

STEDMAN and SIMONS SOCIALISTS. VS. WHITE and HARDINGE SINGLE TAXERS. Lincoln Turner Hall, Sunday, Jan. 3d, 2.30 P. M. Will Debate the Merits of These Two Topics.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

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

FIFTH YEAR—WHOLE NO. 251

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1903.

PRICE ONE CENT

SOCIALIST POSITION

Is Indorsed by Federation---As to Cause of Panics---But Afraid to Propose Remedy.

Leaders of social economic thought, from the communists of America to Sir Charles Dilke of Great Britain and Prince Kropotkin of Russia, have contributed to a symposium gathered by the Chicago Federation of Labor to combat the statement that "organized labor is killing the industrial world."

INEQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

This is to be published broadcast by the local federation. The letters are to be printed, the speeches that brought them out are to be put in parallel columns, and the business men, manufacturers, and railroad magnates are to receive copies.

The trade unionists of the city were stirred up by the following statement of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern railroad, made at a banquet last spring:

"As labor unions killed England so they are destined to bring on great injury to the United States, and the country is rapidly approaching the crisis. IT MAY COME IN A YEAR, IT MAY BE DEFERRED TO THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR, BUT IT IS BOUND TO COME."

About the same time this statement was made by Mr. Hill several Chicago bankers, including Charles L. Hutchinson, made similar remarks. These, with a letter explaining their effect, were sent out with the request that they be answered. The letter reads in part as follows:

"As you know, Chicago is the storm center of the trade union movement of America at present, and we are in no mood to apologize for either our existence or demands, or both, but, on the contrary, wish to place the other side in the dark and allow it to defend itself as best it can. If the work appeals to you we request that you take a little time to give us an outline of what you believe to be the cause of industrial panics in America."—Tribune.

In outlining the methods by which he had obtained a reply to "the plutocratic views on the question of panics," Chairman Quinn said that he had written to twenty-four men who have been prominent in various economic movements. The plan was to include in the list representatives of the trades unionists, single taxers, anarchists, socialists and communists. The following were asked to express their opinions, as to the cause of panics and to suggest a remedy therefore: Samuel Gompers, James Duncan, Frank K. Foster, George E. McNeill, John Burns, Keir Hardy, Sir Charles Dilke, Lucien Saniel, George D. Herron, Eugene V. Debs, Benjamin R. Tucker, Herbert Spencer, Henry D. Lloyd, Louis F. Post, Lawson W. Purdy, Ernest H. Crosby, William Lloyd Garrison, George Francis Train, Leo Tolstol, Peter Kropotkin, Edward Carpenter, Hendrik Ibsen and Louis Devereux.

As a representative of the capitalists, former Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage was invited to join in the symposium, but without result. Of the others, Tolstol contributed a letter in Russian, which, Chairman T. P. Quinn has been as yet unable to translate, Ibsen and Keir Hardy ignored the matter and the death of Henry D. Lloyd and Herbert Spencer prevented them from replying.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The report of the committee continues: "Here we have the practical knowledge of a Gompers, a Debs, a John Burns, as well as the Socialistic investigation and conclusion of an Edward Carpenter, Crosby, a Professor Herron, all agreeing on the great primary cause of industrial depression, i. e.: Inequitable distribution of wealth. The following excerpts from the letters we have received will show this:

Sir Charles Dilke—Mr. Hill's statement that labor unions have killed industrial England is absurd. Capital and labor here are agreed as far as their most intelligent representatives are concerned in favor of peaceful organization by both sides.

George Francis Train—Hill built the Great Northern without cash or land to start with, and for that he deserves credit. He is wrong, though, when he blames trades unionists. To insure good times the workingmen must break parties ties and insist upon getting their dues.

George's explanation of industrial panics seems to me to be the true one, and I cannot add anything to it.

Ernest H. Crosby—I believe that industrial panics arise from a defective distribution of the products of wealth. By forcing our products upon the isles of the sea at the point of the bayonet we may postpone the smash-up here for a year, but it is bound to come. Safety in the future depends upon the diminution of the share of the stockholder and speculator and the increase of that of the worker. As trades unionism works directly toward this, I regard it not as a cause of panics, but as a safeguard against them.

John Burns—I advise that such steps will be taken as will prevent the recurrence of crises which collective production of wealth creates when unaccompanied by collective control of its distribution.

Lawson M. Purdy—Any means by which wealth is diverted from its producers to the financial parasites of this country tends to produce industrial depressions.

Professor George D. Herron—The exploitation of labor by the huge world parasites on the one hand as a producer and on the other as a consumer regularly brings about the destruction of its own markets by capital.

Edward Carpenter—It is easy to prove that when the working masses get in wages the full value of what they produce industrial depression practically cannot occur. When they get in wages only a fraction of the same value industrial depression must occur. Other causes can only superficially affect the matter.

Prince Kropotkin—There is a great chance for a book to be printed upon the relations of capital and labor in America. I should be glad to write a general treatise upon the matter if proper materials could be forwarded to me.

In summing up the committee declares that its own beliefs coincide with those of the letter writers and asserts that the conditions rendering industrial panics possible are bolstered up by the private ownership of land, the PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF SOCIAL PRODUCTION AND THE POWER OF TAXATION.

"We, therefore, recommend, first, that the American Federation of Labor publish in pamphlet form all the correspondence, and that each local union take it up and discuss it.

Second, that the American Federation of Labor appeal to Congress to have all land illegally held by individuals and corporations reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlement under the jurisdiction of the general land office. That it ask for adequate appropriation to reclaim all desert and swamp lands for distribution under the homestead law.

"Third, that each State federation be urged to secure State laws making home rule in all municipalities within the States to include the right to raise revenue in their own way."

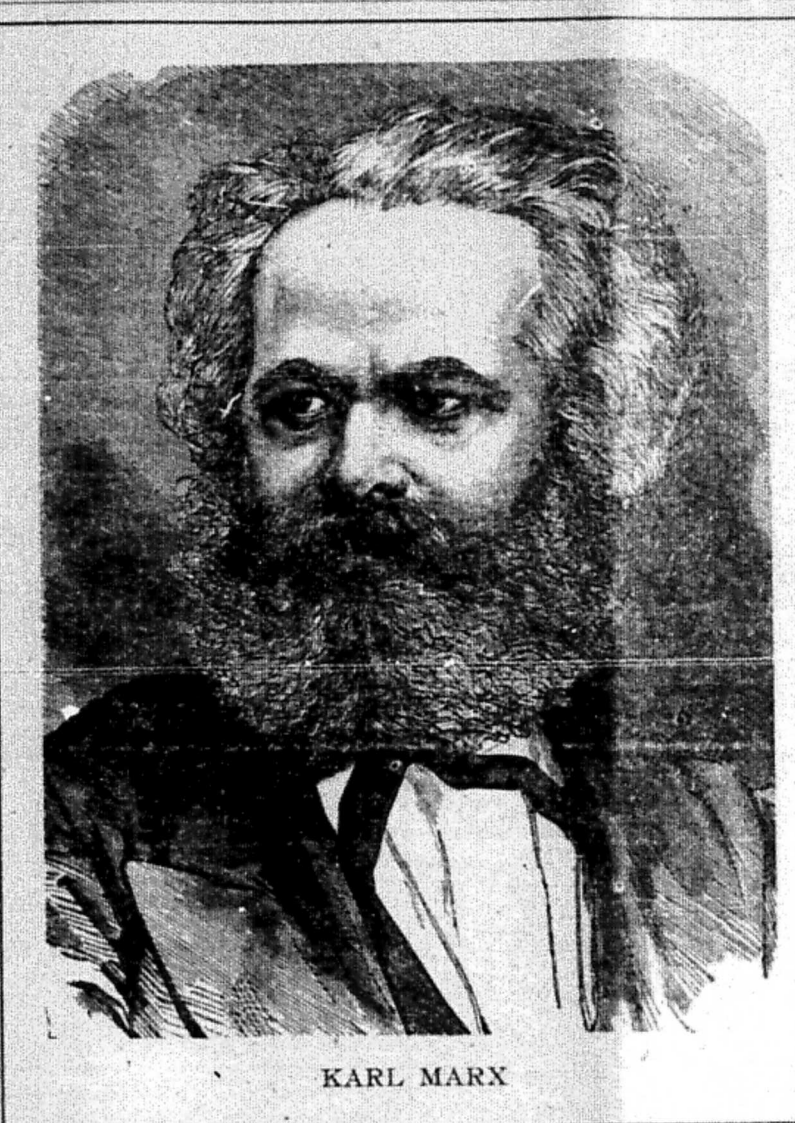
This report was enthusiastically adopted by the federation.

While the report was strong in its analysis of the cause of panics it was lamentably weak in its recommendations for a remedy. It looks very much as though the committee knew the remedy but was afraid to propose it.

Delegate LaVine, who has been thrown down by the rest of the "grafting gang" and who has been trying to curry favor with the "Socialistic element" by repeating phrases which he has heard fall from the lips of Socialist speakers, showed his utter lack of appreciation of the problem by citing the old chestnut of "overcapitalization" as the cause.

Overcapitalization is only a scheme of the big capitalists to gather the small capitalistic fish into their nets in order that they may later be squeezed out leaving their "accumulations" in the hands of the big fellows. What difference does it make to the producer of wealth who is obliged to deliver four-fifths of what he produces to the capitalists whether the plunder taken from him is used to pay a low rate of dividend upon watered stock or a high rate on squeezed stock. AS LONG AS IT ALL GOES?

Delegate George Thompson (Mayor Harrison's decoy duck on the School Board to entice labor men to vote the Democratic ticket), rose to the occasion as usual to head off any attempt to show that united political action of



KARL MARX

SOCIALIST FUNDAMENTALS.

We will venture to set forth in a series of postulates these fundamental principles, which are thus universally ignored, in the hope that if this comes across the vision of some scholastic observer he need no longer be compelled to plead ignorance on these points.

