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# THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

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SIXTH YEAR—WHOLE NO. 299.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT

It is proposed that Cook County Socialists get together for a series of Entertainments and Dances in the main Divisions of the city, sometime early in December. To arrange for the programs a special meeting will be held at Headquarters, Sunday, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock. Let there be a representative from every local organization.

## ARE ORGANIZED DEMOCRACY

### "The Fate of a Reorganized Democratic Party on the Battleground Between Capitalism and Socialism."

(From Mills' Willard Hall Lecture.)

This was the first of a series of twenty Saturday night meetings to be held in this hall under the auspices of the International School of Social Economy. The lecture course is divided into two series of lectures, the first on current topics lasting until January 1st and the other, the Training School Course, beginning January 7th and lasting until April 1st, each Saturday night. The hall was filled to the doors, and the enthusiasm of the meeting indicated that the Chicago Socialists and their friends are already seriously at work in the "next campaign."

Comrade Mills was received with applause, and spoke in part as follows: "It is proposed to reorganize the Democratic party in such a way as to appeal to the Populists and the Socialists, secure their support, and on some sort of radical program secure control of the government. It is my purpose to show that this cannot be done, and that if it could be done it ought not to be undertaken."

In his first message to Congress Theodore Roosevelt said: "The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with very accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face at the beginning of the twentieth century with very serious social problems. The old laws and the old customs which had almost the binding force of law, were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have enormously increased the productive power of mankind they are no longer sufficient. The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal is the problem of labor."

"Mr. Bryan declares in his call for a reorganization of the Democratic party that the great conflict in American politics lies between plutocracy and democracy. The positions of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt are substantially the same. It is contended in effect by these gentlemen that the modern development of industry in connection with the vast improvements in machinery and the resulting enlargement, consolidation and monopoly of industry have placed us in a position where the old laws which were in control when industry was an individual matter and tools were rude and simple are no longer able to secure justice, that the development of modern industry has given us a small group of the beneficiaries of modern capitalism and a larger group of its

victims, and between these beneficiaries of capitalism and these victims of capitalism are found the conflicts which involve the great problems of modern politics.

"I do not know that the issues can be better stated than Roosevelt and Bryan have stated them. They have recognized the division of society into these two great classes of the beneficiaries and the victims of capitalism. The party which has elected Mr. Roosevelt to the presidency is completely under the control of the beneficiaries. By them no remedy is offered, and from them no relief may be expected. It is my purpose tonight to show that no relief can come, worth the fighting for, by any program which consents to the further existence of the capitalist system and the further exploitation of the workers, which must last as long as capitalism lasts.

"In what way will the reorganizers attempt relief for the victims of modern capitalism? The anti-trust campaign is proposed. The limiting of the capitalization of corporations and the putting of articles manufactured by the trusts on the free list is the method of warfare suggested. To limit the capitalization of the corporations would simply mean that the victor in the warfare of the market would become the controlling stockholder in many corporations instead of a controlling stockholder in a single corporation, but he would be the master of the industry in either case. It might multiply the number of the hired bosses, but the boss himself would still be the master in spite of the legal subdivision of his centralized enterprises. To put an article on the free list because it is manufactured by the trust in order to protect the small manufacturer from the destructive competition of the trust would not harm the trust if it was done, would not produce the result desired if it could be done. If European competition could be brought into the American market in order to break the trust it would certainly break the small dealer and the small manufacturer first, and the trust if at all, afterwards. But it could not break the trust, for the reason that it is becoming international, and the same body of international capitalists are coming into control of the great industries in all countries alike. The European manufacturer becomes simply the agent of the same international organization which controls the American shop. No meddling with

(Continued on Page Two.)

## A NEW CHARTER.

### The Socialist's Opportunity.

By Seymour Stedman.

In response to the permission granted by the voters of Illinois at the last election, the next Legislature will be called upon to grant a new charter to the city of Chicago. A special committee of the city council and many committees of the different political and social clubs of the capitalists of Chicago are now turning their attention to the subject. It will serve no purpose and space will not permit in this article, a review of the great changes in the industrial life, the increase in territory, population and wealth which has taken place in thirty years within the confines of the greatest metropolis in the United States. Suffice it to say that the early method of taxation and the machinery therefore has outlived its usefulness. The restrictions now placed upon the power of the city council, the county and township organizations, prevent their consolidation. There are numerous separate and distinct taxing bodies, with many separate civic enterprises, of very similar character, all managed without any direct relationship to each other or harmony between them. The park system "legally" is a great way from the city, even in the management and erection of nautatoriums, play grounds and gymnasiums, and while Chicago may furnish ambulances, it must go to the county to take care of its patients, its sick and disabled. The friction resulting from lack of organization and system entails a large and unnecessary waste and expense and the capitalists feel that by securing a new charter they can institute some system into the regulation and management of taxing bodies, etc., and what they are pleased to call municipal and county institutions, and thus reduce in a measure the taxation which eats up a large portion of the capitalist profits.

To interest the people of Chicago in the problem, they promise by the new charter to abolish the "justice court evil." This is a sop thrown by the capitalists to the working people of Chicago in the hopes of securing their support for a charter which will save the poor people from a very few outrages perpetrated by some of the justices of the peace, and in consideration of this relief to the dear people, the capitalists desire a charter which will permit, guarantee and continue the defrauding, plundering and sandbagging of the people by the gas, electric light, street railways and all the great corporations which are now in control of the capitalist city of Chicago, who are trying to fasten upon us a charter favorable to the capitalist class.

Many of the committees appointed by the very respectable citizens of Chicago will submit proposed charters or drafts, and as a general proposition, no matter what their appearance may be, their adoption would result in tying the people hand and foot. For instance, some have made suggestions that the school system should become subordinate to the mayor, who should appoint its grand, intellectual boss, without a suggestion that the people should have the right to define the policy of the schools or that the teachers should take part and be given authority in the selection, or at least vetoing the appointment of an incompetent superintendent or principal. The capitalist class will try to govern from the top down. They do not seem to appreciate the justice of granting to employees in the city, county or State services the right to have some voice in the government of the enterprises or institutions in which they are a factor, but the purpose of the article will not justify me in going into a discussion of the regulation of the school system or its improvement, which the liberty of the teachers would give to the educational facilities of Chicago.

It is clear to all that the teachers wish to improve and develop the school system and that the capitalists wish to undermine it, and decrease the expense which it entails. They desire the coming generation to know just enough to count brick and keep pace with a machine.

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Some have already proposed by the new charter to limit the power of Chicago over its industries to a less extent than that which prevails at present, while the logic of industrial development would suggest the contrary.

The Socialists should grasp this opportunity to explain SOCIALISM and to FIGHT FOR A CHARTER WHICH WILL GIVE THE CITY OF CHICAGO COMPLETE AND ABSOLUTE DOMINATION AND POWER AND AUTHORITY OVER EVERY INDUSTRY WITHIN THE CITY GATES.

