

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

"Workers of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain."

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FIFTH YEAR—WHOLL NO. 245.

CHICAGO, ILL. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1903.

PRICE ONE CENT.

STREET CAR STRIKE ON

Three Thousand Five Hundred Men Quit Work on South Side Car Lines—Capitalism United and Backed by the Police Power Determined to Crush the Employes Union—The Workers Will Win if the Working Class is True to Itself.

The employes of the South Side street car lines of Chicago have unanimously decided to make a struggle to better their conditions. After having offered every possible opportunity to the employers to arbitrate they, at least, exercise the only privilege left to the wage slaves of surrendering the pittance which they would have been receiving as wages and have laid down their work. This means that something over 3,000 men with the families dependent upon them will be pitted against the many times millionaire owners. The owners have at once shown their solidarity, and the morning papers announce that Marshall Field, Sam Allerton, Levi Z. Lotter and the other stockholders have expressed their willingness to forego their dividends for the immediate future in order to crush the efforts of the workers. The following gives the demands which the employes make:

- Table of Employes' Demands. 1. WAGES—(a) Crews on electric cars 75 cents an hour. (b) Cable train runs, \$2.50 a day; trailer conductors, \$2.49. (c) Overtime at rate of time and a half. 2. OPERATION—(a) Work day not more than 11 hours nor less than 10 (b) All day runs to be ten hours straight. 3. ARBITRATION—Grievances to be adjusted by an arbitration board comprising a company arbitrator, a representative of the union, and a third man selected by the two. 4. THE CLOSED SHOP—All employes to be union men; new employes to be taken into the union at the expiration of a forty-five day probation period. 5. RECOGNITION OF UNION OFFICIALS—The company to receive officers of the union and committees when questions and grievances shall arise, also to allow officers leave of absence. 6. PENALTY FOR UNJUST SUSPENSION—The company to reimburse any union man upon reinstatement if suspension is proved unjust. 7. DAYS OFF ALLOWED—The company to allow men to register a week in advance for days desired off. 8. DAY FOR INJURIES—The company to pay for medical attendance and all time lost owing to injury on duty.

It will be seen at once that even from the capitalist point of view they are mild enough when the work is considered in that they are as low as will permit the men to maintain the standard of efficiency necessary in such positions as are demanded for the operation of street railways. The important point about the strike, however, is the attitude which is at once taken by the city authorities and the methods which are being made to break the strike on the part of the employers. Three days before the strike was called it was announced that "Boss Farley" was in town. To those who have followed the street car strikes in other cities this has a most ominous sound. This man has for years made it his disreputable business to break the strength of unions on street car lines. He has a gang of cut throats and desperados who have been trained to do the work of motemen and conductors, and he can also be depended upon to do any sort of desperate work that may be demanded. His method of operation in previous strikes gives us an idea of what we may expect here. When he takes charge of a strike he becomes for the time being practically the general manager of the lines operated. Knowing full well that his success in breaking the strike depends

almost upon his ability to start riots and thereby secure the assistance of the authorities, he uses all possible means to incite violence and throw discredit upon the strikers. He came to Cleveland and shortly afterwards cars were dynamited in various portions of the city. He was called on at Indianapolis and once more dynamite was mysteriously discovered on car tracks and round company property. He turned up again at New Orleans and the usual dynamite accompaniment followed. He lent his aid in San Francisco and once more "mysterious explosions" took place. It does not take very much reasoning to guess who set off the bombs. His men are always armed to the teeth and police officials in the cities in which he operates, are always conveniently blind to all violations by him and his men of the law of carrying concealed weapons. Here in Chicago he is to have his work supplemented in his line by Hermann Schuetler, who gained his main notoriety by his ability to find bombs during the anarchist scare in this city. There is not the slightest doubt but what, if the occasion demands it, this very able police lieutenant with the assistance of Farley will discover all kinds of plots and schemes within the next few weeks. At the very first move an attempt was made to use the U. S. Mail excuse which has done such valiant service on steam railroads as a means for gaining the interference of the National government and the regular army. Thus, within a few hours after the strike has started, it has developed all the phases which have characterized such strikes in the past. The powers of municipal state and national government are being trained for the work of strike-breaking and undoubtedly by the time this reaches our readers the judiciary will have been drawn in through an injunction.

It should be evident to every workman, whether a street car worker or otherwise that this, like every other strike, becomes at once a contest between a few employes in one industry and of the powers of government in the control of capitalists on the other side.

A. M. SIMONS.

SOCIALISM.

Why is it that there in strife Man must live his daily life? Why does he to his brother go, And treat him as his mortal foe?

Why, from morn till night, And oft' from dark till light, Must he toil and slave And in all, but a pittance save?

What? All this that we may live? No! But that to others he may give. The result and product of his toil, That they their hands may not soil.

What think ye the end will be Of all this toil and slavery? Men will rise in their right, And turn this darkness into light.

So that those who toil and sweat The product of their toil may get, And they who do not work, but play, Will surely then their reckoning pay.

Then it is that we can plan The glorious brotherhood of man, And men clasp hands the world o'er, And happiness reigns from shore to shore.

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Rockford, Jan 25 October. Oh, my gudenes, Meestur Redactor! Oh my gudenes! Socialist boys haar mak noospaper an it iss crakerjack litt ting all rite. Ay send yu vonk of him. Socialist boys haar be so full yamaka yinyer ve get him Socialism nex time ve vote Ay bet yu. My fren Ole say if Socialist haar skall tak fem hooker rite line dey vill mak daily noospapir den. Litt papir say Strickland be haar den 6 November. Ay tak yoman to hear him Ay bet yu. Den she vill be all rite gudie Socialist lik Ay be. Meestur Redactor Ay see yu put him my last letter in Chi. Socialist dat be all rite but Ay tank yu can ente spell him var gode. Yu spell him just lik Ay do. Gen yu get him O. K. Gudie by Ay tell yu hote Strickland ven he beh haar.

CARL GOSROM.

PROPAGANDA WAGONS.

Within the last three months the business manager of this paper has received no less than thirty letters and numerous verbal requests coming from all portions of the state urging him to establish a fund for the purpose of raising sufficient money to place one or more propaganda wagons in the State of Illinois and especially in Cook County. After talking the subject over with the comrades who are interested in these matters, it was decided to place the proposition before the Cook County Central Committee, and at the last meeting of that committee consent was given and the Business Manager of the Chicago Socialist authorized to inaugurate at once a plan for the purpose outlined above.

Comrades, we want to get these wagons into the field by the first of next April. You are fully aware of the great fight that will be on in 1904.

THEY NEEDED THE GOODS

American Capitalism Wins Point By Inciting Rebellion—An Object Lesson in Benevolent Assimilation—Trust the American Capitalist to Get What he Goes After.

Trust the American capitalist for trumping any trick that may be led the world over in the way of grabbing what he needs. No other gang of rascals of any other nationality could have cleaned up \$500,000,000 from a single shearing of the lambs as was done by the best citizens and philanthropists of Wall Street during

ing attempt at concealment through-out this plot. Everyone who is able to see through a barrel with the bottom out knows that the "revolution" in Panama was organized, financed, directed and fought (in so far as Lieber was any fighting) by and for the little clique of commercial interests who need a new Panama canal and who are looking for the fat contracts that will accompany its construction. The National government of any other country would have waited a few months, or years, before rushing to the aid and comfort of this gang of filibusters. But what was the use of a strenuous president if he would not act when you needed him. So it was that Teddy at once responded when the trust appealed and granted recognition of a "government" which had its real seat in New York and its territory on the Isthmus. Let us see, was it not Marx and Engels who, in the Manifesto de-

A LETTER TO GOMPERS.