- 1. Social institutions are determined by the methods of producing and distributing economic goods. 2. Each economic system brings into the position of social rulership the possessors of the economic essentials of that system. 3. Improvements in the methods of production constantly make new things essentially economically and thus create a new class of social rulers who secure their domination only after a struggle with the previous ruling class. This is the method of social progress. 4. The present system has placed the owners of capital in a position of social control and they are using that control to advance their own interests. 5. Improvements in the method of production have now reached a stage where the capitalist class is less essential to social progress than the laboring class and hence the latter is struggling to displace the former with the certainty of victory. 6. The social system corresponding to laboring class domination of the industrial system of to-day and of the probable future will have as its distinctive feature common ownership of the instruments for the production and distribution of wealth.

These are a series of simple assertions, easily understood and with no equivocation, yet we believe that ninety per cent of the literature of Socialism consists of elaborations and proofs of these. While many Socialists would disagree with the form in which they are stated and they have probably been much better stated elsewhere, especially in the Manifesto itself, yet few Socialists but would agree that they contain the essentials of the Socialist philosophy. Still one might search the hundreds and thousands of volumes that have been written by the opponents and enemies of Socialism in vain to find any reference to them.

They are much more easily understood than the labor value theory or any fantastic theories of a future society. Why do not the scholastic critics of Socialism "expose their fallacy" if they are fallacious? If they do not do so are not Socialists justified in their belief that it is because those propositions are irrefutable?—A. M. Simons, in the Socialist Review.

the working class at the polls was the remedy. He proposed that the union men pay still higher dues and build up a large fund to be used to prevent panics by paying out of work benefits. Just imagine the workers trying to buy back four-fifths of what they produce with what they save out of the one-fifth which they receive!

These two men—LaVine and Thompson, were the only men who had the audacity to propose any other solution than Socialism. All the others had the good sense to sit still and listen to the Socialists propose the only possible remedy.

COMRADE TOM HALLS, of the Bricklayers, made a clear cut Socialist speech in which he declared for political action by the working class.

It would require an X-ray examination of President Schard's brain to determine whether he deliberately planned to ignore Comrade Beryn, but no such test was needed to show that the delegates resented what appeared like such an attempt. Repeated cries of "Shame," "Give Beryn the Floor," resulted in Comrade Beryn getting the floor. He said that the man who was out of a job had a panic on all the time and he did not need any professor or learned economist to tell him that the only way to prevent his panic was to give him the full product of his labor.

GRAND CLEARING OF CAPS AND GLOVES.

Comrades should go to this store for their headwear, 97 Madison street, northwest corner Dearborn. All hats guaranteed union.

CURNEY BROS.

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(Slightly Revised.)

MORGANICA. Thy country! Not for me, Great land of Carnegie, For thee I mourn.

Land where our statesmen lied! Land of the hoodlums' pride! Where shameless grafting's plied Let robbery thrive.

Our craven country where— We tribute bring to Baer— And other lords;

We work their shops and mills, Their fields and burrowed hills; Our toil their coffer fills, Like that of kings.

Tho' Morgan's got the seas, In fact the whole darn cheese, Let's joyful be;

But mortal man beware; If he should get the air, We'll have to go elsewhere— To get our wind.

Almighty Hanna! Hail! The "full (and empty) pail," To thee we owe.

Long may this land be bright With Standard's oily light; Rob us with all your might, Great Dollar Kings!

—EX.

Plain, unvarnished truth, always has an exaggerated appearance upon first acquaintance.—Coming Nation.

THE BIG SIX DEBATE

A Grand Success

Socialist and Single Tax Oratory Flows for Four Hours---Large West Side Turner Hall Packed to the Doors---Intense Interest in Economic Subjects by Working Class---A Sign of the Times.

The "Big Six Debate" came off last Sunday afternoon at the Twelfth street Turner Hall. At 2.30, the time announced for the debate to begin, the large hall was filled to the doors.

At twenty minutes to 3 o'clock Comrade Huggens, the temporary chairman, called the meeting to order and introduced Senator Frank Jones of Massachusetts, as the chairman of the day.

In his opening remarks the Senator said:

"At one time I feared that this country was drifting into an oligarchy, but when I see an audience of this size and character assembled to discuss an economic question it leads me to believe that I was mistaken."

The question for debate was presented in the following wording:

"Resolved, That it is in the interests of the working classes to take up the propaganda of socialism rather than that of single tax."

The affirmative was presented by A. M. Simons, Seymour Steadman and Ernest Untermaier; the negative by John Z. White, Louis F. Post and Henry H. Harding.

The debate was earnest, but attended by the best of fellowship.

The Single Taxers contended that by the taxation of land value at its rental value, unused land, whether for farming or mineral purposes, would be thrown open for use, because there could be no monopoly of land where the rental value was taken by the State.

The Socialists contended that the result of the single tax would be merely to shift the burden of taxation from the manufacturing classes to the land owners; that the Socialists' aim was in accord with a natural, historic and economic evolution, and that society would be reconciled by socially controlling the means of production now in private hands.

The entire debate will be published in book form by the Charles H. Kerr Publishing Co.

The following is a partial report of the speeches of the six contestants:

ERNEST UNTERMANN.

Since the time of Moses there has not been a new idea advanced in the line of land reform. The Old Testament is full of single tax suggestions, but it also teaches us that land is not the only means of exploitation.

Rome began with common ownership; made various attempts to free land, and ended in the morass of latifundian estates filled by slave labor. The early Christian church denounced land robbery, but that did not prevent the church from becoming the greatest feudal lord of the middle ages. The reformation armed the peasants of middle Europe against the feudal barons, but soon left them groaning under the burden of tenantry and mortgages. From William the Conqueror to Wat Tyler, Cromwell, the Chartist movement, down to the Irish land league, are stages in the process of restoring the land to the British people, and they have not got it yet. The French revolution freed the French peasants by giving them land, only to strip them of other rights and deliver them a prey to land sharks, and land them with taxes. The United States gave millions of free homes to settlers, yet in 1900, of 16,000,000 private families 11,000,000 lived in mortgaged or rented homes. In Russia when the revenue fell off from land, the communities were held liable for the defaulting members. This proving impracticable, communal property in land was introduced in order that all might have an equal opportunity—to pay taxes. When the peasants revolted they were sent to Siberia. American capitalists have not yet learned to send us to Alaska, but the bull pen stands ready for us when the Dick military bill sends us there for refusing to enter into free contracts—to pay land owners profits.

What was the fundamental weakness in all these land reforms? The International Workingmen's Association in 1872 considered the single tax and rejected it. La Salle as early as 1853 saw that the abolition of ground rent would not abolish exploitation of workingmen. Henry George accepted the Ricardian theory of ground rent, but overlooked the fact that the landlords have ceased to be the dominant factor in social production. Karl Marx

and Frederick Engels saw that what George magnified into the mother of all evil—ground rent—was only a symptom of something deeper.

In unravelling this problem they found the key to the secrets of history, the economic interpretation of history. Economic forces were declared to be the foundation on which were built up all political, religious and moral ideas and institutions. Thus politics, religion, law and ethics were brought down from the clouds and placed on an unshakable scientific foundation. Great changes were shown to be, not the work of inspired men, but slow transformations in the evolution of economic forces, and the thoughts of men were shown to be reactions caused by natural and social environment. According to this philosophy one class after another rises to supremacy. At present there are in society three classes—capitalists, workers and the middle class, partly capitalist and partly proletarian. This latter class is being reduced to the ranks of the proletarians. The working class is thus becoming the only essential human factor in production, a result brought about by the concentration of wealth into the hands of a small minority of capitalists. The working class arrayed against the capitalists will finally conquer the political power, and there being no lower class to suppress will abolish all classes and class antagonisms, changing the economic system from class production for profit to organized production for common use. This result will be brought about by the International Socialist party. As exploitation is international, the party is international. The voter will vote for his own class interest by voting the Socialist ticket.

Ground rent is only one form of exploitation. In 1900 5,000,000 workers produced \$12,000,000,000 of values and received \$2,000,000,000 in wages. A tax on speculative land values would not appreciably affect the great oil, packing, steel, egg, fruit and other trusts, whose land investments are small compared with their total investments, and whatever the tax might be it would be shifted. Workers might have access to free land, but they would prefer to work for wages rather than starve on free land.

Capitalism is working its own downfall, and on its ruins will rise a new society in which not only all men but all women will be equal in their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

LOUIS F. POST.

The single taxers on one side and the Socialists on the other have their minds made up as to which propaganda the workers ought to take up, so unless we can convince the working classes this debate will not be of any great moment. The working class does not merely include men and women who work for hire, but a large proportion are members of the so-called middle class whose interests are identical with those of the working class as against the exploiters of labor.

Statistics from the figure-cooking factory at Washington are so unreliable that I shall waste no time in discussing the relative percentages of farmers and others free from mortgage, when there are so many elements in the question of which there is no record at all.

The question whether the single tax or socialism is what the workers want is a vitally important one, because the time is rapidly coming when strikes will cease to be effective, if that time has not come already. There is only one place where labor can strike effectively, and that is at the ballot box. You must strike there, whether you are inclined toward socialism or toward the single tax. I believe the first real contest in this country, if not in the world, is going to be between the principle of the single tax on one side and the principle of socialism on the other, no matter under what names they may appear, and it is for the working classes to consider seriously which side you will be for when this question comes up for your decision at the ballot box. Socialism and the single tax touch at many points, but fundamentally they are apart.

We are going through a period which seems to prove, as stated by Mr. Untermaier, that materialistic conditions and not sentiment move the world, but

whoever reads history aright will see that in the long run the greatest force moving men throughout all history has been appeals to sentiment and notions of the rightness and fairness of things. So I believe today that the great mass of the working classes want and demand only what is right and fair between man and man.

My friend is mistaken in thinking that single taxers want to go back to primitive conditions and lose the material advantages already secured by invention and improvement. The single tax demands as strenuously as socialism that all material advances made shall be retained and secured for the working classes, which they have not now. If you will analyze the situation you will see that the reason they have not got them is because labor is underpaid and no man gets the full product of his labor. No statistics are needed to show this; all we have to do is to look around and see wealth accumulating in the hands of those who do not labor. The present situation presents two prominent features, inadequate pay for work, and the great army of the unemployed—more men than jobs.