The people of Chicago should have the right to RULE THEMSELVES, the right to erect, maintain, build and operate street car systems, electric lighting plants furnishing light and power to private parties, gas works, ice houses, coal yards, free school books, adequate school facilities, meals for school children, where desirable, department stores, nautatoriums, play grounds, slaughter houses, a municipal savings bank, and the right to pave its own streets and to abolish the contract system for all municipal work, the institution of direct employment; in fact, THE SOCIALISTS SHOULD DEMAND A CHARTER FOR THE CITY OF CHICAGO THAT CAN BE WRITTEN ON A POSTAGE STAMP, to-wit: That the people of Chicago shall have the right to tax for municipal purposes without limit and to MANUFACTURE, MAINTAIN, OWN, OPERATE, manage, purchase, build and equip any and all plant or plants, industry or enterprise directly productive or distributive, of every kind, nature or description, free from all State interference, subject to the payment of State taxes only.

Upon this proposition, we can maintain a most vigorous campaign. It is to be hoped that the people of Chicago will accept the responsibility of governing themselves, and it is also to be hoped that the Socialists will be able to show them the necessity of the obtaining power of doing so and of using that power as rapidly as possible to seize all industries within the municipal limits.

We understand full well that outside institutions upon which the city must depend for raw material, etc., will greatly hamper municipally owned and operated enterprises and it will limit Socialist possibilities. Naturally, the less the restriction, the more rapidly we will inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth, but while urging the full fruition, we have a duty and work within the confines of this great city.

The exceptional political conditions in Chicago now give to the working class opportunities for education and agitation, surpassing that of any other city in the world, a city of over two million population greater than that of Massachusetts or Wisconsin, with enterprises worth millions and millions of dollars, and now the question is presented, shall we strike, by ballot, for a charter which will give the working class an opportunity to speak by legal enactment for his industrial freedom. The reformer and the bourgeoisie will not openly take issue with the right of the people of Chicago to a charter giving them freedom, unless they are afraid to trust the working class. We should make them "show their hand" while we proceed to brush away the legal net work and cobwebs which impede our march.

For the working class to see such an opportunity should be to grasp it, and to grasp it now is to plant the Socialist colors in the very heart of the American territory.

## NOTICE.

All Holders of campaign lists will confer a great favor by sending them in at once, with whatever amount may have been collected upon them, as this office is again compelled to carry on the necessary work with the meagre income derived from the dues and any further contributions would be very welcome.

Fraternally,  
Jas. S. Smith,  
State Sec'y.

## JOLTS FROM THE OUTSIDE.

Everybody knows there is enough coal in the ground for all, and that there are plenty of men ready and willing to dig it. They also know that in spite of this fact thousands of men, women and children shiver and freeze for want of coal. This one fact alone ought to make a Socialist out of any thinking workman.

## TRADE UNIONS AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY

The two events which are the excuse for reviving these much discussed topics teach the same lesson. One is the Colorado election; the other, is the defeat of the "Socialist resolution" at the National Convention of the A. F. of L. Both teach the uselessness, and indeed, the worse than uselessness, the positive folly of Socialist resolutions in connection with trade union bodies. Colorado shows how utterly ineffective for good such a declaration is. The passing of the resolution neither made nor unmade socialists of the Western Federation of Miners, neither has that union, or any portion of the A. F. of L. shown itself to be essentially different from any other trade union so far as the political fight is concerned. The introduction of the resolution at the A. F. of L. convention simply afforded the fakirs and the capitalists papers the opportunity to once more shout about the "defeat of Socialism," and notwithstanding the fact that there never has been a year in which Socialism has made such tremendous gains in the ranks of trade unions as the year that has just passed. Had any resolution endorsing Socialism been adopted by the A. F. of L. it would have been a positive evil. It would have disrupted the economic organization without in the least strengthening the political fight.

It is about time that this position, which has been officially endorsed by two National Conventions of the Socialist party and is rapidly gaining acceptance by nearly all the European Socialist bodies, should be recognized. The trade union is not a political party. Neither do we want it to be a political party. One Socialist Party is enough to represent the interests of the working class. It is the business of the Socialist Party to represent the political interests and fight the political fights. It has been upon the side of the trade unions in every battle for better conditions but it is not a trade union. In the same way the intelligent trade unionist votes for Socialism, but he does not use his union to nominate candidates or carry on election propaganda, and it is proper that he should not.

There is no doubt but what at the present time if Socialists were generally foolish enough to attempt the tactics that have recently been pursued in Colorado and by some Socialists in the A. F. of L. convention, that they could "capture" a half dozen of the leading unions, in the sense that they could secure the adoption of Socialist resolutions or the election of avowed Socialists to official positions, but they would find that they had achieved only a hollow victory. Men are not made Socialists from above. We cannot "resolve" the co-operative commonwealth into existence, neither can we "resolve" men out of the capitalist into the Socialist mind.

It is just those unions in which there has been less said about capturing and resolving that Socialism has made the greatest gain. Witness the United Mine Workers of Illinois and the International Association of Machinists, not to mention the stockyard unions and those of Pullman where nearly every member is a Socialist and where, up to date, no one has as yet been foolish enough to start the resolution mill a-going.

M. W. SIMON.

## COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the County Committee on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 27, at 55 North Clark street. The meeting will be called to order promptly at 2 o'clock, and delegates are requested to be on hand so that the business can be disposed of and all in attendance enabled to go to the mass meeting at Ulich's Hall at 3:30. A. S. EDWARDS, Co. Sec.

Mass meeting of Socialists, Ulich's Hall, Sunday, November 27, 3:30 p. m., for Socialist Daily Paper. Everybody turn out.

MOTHER JONES. Notice: Tuesday, Nov. 29, or Wednesday, Nov. 30, Mother Jones will speak in the Stock Yards district. Watch the Daily News for time and place.

## RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

### Great Increase in the Vote Everywhere, and the Total Will Be Almost Half a Million.

Herewith is given a compilation of reports received at the national headquarters up to the hour of going to press on Saturday, Nov. 19. The estimates given are conservative in every case and the official count will probably increase the total largely. Every State, with the exception of Massachusetts and Colorado, shows a wonderful increase over the vote of 1900. In Massachusetts the result is a slight increase over 1900, but only about half the vote of last year. The vote in Colorado is also an increase over 1900, but vastly less than that of 1902.

The total vote for the country appears to be about 500,000, though later returns may increase that estimate. All in all, party members everywhere can congratulate themselves on the result and gather courage to keep up the fight.

ALABAMA. Partial returns from five counties give 437. There are 66 counties in Alabama, but owing to the fact that the election law is not complied with it has been impossible to get better reports. The State had no Socialist votes in 1900, but will probably give 2,000 this year.

ARKANSAS. Extensive funds are reported from Arkansas and as a consequence returns are meager. Partial returns from four counties give 219 votes. This leaves 71 counties to hear from, but the vote will probably not exceed 1,500, the same number as cast in the September election.