The following letter was drafted by Elgin Lodge, 295, at its last meeting, and ordered sent to the newspapers. "Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L.—Dear Sir and Brother: Your circular letter on the anti-injunction and the eight hour bills has been thoroughly discussed by us. In reply we must say that we have no faith in any petition to United States senators or to United States representatives. Such petitions, by the treatment usually accorded them, have become our shame and we believe the time has come to demand in our own name and not to beg. That a bill should pass the house of representatives to be killed in the house of monopoly—once called the senate—has become a standing jest to those who know and can see. That these two bills under discussion should meet a similar fate is only to be expected. That organized labor should be hoodwinked by such political trickery is a sad commentary on its intelligence, and we do not propose to humiliate ourselves by electing a corporation agent to power, then prostrate ourselves at his feet begging the crumbs that fall from the trust's, his master's, table. "We believe that the methods of organized labor once effective are now antiquated and lacking; that unless we broaden our lines and enter new fields of activities we are bound to become annihilated by the new methods of the monopolist and his ally, the federal judge with his self-assumed dictatorial powers, and that we must enter the political arena, conscious of our class interest, with the end in view of complete emancipation from the power of monopoly. "We do not want merely eight hours; we do not want seven hours; nor do we want only an increase of wages and better factory laws. We do want the entire product of our labor and the sole management of the conditions and the hours under which we shall work. And we shall think and work and vote to that end and shall not fritter out time away petitioning for aught less. "Fours fraternally, "Elgin Lodge No. 295, I. A. of M."

CLASS SOLIDARITY.

Organizer Fitzpatrick is a level-headed trade union leader. The Capitalist press cannot blind him by their Sophistry as to the sacredness of agreements. He holds that the highest agreement is the Solidarity of labor, and that when there is a strike at a plant every man on the plant owes his striking fellow workmen his active cooperation. Fitzpatrick does not advocate the idiotic general strike, but he does not believe that an engineer and a fireman should generate power to be used by scab motemen and conductors and still call themselves union men. He does not believe that a teamster hauling coal for a plant that is on strike can consistently call himself a union man. So far we agree with him.

The comrades of the 23rd Ward west in the German Branch will give a social Sunday afternoon at Piwo-gel's Hall, corner of Willow and Bissel street, Sunday the 15th. There will be refreshments. This is the first social ever given by this new branch. The comrades should turn out and assist them in making a success of it.

The 25th Ward comrades ordered 1,000 of the Hagerty leaflets. All comrades especially those residing in the vicinity of large Catholic Synagogues should supply themselves with a quantity of this ammunition. If it is properly distributed workers will be worked in these localities.

The 33rd Ward comrades have arranged for the 5th annual reception and ball to take place Nov. 25th, at Kensington Turner Hall. The comrades have arranged a very fine program and have secured one of the very best bands possible. If you want to enjoy a pleasant evening you want to be sure and attend this ball.

MEMBERS' ATTENTION!

The party mass meeting will take place tomorrow, Sunday, 2 p. m. at Oriental Hall, 123 La Salle street. Non-party members invited to be present.

\$2.00—CUNNEY HAT CO.—\$2.00

Comrades should go to this store for their head wear, 97 Madison St., n. w. cor. Dearborn. All hats guaranteed union.

Get Your Tickets Quick FOR THE GREAT COLISEUM EVENT DEC. 6

Proceeds to the Socialist Party of Illinois

A concert by Thomas' Orchestra, forty pieces—a stirring speech by that famous orator, Eugene V. Debs—a Grand March participated in by many labor organizations with banners—a Grand Ball—and twelve hours of solid enjoyment—all for

25 cents

Besides a big supper for another thirty-five cents. Nothing greater has ever been attempted by the Socialist Party in America. Every party member should get a book of tickets and SELL THEM ALL. THINK OF IT!

15 Thousand Will Attend

and it requires no prophet's vision or wisdom to announce that it will be the fiercest political struggle so far fought on American soil. Remember that old adage that in time of peace prepare for war. Our war is an intellectual war. We have a mighty task before us and we must assail the ramparts of capitalism defended by superstition, prejudice and ignorance with renewed vigor, fully prepared to take our part in this great struggle for the emancipation of the working class. We must put one or more of these propaganda wagons in the field with first class exponents of clear cut class conscious action—Socialism, and not the wily-washy sort of stuff that has become a stench in the nostrils of the man or woman who has studied economics.

It is the intention to have the wagons supplied with first class Socialist literature which will be distributed and every other method of propaganda that is legitimate will be resorted to. We want the comrades all over the State to contribute at once towards this wagon fund, and acknowledgment will be made in the Chicago Socialist each week. We will accept anything from 25 cents to twenty-five hundred dollars. Send remittances to THOS. K. BATES, Business Manager, The Chicago Socialist, 181 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Donations:

Thos. K. Bates, \$5.00 Henry J. Wiegel, \$5.00

Comrade James O'Neal, the State Secretary of Ind., says that we are now turning out a most excellent paper. Comrade Gaylord Wilshire told us while in our office a few days ago that he did not see how money would make any improvement in the sheet we are now giving the comrades. If you have a desire to assist us in continuing this high standard of the Chicago Socialist get out and sell a few subscription cards.

The past year. No other nation would have been able under the guise of self-government and democratic institutions, to inaugurate a Coeur d'Alene and a Cripple Creek.

When the American capitalist wants a thing, he goes after it and does not see any particular reason why he should wait upon the properties. So it was the most natural thing in the world that when the commercial interests who needed a Panama Canal did not get the sort of a treaty they wanted passed by the Columbian Congress, to incite a rebellion, change it into a revolution, organize an independent government, establish diplomatic relations and pass a canal treaty "while you wait." When one of the effete monarchies of Europe starts out to steal a piece of land in Columbia, or South Africa or Central Asia, they first send out a scientific expedition, or a missionary and pray that the natives will be foolish enough to throw stones at the scientist or the bearers of Christianity. If the natives fall into the trap the capitalist government will either a protest, or send in troops "to preserve order and assist the local authorities." After some years of diplomatic negotiations they "establish a protectorate" and perhaps at the end of a generation, the process of benevolent assimilation is completed.

Not so with your thoroughgoing Yankee. He is used to the most improved methods of production and delegates any outgrown machinery whether in the piratical or mechanical field to the "scrap pile" which has long ago made him famous among his European competitors. It took the American capitalists only a little over a week to bulldoze Columbia into the loss of a section of her territory and force the residents of that territory to turn it over to the American exploiters. It is a characteristic of the new made capitalist in the social world to care little for the properties, and so it was that there was only a trif-

fling that "the executive of a modern State is but a Committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie." Even they, however, would probably be surprised to see how much more competent these "committees" have become with the passage of years, and how much more readily they respond to the orders of their masters. A. M. SIMONS.

Labor has perhaps some "rights" that the capitalists are bound to respect, but it first requires "power" to "bind" before the "right" becomes anything more than a mere phrase. That power lies in political action alone.—Eric Peppie.

The diseases of our economic system come to the surface in the shape of lockouts, strikes, boycotts, injunctions and in armed soldiery that pulls the trigger at the command of corporate might entrenched behind the throne of official power. The manifestation of these diseases will continue as long as capitalism controls the functions of government, to be used against the real producer of wealth. Whenever the workers become class-conscious and class-loyal, the struggle of the ages will culminate in economic freedom and the brotherhood of man—Brauer Zeitsung.

The Statistician and the Surplus

In Which it is Shown How Easy it is to Fool the Man Who Works Long Hours and Has No Time to Think.

Grab and Keep had often declared that they would leave town if Socialist sentiment continued to grow. But when they were packing up to go, they discovered, much to their surprise, that they couldn't get the land into their grips. The plant also was too large a problem.

They were scratching their heads in great perplexity, when, lo! there appeared before them—shall I say a man?

A statistician! He said: "Foolish fellows! Thinking of going, eh? You make me laugh. The country will remain. You can't even carry away the machinery. Those infernal Socialists will triumph. I abominate 'em. I was once one of them—and no one hates or will he like a renegade!"

"What's your game and graft?" cried the business men. "Out with it at once; we're in a hurry."

"Tut, tut! take your time. I'll make fair weather. I'm a juggler. I have figures to feed to dogs. The arithmetic is my slave. Mathematics will lie for me. The most correct of sciences becomes false, crooked and perjured once I touch it. Such is my malign influence—"

"Well, well! to the point—"

"Here's the census of 1900. Ponderous, immense, imposing! No Simpleton has read it, therefore they'll believe all I tell 'em. See this grand total—\$7,348,114,755. That represents all the expenses in all the establishments throughout the land, Penal, eleemosynary and governmental establishments are included. Of course the Simpletons won't notice this. Now I will deduct this vast sum from the total factory value of all products. Then, although all bills for freight, fuel, rail supplies and payments for power and heat are included in the sum I have already deducted, I will charge them again for fuel, I will charge them again for freight, I will insist on more payment for plant, power and machinery. In this way I will reduce their net profit to such a pitiable balance that when their collective wage is placed against it they will stare; they will wonder why they ever believed the Socialist."