The socialist remedy is that organized society shall furnish opportunities of work by taking over all land and all the implements of production, making the country a great workshop and regulating the wages of all. No matter what the steps proposed, that is what it amounts to. (Applause.) I am glad to see that my statement is recognized as correct. These scheme can be made to give work to all and wages to all, if only the Man on Horseback does not ride in and run the whole concern.

On the other hand, the single tax proposes, no matter what the method, simply to remove the obstacles which prevent the natural demand for labor from being effective. The result would be the opening of opportunities for labor, increasing the demand, making ten jobs for nine men, causing capital to hunt labor. The working classes want food, clothing and shelter. They produce all that is made of these things; why don't they get them? They are prevented by some form of coercion. The socialists claim that the coercion arises from the so-called monopoly of machinery and capital. The single taxers say that if labor only has access to the land it can produce the machinery and capital, so there can be no monopoly. But it cannot produce the land, and whoever has the monopoly of that has the controlling monopoly. Socialists are mistaken in thinking that farmers are the only people who use land or are interested in the land question. We all use land, and land values in cities are greater than in the country. A vast portion of the value of a street railroad and similar franchise consists in the exclusive possession of the land of the streets for railway purposes. They say the trouble is capitalism; we say it is landlordism.

We propose to abolish landlordism by levying a tax in proportion to the value of the land, or its ground rent. My friend will find no difficulty in finding out what ground rent is if he will talk with his landlord, or with some real estate agent when talking about anything but the single tax, or he can get it from any single tax book. The single tax will make it unprofitable to hold land out of use. The increased use of land will increase the demand for labor, and under that demand wages will approach more and more toward the full product of labor; how high, will be determined by free competition.

The appearance of a new continent in the ocean, without private ownership of land, would immediately result in a rise in wages, owing to the flocking of labor to the new continent. The socialist party will first have to win an election and get control of the machinery of government, abolishing the old order of things root and branch, before any benefit can be derived. The single tax is progressive, and the benefits will be felt the moment the first step is made.

SEYMOUR STEDMAN.

When, sooner or later, the Single Tax and Socialism come into opposition, it will be because the Single Tax is the crowning of capitalism, the

(Continued on Page Three.)



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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS: To secure a return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed. Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers.

PHONE FRANKLIN 454. Entered at the Post Office, Chicago, Ill., as Second Class Matter, March 18, 1902.



The question up for discussion between the Single Taxers and the Socialists last Sunday was: Shall the working class follow the red herring or the red flag. Judging from the roar of applause that greeted every reference to revolution the audience was not in the mood to be gulled by the fish proposition.

According to the Review of Reviews the new Springfield rifle embodies all the best features of the Krag-Jorgensen and Mauser. Sixty thousand are to be issued and they will be made at the rate of 250 per day, unless an "emergency" arises when private manufacturers will be given the job of making more.

A cut in wages affecting 45,000 men and saving in wages alone \$7,500,000 in the Pittsburgh district for the Steel Trust is a Christmas gift the workers are now enjoying. Between two and three thousand steel workers laid off at Joliet is another present.

Speaker Cannon, speaking of the labor troubles in Chicago, says: "In every large city there is a large percentage of people who do not want to work and who mean to live off others. This class may be depended upon to make trouble on every occasion."

The Chicago Chronicle had the following comment on the great debate between the Socialists and the Single Taxers last Sunday: "WASTING THEIR BREATH."

"Twenty-five hundred amiable persons bent on overturning the government of the State of Illinois and of the United States met in the west division on Sunday to discuss the single tax theory with various representatives of that proposed change in the method of raising public revenue."

The debate amounted to nothing, as a matter of course, for no Socialist is capable of grasping, an economic issue and no Single Taxer can be made to support the destructive doctrines which Socialism presents with more or less clearness.

"The time consumed by Single Taxers in discussing a matter like the equitable distribution of taxes is wholly wasted. That is precisely what Socialists do not desire. They do not wish to have any amelioration of existing conditions. They want things to go from bad to worse, and at length to become intolerable."

trial, social and religious institution now established.

"Of what use is it to preach justice and equity to men who are bent upon plunder and destruction?" The subject of the debate between representatives of the Single Tax Association and representatives of the Socialist Party which inspired the foregoing comment, was as follows: "Resolved, That it is to the interest of the working class to take up the propaganda of Socialism rather than the Single Tax."

The capitalists have no fear of the "Single Tax." It will not disturb them in their exploitation of the workers. At best, it would only be a slight disturbance between two sets of capitalists, fighting over the spoils that had been wrested from the real producers, the working class.

Is it any wonder that the Chicago Chronicle, the avowed champion, attorney and spokesman pleading at the bar of public opinion for the perpetuation of the robber capitalist competitive system, should advise our "Single Tax" friends that the time spent in discussing with the Socialists is "wholly wasted?"

It is one thing more than another that the capitalists quail before, it is open, frank and fair discussion with the modern Socialist.

THE CLASS WAR IN AUSTRALIA. Employers' Federations Raise Funds to Fight Socialism in Federal Elections.

Australian capitalist papers describe a formidable movement by federated employers' associations of the Commonwealth to oppose Socialism in the Federal elections, which take place this month. The movement began with the Pastoralists' Union of Queensland.

The Sydney (N. S. W.) Daily Telegraph says of the movement: "There is no secret about its objects. They are definite and downright. They are aggressive. The main point is the building up of a strong fund for fighting purposes—in short, for fighting the Socialist Labor party at the polls when the Federal elections come on."

It is intimated that an attack will be made on the arbitration laws already in force in several States and on "State interference with private enterprise in any shape or form."

It requires only a little effort to secure one new subscriber to The Chicago Socialist every week. But it would mean a score or more Socialist voters to your credit for the general election of next year.

The Socialists are after industrial liberty. Who is it that is crying, "Down with the Socialists?" The capitalists. They do not believe in industrial liberty, it would end their industrial despotism.

JUST A JOT OR TWO.

Crime is rampant in Chicago; the cause and cure you will understand when you read the "Chicago Socialist."

Lizzie Allen, a levee queen, died worth one million. What laurels capitalism weaves for vice! and how rigidly its reward for virtue.

"The Hearst League Begun" — to carry forward the newspaper magnate's boom, the "Strong Executive Named"—comprises a wholesale grocer, a president of a brewery, a superintendent of the Anglo-American Packing Company, a lumber merchant, a few politicians and lawyers; not a workman in sight.

Lucius F. Robinson, of New Haven, Conn., has been appointed guardian of Harry Plant, who is 8 years of age, in order that an estate of \$900,000,000 may be preserved for Harry's children.

Carnegie says, "What would Great Britain give for 9,000,000 negroes as peaceable and as lovable as those in this country? These men give us about 11,000,000 bales of cotton per year."

A lot of nice shut-downs this past week, that workmen may have time to think and study the cause.

When the Socialist speaks of the economic interpretation of history, that is to explain historic phenomenon from economic desires and necessities, the very orthodox denounce their lack of spirituality, etc., etc.

Ancient idol manufacturers opposed Christianity because it destroyed their business; but their trade was on a small pecuniary basis. It takes the present capitalists and religious landlords to commercialize God and religion on a million dollar basis.

A LETTER FROM COMRADE ALDERMAN JOHNSON. Chicago, Dec. 14, 1903.

A resolution has been sent out for a referendum, requiring that Socialist Aldermen shall introduce nothing that has not been passed upon by a referendum vote in order that the desires of the Party may be correctly expressed.

For instance, people in one of the outlying wards desire an extension of the water service, to which they are entitled under the regulations of the water department, but before a Socialist Alderman could introduce an order to that effect the Socialist Party is to take a referendum.

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. A complete exposition of Socialism in the United States treating the circumstances of its origin, the manner of its growth, and the tendencies of its future development.

Uncle George—I don't like to say anything, Carrie, against your Mr. Floeting. He appears to be a nice sort of chap, and there's no denying that he's got lots of money, but how does he get it? They do say his ancestors were no better than pirates.

Carrie—And left him the money? Oh, I'm so glad! I was afraid you were going to say his father or grandfather worked for a living, or some disgraceful thing like that.—Poston Transcript.

WORK IN THE STATE

STATE SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR NOVEMBER.

Table showing INCOME and EXPENSES for the State Secretary. Includes County Organizations, Local Organizations, and various expenses like office rent and postage.

ILLINOIS LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS.

- County Organizations: Cook—Theo. Meyer, 18 Washington St., Chicago. Du Page—May Walden Kerr, Glen Ellyn, Ill. DuPage—Finley Bennett, Curt A. Kane—Jas. H. Brower, 500 North St., Elgin. Kankakee—Chas. Stevens, 542 Harrison Av., Kankakee. McLean—J. F. Sanders, 118 Washington St., Bloomington. Macoupin—N. E. Martin, 1240 S. Walnut St., Decatur. Peoria—Jas. Duffy, 101 Brotherton St., Peoria. Rock Island—J. C. Gibson, 601 3d Av., Rock Island. Sangamon—J. W. O'Connell, 1404 E. Carpenter St., Springfield. St. Clair—F. Messer, 103 Galea St., Freeport. Tazewell—F. G. Schmidt, 512 Court St., Pekin. Vermillion—Albert Mueller, 23 Alexander St., Duquoin. Wabash—Theo. Northrup, 129 S. 2d St., Rockford. LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS: Alton—Fred K. Elgen, Box 128, North Alton. Braidwood—Frank Koen, 435 W. Madison St., Braidwood. Calhoun—J. C. Adams, 435 W. Madison St., Calhoun. Calumet—Chas. Farrell, 4100 Stevenson St., Calumet. Cook County—Dominik Vyskocil, Chicago. Cook County—Jas. Sullivan, Chicago. Coffey—Oren M. Denton, Chicago. Clinton—G. L. Heurtoit, Chicago. Dale—T. D. Givin, Box 128, Du Quoin. De Kalb—A. J. Juggs, Chicago. Dwight—Theo. Denke, Chicago. East Dubuque—Geo. Schaner, East Dubuque. Fulton—M. Trochaska, Fulton. Galesburg—Jno. C. Sjedin, 279 N. Waltham St., Galesburg. Glen Carbon—H. L. Gröken, Glen Carbon. Joliet—N. G. Marlett, 111 Ridgewood Av., Jacksonville—Al Pierson, Gen. Del. Kincaid—A. M. Young, Kincaid. LaSalle—Hobart Austin, LaSalle. Mt. Olive—John H. Gibson, Mount Olive. Monmouth—John Higgins, 718 S. 2d St., Monmouth. Morgan—D. W. Boone, Morgan. Macomb—Harvey Youngman, Macomb. Mattoon—A. H. Pugh, 1009 Shelby Av., Norfolk—F. M. Ryle, Norfolk. Oglesby—Jas. Phipps, Pana—Hugh Fagan, Pana. Peoria—H. Happersett, 331 Chestnut St., Peoria. Quincy—Geo. Landwehr, 526 S. 8th St., Quincy. Ridgeway—Squire C. Jones, Ridgeway. Streator—H. W. Nelson, 709 E. Main St., Streator—Herman Hart, Streator. Stirling—J. E. Agnew, Galt, Ill. Upper Alton—H. E. Hughes, Upper Alton. Waukegan—J. L. Pickens, Waukegan.