CALIFORNIA. Complete returns from 19 counties give 16,612 votes. Partial returns from eight other counties give 8,921, bringing the total to 25,533. There are 30 counties to hear from, and the total vote will be between 30,000 and 35,000. Los Angeles county cast 5,315 in 1904 and 965 in 1900; San Francisco (city) 7,231, in 1902 there were 1,933; Alameda county 3,251, in 1900 there were 828; Sacramento county had 131 in 1900, and 1,036 this year.

COLORADO. Owing to the fact that a great fight was made to beat Peabody, the Socialist vote fell off. Partial returns from ten counties give 1,552 votes, and warrant increasing the estimate for the State from 1,600 to 2,500.

CONNECTICUT. Partial returns give 3,636 votes, with two counties to hear from. The 1900 vote was 1,029 and the returns for this year justify an estimate of 4,500. Hartford increased from 253 in the county in 1900 to 608 in the city in 1904; New Haven county from 649 in 1900 to 2,089 in the city in 1904.

DELAWARE. In 1900 there were only 57 votes in the entire State, and this year Newcastle county alone gives 146 votes. This makes it reasonable to estimate 200 votes for the State.

FLORIDA. Seven counties report 508 votes. Partial returns from 12 other counties give 604, bringing the total to 1,112. This leaves 26 counties to hear from. Tampa gives 104 votes against 2 in 1900, and other places show corresponding gains. The total vote will reach nearly 1,500.

GEORGIA. Four counties give 91 and partial returns from six other counties bring the total to 134. There are 127 more counties to hear from and the total vote will be in the neighborhood of 600. Many comrades write that the old parties in various places stole our ballots.

IDAHO. Partial returns from 14 counties give 1,133 votes, seven counties to hear from. All reports show good increase and it is safe to place the State vote at something near 5,000.

ILLINOIS. Sixteen counties give 8,573 votes and partial returns from 25 other counties give 48,536 additional, making the total so far reported 57,109. With 58 counties to hear from it is probable the vote will go to 100,000. Cook county, including the city of Chicago, elected two representatives to the State Legislature, J. A. Ambros, machinist, and Andrew Olsen, stationary engineer, from the Ninth District. Chicago gives 44,331 votes for Debs, showing the largest increase both actual and relative of any city in the country. Rock Island, Moline, Joliet, Bloomington, Peoria, Canton and Quincy show great increases.

INDIANA. Complete returns from 26 counties give 6,278 votes and partial returns from 14 other counties are 3,607, making the total vote 9,885. This leaves 52 other counties to hear from, and in all probability the vote will be more than 15,000. Vanderburg county, including Evans-

ville, still leads in the increase with 1,809 as against 330 in 1900. Marion county reports an increase of 100 per cent.

IOWA. Complete returns from 60 counties give 11,708 as against a total for the State of only 2,742 in 1900. Partial returns from seven other counties, giving 481, bring the total vote to 12,189. There are 32 counties to hear from and the returns already received justify an estimate of nearly 20,000. Polk county, including Des Moines, gives 1,565 votes; Scott, 1,150; Wapello, 608, and Woodbury, 579.

KANSAS. Partial returns from 35 counties give a total of 7,894. This leaves 71 counties to hear from and the returns thus far received justify an estimate of 15,000. The total vote in the State in 1900 was 1,258. Nearly every county shows a tremendous increase, Wyandotte, Crawford and Wichita county leading.

KENTUCKY. Complete returns from six counties give 2,173. These counties include Newport and Covington, two of the largest cities. Incomplete returns from seven other counties give 138, bringing the total vote up to 2,311. As there are 106 other counties to hear from, the estimate of 4,500 by State Secretary Lanfessick has sufficient justification to stand.

LOUISIANA. Partial returns from eight parishes, including the city of New Orleans, give 704 votes. There were no votes in 1900. The nature of the returns justifies an estimate of 1,000.

MAINE. The total of Maine is 1,900. In 1900 the total vote was 878. The counties showing the greatest increase are Androscoggin from 59 in 1900 to 323, and Cumberland, including Portland, from 129 to 588.

MARYLAND. The total vote thus far reported is 2,050. Of this number Baltimore gives 1,453, an increase from 832 over last year. The total vote in the State was only 878 in 1900. It is estimated the vote will reach between 2,500 and 3,000.

MASSACHUSETTS. Returns so far received, with three counties to hear from, give 10,552 votes in the State. This indicates that the total will reach about half that of last year, or 13,000. The slump was general all over the State, the light vote for Debs and Hanford causing general surprise. Ransden, the Socialist member of the Legislature, was defeated for reelection by nearly 200 votes. Drew, legislative candidate in Comrade MacCartney's old district, was again defeated by 58 votes, the same as last year. Carey ran ahead of the ticket for Congress in the Sixth District, polling nearly double the heads of national and State ticket in Haverhill. Bellefleur, legislative candidate in the Fifth District, which Carey formerly represented, was defeated by 170 votes.

MICHIGAN. Six counties, complete, give 2,571 votes. Incomplete returns from 13 other counties give 2,940, totaling 5,511. There are 96 counties to hear from and the total vote will reach 10,000. Grand Rapids increased from 695 to 1,195; Detroit increased from 237 in 1901 to 719 in 1904.

MINNESOTA. Seven counties give 5,555, and incomplete returns from 21 other counties give 1,929 additional, bringing the total to 7,475. This leaves 54 counties to hear from and they will probably swell the total vote to 20,000, the estimate made by State Secretary Nash. Hennepin county, including Minneapolis, increased from 631 in 1900 to 4,853 in 1904; other counties increased in much the same ratio.

MISSISSIPPI. Partial returns from four counties give 191 votes for Debs and Hanford. Mississippi has 75 counties in all, but it is not probable that the total vote will be more than 250. There was no ticket in the State at any previous election.

MISSOURI. Complete returns have been received from 21 counties, giving 8,673 votes. Partial returns from 15 other counties, giving 2,632, swell the total to 11,255, with 79 counties to hear from. The total vote will in all probability be from 15,000 to 20,000. St. Louis increased from 2,750 to 5,000; Jackson county, including Kansas City, from 494 to about 2,500.

MONTANA. Four counties, complete, give 840 votes. Eight other counties, incomplete, give 2,271 additional, making the total reported 3,111. State Secretary Graham estimates between 5,000 and 6,000. Silver Bow county, including Butte, increased from 240 in 1900 to 1,281 this year; Carbon county from 25 to 349; Lewis and Clarke from 42 to 535. Other parts

of the State are reported to have increased their vote in much the same ratio.

NEBRASKA. Complete returns from 26 counties give 6,278 votes and partial returns from 14 other counties are 3,607, making the total vote 9,885. This leaves 52 other counties to hear from, and in all probability the vote will be more than 15,000. Vanderburg county, including Evans-

(Continued on Page Three.)