"Will this be possible?" asked Grab and Keep.

"Trust me," answered the statistician. "I am capable of more than that. From the net total of wealth production, I will deduct one hundred millions for salaries of heads of corporations. I will conceal the fact that the Simpleton pays rent. I will make believe that he can go to the factory office and purchase his product at factory price. I will take away something for every extravagance and waste and absurdity of this damnable capitalist system—"

"What, what?"

"Excuse me, my lords. A portion of an old Socialist speech of mine inadvertently came back to me. I must be calm. When my cogs work too fast, something slips. But to finish. When all my plausible figures are in ship shape, I'll have them published. No Simpleton can refute them. They haven't sense enough. You have fixed that. Long hours of toil in your factories from earliest childhood—"

"Drop that."

"Oh, come off!" We'll hire you and you'll get your pay. It's a chance any way, and we're desperate. Publish your lying statistics as broadly as you can and in workmen's organ's if you can."

This statistician appeared. Blank amazement filled the Simpletons. They looked at their miserable homes and wondered if that was 75 per cent of their earnings. They gazed upon the lofty mansions and splendid equipages of the drones and marveled if that were 25 per cent. Twenty-five per cent was everything and 75 per cent was nothing. It didn't take brains to refute the statistician. One only needed eyes.—Wm. R. Fox in The Tollow.



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

PHONE FRANKLIN 454.

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THE ELECTIONS. Owing to the meagerness of the election returns from the various states where elections were held we are unable to give much more information than the returns we published last week.

THE STREET CAR STRIKE. At present writing the situation in the contest between the street car employes and the capitalist managers of that public utility contains many lessons which the workers would do well to take to heart.

The men go on strike after having exhausted all efforts for a peaceful solution of the points at issue. Briefly stated, the Chicago City Railway Co part of whose franchises have expired and are only running by permission of the mayor and council.

All the powerful interests in the city are arrayed on the side of the capitalists. The working class as a whole are heart and soul with the men. But what will the labor leaders do? Will they in response to the feeling that is among the workers allow the natural class instincts to have full play, or will they also placate the capitalists?

That is the momentous question in this struggle. The history of many of the leaders make us await with anxiety. The preliminaries leading to the strike have been of a character to discourage the men. President Malone and Oranier Pratt have been playing to the galleries. They have striven in every way to win the public on their side. They have failed. The demands of the workers were justified at the outset by every member of the working class, and opposed by every one who had capitalist interests.

Vanderbilt spoke wisely when he said "the public be damned" when his class interest were involved. And the workers will attain greater success when they cease giving consideration to any interests but their own. In this strike the workers will learn the value of the Socialist argument in favor of the control of the public powers by the working class.

To the Socialist, his duty is plain. We are unreservedly on the side of the workers—at the ballot box and in the strike. Their victory is our victory. Their defeat is our defeat. Whatever assistance can be rendered to the men in this battle by the party as a whole, or by the members as individuals will be given in a sense of duty.

All we ask is that the men be faithful to each other. And use their eyes, their ears, and above all their thinking powers. We are selling our party button two for 5c., five for 10c., three dozen for 40c., or \$1.00 per 100. Send your orders at once.

MANUAL LABOR AND BRAIN LABOR.

One of the commonest questions put to Socialists is this: Whether in speaking of the working class we mean only those who do manual work or also include those who work with the brain; and we have to answer over and over again until we are tired of it that we include both kinds of labor.

Now the fact is that all human labor is brain labor. There is no such thing as "only manual labor." Nothing illustrates better the contempt in which the master class holds its servants than the custom of alluding to those who combine their brain work with bodily work as "manual laborers." The unique characteristic of all human labor is that it is in part brain labor, and this part, the brain part, however small, can never be replaced by any substitute. A horse or a machine may do the manual part of man's labor, but it takes a man to manage the horse or the machine. What is called labor-saving machinery may lessen the number of laborers required, but it does not lessen the brain work or degree of intelligence required to operate and repair the machinery, but generally increases this. The brain part of the labor cannot be replaced. Hence the foolishness of supposing that improved machinery can ever abolish strikes. Not until you get a machine that will start itself and stop itself and keep itself in repair and reproduce itself when worn out, have you got a substitute for human labor and for the brain work which is an inseparable part of it.

Now this brain work that is an indispensable part of all human labor, even of the simplest kind, such as shoveling dirt or carrying the hod, is the part that produces profit for the employer and is the part that is not paid for. The laborer in selling his labor power throws his brain in for nothing. The employer does not recognize in the employe anything but a "hand," or manual labor power, and of course he expects to pay for that. The value of hand power alone is simply its keep, the same as the value of horse power, and it produces no profit. The brain power is what produces the profit. No profit can be made out of anything except a human being, i. e. brain labor. Profit cannot be made out of an animal nor out of a machine without the direction of human labor, that is, brain labor. A teamster is paid for his body power the same as his team. Both get their feed, that is all, nothing more. One eats out of a tin pail, the other out of a nose bag. But the brain of one is sufficiently developed to take the initiative, to be self-directing and self-sufficient. The profit for the employer is made by the brain work of the teamster. This brain is what distinguishes him from his team, but this part of his body is not paid for at all; it goes to the buyer free, as the tail goes with the hide.

We presuppose labor in a form that stamps it as exclusively human. A spider conducts operations that resemble those of a weaver, and a bee puts to shame many an architect in the construction of her cells. But what distinguishes the worst architect from the best of bees is this, that the architect raises his structure in imagination before he erects it in reality. At the end of every labor-process we get a result that already existed in the imagination of the laborer at its commencement. He not only effects the change of form in the material on which he works, but he also realizes a purpose of his own that gives the law to his modus operandi, and to which he must subordinate his will. And this subordination is no mere momentary act. Besides the exertion of the bodily organs, the process demands that during the whole operation the workman's will be steadily in consonance with his purpose. (Marx, Capital, Chap. VII.)

Herein lies the deep spiritual strength of Marx that makes him the Messiah of the proletariat—his recognition and insistence upon the fact, to a greater degree than any before him, that there is something about "common" labor that is very uncommon and peculiar; that it is purpose-fitting and end-seeking labor; that it is the only thing in the world that can produce a surplus above its own maintenance. In short, that it is human and all that this word implies; that in selling his body power a man is also forced at the same time to sell or give away his brain power, his human intelligence, his spirit, his soul; that is doing this is degraded and dishonored. There is nothing honorable about hired labor or hired love or hired voting or hired fighting or hired anything. Hiring is a dirty transaction with the marks of inequality and compulsion and humiliation all over it. It has come to be felt instinctively that the hiring of any and all the functions of the human body is dishonorable with the single exception of labor, and the addition of the wage system will re-

move this exception and establish a new code of honor. To repeat. All human labor is pre-eminently brain labor. Some kinds are combined with more body labor than others, but where the brain labor is lacking, as in the case of an idiot, no profit can be made any more than out of a dumb brute. To call a man "only a manual laborer" is an insult which should be stiffly resented. It amounts to calling him an idiot. To be called a "hired" laborer is a dishonor which must be borne until the wage system is abolished. It can only be resented at the ballot box. When Socialists speak of the working class they mean no other class except that which works with its brains. MARCUS HITCH.

SOCIALIST—J. C. L. THREE

mit the membership to rest secure while the work of the Party is carried on by officials. No man, or set of men, is capable of shaping the future of Socialism, in which is incorporated the destiny of the human race. The Socialist Party, in order to be true to its purpose, must ever remain under the direction of the membership; and every state organization in the Party will soon be compelled to so amend its constitution as to enable the entire Party membership in the state to know at all times just exactly what the various officials are doing.

With such precautions, the irregularity of party officials can be corrected; officials or individuals, who imagine themselves the brain of the Socialist movement can be held in check or speedily removed from office. And capital will find it more difficult to retard our work by sending hirelings into our ranks or by corrupting the morally weak with bribes. Our party has already become a power. It remains for the membership to keep it so. No single individual is indispensable to its progress. The, as it were, watchdog supervision by the entire membership, and that alone can assure the Socialist republic.

This means work for every member of the Party. And with every member at work, not like anarchists, with no regard to system, thus producing discord, but co-operating with the Party organization wherever he or she may be; with such workers, we will soon be able to pierce the dark cloud of capitalism and see that it too has its silver lining—the bright and determined faces of the working class, filled with the consuming desire for their own emancipation. W. E. CLARK. Omaha, Neb., Nov. 6, 1903.

