits.

Air brakes, automatic couplers, blocked frogs and a few other simple and thoroughly tested devices, familiar to every railroad man, would do away with nearly all the accidents to brakemen and switchmen.

The abolition of grade crossings, and proper guarding of tracks would make impossible another prolific cause of loss of life.

An automatic block system, interlocking switches and double tracking would obviate another set of accidents.

A steel car properly built is practically un-collapsible and incombustible. Had the men and women and children, who went down to their death yesterday morning been traveling in such cars it is probable that scarcely a single person would have been killed or seriously injured.

Even with such construction as the Pullman company put in their cars, the occupants are almost completely insured against accident.

But the working class passenger such as was killed and maimed yesterday morning, cannot afford to travel in Pullmans.

If the rates were reduced so that all could use such cars that thirty million dollar surplus might be disturbed.

Every one of these inventions is already in practical operation. Not one of them is an experiment. The only reason for delay in introducing them is that they might reduce dividends.

It has been shown over and over again that the largest percentage of accidents take place during the last hours of the employes' day. Men overworked, exhausted, driving weary muscles and brain to the task are unable to exercise that alertness and caution which alone can preserve life.

To shorten hours would reduce profits. Therefore men must continue to toil twelve, fourteen, eighteen and even twenty and twenty-four hours at a stretch while lives are crushed out and human forms mangled.

CAPITALISM AND LABOR.

Some people say that because labor needs railroads, mills, mines and machines, therefore the laborer and the capitalist are equally necessary.

There are several big slips in this reasoning.

The laborer owns labor power and the capitalist owns capital.

The laborer is attached to his labor power and when he sells it he must go along with it and endure whatever discomforts are attached to its use; but the capitalist may live in Newport or in Europe, while his capital is being used to produce wealth in the coal mines of Pennsylvania or the slaughter houses of Chicago. The laborer does need capital—or rather he needs the things which are now called capital—but he does not need the CAPITALIST.

If he has no use for the capitalist in the PRODUCTION of wealth he has still less use for him in the DISTRIBUTION.

When the laborer has used mills, mines, machinery and manufacturing plants for the production of wealth, the capitalist—who has had no share in the wealth production—turns up and demands the lion's share in the distribution of the product.

Here the trouble begins. The laborer wants higher wages the capitalist wants bigger profits, although these must come out of the same product. What one gets, the other cannot have. Hence strikes, boycotts, blacklists, riots, closed shops, open shops, injunctions, and all the other phases of industrial warfare.

This warfare can only end in one of two ways. Either the capitalist can own the laborer, or the laborer can own capital.

THE FIRST IS CHATTEL SLAVERY, THE SECOND IS SOCIALISM.

"SOCIALISM WILL DESTROY INDIVIDUALITY."

"Socialism will destroy individuality," drones the professor, who looked over his notes carefully before he went to class, lest he might say something to offend the donor of the university.

"Socialism will destroy individuality," writes the editorial "hack," while he shivers lest he might let one of his own ideas get into his editorial page.

"Socialism will destroy individuality," draws the preacher, as he keeps his eye on the front pew.

"Socialism will destroy individuality," repeats the working man, as he hands in the brass tag with his number on it and loses his identity for the day in the shop.

SOCIALISM WILL RESTORE INDIVIDUALITY.

Socialism will give the makers of machines, the writers of books, the painters of pictures, an opportunity to control their own method of life. It will enable them to embody their own thoughts in their work.

They will be rulers of their own destiny. They will own their own jobs. They will have their leisure with which to develop their individuality.

Childhood will be given opportunity for growth and education. Man will no longer be the slave either to the machine or to an exploiting master.

OUR TERMS OR GO.

We are the bosses of labor, we,
And you are the sons of toil;
We tell you what your wages shall be,
And what shall be our spoil;
You see if you have that which you earn
It won't give us any show,
And so we propose that you shall learn
To accept our terms or go!

What right have you, who do the work,
To give it a price at our loss?
That is the right of us who shirk,
And who play the game of boss;
We allow that you may have enough
To keep up the struggle and strain,
But all above must support the bluff,
And go to your bosses' gain.

We have you fast, for you see, good slaves,
We own all the land and tools,
All metals and coals, us jolly knaves,
And can play you for our fools,
It's nothing to us if you have naught,
While our piles forever grow;
You are the cattle our gold has bought
And so take our terms or go!

—BRISBANE WORKER.