## THE SOCIALIST DAILY

### Mass Meeting Sunday Afternoon, Nov. 27

3:30—at

ULICH'S HALL, NORTH CLARK STREET

To hear reports of work done and effect preliminary organization

All Socialists invited to attend and participate in this undertaking

The country is responding; get on the DAILY tow-line

JOHN COLLINS' \$2.00 HATS

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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

Issued every Saturday at 303 E. Randolph Street, Room 27, corner Randolph and La Salle Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

The Chicago Socialist is published under the control of Local Chicago of the Socialist Party of Chicago, a corporation without capital stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for Socialist propaganda.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year \$0.50 Six months \$0.25 In clubs of four or more 25c each. Money must accompany the subscription.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

Editor, A. W. Mance; Business Manager, A. S. Edwards; State Secretary, J. S. Smith.

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



LABOR AND THE CHARTER.

The editor of the Chicago Evening Post derives much pleasure (he would probably call it a virtue) in composing editorial effusions designed to tickle the stupidity and ignorance of fustians who lounge about the clubs and aimed at the class whose labor makes club loungers and newspaper scribblers for pay possible.

WHICH IS THE COMING PARTY?

If Jeffersonian Democrats are unable to carry out the moderate reforms proposed by them, what hope is there that the extreme measures of the Socialists can ever be attained? This is a fair question and deserves a straightforward answer.

The character of a society is determined by the character of its productive labor. This is the infallible earmark. Our present society is based on competitive wage labor—not simply wage labor, but competitive wage labor.

Now it is evident that the first step towards the improvement of the working class (and by working class, mind you, we mean not simply the employed workers, but both the employed and unemployed) must be the abolition of competition in wages.

The Republican party has come to be recognized as the party of plutocracy. No other party can hope to compete with it as the representative of the capitalist class. The question is,

the Socialist party of winning—the party which stands for the whole lot? This party has no great leaders in the sense that other parties have leaders, who determine all important matters in secret meetings of bosses.

Finally, the Socialist party will win because it enlists not that half-loaf support which men give to boss-ridden movements, when they know beforehand that no important change will come from it, but that fiery and self-sacrificing zeal which is born in the breasts of men when they realize that they have nothing to lose but their chains, and have a world to gain.

THE PROTEST VOTE.

In attempting to account for the phenomenal gains made by the Socialists Nov. 8, the capitalist press is consoling its readers by telling them that the large vote for the Socialist party was largely a protest vote of dissatisfied radical Democrats.

There is no doubt some truth in this statement. It is, however, significant that the protesters voted the Socialist party ticket, despite the fact that the Hearst papers that are supposed to voice the sentiments of "radical Democracy" attempted to have that protest registered by voting for Watson, the Populist.

Four years more of capitalist rule and industrial development will in all probability transform a mere protest of 1904 into a full-fledged revolutionary, class-conscious Socialist by 1908.

The comments of the capitalist press reveals one fact most plainly that is very significant—i. e., the capitalist class would much rather fight radical Democrats than Socialists. But they have no choice in the matter; Socialism is here as an aggressive, ever-growing power, while Democracy of the middle class type is dying and an ever-waning power.

The class struggle is a fact, not a theory, and the great Socialist vote in Chicago, the ego of capitalism, demonstrates beyond a doubt that that economic determinism is also a fact and not a theory.

Socialism vs. capitalism will be the "issue" of the future. The workers will fight no other.

HUMAN NATURE.

If we look to the capitalist class for relief, then it is true that Socialism will never come until there is a change in human nature, i. e., the human nature of the capitalist class. And this change we do not expect. But if we rely on the working class, then no change in human nature is necessary.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

At this stage of our success and development of the Socialist party we wish to call special attention of our readers (both the veterans in the movement and the new converts) to the article by Charles Dobbs entitled "A Review of Essentials," printed in another part of this issue.

STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries for For Period Ending Nov. 21, 1904, and a list of donors like Prentiss, Olaf Anderson, A. Lyng, etc.

Give two hours of your time Sunday afternoon to the mass meeting on daily newspaper—Ulrich's Hall, North Clark street, 3:30 p. m.

A REVIEW OF ESSENTIALS.

By Charles Dobbs, in International Socialist Review.

The zeal of the new convert is proverbial—his energy, his interest in novel surroundings, his impatience for results, his final realization and philosophical acceptance of the fact that "Rome was not built in a day," and then if he is made of the right stuff, his grim determination to settle down for a long, hard fight.

There is another type of Socialist recruit almost equally familiar. This is the "reform" politician who has expended time and energy, voice and money, in pushing the movements whose bleaching bones strew the political battlefield.

The reform politician—no reproach in the word "politician," for he is a good fellow—has had opportunity yet to fail on his new tack, but the old Socialist—the believer in evolution and economic determinism—knows that failure is as sure as death.

As eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, so is a clear comprehension of the essentials of Socialist philosophy an absolute necessity in the minds of the governing power in the Socialist party—the majority of the membership. It is only by a knowledge of what it is fighting for, a knowledge of the historic means by which social changes are effected, that the party can achieve its great mission, avoiding the pitfalls of an alluring opportunism and the traps set by a crafty, resourceful and unscrupulous enemy.

With a rapidly swelling party membership it becomes a matter of vital importance that the recruits understand the conditions of the fight they are to wage. A sane conservatism must see to it that neither the new convert, impatient for results, nor the reform politician, with an unassimilated knowledge of Socialist essentials, is allowed to dominate party councils or direct party activities.

All our civilization has not been able to eradicate that human credulity which is always looking for the miracle, that impatience which chafes under the slow operation of natural laws. We see the trait in the faith curist, who, disclaiming the accumulated knowledge of the centuries regarding the treatment of disease, jumps with avidity at a theory according to which it is only necessary to say "Presto!" and that which was is not.

We believe that the "history of mankind has been a history of class struggles" and that men as a whole have fought on one side or the other to secure their immediate material interests. Any other than the economic interpretation of history is as archaic and useless as the theory of special creation and it must necessarily be the key to our interpretation of contemporary events and the basis of our party organization.

We wish to express our sincere and heartfelt thanks to A. W. Mance and other comrades and friends for their kind sympathy and help extended to us in our recent bereavement.

As hard and as cold as these facts may be—and science is never alluring to the sentimental temperament—they are not inconsistent with a liberal and enlightened propaganda. They have never and need not in the future keep from us individuals, who, though their immediate material interests are with the capitalist class, are yet able to judge the trend of events and desire to fight for the cause which means a larger liberty, comfort and happiness for the race.

It would be idle to deny that there are differences in the Socialist movement today as to the wisdom of certain features of organization and methods of propaganda. It is unfortunate, of course, that these differences should bring from the adherent of this or that idea vigorous statement and heated retort, but most of us philosophically recognize that we can't have perfection, even in debates between Socialists, in this sadly imperfect world of ours.

One sometimes hears the sneer that some Socialists are "afraid the movement will get too big," and there are proposals that the so-called "military character" of the movement be abandoned. Of course no one fears bigness when bigness means solidity, but we may well fear and fight against the bigness which represents mere hot air which will vanish at the prick of a pin.

The strongest link against the ever increasing political vampires, the tricksters, bosses and grafters seeking a new and vigorous body whose blood they may suck. It has proved its efficiency by standing fast in many a storm that threatened to destroy the party and there is no evidence of its incapacity to settle right present and future problems.