A BIT OF INTERESTING HISTORY. Chicago, Oct. 15. Editor Chicago Socialist: As all Socialists are interested in the history of the movement and in the personality of the early leaders in the movement, the following extract relating to Ferdinand Lassalle may prove interesting. I came across it in a biography of Rachel Varnhagen von Ense by Mrs. Vaughan Jennings published in London, 1876. Lassalle on going from Paris to Berlin, young and as yet almost unknown took a letter from the poet Heine to August Varnhagen von Ense, husband of the brilliant Rachel. Varnhagen was prominent in the politics of the time as a leader of the Democratic movement. In his letter Heine says: "My friend Herr Lassalle who will bring you this letter is a young man of the most remarkable intellectual power. He combines thorough accurate and varied learning; an inexhaustible faculty of exposition and an acute perceptive power with energy in action to a degree that fills me with amazement. I anticipate the most active assistance from him if his sympathy with me does not die out. In any case it will be a pleasure to have known a man thus uniting, learning and capacity, talent and character. Herr Lassalle bears unmistakably the stamp of the new time, which knows nothing of that modesty and self-abnegation with which we more or less hypocritically were trammelled and beset in our day. The new generation means to enjoy itself and make the best of the visible; we of the older one bowed humbly before the invisible, yearned after shadow-kisses and 'blue-flower' fragrances, denied ourselves, wept and smiled, and were perhaps happier than those fierce gladiators who walk so proudly to meet their death struggle."

In explanation of the reference to "blue flower fragrances" it may be said that the blue flower was an expression symbolizing the romantic tendency and that it originated in a romance of the mystic poet Novalis entitled "Heinrich von Oesterdingen." Recently the expression has received new attention in consequence of the publication of Henry Van Dyke's "The Blue Flower" a collection of short stories in which the leading theme is the search for the mystical "blue flower" that is, happiness. EDWARD SMITH.

CHICAGO SOCIALIST DEBATING CLUB. A very successful discussion took place at Party Headquarters last Wednesday on the question of "Class-Consciousness," many members taking part in the contest, so much so, that the same subject is to be spoken to four weeks hence. The debate for next Wednesday, November 18th, is resolved that a person may be a socialist altho' not a member of the Socialist Party. Comrades Spears and Stude will stand by the affirmative, while Comrades Saunders & Billow will assert the negative. Remember, Comrades, this Club is open to all members of the Party and every one should avail themselves of the opportunity presented of becoming efficient "Soap Box Orators" for the coming conflict next year.

We are in a position to take subscriptions to any Socialist paper published in the United States. Send in your order at once.

The Creeping Dark.

By Franklin W. Wentworth.

In Paris, when you traverse the rue des Francs-Bourgeois until you come to the rue Sevigne, you will find upon the corner a building of agreeable architecture erected in the sixteenth century for a Breton family named Kernevalec. From 1677 until 1696 Madame de Sevigne lived in it. It belongs now to the city of Paris and contains a collection illustrating the history of the city and of the revolution.

In a room of the second floor, in a corner near a fire place, there is the portrait of a man, painted in oil. Under this portrait in a glass case is a long double-coil of rotten rope connected at intervals by short sticks, and a clumsy, broken saw.

The portrait is the likeness of a Frenchman named Latude. The rope and sticks are the remains of a ladder by which he made his escape from the Bastille.

The Bastille was a stupendous old castle built for Charles V. in the fourteenth century and which was left standing when the boulevards were levelled in 1670. With its massive walls, ten feet in thickness, and its eight sombre towers, it rose just at the entrance of the city, and the cannon on its battlements commanded the adjoining suburb of St. Antoine;—the quarter occupied by the working-classes.

Up to the 14th of July, 1789, when the revolutionists battered it to pieces and liberated everyone in it; that is to say, for a period of one hundred years and over, the Bastille was a favorite place in which to put people and forget about them. Charles Dickens' wonderful story, "A Tale of Two Cities," is founded on such an incident.

Latude escaped from the Bastille a few years before its destruction. He had spent thirty-six years in one of its dark, cold, vermin-infested dungeons and had retained his reason. He went into his cell a young man and came out, down this rope ladder, an old one.

He had harmed no human being and had committed no crime, but he had done something which in that day in France was worse than either. He had referred slightly in public to a courtesan of Louis XV.

There were then commonly in use amiable little epistles called lettres-de-cachet. These were blank commitments to prison signed by the King. If the King were fond of you he would sign one of these blanks and give it to you, and when you came across a man who was not to your mind, you had only to write his name in the blank space provided and give the paper to the commanding officer of the Bastille. He would do the rest. The prisoner would need to be charged with nothing and he need not know why he was sent nor who sent him. He would never come to trial.

If he had influential friends you could write a bogus name in the lettre-de-cachet, but be sure the officer got the right man. Then there would be no record to trace him by; he would just disappear.

Madame Pompadour made out a lettre-de-cachet for Latude when she heard he had spoken of her. She did the same for many another man of whom the world will never know.

Mme. Pompadour was the flower of a system of exploitation. She was neither better nor worse than her compeers. Opportunities were hers to have her will, and the public machinery had been so ordered that private malice might be served by it.

In the United States to-day the first step has been taken toward ordering the legal machinery of the nation for private ends in criminal procedure. This fact may not be generally recognized, but it is true.

In the middle of a peaceful and orderly meeting of American citizens in Murray Hill Lyceum, New York; secret service detectives of the United States, authorized by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor at Washington, arrested John Turner, an Englishman, Chief Organizer of the Retail Clerks' Union of Great Britain, and a member of the London Trades Council.

The detectives had no civil warrant; they had no authority other than that of the department of Commerce and Labor. The department of Commerce and Labor has thus publicly demonstrated for the first time the reason for its establishment; it is to do the dirty work that no other department would sacrifice its dignity to do. Its servants took Mr. Turner to Ellis Island, a Federal Government reservation, where a "special board of inquiry," whose proceedings were not made public, decided that he was an "anarchist" and therefore subject to deportation under the Federal law.

Turner had made no incendiary utterances in this country; he had not, in the words of the law: "advocated the overthrow by force or violence," of any organized government. It had simply been reported in advance of his coming to America that he had ideas of government differing from those commonly accepted.

Clearly and literally this man is arrested, tried by a secret court, and remanded to jail without bail by a United States court, awaiting deportation; because he professes to have ideas differing from those of other people. It is to this mean and vulgar level that plutocracy has dragged a once noble and dignified nation. A people once peerless in the Congress of the World now stoops to practices that in France made even a harlot infamous. The Goddess of Liberty has been translated into a Pompadour. Her once chaste outlines have been degraded by public debauchery. She has been foully betrayed by those whom the people elevated into high places to guard her virtue, and the men who once walked proudly in the purity of her shadow hang their heads in honest shame. Whom the gods destroy they first make mad. You cannot fight the pest with border fortresses. Social wrongs cannot be righted by killing individuals; and revolutions cannot be averted by deporting them. You cannot hit a thought with a shotgun. Men who kill and men who suffer for liberty are effects, not causes. They are products of collective wrong doing. The same crime that Leon Czolgosz committed against William McKinley, the United States Government, administered in private interest, is now committing against John Turner. One crime is as futile as the other. After using the American Government to enrich themselves and impoverish the people, a comparatively small number of men are now beginning to use this same government to stifle criticism, as the Pompadour did. Unless there soon comes to the flood in United States politics an influence which is not faintly deceived by plutocratic wiles; an influence which has a principle for its guidance; unless that futile and vulgar ignorance is soon dispelled which stands by in stupid apathy while the giant bulk of a great government is used to bully a single defenseless man; the American Republic will soon be distorted into a bawd compared to which the Pompadour was a Delphic Sibyl. No matter who the man is who is accused, the beginning of these secret examinations in one case, is the beginning of secret examinations in other cases. A precedent once established, nothing is easier or more insidious than the spread of such evil practices. The rapidly unintelligent law under which John Tauner is suffering outrage and persecution; is the prelude to the lettre-de-cachet. It is the first step in a progressive encroachment upon individual liberty of thought by centralized and irresponsible authority, and its ultimate logical consummation is the imprisonment or death of every man or woman who dares to challenge the outrages of organized wrong. John Turner is the beginning. The end will be Latude.

ATTENTION COMRADES!

Don't forget the Trade-Union Fund!