MACON, ILLINOIS.

Editor Chicago Socialist: Dear Comrade—To-day Local Macon held the first of a series of debates for the purpose of education. Our subject: Resolved, That the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution would be better for the working class, than the private ownership thereof.

Yours for Socialism, G. N. EGNOR, 827 N. Morgan St., Decatur, Ill. EMINENTLY RESPECTABLE. Uncle George—I don't like to say anything, Carrie, against your Mr. Floeting. He appears to be a nice sort of chap, and there's no denying that he's got lots of money, but how does he get it? They do say his ancestors were no better than pirates.

STEDMAN BEFORE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

Council Committee Asks Stedman to Submit Traction Amendments—Lively Debate on Unions.

Invitation from the council committee on local transportation to Seymour Stedman, socialist, to submit a draft of amendments to the tentative ordinance for franchise extension for the Chicago City Railway Company constituted the striking feature of to-day's session of the public hearing of the subject. It followed the close of a sensational discussion, in which the speaker defended the attitude of unions toward unorganized workmen.

Recognition of unions, a minimum wage scale and provision whereby street railway employees shall not be debarred from actions for damages for injuries sustained while working for traction corporations are the three principal points in the amendments to be submitted by Stedman.

Mr. Stedman spoke as the advocate of the employee. He urged that recognition of unions and a minimum wage should be provided, the latter to be determined by the gross earnings of the company. Further, he declared, a franchise extension ordinance should, if granted, include a provision whereby employees would not have to sign away their right of suit for damages in event of injury or death through negligence of a co-employee of the company.

SOME VIEWS OF STEDMAN. "Do you think we or any other municipal body can override the power of the Legislature as expressed in the co-employees' liability act?" demanded Alderman Werno.

"Yes, I do," responded Stedman. "In entering into a contract with a traction company you can compel it to set forth the limitations to which it will be bound in defending actions for personal damages brought by employees; you may tell me that a man doesn't have to work for such a company, but you tell me why an employee should be forced to accept the responsibility in event his employer places him at work beside a negligent or incompetent engineer, motorman or other employee who imperils his life?"

WOULD HAVE ONLY UNION MEN. "I want to interrupt you to ask a question," spoke up Alderman Minwegen. "In advocating union recognition do you mean to imply that every man when he reaches the age of 21 must join a union?"

"Yes, if he is a workman he ought to. By so doing he becomes a higher type than the one who acts through individualistic effort. I am not here demanding a closed shop, but assuming that you neither represent the working class nor the capitalist, but are in a neutral position, you should not permit a discrimination against the unions. Only a few days ago, you are told, the Chicago City Railway company issued an order prohibiting its employees from wearing the emblem of their union—a small button. That is discrimination."

INTERFERENCE WITH NON-UNION MEN.

"Do you believe that a union has a right to interfere with a non-union man in his God-given right to work for whom he pleases?" persisted the Alderman.

"Yes," responded the speaker with emphasis. "Yes! Under this system there must always be a large number of competent men unemployed. The injunction is a judicial declaration that there are unemployed persons willing to take the place of strikers."

DEFINES HIS IDEA OF "RIGHTS." "As to 'rights,' neither you nor I can define them in a metaphysical way. The intellectual and moral development is evidenced by a more complete associated effort. That is what determines the right of this government to run disorganized savages. And by the same reason organized workmen are a higher type than the unorganized. The man who is struggling for his position is struggling for his life and the existence of his family and all reasons justify his course. The union may be a stupid weapon, but it is necessary, and will be until the workers at the ballot socialize industry and no longer plead for advantages from those who believe in the private ownership of the means of production and distribution."

"The only doubt on municipal ownership is suggested by the fact the people on the little ballot vote for and then veto their opinion by voting for you gentlemen who believe in private ownership." MINWEGEN CITES HIS EXPERIENCE. "It was my experience as a manufacturer, that some men were worth more than others—that that class of men do not want to work in union towns because of being compelled to carry the burden of other's incompetency," insisted Alderman Minwegen. "What have you to say to that?" "Did you ever know of a union fixing a maximum scale?" said Stedman. "They fix a minimum scale of wages. Men who are worth more, who accomplish more work in a given period would receive more pay. To come right down to the subject how would you discriminate in the question of wages between one motorman and another?"

OPPORTUNITY FOR DISCRIMINATION.

"There is ample opportunity for discrimination," snapped the North Side Alderman. "There is the motorman who smashes his business and the fellow who smashes into wagons and things."

Argument, debate and further pleading on Stedman's part continued until adjournment was taken. "I will now take up the ordinance itself—under protest—and merely to point out how bad such an ordinance can be in concrete form," declared William Bross Lloyd in resuming his discussion of last Saturday. "It is about as bad an ordinance as I can contemplate. No changes that could be made in that contract ordinance would make it satisfactory to us."

GOING BACK TO THE BULL PEN.

Marked Man Will Return to Cripple Creek—Will Occupy Time in Reading Declaration of Independence and Other Works of "Fiction"—Spirit of Liberty Not Crushed.

The citizens of Cripple Creek are threatened with a domiciliary visit because of the militia order that every one who has firearms shall deliver them over has not been complied with. One soldier is now in jail charged with stealing and selling firearms.

General Bell, smarting under the stings of "Mother Jones' masterful exhortation of himself and Peabody, declares in strident tones that if opportunity offers he will slap her in the bull pen. That declaration was unnecessary. Those who are at all acquainted with his record know gray hairs, womanhood nor any other of those things which true men revere and hold sacred are as nothing to him if they stand in the way of groveling service to his masters.

EDITORIAL SUPPRESSED. The Victor Record, the official organ of the strikers, has had a military patrol and censor placed at the office. George E. Kynner, editor, was notified that no editorials reflecting in any way upon Governor Peabody or the militia would be allowed, nor could the daily official statement prepared by the miners' executive committee be published.

"Why, land and stocks and bonds, railroads and factories and street cars, and mines, such as you work in." "But," said Hodge, "I work hard and yet have little to spend and nothing to invest."

"Yes; but you work only with your hands. They work with their brains, organizing labor." "Organizing labor! What's labor?" said Hodge. "Labor," said the Professor, "is you and your friends. They organize you—the lower classes."

"Why, you Dunderhead," said the Professor, "they work you."—Bolton Hall, in the Vanguard. DEBATES. Arrangements have been made to pull off debates between the Socialists and Single Taxers in Rockford, January the 6th, and in Streator, January the 8th. The Plumb Opera House has been secured for the Streator affair, and the hall in which the Rockford debate will be held will be announced next week.

WILL GO BACK. "Although General Bell has named me as one of the cowards who fled from the rigor of his latter day justice in Cripple Creek, I shall go back there and take my place in the bull pen with the rest of the cowards who are struggling for what our fathers thought they gave us in the long ago."

"I did not flee from Cripple Creek when martial law was declared because I was afraid of the hardships of the bull pen. I left because my wife urged me to do so. The thought of my arrest and incarceration made her nervous, and she begged me to leave. She knew I would have to return sooner or later and be arrested. I have been one of the 'marked men,' as we say now, for many months. I have been looking for arrest for a long time."

NO FEAR OF BULL PEN. "But I do not fear the bull pen. It has no terrors for me. I am no better than others who are now in it. It is a part of my duty to go there, and I shall."

"I will spend my time in it reading. I want to read again, Thomas Paine's 'The Rights of Man.' I will enjoy it there under the tent of Peabody's tyranny. Then I expect to read again the Declaration of Independence, Lincoln's inaugural address and his Gettysburg speech, and other fiction so dear to the hearts of Americans."

IT IS FOR A LITTLE WHILE. "Then, too, I may read the Constitution of the United States, if I am permitted to do so by the powers that rule over me. I shall not worry about my fare or how long I will be held."

After all, it is but a little while here. I want General Bell and Governor Peabody to know we are not afraid of their jails. I want them to know we will go in and come out by the same door. They cannot crush out the spirit of freedom that dwells in the hearts of the men he is persecuting. That you know was tried long ago, and it failed.

STRIKE IS THE SAME.

The strike in the Cripple Creek district is just where it was many weeks ago. The mine owners have weaned away from us all of the men they can. The additions to their force now are made up of importations from elsewhere. These men are not miners, and I have it on the best authority that the Mine Owners' Association has exhausted the fund set aside for fighting the strike. The contributors will have to be called on again, and there will be trouble for the managers of the association informed them that the large sum in the beginning would be ample for the purpose.

Yes, the men are standing nobly by the union, and will continue to do so. They have proven themselves heroes in this trying contest.

STATEMENTS STILL ISSUED.

Mr. Croskey will leave Denver the latter part of the week for Cripple Creek, and he expects to be arrested immediately on his arrival. His clever statements signed by the executive committee of the Cripple Creek district, which have attracted so much attention throughout the state, will not appear, but Mr. Croskey says there are others just as capable who will take his place.