We wish to express our sincere and heartfelt thanks to A. W. Mance and other comrades and friends for their kind sympathy and help extended to us in our recent bereavement.

CHARLES DOBBS. A CARD OF THANKS. We wish to express our sincere and heartfelt thanks to A. W. Mance and other comrades and friends for their kind sympathy and help extended to us in our recent bereavement.

A REORGANIZED DEMOCRACY (Continued from First Page.)

the tariff, no limiting of corporations can break the trust. When two corporations are fighting with each other for the same market one must win over the other or both must go into bankruptcy together, or they must combine. In any event, centralization, enlargement and monopoly is the result.

Again, the reorganizers promise public ownership of the railways. Bryan suggests their ownership by States, but Watson laughs at the absurdity of forty-seven different systems of transportation within the United States. Has the public ownership of the railways by the German government brought relief to the workers or prevented the Socialist agitation and the marvelous growth of the Socialist Party? You may give us public ownership of the railways and if you will give to private control the steel plants, the coal mines and the oil wells, the railways will remain the instrument of exploitation.

It would be to deny that there are differences in the Socialist movement today as to the wisdom of certain features of organization and methods of propaganda. It is unfortunate, of course, that these differences should bring from the adherent of this or that idea vigorous statement and heated retort, but most of us philosophically recognize that we can't have perfection, even in debates between Socialists, in this sadly imperfect world of ours.

And finally, they present as a part of the program of a reorganized Democracy the issuing by the government of the money of the country without the intervention of private banks. This is the greenback proposal again. It proposes that the volume of currency shall depend on the act of Congress, but every change in the volume of currency, whether it be increased or be diminished as related to the volume of business injures some one.

These are questions we must know how to deal with. We cannot, with safety, content ourselves with the assertion that "we must not expect every one who votes the Socialist ticket to know what he is voting for, or to understand the philosophy of Socialism." To carry that idea to its logical conclusion would be equal to saying, "We must have a few smart men to lead us. The thing to do is to agitate for Socialism and get votes."

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he hires the boss to do more brutal things than he would do himself, and to incur dangers and to carry risks which he will not carry himself. No man can be employed except as a hired man. No man can be employed as a hired man except he works under the direction of a hired boss, and no hired boss can hold his place unless he works the worker longer, harder, faster, gets more out of him and leaves him less for it than any other man could do in the boss' place.

Whoever is active in American politics must be on one side or the other of this conflict. The political deadlock is broken at last. Six hundred thousand Socialist votes have broken it. No political party can exist standing both for Capitalism and for Socialism. Between these two forces the political warfare of the future is to be carried on. The Republican party has captured and holds the infamous position of the spokesman and defender of Capitalism. The Socialist Party has won at last its standing and its right to speak for the working class as the one political champion of the position of the Socialists, and between these two there is no possible standing ground, no possible platform, no possible working program that does not take sides one way or the other. The Democrat party is dead. Let it be buried.

WHAT DID YOU VOTE FOR?

The election is over. By and by the official count will be complete. Then we will know how many Socialist votes were cast; that is, we will know how many votes were cast for the Socialist ticket. But did every one know what he was voting for?

We elected two representatives in Illinois. They will be in the legislature at its next session. In voting for Ambrose and Olson did the voters know what they were voting for?

That remains to be seen. When the two Socialist representatives refuse to fall into the traps that are always set by capitalist politicians to catch the applause of the unthinking working class, will their constituents realize that the Socialists are true to the interests they were nominated to serve? When they stand alone at the State capitol fighting for only those measures which are in the interest of the working class, will the defeated packing house strikers, who elected them, be able to see that there are only two men in the Illinois legislature who are fighting the political battles of the working class? Will the thousands of others who voted the Socialist ticket appreciate the fact that the Socialists are true to their purpose? Do they know what they voted for?

A man was rejoicing over the greatly increased Socialist vote. He said it would have been larger, but many were sure we Socialists could not win this year. He also said that the two foremost Socialist writers in America were Ella Wheeler Wilcox and the Rev. Thomas B. Gregory. He knew that many had voted for Debs because Hearst did not get the nomination. What did they vote for? Was it the Ella Wheeler brand of Socialism, or the kind we get in the short "sermons" or was it the Socialist platform that got the immense Socialist vote in Illinois and the nation?

These are questions we must know how to deal with. We cannot, with safety, content ourselves with the assertion that "we must not expect every one who votes the Socialist ticket to know what he is voting for, or to understand the philosophy of Socialism." To carry that idea to its logical conclusion would be equal to saying, "We must have a few smart men to lead us. The thing to do is to agitate for Socialism and get votes."

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SOCIALISTS MAKE MERRY.

Seventeenth Ward Branch Gives "Smoker" and John Collins Talks.

Songs in Many Languages a Feature.

Members and friends of the Seventeenth ward branch a week ago Friday evening held a "smoker" at the ward headquarters, 256 West Chicago avenue. More than forty persons were present.

A "free for all" program was given, consisting of songs, instrumental music, socialist yells, short stories and talks.

John Collins told of his experiences in the political campaign just closed, and by request gave in detail the story of his arrest, trial, and acquittal at Springfield while on a campaign tour of the State.

Other contributors to the program were Louis Vallette, who sang the "Marseillaise" in French; A. A. Wigness, who told of his experiences in the celestial and infernal regions, which he visited in a dream; and Alec P. F. Nicholson, who "roared" Kipling's "Mandalay" and other things while the "audience yelled Bah! Bah! Bah!" and three cheers for Socialism.

John Souander, who Neptune-like, held sway over a "sea of amber fluid," which looked suspiciously like the product of a brewery, was kept humping all evening owing to the tropical heat of the festivities. It was said that Neptune Souander nearly was drowned in his own element while teaching others to swim. Sandwiches and "smokes" also were served during the entire evening.

H. Sunby Hansen was "bull cow," or master of ceremonies, and A. P. E. Nicholson was "bull" of the herd. Several applications for party membership were received from visitors as a result of the "smoker."

Similar affairs will be repeated by the branch every fourth Friday evening of the month during the winter, followed by a series of three Friday evening lectures a month on Socialism and kindred topics.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

(Continued from First Page.)

of the State show a corresponding increase.

NEBRASKA. Nineteen counties giving complete returns, show 4,087 votes. Incomplete reports from seven other counties give 155, making the total reported 5,136. With 64 counties to hear from the total vote will undoubtedly be between 7,000 and 10,000. Douglas county, including Omaha, shows the greatest increase, from 250 in 1900 to 3,548 in 1904. Many other points show good increases.

NEVADA. First time a ticket was in the field. Partial returns from three counties give 515 votes, leaving 11 counties to hear from. The total vote will probably be about 750. Washoe county, including the city of Reno, casts 265 votes, and Esmeralda county, miles from any railroad, elects a district attorney and superintendent of public schools and constable of Goldfield township. Goldfield casts 205 votes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Partial returns from five of the ten counties give 397 votes. This is an increase of about 50 per cent over 1900, and on this basis the total should be more than 1,000.