This is one of the most effectual ways of converting Union men to Socialism. Wherever there is a strike or lock-out, wherever a factory or mill is closed down; wherever a ripe field appears, there we send the little harvesters, in the form of appropriate literature, to gather the crops which will be needed so much in the coming elections. Every five cents contributed to this fund will carry the SOCIALIST message to dozens of workers, and while you sleep the good work goes on. Don't put it off; fill out the blank below and send it in RIGHT NOW. If you cannot spare enough to pay for a year all at once, send along 5, 10, 25 or 50 cents or a dollar and pay the rest later on. A very small sacrifice on your part now, will help to make another vote for Socialism and speed the day when we shall all have enough and to spare.

As long as the capitalist class can keep the working class fighting among themselves they need have no fear of losing their position as the master class.—Railway Employee Journal.

The man who always says, "they won't stick together," is the one to watch. He has so little faith in his own class that when put to the test he won't stick himself.—The Voice.

The laboring man who cringes to the dictates of the wage slave driver, is not fit to be termed laborer.—Coward and scoundrel are better terms.—Referendum.

THE AWAKENING OF THE GIANT.

TRADE-UNIONISTS DEMAND SOCIALIST PARTY SPEAKERS.

Comrade Thos. J. Morgan last Wednesday addressed the car-workers at Fifty-fourth street and Wentworth avenue. Socialism was the theme. The workers of the 24th ward, largely employed in the Steel Mills, turned out en masse to listen to Comrade M. Simon's lecture on the Class-Struggle. Many hundreds seemed convinced that Socialism is the only remedy for competition and wage-slavery. The lecture was given at Labor Hall, 222 West Erie avenue, where during the winter Socialist lectures will be given every Thursday. Seymour Stedman will speak next Thursday.

The Sausagemakers, Butchers and other employes of the stockyard district have invited Comrade John E. Phelan to address them at Schulzmaker's Hall, 47th street and Ashland avenue, Saturday, November 21, at 8 p. m. "Socialism" will be the subject.

Comrades Mance and Fernman will speak at the request of Reliable Lodge No. 23 of the International Association of Machinists on November 20th and 21st respectively at Star Hall, 280 So. Western avenue. SECRETARY.

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# The Class Struggle.

By Jack London, in the Independent.

The following article by the well-known socialist writer Jack London, appears in the November Independent. Mr. London writes on the class struggle from the standpoint of a student who vividly sees the struggle as it exists today, and here points out its significance.

Owing to our limited space the article will be continued in next week's issue. Our readers will do well to keep this in mind, or better still, secure a copy of the Independent for November, which contains the article. "For a class struggle to exist in society there must be, first, a class inequality a superior class and an inferior class (as measured by power); and, second, the outlets must be closed whereby the strength and ferment of the inferior class have been permitted to escape. That there are even classes in the United States is vigorously denied by many; but it is incontrovertible, when a group of individuals is formed, wherein the members are bound together by common interests, which are peculiarly their interests and not the interests of individuals outside the group, that such a group is a class. The owners of capital, with their dependents form a class of this nature in the United States; the working people form a similar class. The interests of the capitalist class, say, in the matter of income tax, is quite contrary to the interests of the laboring class; and, "vice versa," in the matter of poll tax.

If between these two classes there be a clear and vital conflict of interest, all the factors are present which make a class struggle; but this struggle will lie dormant if the strong and capable members of the inferior class be permitted to leave that class and join the ranks of the superior class. The capitalist class and the working class have existed side by side for a long time in the United States; but hitherto, all the strong, energetic members of the working class have been able to rise out of their class and become owners of capital. They were enabled to do this because an undeveloped country with an expanding frontier gave equality of opportunity to all. In the almost lottery-like scramble for the ownership of vast unowned natural resources, and in the exploitation of which there was little or no competition of capital (the capital itself arising out of the exploitation), the capable, intelligent member of the working class found a field in which to use his brains to his own advancement. Instead of being discontented in direct ratio with his intelligence and ambitions, and of radiating among his fellows a spirit of revolt as capable as he was capable, he left them to their fate and carved his own way to a place in the superior class.

But the day of an expanding frontier, of a lottery-like scramble for the ownership of natural resources, and of the upbuilding of new industries, is past. Furthest West has been reached, and an immense volume of surplus capital roams for investment and nips in the bud the patient efforts of the embryo capitalist to rise through slow increment from small beginnings. The gateway of opportunity after opportunity has been closed and closed for all time. Rockefeller has shut the door on oil, the American Tobacco Company on tobacco, and Carnegie on steel. After Carnegie came Morgan, who triplelocked the door. These doors will not open again, and before them pause thousands of ambitious young men to read the placard: No Throughfare.

And day by day more doors are shut, while the ambitious young men continue to be born. It is they, denied the opportunities to rise from the working class, who preach revolt to the working class. Had he been born fifty years later, Andrew Carnegie, the poor Scotch boy, might have risen to be president of his union, or of a federation of unions, but that he would never have become the builder of Homestead and the founder of multitudinous libraries is as certain as it is certain that some other man would have developed the steel industry had Andrew Carnegie never been born.

Theoretically, then, there exist in the United States all the factors which go to make a class struggle. There are the capitalist and working classes, the interests of which conflict; while the working class is no longer being emancipated to the extent it was in the past by having drawn off from it its best blood and brains. Its more capable members are no longer able to rise out of it and leave the great mass leaderless and helpless. They remain to be its leaders.

When a million and more of men, finding themselves knit together by certain interests peculiarly their own, band together in a strong organization for the aggressive pursuit of those interests, it is evident that society has within it a hostile and warring class. But when the interests which this class aggressively pursues conflict sharply and vitally with the interests of another class, class antagonism arises and a class struggle is the inevitable result. One great organization of labor alone has a membership of 1,250,000 in the United States. This is the American Federation of Labor, and outside of it are many other large organizations. All these men are banded together for the frank purpose of bettering their condition, regardless of the harm worked thereby upon all other classes. They are in open antagonism with the capitalist class, while the manifestos of their leaders state that the struggle is one which can never end.

Their leaders will largely deny this last statement, but an examination of their utterances, their actions and the situation will forestall such denial. In the first place, the conflict between labor and capital is over the division of the joint product. Capital and labor apply themselves to raw material and make it into a finished product. The difference between the value of the raw material and the value of the finished product is the value they have added to it by their joint effort. This added value is, therefore, their joint product, and it is over the division of this joint product that the struggle between labor and capital takes place. Labor takes its share in wages; capital takes its share in profits. It is patent, if capital took in profits, the whole joint product, that labor would perish. And it is equally patent, if labor took in wages the whole joint product, that capital would perish. Yet this last is the very thing labor aspires to do, and that it will never be content with anything less than the whole joint product is evidenced by the words of its leaders.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor has said:

"The workers want more wages; more of the comforts of life, more leisure; more chance for self improvement as men, as trade unionists, as citizens. These were the wants of yesterday; they are the wants of today; they will be the wants of tomorrow, and of to-morrow's tomorrow. The struggle may assume new forms, but the issue is the immemorial one—an effort of the producers to obtain an increasing measure of the wealth that flows from their production."

Mr. Henry White, secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, and a member of the Industrial Committee of the National Civic Federation, speaking of the National Civic Federation soon after its inception, said:

"To fall into one another's arms, to avow friendship, to express regret at the injury which has been done, would not alter the facts of the situation. Workingmen will continue to demand more pay, and the employer will naturally oppose them. The readiness and ability of workingmen to fight will, as usual, largely determine the amount of their wages or their share in the product. But when it comes to dividing the proceeds, there is the rub. We can also agree that the larger the product through the employment of labor-saving methods, the better, as there will be more to be divided, but again the question of division. \* \* \* A Conciliation Committee, having the confidence of the community and composed of men possessing practical knowledge of industrial affairs, can therefore aid in mitigating this antagonism, in preventing avoidable conflicts, in bringing about a truce—I use the word truce because understandings can only be temporary."

Man being man and a great deal short of the angels, the quarrel over the division of the joint product is irreconcilable. For the last twenty years in the United States there has been an average of over a thousand strikes per year; and year by year these strikes increase in magnitude and the front of the labor-army grows more imposing. And it is a class struggle, pure and simple. Labor, as a class, is fighting with capital, as a class.

(Continued in our next issue.)