"You notice," said he, "that one appeared today as usual. No matter how many men of our union are arrested, there will always be some to fill the places of those who are taken away."

HOW CAPITALISM "WORKS."

"The Rich don't seem to make anything. What is it they save?" asked Hodge of Professor Status Quo.

"Well, for one thing," said the Professor, "they save you from the temptations of riches. The poor we have always with us—to do our dirty work."

"Then, it's our money they save?" said Hodge. "Well, yes; of course, in a sense," said Professor Quo. "It is reward of their abstinence from consuming what their produce—they save out of the interest on their investments."

"What are investments?" asked Hodge. "Why, land and stocks and bonds, railroads and factories and street cars, and mines, such as you work in."

"But," said Hodge, "I work hard and yet have little to spend and nothing to invest."

"Yes; but you work only with your hands. They work with their brains, organizing labor." "Organizing labor! What's labor?" said Hodge. "Labor," said the Professor, "is you and your friends. They organize you—the lower classes."

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BIG SIX DEBATE.

(Continued from page 1.)

shifting of taxation from many classes of capitalists to one, the land owners. The Single Tax, by perpetuating the profit system, simply means a change in the form of exploitation of labor, a continuation of interest and profit.

The demand of the working classes for food, clothing and shelter shows that the question is a materialistic one and not one of sentiment. Socialism proposes to destroy the profit system; the Single Tax would leave it undisturbed, with its Carnegies and Rockefellers. By opening up land to surplus labor an opportunity would be afforded to the poor man to go back and eke out a primitive kind of existence with the primitive means of production at his command. In competition with large capital. The new continent would not solve the question, because you would have to use a steamboat to reach the new land, and who owns the steamboat? An individual wanting to run a newspaper could not, for lack of capital, compete with the modern newspaper with its Mergenthaler machines, made possible by large capital. For the same reason the individual could not compete with the department store.

The great industries of the country do not rest principally upon the proprietorship of land. The great oil industry does not consist in the production, but in the refining of oil; the sugar industry is not the raising but the making of sugar; the steel industry is the making of steel products.

The Single Tax would perpetuate the competitive system with all its waste. This waste would, in the last century, have built six thousand world's fairs like that at Chicago.

No doubt there are congenital criminals, but the great mass of the 100,000 criminals in our penitentiaries are produced by the economic struggle for existence. The 80,000 lawyers of the United States are a useless class, but as long as you maintain a system under which you need lawyers, and as long as you are content to go to work at 7 so that I can go to work at 10, I shall continue to avail myself of the opportunity.

The competitive system produces adulteration, by which sand is mixed with your sugar and impurities enter into all we eat, all on account of the desire for profit, making to sell, not to use.

The Single Tax will confiscate the value of land, and to that extent is as revolutionary as anything proposed by Socialism.

The recent elections at Haverhill, Mass., and other places where Democrats and Republicans united against the Socialists show a recognition of identity of interest on the part of the capitalistic classes, and the workers must recognize the identity of their class interests at the ballot box, and in that way obtain possession of the powers of government.

We cannot destroy one link in the chain of evolution, but we can hasten the death of the old system. We propose to revolutionize the methods of the production and distribution of wealth in the interest of the workers of the world. In doing this we are co-operating in the greatest cause that ever inspired the tongue of man or warmed his heart.

HENRY H. HARDINGE. Socialism, to my mind, is the unscientific protest of the dissatisfied. Not that I am opposed to dissatisfaction, for all progress comes from intelligently directed dissatisfaction, but I am opposed to anything that is not scientific because it won't work.

This is not the competitive age; it is the monopolistic age. Competition was never at so low an ebb. What is wanted is to give competition a fair chance. Monopoly throttles competition.

The coal and steel trusts are based upon the land, one upon the existence of coal mines and the other upon the existence of great ore beds in the earth. By controlling the mines and the railroads, the trusts control production and prices on the one hand and wages on the other. The destruction of land monopoly would destroy these trusts and make natural opportunity free for the play of real competition.

As to wasted energy, the Single Tax would result in the greatest economy of expenditure of effort. I challenge the statement that goods are made for profit and not utility. I am a mechanical engineer, and the delicate measuring instruments used in that business are instruments of precision and utility; made to use primarily and to sell incidentally.

As to whether land is or is not the most important asset in a monopoly, Mr. Schwab before the Congressional committee testified that his company was under-capitalized rather than over-capitalized, because the ore-beds of Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota represented practically limitless stores of wealth. The possession of these stores constitutes the monopoly of the steel trust. This monopoly the Single Tax would destroy. The Standard Oil trust's monopoly rests upon the private ownership of oil land, in association with the private ownership of the railroads.

The steamship trust—there is none since Schwab and Morgan have been practically pushed to the wall by the opposing interests.

The great armies and navies are maintained in the interest of land-grabbing. To divide income into rent, interest and profit is as logical as dividing the

human race into men, women and human beings. Rent, and interest in the sense of usury, would disappear with the abolition of land monopoly. The power of Shylock lies in the extremity to which his victim is reduced and this condition the Single Tax would destroy.

A. M. SIMONS.

I want to thank Mr. Post for saying that the coming struggle which is to shake the foundations of society is to come between the principles of Socialism and the single tax. The single tax is but the tail of the Democratic kite, and Haverhill, Brockton, and other places have shown that Democrat is but another name for Republican, and justify what we have always said, that in the great final line-up between plutocracy and Socialism, the Republican party and the Socialist party, standing face to face, will fight the great battle of humanity in America.

Our armies and navies are to keep in position the parasites that ride upon the backs of the workers in America, and not to grab more land. The soldiers that shot strikers in Chicago in 1894, the creation of the bull pen in Idaho, the military operations in Colorado, were not to add more territory to the United States.

Concentration in industry has gone on and on until the mere ownership of land is infinitesimal in importance in comparison.

Trusts not based on land do not derive their existence from tariff privilege, for trusts flourish even in free trade England.

When the capitalist classes want anything from the government they get it. Special privilege is only a general term for the various things the capitalist classes obtain in their control of the government. The Socialist sees that the result is but a widening of the division between the two classes in society, the workers on the one hand and the capitalists with their parasites on the other. Different classes have risen in the past and become the ruling class in society, and the time will come when the now increasing working class will in obedience to this evolutionary process, become the dominant class. When this working class takes control of the powers of government it will organize production and distribution in the interest of the workers.

Already the divorce of the capitalist class from the management of capital has taken place, and our industries are now managed by hired men in the interest of the idle owning class.

The single tax proposes a continuance of the profit system; the profit system involves a continuance of the subjection of the workers to their masters, and for that reason we antagonize the single tax. Socialism is at permanent war with all forms of exploitation, whether landed or capitalistic. We propose to carry that war into the political field, as the only hope of the working class, and we cannot fellowship with any whose interests are opposed to those of the workers.

Mr. Post said he would leave his case with the workers of the world. All over the world the workers are gathering under the red flag of Socialism, 30,000,000 strong, \$900,000 of votes. On the one side stand the forces of capitalism alarmed at the specter of Socialism; on the other side stand the hosts of the workers determined to obtain control of the powers of government and in that way secure the enjoyment of the full fruit of their labor. As capitalistic exploitation is world-wide, so emancipation is a world-wide movement.

JOHN Z. WHITE.

In beginning, Mr. White stated that from the applause and demonstrations the audience seemed to be a Socialist rather than a single tax audience, but that numbers did not give them any right to express their superiority over him physically. He then continued substantially as follows: According to a recent law passed at Washington you must not believe certain things, under pain of being thrown out of the country, and another law is pending under which, if we believe certain things, we are in danger of being thrown behind the bars. There are a whole lot of things I disbelieve, among them Socialism.

It was said that the International Workingmen's Association many years ago considered the single tax and dropped it. Napoleon dropped the needle gun when it was placed in his hands, and Napoleon died on St. Helena. That somebody dropped something proves nothing except that something has been dropped. That is the historical method of getting at things. Marx said so, Engels seconded the motion, and the International Association unanimously voted aye, and that settles it.

This kind of history is not good history. There is no man in this audience who is wholly determined by his material surroundings. Some men are determined by their material affairs and some by their emotions, and I am sorry to say that my experience has been that the Socialist groups in Chicago are a complete confirmation of this conclusion. I notice that the appeal this afternoon is made to the sentiments and emotions. I think the gentlemen who appealed to you are tolerably well acquainted with their audience. (A voice, "Tell us something about the single tax.") I am doing the talking now, and I want to find out whether I am to be put behind the bars metaphorically or not.

"The single tax," is it said, "will fall because ground rent has gone through many phases historically." That is true, and it is going through others now. We are told that control of the railroads and not of land gives control

of industries, people and wages, and that the land element in railroads and other industries is infinitesimal. It has been figured by an Iowa authority that the land element formed 50 per cent of the value of railroads, and yet it is said that the item of land is infinitesimal. An expert figuring on the value of the Chicago City Railway Company gives eleven millions as the value of the physical property, out of a total of twenty-seven millions, a difference of sixteen millions for land values.

Capital does not last; land does. All through history labor has been held in subjection. By what? By something that lasted all through history. Not by capital, for capital is continually perishing, but land is indestructible.

We have been asked what we mean by profit. All that man produces is taken from the ground, and when he is compelled to give up a part of what he produces and hand it over to a landlord, that which the landlord receives is 100 per cent profit. Some men have made tools with which the process of production may be accelerated, and that which they receive out of the total product is paid for the use of the tools and is their profit. Though in the ordinary sense production of goods is for profit, yet in the last analysis goods are for use and not merely for sale.

The advantage enjoyed by Marshall Field in the conduct of his department store does not consist in the possession of large capital, because that can be duplicated, but in the possession of a certain location, which cannot be duplicated, the enjoyment of a value produced by society, and which the Single Tax would secure to society. In the dictionary sense and historical sense of the term, I am a Democrat. In the party sense I am a Democrat as expediency seems to determine. If Roosevelt and Cleveland are nominated next year, I shall in all probability vote the Socialist ticket, not that I like Socialism better than I do the Republican party under Roosevelt or the Democratic party under Cleveland, for I am opposed to all three.