NEW JERSEY. Returns in full from eight counties give 5,460 votes and partial returns from three other counties, giving 2,525 votes, bring the total to 7,985. With 10 counties to hear from, it is probable that the vote will reach 10,000. Newark increased from 992 in 1900 to 2,387 this year, and Hudson county, including Jersey City, from 1,373 to 3,000.

NEW MEXICO. In the field for the first time and cast 206 votes in three counties. As there are 17 counties to hear from, and as good work has been done in the territory, the total vote is likely to reach 500. Two precincts in Albuquerque give 185 votes.

NEW YORK. Complete returns have been received from five counties, with a total vote of 4,837 and partial returns from 19 other counties, giving 28,142, being 31 nearly three times the number Debs received in 1900. Returns from the 37 additional counties will undoubtedly bring the vote up to 40,000, the estimate of State Secretary Chase. Greater New York polls 23,616 against 9,277 in 1900; Erie county, including Buffalo, increases from 351 to 1,288.

NORTH CAROLINA. Incomplete returns from three counties give 168 votes, justifying an estimate of 250 for the State. Spencer, which cast 22 votes in 1900, cast no vote, because no tickets were received by them. The estimated strength there is 100 votes.

NORTH DAKOTA. Returns are slow in coming in, and to date only eight counties have sent in returns, and they are all incomplete. The vote so far reported is 488, but with 31 counties to hear from the total will be near 3,000.

OHIO. Twenty-six counties, complete returns, give 26,571, and partial returns from 16 other counties give 3,149, bringing the total to 29,720. As there are 46 more counties to hear from the vote will probably pass the 35,000 mark. Cuyahoga county, including Cleveland, shows the greatest number of votes, 7,823; Hamilton county, including Cincinnati, is next with 7,071; Lucas county, including Toledo, 2,425; Mahoning county, including Youngstown, 1,960; and Montgomery county, including Dayton, 1,708. Other counties show great increases.

OKLAHOMA. The vote in full for seven counties is 2,223 and partial returns from 12 other counties, giving 424, bring the total to 1,647. There are seven more counties to hear from, and the reports received justify an estimate of 3,000.

OREGON. Twelve counties report 4,826 votes. Incomplete returns from seven other counties give 207, bringing the total to 5,033, with 16 counties to hear from. State Secretary Axelson estimates the State vote at 12,000. Multnomah county, including Portland, polls 1,805, as against 347 in 1900.

PENNSYLVANIA. Twenty-nine counties report 13,929, and incomplete returns from 13 other counties, giving 7,448, bring the total to 21,377. With 25 counties to hear from it is estimated the total vote will be between 25,000 and 30,000. The city of Reading increased from 159 in 1900 to 1,153 in 1904. Erie gave 1,062, as against 462 in 1900, and Mercer county, including the city of Sharon, increased from 153 in 1902 to 950 in 1904. Philadelphia gives 3,140, as against 1,297 in 1900.

RHODE ISLAND. No presidential ticket in 1900. In 1903 the vote for Governor was 309. This year it is 789 for Debs. The Socialist Labor vote declined from 943 last year to 444 this year.

SOUTH CAROLINA. A. G. Miscaly, of Columbia, reports the total State vote as 36. This is the first time the Socialist party has been in the field. Comrade Miscaly also reports that at least 150 votes were cast in Richland county, but hardly more than one in ten counted.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Seven counties, reported in full, give 1,145, and partial returns from three other counties bring the total to 1,401. There are 47 counties to hear from and the vote will reach 3,000.

TENNESSEE. Five counties and partial returns from nine other counties total 1,224. Memphis comrades report fraud in their county, the returns giving them only 75 votes, the same number cast in 1900, while 500 were assured. Estimate for State, 2,000.

TEXAS. Four counties and towns in 15 other counties report 1,204 votes. There are 246 counties in the State. The returns received justify an estimate of from 8,000 to 10,000.

UTAH. Towns in eight counties report 3,308, leaving 19 counties to hear from. Increase is about 500 per cent over 1900, and on this basis an estimate of 6,000 for the State is justified.

VERMONT. Towns in four counties report 522 votes. Ten counties to hear from. Total vote about 1,000.

VIRGINIA. Returns received give 193 votes, showing a good increase. Estimate for State 500.

WASHINGTON. Partial returns from 27 counties give 6,866 votes, with nine counties to hear from. State Secretary Martin estimates 15,000 out of a total vote of 130,000. Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma show great increases.

WEST VIRGINIA. Returns from six counties, partial, give 994 votes, and if the ratio of increase is maintained the total will reach 3,000. State Secretary Kline reports fraud in several places.

WISCONSIN. The vote so far reported is 21,598 and returns indicate that it is about half what the total will be. "The estimate is 45,000 for the State. In Milwaukee county four members of the State Assembly and one State Senator were elected. All the successful candidates are workmen, there being three cigarmakers, one machinist and one painter. Comrades Berger and Gaylord made a great run for Congress, Berger being beaten by only 1,632 and running ahead of the Democrat; Gaylord by less than 4,000. The vote was increased more than 2,000 in each of these congressional districts. The total vote of Milwaukee is 18,362, which is more than Parker received. The names of those elected are: Ninth Assembly district, Edward J. Berner, cigarmaker; Eleventh district, Frederick Brockhausen, cigarmaker; Twelfth district, Wm. J. Aldridge, machinist; Sixteenth district, Andrew Strichlow, painter, and for State Senator, Jacob Rummel, cigarmaker.

WYOMING. Incomplete returns give 736. All points heard from show decided gain. Estimate for State 1,500.

SOCIALISM GAINS HEADWAY IN ENGLAND.

Justice reports results of the November municipal elections in which the Social-Democratic Federation and Independent Labor party make appreciable gains. The returns thus far show that in twenty-one towns, with some sixty wards, the Socialists held their own and increased their memberships to the Town Councils by S. D. P. 9, I. L. P. 3, while the L. R. C. increased by 3 new councillors. West Ham, the chief stronghold of Socialism, is in the lead with four re-elected and 1 gain; a "splendid victory" against the "Municipal Alliance" (a scurvy bunch of plutocrats and saloon-keepers); Brighton, the Atlantic City of England, gives us one Socialist gain. There are more to hear from, and indications show a general impetus to Socialist sentiment in the United Kingdom as in the United States.

The committee of nine on daily newspaper, will report next steps to be taken for provisional organization at Uchick's Hall, Sunday, 3:30 p. m. All subscribers and everybody else interested will attend.

THE VICTORY IN MILWAUKEE.

By Frederick Heath, in Socialist Democratic Herald.