There are only two powers in the world, the sword and the pen; and in the end the former is always conquered by the latter.—Napoleon.

# Object Lessons

By Warren L. Prince.

Inventions of labor-saving machinery have increased so rapidly during the past few years that many industrial pursuits have been completely revolutionized and the world stands amazed at the wonderful display of man's ingenuity, but the near future promises to bring forth things that will surpass anything we have ever known.

THE TYPEWRITER.

Out of the typewriter idea sprang the type-setting machine, which has wrought a complete change in the printing industry; the Yetman Transmitting Typewriter, which transmits the Morse characters over any ordinary telegraph circuit, and which intends to displace the present method of hand-sending; the Bickenaderfer Electric Typewriter, which turns out one-third more and better work with greater ease than all other machines; the Marconi Wireless Telegraphic Typewriter, which an ordinary typewriter can operate, and which promises to displace all Railroad telegraph wires as well as Operators.

THE TELEPHONE.

At this moment a new Automatic-Connecting Telephone system is being constructed in Chicago, which will eventually do away with central Operators. Several hundred offices and residences have already installed these instruments and they are giving much better satisfaction than the old kind.

THE LOCOMOTIVE.

Only five years ago our Elevated Street Railway trains were hauled by Steam Engines, but the Electric Motor has taken their place and now we would be almost as much surprised to see these snorting, puffing, smoking, clanging steeds pulling our street cars again, as were the American Indians when they saw the first locomotive traifs in the West. As the Locomotive Engine has given away to the Electric Motor on our Street Railways, just so it is destined to retirement on all the great Railway systems of the world, before another decade. In fact, plans are being made to connect Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland and other cities by Electric freight and passenger lines at the present writing and several Electric roads of from fifty to one-hundred miles in length are now being operated. This means that an ordinary unskilled worker, a motorman, will take the place of both Engineer and Fireman and very likely at a lower wage than either.

THE MEN AFFECTED.

The Type-writing machines, the Telephone and Telegraph machines and the Electric Motors, represent but a very small portion of the machines of industry. Yet it will readily be seen that they play a very important part in the welfare of society, when we take into consideration the fact that we have, in the United States, about 100,000 Telegraph and Telephone Operators, and in the neighborhood of 100,000 Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the majority of which will be turned out of present occupation to find employment in other fields of labor, or join the army of the unemployed,—which already numbers about three millions,—to say nothing of the hundreds of other skilled craftsmen that will be affected by contemporary inventions.

WHAT WILL THEY DO?

Under the present system, Labor-saving machinery is the demerit of the laboring class. It does for its owner without wages, what the laborer did for his living; it takes the part of a scab; it fills the coffers of its owner, while the worker is left to face starvation. Smashing the machines will not solve the problem, for the machines are not to blame. They can be worked for us as well as against us. The system is the thing to smash and we have an opportunity to smash it every time we go to the ballot-box. Every time an election is held, it is up to every worker to say whether he wishes the machine to be worked for or against him; whether he wishes the machine to become a slave to him or he remain a slave to the machine; whether he wishes the assurance of an opportunity to produce for himself a good living or be out of work, food and raiment, hunting for a boss who will let him work. Which will it be? If he is still asleep he may be foolish enough to vote against himself for the bid party and Capitalism, but if he has studied the situation, if he votes intelligently, it will be for himself and Socialism, the only cause that will establish our freedom from wage-slavery and insure justice to all.

Quit begging for justice: vote for it.—Coming Nation.  
Man is called the lord of creation and yet is the only slave on the face of the earth.—Iowa Socialist.

# Socialist Sunday School Lessons

By May Wood Simons

## THE NEXT STEP IN THE GROWTH OF A WAGE-EARNING CLASS LESSON.

I. By the close of the Middle Ages, 1500 A. D., certain important changes were plain in the condition of the laborer. The raising of wool and the manufacture of woollen goods were beginning to take a prominent place in industry. The increased cost of labor had caused many land owners to do away with cultivating the land and turn it instead into sheep farms. Great numbers of tenants were thus left landless and became wage laborers, frequently traveling from place to place in search of work.

II. So far we have spoken mostly of the changes in the Agricultural labor because it was from this class that the wage labor of the town originally came and because the new agricultural system and the practice of enclosure form an important feature of the whole economic revolution. This revolution was a change from the uncompetitive and unregulated industrial system to one in which capital and labor were two distinct forces. III. Gibbons, in his "Industrial History," says: "Labor had become nominally independent after the Peasant's Revolt of 1381 and at the same time it consciously felt that it was in opposition to capital and landowning interests." In its desire for freedom it began to shake off even the self-imposed restriction of the guilds. The old craft guilds thus began to lose their power. They had served their purpose and helped to build up a body of organized workers.

Suggestions—The rise and development of the guilds should be considered to a considerable extent. Howell's "Trade Unionism" will be found to treat somewhat on the guilds. It is to be noted with commendation that several of the teachers are obtaining and reading the books bearing on methods of education and the relation of education to society that have been referred to. The teacher will find of value in his work a book recently published by Dr. John Dewey entitled "The Educational Situation." It is a small paper bound book and can be obtained at slight cost. It is hoped that every teacher will make a careful study of the inclinations and general mental make up of each pupil in his or her class. This study of the pupils will aid greatly in presenting the lesson as the teacher will then understand better how to arouse the interest of her class and one problem of education is how to awaken a permanent interest in a subject.

MAY WOOD SIMONS.

# OFFICE OF THE COOK CO. SECRETARY

The next Sunday afternoon and night lecture will be on November 22nd.

Branches that have not received their charter, can get same if secretaries will apply at this office.

Payment of the following contributions to Headquarters Rent is hereby acknowledged.  
Karl Marx Club.....\$2.00  
25th Ward, Brch. No. 1.....1.00  
Alderson, A. C.....1.00  
Stedman, S......50  
Total.....\$4.50

"Why the Police are Against You" will be told you in a leaflet. A few thousand still on hand. Fifty cents per thousand while they last. Three cents next served.

A mass meeting of the members in Cook County will take place on Sunday, November 15th, at 2 p. m., at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle street, 3rd floor, for the purpose of discussing party tactics and such other matters as may properly come before it.

Sergeant-at-Arms will ask for membership cards and inspect them.  
WEEK'S MEETINGS.  
Speakers must be paid their carriage. When speakers have cause to change their established date, they should notify the county secretary so that such change may not imperil the meeting or disappoint the comrades that are responsible for such meetings.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 2 P. M.  
Socialist Party Mass Meeting, Oriental Hall, 122 La Salle street, 3d floor. Party discussion.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 8 P. M.  
25th Ward Club, 475 So. Halsted St.  
Speaker: Elnborn.  
56 W. Chicago avenue (N.)  
Speaker: Berlin.

North Town Socialist Headquarters (21-2-3).  
Speaker: Untermann.  
50 S. Halsted, cor. Barry (25).  
Speaker: Mann.  
234 So. Paulina, cor. York.  
Speaker: Koop.  
Literary Club, 226 Dearborn street.  
Speaker: Mitchell.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 8 P. M.  
791 Loomis street (32).  
Speaker: Whelan.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 8 P. M.  
148 Willow St., cor. Elwell (23 W. End).  
Speaker: Phelan.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 8 P. M.  
524 and Erie.  
Speaker: Stedman.  
Speaker: Stedman.  
Friday, November 20, 8 P. M.  
La Salle Club, 475 So. Halsted.  
Speaker: St. gland.  
Reliable Lodge, 23 Machinists.  
Star Hall, 26 So. Western avenue.  
Speaker: Mann.

THEO. MEYER, County Secretary.

10 PER CENT. will be deducted from regular price on all SHOES sold to party members. An elegant stock to select from. Comrade J. BURNES, 977 W. LAKE STREET.

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GIVEN BY THE NORTH TOWN Socialist Branches

SATURDAY EVENING NOV. 21, '03

## Mozart Hall 243 Clybourn Avenue

Near Halsted Street.

# Grand Prize Drawing

15 Valuable Prizes Awarded

## Socialist Quartet Will Sing

Tickets 25 cents a Person

Music by Brass Band

## Father Thomas J. Hagerty

WILL LECTURE AT

# CALUMET HALL,

Stony Island Avenue and Sixty-Third Street

Sunday, November 22, 1903, 2:30 p. m.