We are told that war is waste. The American revolution, by which we threw off the tyranny of England, or the war of 1861, during which slavery was abolished, was in my opinion anything but a waste. I insist that the Single Tax with free competition would furnish production at the highest point of efficiency and the lowest point of waste. One of the most important principles at the basis of our civilization is individual initiative, and this Socialism would destroy. Socialistic experiments have always failed.

The Single Tax, opening up land to all, would not result in a return to primitive methods on the land. Competition is of different kinds. Competition caused men at the Black Hole of Calcutta to tear out one another's eyes, whereas a few minutes before the same men had been getting along peacefully together. Competition acts differently in different conditions—that is, among all people but Socialists.

Socialists say Socialism will reduce the hours of labor. I do not know whether it will or not. According to the Socialist philosophy the process of evolution has displaced the ancient landed aristocracy and put the capitalist class in control. This is not true; the ancient landed aristocracy are still in control, acting through other classes.

The military forces are used for the protection of land values. The soldiers who shot people in Chicago in 1894 were, according to the authorities, acting against people who were destroying the value of property at Chicago and Pullman.

A. M. SIMONS, CLOSING. Among other things, Mr. Simons, in closing, said there could be no greater incentive for individual initiative than the knowledge that the worker was to receive the entire product of his labor.

As to whether goods are made for sale and not for use is sand put in sugar for use or for sale? The failure of a so-called Socialistic experiment referred to is mentioned in Hilquit's history of American Socialism, and the incident referred to occurred in the Oneida community after it had returned to a capitalistic basis.

The speaker had been raised on a farm, with primitive methods, and did not relish a return to such methods in competition with the improved machinery of large farms. He wanted the advantages of production on the largest and most economical scale, which could be afforded only under socialization of the tools and means of production, and equitable distribution of the products. The issue was Capitalism or Socialism, and we were forced to stand with one or the other.

DEBATE. Handel Hall, 40 East Randolph street, Chicago, Sunday, 2:30 p. m., between John Z. White, lecturer for the Henry George Association, affirmative, and Col. W. A. Roberts, negative, on the following question: Resolved, That the interests of the capitalist and laboring classes alike demand the immediate adoption of the Single Tax by the legislatures of the various States.

Five-minute speeches from the audience after the main addresses. SPECIAL. 100 Hagerty Leaflets, 100 Pots of Gold, 100 Prisoners and Paupers, 100 Frances Willards, All for 50c.

NOTICE. The new subscribers for November amounted to 1,529. Expirations, 249. Total gain, 1,280. Did you assist in making this show? If not, why not?

OBJECT LESSONS! BY WARREN L. PRINCE. He who would save the world must do so by propagating ideas that will arouse the inquiry of the individual as to what he will investigate and solve the problem for himself.

Like sheep, men have depended upon the stronger individuals to lead them. In fact, some unthoughtful members of the Socialist Party have suggested that we need an Ella Wheeler Wilcox, a Lincoln, a Washington, or a Napoleon to champion our cause. But we do not need anything of the kind. Socialists do not look for a savior from above, but realize that they must help themselves. Socialism teaches that every man must know what he wants, how to get it and how to keep it after he has gotten it. Then no leader or grafter can come along and capture the organization as has been the case in almost every instance in history.

The great value of Socialism to the individual is that it will make him free from wage-slavery, the rule of the boss and allow him the full product of his toil. With this much attained he will be in a position to take advantage of the then greater opportunity to develop himself physically, mentally and morally.

The greatest object in life is TO LIVE. Jesus said: "I came that they might have life more abundantly." However, it appears that the Church has lost sight of this teaching. But Socialism has not. We have life now under the capitalist system but Socialism will give us FREE MORE ABUNDANTLY by abolishing the conditions which sap our life blood.

Some years ago I urged that every woman should become a Christian for women were mere slaves until Christ freed them. But since I have investigated further I find that women, especially married women, are still slaves. They are owned by their husbands, whose names they assume and are considered his property. They have no voice nor vote in making the laws which govern them and their work is in the majority of cases, drudgery with no pay. For these reasons, many of them prefer to remain single and work for wages, taking men's places at lower pay, while many vend their way into brothels and houses of ill-fame, rather than enter the slavery of marriage. I am now convinced that women should become Socialists, for Socialism will make them free.

Socialism appeals to the material interests of the worker, by offering him better conditions. It antagonizes the capitalist, because it interferes with his material interest, which is exploiting the worker. Hence the class struggle.

To be class-conscious, is to be aware of the fact that there exists in society to-day, two classes, the majority and the minority, whose material interests are opposed; that the majority of the individuals of society—the workers—are in a like predicament: "Dependent upon their labor-power for a livelihood," while the minority make a business of capturing what the workers produce. The class-conscious workingman joins the Socialist movement because he is tired of being "under dog," while the class-conscious capitalist merges into the trusts and employers' association, because he wants to keep the workingman under.

Socialism does not tend to make the workers hate exploiters, as capitalists claim. On the contrary it holds that hatred will not solve the problem. Every individual is a product of society and is what he is by virtue of his environments and the conditions. Socialism realizes that the conditions are the causes which produce millionaires and paupers; robbers and robbed; rulers and ruled. Therefore, it would strike at the root of the evil by correcting the conditions so that the products of society under Socialism will be individuals who co-operatively own and enjoy the world.

ELGIN WILL BE BUSY. Monday evening, Jan. 4, A. M. Simons and Seymour Steadman, as representatives of the Socialist party, will meet John Z. White and H. H. Harding, representatives of the Single Taxers, in debate at the Elgin Opera House.

CAMEOS OF COMMENT.

Eugene V. Debs Writes Incisively of Some of the "Problems" of the Ruling Class. "SERVANT GIRLS."

They are having a dreadful time about the servant girl. In New York the women of wealth "have started a movement for a servants' guild. The name of the new organization is the "Woman's Domestic Guild." The object will be to generate a steady supply of servant girls who will be neat, meek, active and attractive.

It is said that all other schemes have failed. And so will this! The servant incubator will soon be out of commission. I can tell you, ladies, what this servant girl scarcity means. Let me whisper it in your jeweled ears: Things are changing and Socialism is heaving in sight. The time is coming when no human being will be the servant of another; when every woman will be her own servant—serve and be served upon equal terms—and when a lady will scorn to accept a service she is not willing to return in kind.

SLOW MURDER. For several months after the coal strike the mines were operated to their extreme capacity and millions of tons of anthracite were rushed to the markets, and then every available storage point was crammed to the limits. This done, the colliers began to close down, and now thousands of anthracite miners are facing grim winter with no work and no provisions for their families.

Raer and his gang of pirates are doubtless laughing in their sleeves as they order the mines shut down and see their slaves shiver in the cold for having dared to strike against their pitiless masters.

For one man to kill another is murder under the law and punishable by death. But for a capitalist to starve a thousand workmen to insanity, crime, suicide or death is "business" under the law and rewarded by wealth and honor.

In passing, it may be in order to suggest that Raer and his tribe of man-eating cannibals may yet hear the strains of La Carmagnole issuing from the anthracite black holes of Pennsylvania.

REED SMOOT. The objection to the Mormon Senator from Utah upon "moral ground" is quite funny enough to add to the fame of Artemus Ward as a joker. Think of Hanna, Quay, Clark, Depeu and company being contaminated by an unoffending Mormon elder!

The Senate, in which seats have a market price limited to plutocracy and its pets, sensitive upon the subject of morals! Capitalist politics and morals! Gods! —Eugene V. Debs, in the Social Democratic Herald.

San Francisco, Dec. 15, 1903. Editor Chicago Socialist: At the last regular meeting of Local San Francisco, held Dec. 14, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The locals of Teller County, Colorado, are appealing to the National Committee, to investigate the conditions existing in the Socialist party in the State of Colorado; and Whereas, The said locals declare that an element known as the Crusaders has captured the party machinery by trickery, and has unscrupulously expelled several hundred loyal class conscious members; and Whereas, The experience of Californian Socialists with the said Crusader element, justifies us in believing the charges made by the Teller County locals to be well founded; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local San Francisco most earnestly appeals to the National Committee to send a National Organizer to thoroughly investigate the party affairs in Colorado, and if necessary, to reorganize the party in that State. Fraternally yours,

J. SHENKAN, Secretary Local San Francisco. We have freedom to work—if we can find a capitalist to give us a job. We have freedom to eat—after we have produced wealth for some industrial master he will generally give us enough to keep us alive in the shape of wages.

Go to... J. & E. HAUK ...The only... Union MILLINERY in Chicago, up-to-date style and first class work at reasonable prices; 1633 LINCOLN AVE. TEL: Grand 836.

PRISONERS, PAUPERS, FROSTBITTEN and PARASITES. A deluge of facts that will eventually swamp our present economic system, just the thing for Soap Box orators. Socialists, Democrats, Republicans. Good to open the papers of everyone. Five cents each, \$2.00 per 100. Address: CHICAGO SOCIALIST, 181 Washington St

NOTICE. There will be another joint debate between the Socialists and Single Taxers on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 3, 1904, in Lincoln Turner Hall, 1351 Diversey avenue. H. H. Harding and John Z. White will represent the Single Tax and A. M. Simons and Seymour Steadman will show them what Socialism is. The admission will be a dime.

NOTICE. The new subscribers for November amounted to 1,529. Expirations, 249. Total gain, 1,280. Did you assist in making this show? If not, why not?

THIS WILL HOLD YOU

The Single Taxers have not had enough. So we will Soak 'em again Sunday afternoon, January 3d, at 1351 DIVERSEY AVE. Lincoln Turner Hall

A. M. Simons and Seymour Steadman SOCIALISTS vs. John Z. White and H. H. Hardinge SINGLE TAXERS

Any West or North Side car will take you to the door for a nickel, and it will cost you 10 cents to hear the Debate....

The Socialists and Single Taxers will have a debate in the Opera House Monday Evening, January 4th.