Out of the Milwaukee election the Social-Democrats laid five assemblymen and one State senator, as well as a large increase in their voting strength. In Milwaukee County about twenty thousand votes were polled by them and so great was their strength that Debs ran 900 votes ahead of Parker in the city and 200 in the county! Our party made a gain of about 4,500 in the city of Milwaukee. This is a remarkable showing as the spring vote, which is used for comparison in this instance, was not a strict showing of party strength, but to some extent due to the uncovering of graft in the city and county on the part of both the capitalist parties, with about an even showing. This non-Socialist vote has been maintained, however, and an increase of nearly five thousand votes added to it. No wonder we feel jubilant! The non-Socialist vote of the spring has been converted into real Socialist strength and still further increased in spite of the national Roosevelt wave.

The six men elected are: Jacob Rummel in the Sixth district for State senator; William Aldridge in the Fifth Assembly District; Frederick Brockhausen in the Eleventh Assembly District; Edmund J. Berner in the Ninth Assembly District; Herman G. Hansen in the Fifteenth Assembly District, and August H. Strichlow in the Sixteenth Assembly District. Comrade Rummel is a foreman in a cigar factory, Comrade Aldridge is a machinist and a union man, Comrade Brockhausen is a cigarmaker and State secretary of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, Comrade Berner is a cigarmaker and a union man, Comrade Hansen is a tanner and an official in the Tanner's Union, and Comrade Strichlow is a painter and a union man. All are measurably young men and full of the young blood that political life is so much in need of. They come from the people and will do our cause proud.

One aftermath of the campaign will be a plentiful crop of post-election prosecutions by the Social-Democrats directed against election officials and others alleged to be guilty of violating various provisions of election laws.

Chief among these cases will be those against the election officials of the Twentieth ward.

In the Fourth precinct the man appointed was selected by the Social-Democrats, while in the Third precinct, where the demands of the Social-Democrats were at first refused, it was later discovered that one of the election officials was under twenty-one years of age. His removal left a vacancy which was filled with a Social-Democrat.

There were rough times in the Twelfth ward, which the Social-Democrats overturned. Ward Foreman Ziarnek, a Rose plugger, who was a candidate for the State senate, organized a gang to pick quarrels with the Socialists, but the latter were warned and were on their guard. As it was, Comrade Aldridge just escaped with a blow on the neck. Ziarnek was furious at his defeat and one of his first acts was to eject a club of young men who occupied the basement of his saloon, because they did not "plug" hard enough for him.

A PROFITABLE EVENING; AN INTELLECTUAL TREAT.

This was the unanimous verdict of all who gathered at the Assembly Hall, Northwestern University building, corner Dearborn and Lake streets, to hear Professor Raymond, on the subject of "European capitals and their social significance."

Prof. Raymond's opening lecture was on Constantinople. If the first lecture is a sample of what is to follow, there is a succession of intellectual treats in store for Chicago Socialists and their friends seldom equalled.

The lectures are splendidly illustrated by stereopticon views and the Professor has an inexhaustible fund of good humor, the quality so essential to the make-up of an interesting story-teller.

Any one who attended the first lecture is sure to take in the balance of course. It is doubtful if one would secure so much interesting information in a year's study of history and travel as may be obtained in this course.

If you attend the lecture next Saturday night we have no doubt about your being present at those which follow.

THIRD WARD NOTES.

The Third Ward Branch announces the following program of agitation and entertainment every Sunday evening at 8 p. m. agitation meetings; good speakers always on hand. Next Sunday evening, Nov. 27, Seymour Steadman will speak; Tuesday evening at 8 p. m. Studies in Socialism and debate. Saturday evening at 8:30 p. m. social and dance. Refreshments served. A. W. Mance, editor Chicago Socialist, will deliver a short address. Subject, "Socialists' Opportunity." Comrades and friends invited.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"MASS AND CLASS."

A New Socialist Work.

BY W. J. GHEENT.

The active literature of Socialism grows apace, and at the present rate of progress we shall soon have such a body of it as will compare favorably with that of Germany or any of the other leading European countries. This is one of the surest and most encouraging evidences of the reality of our progress in this country, and we hail it with great satisfaction.

The latest recruit to the army of American Socialist writers of note is Mr. W. J. Ghent, author of "Our Benevolent Feudalism," a very ingenious, controversy-provoking book, which upon its publication some two years ago attracted a great deal of attention. Mr. Ghent's latest work, "Mass and Class," is an altogether different, and we think, better book. As its title implies, it is a study of the class divisions of our present industrial society, and as such it will appeal to every Socialist and every serious student of social questions.

Mr. Ghent sees the phenomena of the class struggle in their historical relation, and introduces his subject by a careful and lucid study of the materialistic conception of history. His treatment of this important subject is well worthy to rank with the work of our most eminent authorities, and should be widely read. The class struggle motif of historical progress is very clearly demonstrated, and there are two very pregnant and suggestive chapters on "Graft" as a necessary part of the equipment of capitalist society, which form a valuable armory of fact for the Socialist speaker or writer.

Mr. Ghent summarizes the failures and incompetence of capitalist rule and fearlessly points to socialization of industry as the only remedy for existing evils. "Mass and Class" is distinctly a notable and valuable book.

"HOW THE OTHER CLASS LIVES"

The social feeling of a great part of the well-to-do classes toward the producers is often, if not generally, that of a mild indifference or a passive disdain. But in the more cultured fraction of these it frequently takes on the hue of active contempt. Refinement involuntarily stutters at the rough garb and unconventional ways of the workers and at the militant assertion on their part of a right to a larger share in the product of their toil. Our current fiction generally reflects this attitude; though of late a growing curiosity to hear about "how the other half lives" has created an economic demand for stories of "low life," and a plentiful crop of such productions has consequently appeared.

It is notable that in few or none of these are the blood and sinew of working class life depicted; the theme is apparently without artistic value to the "cultivated" mind. What is wanted are types of the eccentric, the abject, the miserable, of beings who "know their places," who are without a sense of social wrong or a determination to mend matters. Over these the "cultured" sensibility can weep or laugh—at a distance—proud and happy to be possessed of such delicate sympathy, while it would only be shocked or bored by a depiction of the life of the real workers.—W. J. Ghent in "Mass and Class."

CLASSES FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIALISM.

When it was first suggested that classes be organized using correspondence courses in Socialism, the response was so prompt and so extensive as to satisfy me that it met a really pressing need, for from all over the country came requests for information from those who wished to start such classes.

The State Committee of Indiana has endorsed the plan and numerous locals are already undertaking the work. In order to make such class work as good as possible, special plans have been developed for it. One course of lectures is sent out to be read by some one who will take the time to conduct the class properly. References as to reading are then so arranged that each member of the class has something to do different from any other. Those members who can give the time are assigned special topics on which to prepare papers. These papers can then be read to the class giving training in preparing and delivering addresses.

After having been criticised by the class they can then be sent together with answers to the questions on the lecture to the instructor, who will further criticize and correct them and return them to the students. The instructor will also endeavor to answer all questions that may be raised in the class work, or to suggest where information may be found upon points under discussion. Many Socialists who have looked into this plan declare that it is the best method of rousing interest in branch and local meetings and of educating the membership that has yet been devised.