ON SOCIALISM and LABOR MUSIC

To reach the Hall, the South Side "L" all Chicago City Railway Lines Transfer East on Sixty-third Street; South Chicago and Pullman Lines. Under the Auspices of Seventh Ward Branch, Socialist Party. Let all who failed to hear this eloquent exponent of Socialism at Kish's Club come and hear him.



### The Rank and File

We have a good big supply of Marx Capital, cloth bound, clear type, at \$1.50 each.

Send us a quarter and we will send you a gold plated party button with screw back.

Comrade Cassiday of ward 31, stocks up with a supply of Subs. and Hagerty booklets.

Comrade Dann brought in a list of twenty subscribers and says its easy work to sell our cards.

If you need buttons drop us a line with 5 or 10 cents or any old kind and we will fill your order at once.

Comrade Strickland who has been on a campaign tour through the west, has returned to the city for a few days.

Send for samples of our leaflets. We will also furnish you with leaflets, books, booklets, pamphlets and buttons.

The 11th Ward comrades have begun a systematic line of educational agitation in which there are a large quantity of Chicago Socialists.

The subscription list to this paper is increasing at a very rapid rate. We will have to enlarge our entire plant if the present gain continues for any length of time.

Comrade Kesler, of Postoria, O., sends in a remittance to pay for a bundle of sub cards and says our paper is A No. 1 and he will do all he can to push it along.

The comrades should not forget that we are prepared to handle their printing. We guarantee prompt service, good work, and reasonable prices. The Label goes on every thing.

Father Hagerty has been engaged by the 7th Ward comrades to speak at Calumet Hall, 63rd and Stony Island avenue, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22. The admission is 25 cents and you can secure a ticket at this office.

We have 99 copies of "Karl Marx Capital," which we will dispose of at the rate of \$1.50 per volume, or if you will send us in a list of 99 yearly subscriptions at 25 cents, each, we will give one of these volumes gratis.

The movement in Detroit is developing in great shape. The comrades have organized a Socialist Propaganda Club at 33 Monroe Ave., and will hold Educational and Agitation meetings, preparing the ground for next year.

The 12th Ward Scandinavian Branch will give a social party at Kounovsky's Hall, 23rd and Sawyer avenue, Saturday evening, Nov. 21. The Silver Leaf Quartette has been engaged and a good time has been promised to everyone who may go.

The Single taxes have challenged a number of our comrades to a debate on the question as to whether it is of any benefit to the working man to fight for installation of municipal ownership. Of course it will not take the taxers long to see their finish.

If any trade union member should get in possession of any facts that will have a tendency to show up the boss in any way, shape or form, we would like very much for them to be sent in to the Manager of this paper, as that kind of meat is what we are after.

Comrade James Kindred of Clinton, Iowa, has recently gone to Louisiana to remain during the winter and is doing wonderfully fine work for the Chicago Socialist there and there is scarcely a day without he sends us a list of 5 or 10 subscribers. If we had a few hustlers like Comrade Kindred, the people down here would soon be hanging liggers and hustling for Socialism.

If you will read the following names and numbers that follow each one of them you will readily perceive that there is something doing in the office of the Chicago Socialist at this time. The following comrades have sent in a list of sub during the past week as follows:

- Menke; 10; Ellis; 1; Mack; 3; Pierce; 6; Streater; 10; 2; Boeck; Bradwood; 6; Peterson; San Sabilla; Cal; 4; Rock Island; 6; Bagge; Meline; 10; Juber; 4; Jensen; 6; Agastis; 8; Seattle; Wash.; 15; Puffer; 6; Prince; 8; Tominga; 8; Riley; 2; Michaels; 4; Whalen; 10; Winsor; 3; Olson; 2; Hitch; 6; Siggel; 2; Olson; 10; Schuler; 6; Burgars; 6; Cohn; 5; Haugard; 6; Lindgren; 7; Melser; 2; Zablock; 4; Schoenfeld; 6; Rosenstein; 4; Kenny; 2; Roth; 3; Laschell; 7; Hansen; 1; Preeburg; 6; Benedict; 6; Scholl; 1; Jensen; 4; Lowrie; 10; Rockford; 8; Hensberg; Rockford; 10; Kester; 6; Kindred; La.; 8; Kurth; 4; Canby; Pa.; 2; Theman; Antioch; Cal.; 6; Petergen; 1; Doherty; 4; Waters; 4; Koose; 7; Bruce; Detroit; 11; Nebers; 6; Chas; Boek; 1; Waldo; 2; Scholl; 3; Hacher; 1; Doherty; 4; Waters; 4; Koose; 7; Emery; Ohio; 8; Martlett; Joliet; 2; Jurgensstad; 11.

### CONSTITUTION OF

Local Cook County of the Socialist Party of Illinois.

#### SECTION I.

This Organization shall be known as Local Cook County of the Socialist Party of Illinois and shall be composed of the Branches and Locals now organized in the various Cities and Towns of Cook County or that may hereafter be organized.

#### SECTION II.

Each of the sub-organizations shall hereafter bear the uniform designation of BRANCH.

#### SECTION III.

The business of Local Cook County shall be transacted by a CENTRAL COMMITTEE composed of Delegates representing the various BRANCHES in the County.

#### SECTION IV.

The basis of representation in the Central Committee shall be as follows: One delegate for the first fifteen (15) members or fraction and one (1) additional delegate for all additional members above fifteen (15) up to the number of twenty-five (25) and one (1) additional delegate for every additional thirty (30) members or major fraction thereof.

#### SECTION V.

Membership in this Organization shall be in accordance with ARTICLE II. of the State Constitution which provides as follows: "Any person subscribing to the Platform and Constitution of the Socialist Party of America may become a member of this Organization."

#### SECTION VI.

Application for membership must be made upon an Application Blank furnished to the Branches by the State Committee through the County Central Committee and the first month dues must accompany each application.

#### SECTION VII.

Each Branch shall elect out of its membership a Corresponding-Financial Secretary and such other officers and committees as it may deem necessary.

#### SECTION VIII.

Each Branch shall hold at least one business meeting per month.

#### SECTION IX.

Each Branch shall elect its quora of delegates in the month of December of each year and shall furnish them with proper credentials.

#### SECTION X.

All delegates so elected shall assemble during the month of January of each year and after properly organizing themselves, shall constitute the County Central Committee for the ensuing calendar year or until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

#### SECTION XI.

It shall be the duty of each County Central Committee at its first session to elect out of its membership the following Officers and Committees: A Secretary, a Treasurer, a Sergeant-at-Arms, nine executive committeemen, a Grievance Committee of three (3) members, an Auditing Committee of three (3) members and such other officers and sub-committees as it may deem necessary.

#### SECTION XII.

The Secretary, Treasurer, Sergeant-at-Arms, together with the nine (9) executive committeemen shall constitute the COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

#### SECTION XIII.

The County Central Committee shall have power to discipline any member or Branch for violating any part of this Constitution or either the State or National Constitutions or for disobeying any Mandate of the membership of this or the State Organizations or for disobeying the Commission.

#### SECTION XIV.

Any member disciplined by expulsion or suspension shall have the right to appeal to the membership.

#### SECTION XV.

The Executive Committee shall cooperate with the Branches in carrying on the work of agitation and shall compile a list of speakers with whom to supply all meetings when called upon to do so by the Branches; and shall transact all the routine and executive work of this organization and shall render a written report (including financial) of all its transactions to the County Central Committee as often as the County Central Committee shall direct.

#### SECTION XVI.

The Secretary shall keep the minutes of both the County Central and Executive Committees; call the roll of delegates and members, attest all bills and vouchers and orders drawn on the Treasurer, sign all official documents and within one week after the meetings of the County Central Committee transmit a copy of the minutes to each Branch in the County. He shall receive all moneys in the name of this Organization and pay the same to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. He shall keep account of all receipts and expenditures and shall receive all the party Dues

stamps make a monthly financial report together with the Treasurer and shall submit his books to the Auditing Committee whenever called upon to do so.

#### SECTION XVII.

The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to this Organization and give his receipt therefor. He shall make no disbursements without an order signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary. He shall keep an account of all moneys received and paid out and make a monthly report of the condition of the Treasury and submit his books to the Auditing Committee whenever called upon to do so.

#### SECTION XVIII.

The Sergeant-at-Arms shall enforce order during the sessions of the County Central and Executive Committee meetings and shall examine the Dues cards of all Delegates of the Central Committee. He shall provide all Committees with meeting places and shall perform such other duties as directed to do by the Central or Executive Committees.