SIMONS AND STEADMAN SOCIALISTS—VS. WHITE AND HARDINGE SINGLE TAXERS

ADMISSION 10 CENTS COME Tickets on Sale at Box Office

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Advertisement for Elgin Attention, featuring a picture of a man and text about a debate between Socialists and Single Taxers.

Advertisement for J.H. Holmober, Artistic Foot Wear, 1738 N. Clark Street, Chicago. Includes a picture of a shoe and contact information.

Advertisement for Electric Belt Sent Free, featuring a picture of a man and text about a medical device.

Advertisement for Life of Albert R. Parsons, with a true history of the Anarchist Trial (So-Called) and a brief history of the Labor Movement in America.

Advertisement for E. Mulloy Gas and Steam Fitter, 6386 Drexel Avenue, Chicago.

Advertisement for A Socialist Paper For People Everywhere, THE OHIO SOCIALIST, DAYTON, OHIO, 50c PER YEAR, and KELLOGG BROS.



TACTICS AND STRATEGY.

By Thos. Bersford.

(Continued.)

Sometimes in dealing with a large body of men, it is difficult to persuade them by argument and speech...

THE STRATEGIC POINT. We now come to the consideration of another important matter...

Now what is the objective in the struggle between the capitalists and the workers? Most workers can see clearly enough what the objective of the capitalists is...

When a large or serious strike occurs and the struggle is long and bitter, observant persons will note that the capitalists are invariably favored...

The unemployed take the places of the strikers, while the machinery of the government is used to hamper and defeat the union men...

The capitalists do not use machinery for the purpose of reducing the hours of labor, but for the purpose of reducing expenses...

The cost of machinery and power, and the economy of large establishments is also a great factor in crushing out the middle class...

As stated before, generalship depends largely upon a knowledge of the real situation, the conditions and circumstances...

Why are there men ready to become scabs? Surely, no one likes to be called a scab, and to be despised by his fellows...

Now in considering this question, we must not permit emotion or sentiment to influence us. We cannot overcome obstacles by condemning them or ignoring them...

We find that it is becoming more and more difficult to secure a decent living, and that in order to retain their jobs, men have a tendency to today to the employers...

Why do these people do this? Is it because they like to work long hours for small pay? Surely not! No one likes to do that...

The census report of 1890 showed that there were 3,523,730 persons in the United States unemployed at their regular occupations during various portions of the census year...

Those who voted to have the capitalist own the factories may wish this winter that they had voted to own their job themselves.

No man should relinquish his rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, for by so doing he not only injures himself, but waives the rights of all posterity.

figures are furnished by the Census Bureau.

From other sources we find that the total membership of trade unions in the United States in that same year was 1,040,000.

During that year then, the unemployed were far more numerous than the union men. The question then arises—what is the cause of such a vast army of unemployed?

For generations Human Society has been going through a process of evolution. From primitive barbarism man has developed to modern civilization.

Now the productive power of modern machines is really wonderful. With modern power looms one person can produce more cloth than 1,000 men could produce in 1700.

It would require 500 presses, 600 pressmen and about 5,000 persons—typesetters, stitchers, folders, etc.—to do the work now done by two Hoe perfecting presses and ten typesetting machines.

In a modern sawmill machinery enables men to do more than 200 times their number could do with hand tools. With modern steam laundry machinery 100 persons can wash and launder more clothes than 3,000 persons could do by hand.

The header and thrasher cuts, threshes and sacks grain, and with seven men can do more work than 1,500 could do with scythes and flails. And machinery is used in every industry, and every year it becomes more efficient and productive.

The simple fact is then that by using modern machinery, labor is now so productive that comparatively few men are really needed to supply the needs of society.

And, moreover, machinery, by reducing much of the work to a semi-automatic process of "tending to" machines, has enabled the capitalists to supplant the labor of men by the cheaper labor of women and children.

The entrance of female and child labor into the market not only reduces the wages of workmen but also decreases the workers' power of resistance in strikes because it increases the quantity of labor at the disposal of the capitalists and available in case of strikes.

The capitalists do not use machinery for the purpose of reducing the hours of labor, but for the purpose of reducing expenses, for the less labor employed the less wages paid. It is therefore inevitable that the unemployed must constantly increase in number.

The cost of machinery and power, and the economy of large establishments is also a great factor in crushing out the middle class who can neither buy the machinery nor compete with it. Thousands of middle-class people become bankrupt every year and thus increase the army of wage-workers and unemployed.

Here then is the explanation of the phenomenon of the unemployed; they cannot employ themselves for the reasons stated; they have to work for the owners of capital or starve. The competition for work is so keen, and poverty is so demoralizing that many of them will accept the most slavish conditions, and even endure the contempt and hatred of their fellows.

The second question is, How is it that the machinery of Government is always used against the workers? History shows that in every country and in every age there has been a ruling class. And observation shows that there is also a ruling class to-day.

The principal object of ruling other men is to exploit them, to get the products of their labor. Now in the days before machinery the tools were simple and any man could make or secure the tools to work with and thus employ himself, therefore in those days the only way for men to live off the worker's labor was to own the worker, i. e., chattel slavery, the worker was kept a slave by physical force. But when machinery was invented, the worker without capital was unable to employ himself because his hand-made products were undersold by machine-made products...

He therefore had to either starve or go to a capitalist and beg to be hired; a slave, held not by chains and whips, but by his physical needs—food, clothing and shelter. The large body of unemployed tend to keep the workers meek and willing. Thus by owning the means of living the capitalists can force other men to work for them, and the capitalists also have the better strategic position in a struggle because the worker will starve if he cannot get work, which to him means food, while the capitalist can live in comfort during strikes, and can move his plant and business to another city.

(To be continued.)

Those who voted to have the capitalist own the factories may wish this winter that they had voted to own their job themselves.

No man should relinquish his rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, for by so doing he not only injures himself, but waives the rights of all posterity.—Labor.

RANK AND FILE.

Our sub. list is constantly on the climb.

Send for our price list of books and pamphlets.

Look over our list of book premiums and secure a trophy free of charge.

The comrades are doing noble work for this paper these days.

When you patronize our advertisers, tell 'em where you saw it.

The business hours of this office are from 8:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

We flooded the debate last Sunday with our prisoner and pauper leaflets.

If you want to get properly started on the new year, subscribe for this sheet.

We have several more events in the debate line that will be of much interest to the comrades.

The locals and branches in the State and city should organize at once for propaganda purposes.

This paper has the largest circulation in its own State of any party organ paper in our movement.

If you know the names of a few hustlers in your locality, send them in and we will make them busy.

We hope those who are indebted to the paper will resolve to pay up on or before the first of January.

We have a large quantity of leaflets on hand that you can purchase for \$1.50 per 1,000. Send for samples.

Dear Sir—Send the paper to State Penitentiary, Deer Lodge, Montana.

The big debate last Sunday was a great success. The hall was nicely filled, and the audience well pleased.

There is about six hundred dollars owing to this paper. If you or your local owe any part of it please pay up.

Comrade Cambushey, of the Fourteenth ward, says the Chicago Socialist is one of the best papers that ever came down the pike.

Have you a stock of buttons on hand? We can make them to you dirt cheap. Make your new converts wear the sign of freedom.

Please extend my subscription for another year. Wishing you a prosperous and happy New Year, I remain, Yours fraternally, E. V. DEBS.

We have half a barrel of party buttons, good ones, gotten out by the national committee. Will send 'em to you two for a nickel, or 20 cents per dozen.

When Louis Post, the Single Taxer, told the audience, last Sunday, that the Socialist believed in a complete revolution of present economic conditions, there was applause long, loud and lusty.

One of the comrades remarked to the manager of this paper, that he wanted a bit of recreation each Sunday and in the past had been forced to contribute to the capitalist in order to get it and he hoped we would try and frame up something startling each week, so as to give him an opportunity to contribute his small change to the party and at the same time get that recreation that he formerly secured through a different source.

If you do not get your paper promptly please notify this office. The printer we have been doing business with could no longer handle our paper since we have begun to expand and that necessitated our hunting larger quarters. The Chicago Newspaper Union now handle our business and until they get on the routine of our business there may be a few errors. These will be gladly corrected if you will tip them off to us.

The Single Taxers have a book, the title of which is "Socialism," and it proved to be the best seller of the three offered for sale at the debate last Sunday. Quite a few of our comrades purchased this book thinking it was issued by the Socialist Party. When the followers of a principle have to resort to trickery in naming their books in order to dispose of them, we opine, that their philosophy is as treacherous as the ethics of their commercialism.

Comrade Gertrude Breslau Hunt has just returned from a ten days' speaking trip in Wisconsin. She reports good meetings and fine time. Comrade Hunt is the first Socialist lecturer ever admitted to Trades Council Hall, Racine. She was listened to by a big company of moulders locked out by J. I. Case because of too much prosperity. Comrade Hunt expected to attend the Socialist College this winter, but circumstances have arisen which prevent, and she will be at home in Norwood Park.

True love cannot be based on economic dependence—we must make men and women free industrially if we expect to realize the highest ideal in family life.

NOTICES.

HALL MEETINGS. Saturday, Dec. 26, 8 p. m., Party Headquarters, 230 W. Chicago St. Subject, "The Economic Basis of the Co-operative Commonwealth."

Sunday, Dec. 27, 8 p. m., Tabor Hall, 924 and Erie St. (N. State St.) Subject, "A. Nicholson."

Sunday, Dec. 27, 8 p. m., Third Ward Headquarters, 3245 State St. Speaker, R. A. Morris.

Sunday, Dec. 27, 8 p. m., Seventh Ward Headquarters, 270 W. Chicago St. Speaker, John Collins.

Friday, Jan. 1, 1904, 8 p. m., La Salle Club, 424 South Halsted St. Speaker, John Collins.

Sunday, Jan. 1, 1904, 8 p. m., Car Workers' Local, 97, 48th and Halsted St. (north-east corner). Speaker, Koop.

Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1904, 8 p. m., Car Workers' Local, No. 7, 5401 West 47th St. Speaker, Whelan.

Wednesday, Jan. 13, 7 p. m., Examiners and Branches, University Hall, 107 E. Washington St. Speaker, John Collins.