I will be glad to mail a circular giving full particulars to any one who may be interested. Address A. M. Simmons, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

FEDERATION NOTES.

At last Sunday's meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor the principal topic of interest was a new charter for the City of Chicago.

The first proposition was that a large delegation be sent to act in conjunction with certain organizations of big and little capitalists, but it was too evident that only a small minority of labor delegates would be admitted and that the Federation would be thus giving tacit approval of a scheme for smothering labor's rights. So it was decided to appoint a committee of 50 Federation delegates and invite all affiliated labor organizations to send delegates, so that a draft of a charter in which the rights of labor are not ignored may be presented to the legislature for approval.

That the Federation acted wisely is evidenced by the howl of disapproval which immediately arose from the capitalist daily press.

The Evening Two-Center denounces the action as indicating the impudence of the working class, who constitute 75 per cent of the people, to be governed under the new charter, that they should claim any rights in the construction of that document.

The Morning Tribune, while not invited to confer, proposes certain clauses, which so clearly indicate the position of capital that they deserve mention.

"All city employees shall be paid for ten hours' work each day, but shall not work more than eight hours." "Up to and including the present time those of the city employees who work more than eight hours receive pay for less than two hours."

The Tribune need not fear that labor will demand even so much as eight hours' pay for eight hours' work. They are not yet educated up to that point.

In case of disorder in connection with any strike the chief of police shall take steps to suppress it when requested to do so by the Federation of Labor, but not otherwise."

At present the masters order the police to club the workers into submission and then to pay for ammunition expended, for clubs to replace those broken and for incidental expenses, exploit them more severely than before.

The Federation committee might well recommend a change. "Labor unions shall have exclusive and final jurisdiction over any of their own members charged with assault and battery, mayhem, murder or arson, where the interests of labor are involved."

The interests of labor are always involved. Yet, when a few days ago, an employer assaulted his employe (a tailor) he had to be handed over to the courts controlled by the employing class, and he didn't go to jail.

Also in the case of the respectable Mr. Perry, who is accused of setting fire to some property produced by the working class, the capitalist class is in charge of the trial.

Yes, some radical changes ought to be made, but justice will not yet be done, will not even be asked, because the State Legislature is yet the tool of the employers.

Power and plenty for the parasites will continue for a little while.

OHIO NOTES.

Comrades: The Socialist party of the State of Ohio can look with satisfaction on the result of the election. The following figures show that the comrades in every part of the State did their duty:

13,495 votes were cast for the Socialist ticket in 1903, and I am pleased to report that the indications are that at the election held Nov. 8 last at least 30,000 votes were cast for the same ticket in this State. The official count may give us 35,000.

A partial report from 35 counties gives 27,255 votes; the same places gave 10,887 in 1903. This is a gain of 16,468 votes, which means an increase of over 105 per cent.

Here are some of the figures:

	1903.	1904.
Ashtabula	171	417
Conneaut	56	224
Belmont County	286	672
Springfield	329	676
Galion	36	174
Cleveland	1,223	7,316
Sandusky	76	202
Columbus	288	719
Cincinnati	3,803	6,300
Mt. Vernon	27	111
Painesville	16	100
Elyria	113	295
Lorain	29	551
Toledo	871	2,340
Piqua	68	208
Zanesville	94	223
Akron	194	893
Urichsville	9	137
Niles	40	314

Lorain has the largest per cent of increase, it being 1,800 per cent. Two members of the Board of Education were elected at Girard, O. The town has only been organized a few months. Here is the vote of the town: Republicans, 309; Socialists, 215; Democrats, 51. Jos. Weish and Isiah Vaughn are the two Socialists elected. Complete report will be sent later.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Date.....190..

I, the undersigned, hereby order and subscribe for The Chicago Daily Socialist for a period of Twelve Months, for which I promise to pay the sum of \$3.00, in monthly installments of 25 cents; the first payment to be made upon presentation of this order and the receipt of the first issue of the paper delivered at my address.

Signed.....  
Address.....  
City.....State.....

PLEASE SEND ME TEN SUBSCRIPTION BLANKS

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Send us 10 cents and we will mail you a magnificent Cartoon of this conflagration. Artistically done in two colors and suitable for framing. Every headquarters and home should have one.

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There is a sense of well-being afforded by being well shod that is not given by anything else of a man's apparel. The possession of a well made pair of shoes from good stock, having style and neatness and being withal, comfortable, makes you well shod. That is the kind of shoes sold by

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COOK COUNTY BRANCH DIRECTORY.

EVOLUTION. The First Ward has now a branch of the Socialist party, and you are requested to attend its next meeting, Sunday, Dec. 4th, 3 p. m. sharp. At this meeting the election of permanent officers will take place. A. Stoen, Secretary, Pro Tem.

ILLINOIS LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS. COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS. Cooks—L. A. Pulgino, 1017 Shelby Av., Mt. Hope, Ill.

tion delivered on the subject of Liberty. Tickets 25 cents, for the benefit of the Ingersoll Memorial Association.

FIFTH WARD NOTICE. There will be a meeting of the Fifth Ward Branch of the S. P., Tuesday, November 29, at 8 p. m., corner 35th street and Archer avenue.

SOCIALISTS GAIN IN OFFICIAL COUNT. The official count of the wards reported since our last issue. There is a Socialist gain in each ward over the police returns:

AGITATION IN SWEDEN FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. In Sweden the party of the Left continues its demand for universal suffrage in the elections for the second chamber.

FOUR LATEST NOVELTIES FUN AND MYSTERY! THE VANISHING BALL AND VASE TRICK—The ball made to appear and disappear at command.

AGENTS WANTED FAMOUS KITCHEN UTENSIL. Combines eight different useful articles. Profits—Sample postpaid, for with largest Catalogue Exclusive Agents' Articles in this country.

NOTICE—MAYWOOD. Maywood Branch will hold an important meeting Tuesday night, Nov. 29, at 308 South Ninth avenue, at 8 o'clock.

ATTENTION! Wards 16 and 35. The Fifteenth Ward Comrades issue a call to the Branches above that comprise the Twenty-third Senatorial District to assemble on Friday at 8 p. m., December 2, 1904.

FR SALE. Stereoscopic, moving picture machine, electric and fine light outfit, including slides, films, etc.

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SOCIALIST DAILY FOR CHICAGO. The Bohemian Central Committee has now conducted a weekly Socialist paper in the Bohemian language.

OHIO Lunch Room 130 NORTH CLARK STREET J. J. ERICKSON, Prop. ALWAYS OPEN.

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LOTS FOR SALE! I have a few Choice lots left in West Lawn, adjoining Melrose Park, that I will sell for \$150.00; \$5.00 down and plenty time to pay the balance.

DR. GREER 82 DEARBORN STREET. REBELS OF THE NEW SOUTH. A preacher who hates Socialism once tried to show that Socialism would destroy the home by publishing a novel in which he made a story with action in it.

KELLOGG BROS. Socialist Band and Orchestra. Members Chicago Federation of Musicians. High class music for all occasions.

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