#### SECTION XIX.

The Grievance Committee shall investigate all charges preferred against members or Branches and shall report the result of their findings in writing to the County Central Committee.

#### SECTION XX.

The Auditing Committee shall audit the books and accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer quarterly and report in writing the result of their finding to the County Central Committee.

#### SECTION XXI.

No Branch shall place the name of any person on the books as a regular member until the County Central Committee shall have first approved the Application.

#### SECTION XXII.

Each Branch shall submit a list of members quarterly, showing the financial standing of each member.

#### SECTION XXIII.

All delegates to the County Central Committee who are more than one month in arrears for dues shall be excluded from the deliberations of either the County Central or the Executive Committee meetings.

#### SECTION XXIV.

Admission of a member with a capitalistic political body or the acceptance of any office therefrom shall be held to dissolve membership in this Organization and the Branch of which such person is a member shall at once strike his name off the membership roll.

#### SECTION XXV.

A referendum vote shall be taken upon any proposition acted on by the County Central Committee when demanded by one-third of the delegates present or upon demand of five (5) Branches.

#### SECTION XXVI.

Delegates from ten (10) different Branches shall constitute a quorum for any meeting of the County Central Committee.

#### SECTION XXVII.

On and after the adoption of this Constitution all members of Local Cook County shall surrender their Dues cards to the Executive Committee and receive new Cards made out by the Secretary and thereafter each Branch shall forward the application of each person to the Secretary who, upon approval of the applicants membership by the County Central Committee, shall issue a membership card to the applicant.

#### SECTION XXVIII.

All membership cards shall bear the seal of the County Organization.

#### SECTION XXIX.

Each candidate for a public office nominated by Local Cook County or any of its subdivisions shall place his resignation with the Executive Committee within fifteen (15) days after such nomination.

#### SECTION XXX.

No candidate for a public office shall sign, endorse or approve any pledge, platform or program of any capitalistic political body.

#### SECTION XXXI.

No member shall be eligible as delegate to the County Central Committee unless a member in good standing of the Party for at least six months immediately prior to his election as delegate or since the organization of his Branch.

#### SECTION XXXII.

No member shall be eligible for candidate for any public office unless he has been a member in good standing of the Party for at least one (1) year immediately prior to his nomination.

#### SECTION XXXIII.

Delegates shall be seated on the presentation of credentials signed by the Branch Secretary and Chairman and shall bear the address of the delegate.

#### SECTION XXXIV.

All amendments to this Constitution must first receive the indorsement of not less than ten (10) Branches; upon receipt of an amend-

ment so indorsed, the County Central Committee shall forthwith order the Executive Committee to submit same to the membership for their approval or rejection, with such comments as the County Central Committee may desire to make. All additional Sections which shall in no way displace, change or alter any other Section of this Constitution, shall take the same course as other referendums as provided in Section XXV. of this Constitution.

### LAKE VIEW NOTES.

Comrade Mamed will speak at Headquarters at 7:30, Sunday eve, Nov. 15. Every Comrade should bring a friend or two.

Saturday evening, Nov. 14th, we will have our house-warming and it will be worth your while to come for a while at least. We have the finest headquarters of any single branch in Chicago at 900 Sheffield, corner Barry. Take Lincoln avenue cars to Sheffield or Belmont to Sheffield. Also N. W. L. to Belmont Station. Entertainment, dance, and free refreshments. Tickets 25c. Children with adults free.

### NOTICE.

The Nineteenth Ward comrades will hold a public agitation meeting on Sunday, November 22d, at 2:30 p. m., at Horan's Big Hall, corner Harrison and Halsted streets.

After the speaking the "19th Ward Branch" will be organized.

### DEBATE.

On the following proposition will take place on Wednesday, November 25th, at 120 E. Chicago avenue: "Resolved, that the best interests of the working-classes demand that they devote all their energies and resources to the work of securing immediate municipal ownership of the street car lines in the city of Chicago." Raymond Robins, Single Tax, will take the affirmative; William S. Dalton, Socialist, the negative side.

### HELP WANTED.

Girls, sweethearts and wives of members, and sympathizers in the socialist party of Chicago and Cook County.

As the 31st ward branch has charge of the restaurant for the socialist party at the Coliseum, Sunday, Dec 6th, which is quite a big undertaking and to make it a success, we appeal to you for some voluntary help, in one part of the work, to wait on table at the banquet.

Those that are willing to serve please send name and address to Secretary of Committee.

CHAS. WINSTRAND,  
6145 Aberdeen St., City.

We have an elegant line of party buttons beautifully enameled and gold plated, the price is 25 cents each or \$2.40 per dozen.

"He who sells his labor power for wages sells himself; for his labor power is his life."—Craftsman.

At one time the great mass of the workers were slaves to others; today they are slaves to their necessity.—New Time.

### FOR SALE.

A good business corner, 4325 Wentworth Ave. Apply 2d flat. Lady agent wanted. 4325 Wentworth.



Shoes that wear easy.

JOS. JOHNSON  
858 W. Division St., near Calif. Av.



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No Socialist can afford not to read "The Socialist" Stands first and foremost in the fight for Washington Socialism. - Geo. B. Dyer, N. Y. This is no paper I should dread to be from the movement, more than "The Socialist" - Geo. B. Dyer, N. Y. I find "The Socialist" recognized from Massachusetts to Texas as one of the finest, earnest exponents of Socialism in the English language. - Luther Stegels, Nebraska. Official organ of the Chicago, Omaha and Nebraska. The Socialist Seattle Wash.

PULLMAN  
A Royal Good Time is what you will have if you attend the 5th Annual Reception and Ball GIVEN BY THE 33rd Ward Branch, No. 1 of the SOCIALIST PARTY Thanksgiving Eve., Wednesday, November 25th, 1903, at Kensington Turner Hall Admission 25c GOOD MUSIC CHILDREN FREE REFRESHMENTS

FIRST SOCIAL  
GIVEN BY THE 22d WARD WEST-END BRANCH Sunday, November 15th at Puvogel's Hall N. E. Cor. Willow and Bissell Streets Comrades with their friends and families are invited Admission Free! "EAT, DRINK, AND BE MERRY" WILLY GEBHARDT, Secy.

GOOD CLOTHING CHEAP.  
Suits to order \$15.00 Up. Overcoat to order \$15.00 Up. Trousers to order \$5.00 Suit ready-to-wear \$10.00 Overcoat ready-to-wear \$10.00 up Trousers " " " 5.00 Union Label on Every Garment.

Drop a postal containing your name and address to me, at either of the underlined addresses, and I will call with samples and take your measure. I can also be seen at Socialist Headquarters, 181 Washington St., every noon hour, and on Sunday mornings from 10 to 12. Owing to the fact that I am not looking for big profits, and do not pay high rates, I can save you 20 to 30 per cent on mail orders. Perfect fit guaranteed.  
JOHN W. COPE, Socialist Tailor and Cutter.  
144 Fowler St., or 181 Washington St.

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Comrade Conklin is selling a good reliable seven-jewel movement in a 4-ounce dust-proof screw case at \$3. Regular price \$5. Hundreds of other watches for you just as good. If

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A book of thirty-six large pages, describing the standard works on socialism in such a way that the student can readily judge what is to be learned from each. An introductory essay by Charles H. Kerr on "The Central Thing in Socialism," adds to the value of the book for new converts or inquirers. Handsomely printed on fine book paper with portraits of Marx, Engels, Liebknecht, Vandervelde, Carpenter, William, H. H. Wood, and other writers. Mailed for only ONE CENT a copy; \$1.00 a hundred. HARRIS B. SYRIS & CO., Publishers, 58 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

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ENTERTAINMENT and BALL  
Given by the 12th WARD SCANDINAVIAN BRANCH SOCIALIST PARTY at Kaunovsky's Hall Cor. 23rd Street and Sawyer Ave. SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21st, 1903. SILVERLEAF QUARTETTE WILL ENTERTAIN AND SING COM. THOM. MORGAN Will Lecture ENTREE AT 8 P. M. MESS BY F. J. NOVAK Tickets 25c a Person

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A CROP OF CORNS and BUNIONS Comes from ill fitting footwear. For Genuine Comfort and Soothing Ease Wear Silverstein & Weinstein's...Up-to-date... SHOES and the above mentioned crops will disappear... 280 W. 12TH STREET, near Halsted Street