Friday, Jan. 15, 8 p. m., Machinists, Lake View Lodge, Lincoln Tower Hall, Sheffield Av. and Diversey boulevard. Debate: Untermyer—Socialist, White, Single Tax. Thos. Meyer, County Secretary.

Election of officers and committees will take place this month in all branches. Each branch must also elect a committee-man for a Permanent Entertainment Committee.

Friday, Jan. 15, 8 p. m., Lincoln Tower Hall, Diversey boulevard and Sheffield Av. Debate: Untermyer, Socialist, and Harding, Single Tax. THOS. MEYER, County Secretary.

Free lecture every Sunday evening at 363 Sedgwick St.

Sunday eve, Dec. 27, Seymour Steadman will speak. Subject, "The Inevitable Triumph of the Working Class."

Sunday School at 10:30. Send the children.

New Year's eve the regular monthly entertainment will be given. A first-class program is being prepared. Tickets, 15c.

LAKE VIEW, 800 SHEPHERD AV., COR. BARRY.

Sunday, Jan. 3, Speaker, E. W. Knocke.

Sunday, Jan. 10, 2:30 p. m., Debate: M. Kaplan, Socialist, Abram E. Aeltinger, Single Tax.

Jan. 17, E. Untermyer will deliver the first of a series of lectures which will be continued on Jan. 24 and Jan. 31.

Sunday, Dec. 27, 8 p. m., A. M. Simons will speak on "The Trust and Workingmen," at Tremble Hall, 377 Madison St., near 40th Av., under the auspices of the Thirty-fourth Ward Branch, S. P. Warm discussion expected.

TWELFTH WARD MASS MEETING

will be held at Middlestead's Hall, corner 24th and Western avenue, on next Tuesday night, December 29th. John Collins, Socialist Party Organizer, will speak. Admission free. All workingmen and women should attend.

NOTICE.

This paper made a net profit of \$48.02 on the debate last Sunday. Also sold \$4.88 worth of literature and \$1.00 worth of sub. cards.

NOTICE.

Elgin comrades should read notice of debate, Socialism vs. Single Tax, which occurs in Elgin Opera House, Monday evening, Jan. 4. See advertisement in another column.

Notice.—Thirty-fifth Ward business meeting at Comrade Larson's house, 322 N. 51st street, Sunday, Dec. 27, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Sunday evening, Dec. 27, Comrade Huggins will give a lecture entitled "Jonney London," in New Socialist Temple, Hygeia Hall, Ogden avenue and Robey street. Music by Prof. Kellogg.

We would like to have a couple of volunteers to do a few days' writing in this office. Apply to manager.

Wilsbire's subscription cards: Yearlies, 50c; six months, 25c; three months' trial, 10c. Are on hand at Chicago Socialist office at all times.

TO LET.

Room for single man in rear of North Town Socialist headquarters, 363 Sedgwick street. For particulars inquire at 181 Washington street.

The struggle between the rights of man and the rights of property is now holding the center of the political stage.

B. BERLYN, Maker of High Grade Cigars. Hand work only. Mail orders promptly filled. 652 East 63rd St., Chicago, Ill. Tel: 6111 Hyde Park.

SHOES that wear easy. JOS. JOHNSON, 333 W. Division St., near Calh. An INTERNATIONAL is the only guarantee that bread and other bakery goods are uniformly made. Buy no other. Patronize only such places where you see the label on the bread. Demand the same.

Don't forget Comrade Conklin sells a 15-jewel Waltham movement in a 20-year Duerber gold filled case at \$10. or \$7.50 for solid silver case.

For Sale—Course in English branches in correspondence school of Scranton, Pa., on account of sickness; otherwise could not be gotten. Address J. P., this office.

Stove Repairing OF ALL KINDS. Any parts furnished. Fire Brick and L.A. gas. Prices cheap. Phone Tards 695. 820 C. MAIER, 6147 Westworth Avenue.

LABRIOLA'S ESSAYS on the Materialistic Conception of History.

The greatest socialist book that has appeared since Marx's Capital. Written by a socialist professor in the University of Rome, published in the leading countries of continental Europe and translated by Charles H. Kerr from the latest Paris edition. Extra cloth, gold stamping, 24 pages. \$1.00 postpaid.

EVERY human should be well housed, clothed, fed and educated. We should adopt a social and industrial system that will put an end to profit, interest, rent and all forms of usury. Land, water, machinery—all the means of production and distribution, and all the available forces of nature should be owned by and operated for the benefit of the whole people.

A FEW of the Comrades who find it pays to patronize their class

Ward 14--L. Mahr 16--Boffenmeyer 20--F. Haecker Ward 21--Jas. Larson 18--Jos. Wilkinson Man. Chi. Soc., Thos. Bates

Interview these Comrades and see what they say about value received. Drop me a postal card and I will call with samples. At headquarters Sundays from 10:00 to 12:00. Address all inquiries to either 181 WASHINGTON or 144 FOWLER

John W. Cope SOCIALIST TAILOR AND CUTTER

This Will Interest You.

On the fifteenth of last August we adopted the plan of giving high class books as premiums to those securing lists of subscribers to this paper. This special announcement closed on the first day of November. It was so well thought of by the Comrades, that we have decided to continue the awards until the first of next April.

This should give every one an opportunity to secure a well selected supply of books treating upon the economic development of the times without any cost at all.

- The following is a partial list of the premiums you may earn: For 40 Subscriptions, Marx—Capital Value.....\$2.00 For 30 " Hilquits History of Socialism in the U. S. 1.50 For 25 " Loria's Economic Foundation of Society... 1.25 For 20 " Lafargue's Evolution of Property, Val..... .75 For 15 " Aveling's History of the Commune, Val..... .75 For 10 " Kautsky's Social Revolution, Val..... .50 For 5 " Britain for the British, Val..... .25 For 3 " Communist Manifesto..... .25

All the money for the Subscriptions must be turned in at one time and cards that have been sent on account will not apply on prizes. If the books are to be sent by mail one-half cent for each subscription card should be added.

The subscription price to this paper is 25c per year. Send for our price list from which to make your selections.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

Pullman Business Directory. H. GEISENHEIMER, 6 & 8 Arcade Building, PULLMAN. Winter Overcoats at \$8.00 Extra Fine Overcoats, \$10, \$12, \$15.00 Winter Suits, black, all sizes, \$5.50 Winter Suits, Unfinished Glays, \$12.50 Union Label

Chas. T. Allen, Staple and Fancy Groceries, 24 AND 26 ARCADE. WM. METZ, THE ARCADE TAILOR, Strictly Union Shop. Try He.

A CROP OF CORNS and BUNIONS Comes from Ill Spring footwear. For Genuine Comfort and Soothing Ease Wear

Silverstein & Weinstein's SHOES ...Up-to-date... and the above mentioned crops will disappear!!!! 280 W. 12TH STREET, near Halsted Street

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"NEW TEMPLE" BENEFIT GRAND CONCERT and BALL GIVEN BY THE 11th, 13th and 20th Ward BRANCHES in Hygeia Hall, Ogden Ave and Robey St. Saturday Eve., Jan. 9th Admission 25c Wardrobe Free Music by Kellogg.

WESTERN SHOE REPAIRING COMPANY With shoe machinery of the factory we can give you the following low rates. Send postal card. We will collect shoes and deliver. 123 Dearborn Street, basement.

Socialist Visiting or Business Cards. 100 Bristol Cards with your name, address, and Aluminum Card Case engraved with your name for 75 cents. SEND ORDERS TO W. HARRY SPEARS, Care Chicago Socialist, 101 Washington St.

10 PER CENT. will be deducted from order on all SHOES sold to party members. An elegant stock to select from. Comrade J. B. R. N. E. J. J., 977 W. Lake Street. JOHNSON BROTHERS 1634 to 1650 MILWAUKEE AVE. WEST OF ARMY AVE.

General Merchandise Visit this great trading center for all kinds of Bargains.

VARICOCELE Cured in One Treatment. No Pain. No Discomfort. No Interruption of Business. No Failure. Cure Guaranteed. DONT WEAR IT.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The Meest Trust is putting up the prices of meat, but our prices are as low as the lowest. Give us a trial. TREBEN BROS., W. 78 North Av.

Bring your Bundle to MUTUAL LAUNDRY 108 N. CLARK ST. and you will get everything back but the dirt.

COAL AND WOOD. Full weight and reasonable prices. Phone, W. 1744. 143 E. North Ave. JOHN DIETZEN, Prop.

W. THEEHS, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Lager Beer. 2908 COTTAGE GROVE AVE., CHICAGO. Business Lunch from 11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. Boarding by Day or Week.

THEOPHILE NETTER SOLE DISTRIBUTOR OF LIEBIG'S WINE TONIC 711 N. WESTERN AV.

M. H. TAFT, Attorney at Law, Suite 55, 99 Randolph St., Telephone Central 3111. Jordan, Block, Chicago.

Union made SHOES, HATS, FANNERS, GLOVES and SUN-GLASSES. A. Abrahamson, 226 MILWAUKEE AV. cor. California Av.

Pure, Clean, Wholesome Food at L. SINGER'S RESTAURANT AND LUNCH ROOM 447 S. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.

Comrade C. SORENSEN can feed you at two places. 104 West Ohio St. and 104 West Ohio St. Good things for hungry people.

When you get thirsty go to A. N. NOKLEBY, NEW SAMPLE ROOM AND FAMILY TRADE 289 Grand Ave. - CHICAGO.

THOMAS J. MORGAN, LAWYER. We obtain PATENTS and are engaged in the General Practice of Law. We have the most complete and up-to-date methods. Send for Circular. G. F. KELLGRO, 207 E. Western Ave. President.

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PETER SHEWAN, LAWYER. Suite 203 Chicago Opera House Bldg, 112 Clark St. Residence 46 Irvington Avenue. Telephone: 1045. 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th.

OHIO LUNCH ROOM 120 N. Clark St. J. J. BRICKBROOK, Prop. Always open.

CHAS. KNUDSON, East Side Fish Market. Dealer in Salt and Fresh Fish. 1040 Ave. L., South Chicago.

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